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## *The American Republics*

### CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

#### Final Act of the Meeting

[Released to the press October 5]

#### *Text of the Final Act:*

The Governments of the American Republics, desirous of having their respective Foreign Ministers or their substitutes meet for the purpose of consultation under the agreements adopted at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held at Buenos Aires in 1936, and the Eighth International Conference of American States, which met at Lima in 1938, appointed the delegations hereinafter listed in the order of precedence as determined by lot, who assembled in the City of Panama from September 23 to October 3, 1939, on invitation of the Government of the Republic of Panama.

#### MEXICO

His Excellency General Eduardo Hay, Secretary of Foreign Affairs  
His Excellency Alfonso Rosenzweig Diaz  
Mr. Anselmo Mena  
Mr. Antonio Espinosa de los Monteros, Financial Adviser

#### ECUADOR

His Excellency Dr. Julio Tobar Donoso, Minister of Foreign Affairs  
His Excellency Dr. Antonio Quevedo  
His Excellency Dr. Eduardo Salazar  
His Excellency Miguel Angel de Ycaza  
His Excellency Victor Hugo Escala  
Mr. Luis Eduardo Laso, Financial Attaché  
Mr. Cesar Espinosa, Secretary

#### CUBA

His Excellency Dr. Miguel Angel Campa, Secretary of State  
His Excellency Amadeo Lopez Castro  
His Excellency Dr. Pedro Martinez Fraga  
His Excellency Dr. Emilio Nunez Portuondo  
Dr. Ramiro Guerra, Technical Adviser  
Dr. Gonzalo Guell, Secretary General  
Mr. A. Bolet y Tremoleda, Attaché  
Mr. Leandro Garcia, Press Officer  
Mr. Francisco C. Bedrinana, Attaché  
Mr. Valentin Riva Patterson, Attaché

#### COSTA RICA

His Excellency Tobias Zuniga Montufar, Secretary of Foreign Affairs  
His Excellency Enrique Fonseca Zuniga  
His Excellency Raul Gurdian  
His Excellency Modesto Martinez  
Hon. Alvaro Zuniga Quijano, Private Secretary to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs

#### PERU

His Excellency Dr. Enrique Goytisolo Bolognesi, Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Fernando Fuchs, Financial Adviser  
Dr. Luis Alvarado, Legal Adviser  
Mr. Jnan Chavez Dartnell, Commercial Adviser  
Miss Rosina Vega Castro, Secretary

## PARAGUAY

His Excellency Dr. Justo Prieto, Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Juan Brin, Jr., Secretary

## URUGUAY

His Excellency Dr. Pedro Manini Rios, Representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs  
His Excellency Dr. Hugo V. de Pena  
Dr. Jose A. Mora Otero, Adviser

## HONDURAS

His Excellency Dr. Jesus Maria Rodriguez, Jr., Representative of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Jose Augusto Padilla, Secretary

## CHILE

His Excellency Manuel Bianchi, Representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs  
His Excellency Joseiin de la Maza, Delegate  
His Excellency Benjamin Cohen, Delegate  
His Excellency Cayetano Vigar, Delegate  
His Excellency Luis Malaquias Concha, Adviser  
Mr. Rodrigo Gonzalez, Adviser  
Mr. Javier Urrutia, Assistant Secretary

## COLOMBIA

His Excellency Dr. Luis Lopez de Mesa, Minister of Foreign Affairs  
His Excellency Dr. Esteban Jaramillo, Delegate  
His Excellency Alberto Bayon, Economic Adviser  
Dr. Guillermo Torres Garcia, Commercial Adviser  
Dr. Gayetano Betanour, Legal Adviser  
Mr. Daniel Jaramillo, Secretary

## VENEZUELA

His Excellency Dr. Santiago Key Ayala, Representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs  
His Excellency Dr. Mario Briceño Iragorry, Delegate

Mr. Delfin E. Paez, Secretary  
Dr. Victor Manuel Rivas, Secretary

## ARGENTINA

His Excellency Dr. Leopoldo Melo, Representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs  
His Excellency Dr. Luis A. Podesta, Delegate  
Dr. Luis Mariano Zuberbuhler, Secretary General  
Dr. Mario Lassaga, Secretary  
Mr. Juan Carlos Goyeneche, Secretary

## GUATEMALA

His Excellency Carlos Salazar, Secretary of Foreign Affairs  
His Excellency Alfonso Carrillo

## PANAMA

His Excellency Dr. Narciso Garay, Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Communications  
His Excellency Dr. E. Fernandez Jaen, Financial Adviser  
His Excellency Ernesto Mendez, Economic Adviser  
His Excellency Dr. Augusto S. Boyd, Adviser  
His Excellency Belisario Porras, Jr., Adviser  
Dr. Eduardo Chiari, Legal Adviser  
Mr. Tomas H. Jacome, Economic Adviser  
Mr. Octavio A. Vallarino, Economic Adviser  
Mr. Pedro Moreno Correa, Secretary

## NICARAGUA

His Excellency Dr. Manuel Cordero Reyes, Minister of Foreign Affairs  
His Excellency Dr. Jose Jesus Sanchez, Delegate  
His Excellency Adolfo Altamirano Browne, Delegate  
Mr. Emilio Ortega, Secretary

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

His Excellency Jose Ramon Rodriguez, Representative of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Nicolas Vega, Economic Adviser

## BRAZIL

His Excellency Carlos Martins, Representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Manuel Cesar de Goes Monteiro,  
 Delegate  
 Mr. Abelardo Bretanha Bueno do Prado,  
 Adviser  
 Mr. Jacome Baggi de Berenguer Cesar, Adviser  
 Mr. Hugo Gouthier de Oliveira Gondim, Secretary  
 Mr. Fernando Saboia de Medeiros, Secretary  
 Mr. Guilherme Correia Araujo, Attaché

## BOLIVIA

His Excellency Dr. Alberto Ostría Gutiérrez,  
 Minister of Foreign Affairs  
 His Excellency Luis F. Guachalla  
 Mr. Franklin Antezana, Financial Adviser  
 Mr. Gustavo Medeiros Querejazu, Secretary

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

His Excellency Sumner Welles, Representative  
 of the Secretary of State  
 His Excellency Edwin C. Wilson, Adviser  
 Dr. Herbert Feis, Adviser  
 Dr. Warren Keleher, Adviser and Secretary  
 General  
 Dr. Marjorie M. Whiteman, Legal Adviser  
 Mr. Sheldon Thomas, Press Officer  
 Mr. Paul G. Daniels, Private Secretary to the  
 Representative of the Secretary of State  
 Miss Anna L. Clarkson, Assistant to the Representative  
 of the Secretary of State

## HAITI

His Excellency Léon Laleau, Secretary of Foreign  
 Affairs and Public Works  
 His Excellency Raúl Lizzaire, Adviser  
 Mr. Max H. Dorsinville, Secretary  
 Mr. Manuel J. Castillo

## EL SALVADOR

His Excellency Dr. Patrocinio Guzmán Trigueros,  
 Representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs  
 Mr. Jorge Argueta Cea, Secretary

The President of the Republic of Panama,  
 His Excellency Dr. Juan Demóstenes Arosemena,  
 officially inaugurated the meeting at a plenary  
 session held on September 23, 1939, at

5:00 p. m., in the National Institute. The  
 Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Communications  
 of Panama, His Excellency Dr. Narciso Garay,  
 acted as provisional president, and Mr. Jephtha  
 B. Duncan acted as secretary general.

His Excellency Dr. Narciso Garay was  
 elected permanent president of the meeting at  
 the plenary session held on September 25, 1939.  
 The regulations of the meeting were approved  
 at a preliminary session held on September 23,  
 1939.

In accordance with the regulations, a committee  
 on credentials was appointed composed of His  
 Excellency Dr. Carlos Salazar (Guatemala) as  
 Chairman, His Excellency Dr. Alberto Ostría  
 Gutiérrez (Bolivia) and His Excellency Dr.  
 Patrocinio Guzmán Trigueros (El Salvador).

A committee on coordination was also appointed  
 composed of His Excellency Dr. Manuel César  
 de Goes Monteiro (Brazil), His Excellency Dr.  
 Julio Tobar Donoso (Ecuador), His Excellency  
 Honorable León Laleau (Haiti) and the Honorable  
 Sumner Welles (United States of America).

The program of the meeting was approved by  
 the Governing Board of the Pan American Union  
 on September 12, 1939.

As a result of the consultations, the meeting  
 of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics  
 approved the following declarations and resolutions:

## I

TEXTS OF DECREES AND REGULATIONS ON  
 NEUTRALITY

For the purpose of keeping each other fully  
 informed regarding the measures of neutrality  
 taken by the American Republics during the  
 continuance of the existing European conflict,

The Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the  
 American Republics

*Resolves:*

To recommend that the Governments of the  
 American Republics transmit to the Pan American  
 Union the texts of all the decrees and

regulations approved by each country relative to its neutrality in the present conflict in order that the Union may communicate copies of these documents to the various governments for their information. (Approved October 3, 1939).

## II

### TRIBUTE TO THE LIBERATOR

#### WHEREAS:

The place of meeting of the First Pan-American Congress of 1826 is close to the monument erected to the glory of the Liberator, by the gratitude of the 21 Republics represented at this Consultative Meeting; and

For reasons, the enumeration of which are superfluous, it is fitting that there be held a joint public manifestation of respect by this Meeting in memory of Simon Bolívar.

The Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics

#### *Resolves:*

To go in a body to the statue of the Liberator, immediately after the closing session of the Meeting, to deposit a floral wreath as an expression of the sentiment of gratitude of the 21 Republics of our Continent. Those attending shall be invited afterwards to visit the Sala Capitular where the First Pan-American Congress, conceived by the Liberator, was held. (Approved, October 3, 1939).

## III

### ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics

#### *Resolves:*

1. In view of the present circumstances, to declare that today it is more desirable and necessary than ever to establish a close and sincere cooperation between the American Republics in order that they may protect their economic and financial structure, maintain their

fiscal equilibrium, safeguard the stability of their currencies, promote and expand their industries, intensify their agriculture and develop their commerce.

2. To create an Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee consisting of twenty-one (21) experts in economic problems, one for each of the American Republics, which shall be installed in Washington, D. C., not later than November 15, 1939, and which shall have the following functions:

(a) To consider any problem of monetary relationships, foreign exchange management, or balance of international payment situation, which may be presented to it by the Government of any of the American Republics, and to offer to that Government whatever recommendations it deems desirable.

(b) To study the most practical and satisfactory means of obtaining the stability of the monetary and commercial relationships between the American Republics.

(c) To provide, with the cooperation of the Pan American Union, the means for the interchange of information between the Governments of the American Republics with reference to the matters mentioned in the two preceding subparagraphs, as well as for the exchange of production, foreign trade, financial and monetary statistics, custom legislation and other reports on inter-American commerce.

(d) To study and propose to the Governments the most effective measures for mutual cooperation to lessen or offset any dislocations which may arise in the trade of the American Republics and to maintain trade among themselves, and as far as possible, their trade with the rest of the world, which may be affected by the present war, on the basis of those liberal principles of international trade approved at the Seventh and Eighth International Conferences of American States and the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace. These principles shall be retained as the goal of their long-term commercial policies in order that the world shall not lack a basis of world-wide international



trade in which all may participate after world order and peace may be restored.

(e) To study the possibility of establishing a custom truce, of reducing custom duties on the typical commodities which an American country may offer in the market of another American country, of abolishing or modifying import licenses on such commodities, as well as all the other obstacles which render difficult the interchange of products between the said countries, of adopting a uniform principle of equality of treatment, eliminating all discriminatory measures, and of giving ample facilities to salesmen traveling from an American country to another.

(f) To study the necessity of creating an inter-American institution which may render feasible and insure permanent financial cooperation between the treasuries, the Central Banks and analogous institutions of the American Republics, and propose the manner and conditions under which such an organization should be established and determine the matters with which it should deal.

(g) To study measures which tend to promote the importation and consumption of products of the American Republics, especially through the promotion of lower prices and better transportation and credit facilities.

(h) To study the usefulness and feasibility of organizing an Inter-American Commercial Institute to maintain the importers and exporters of the American Republics in contact with each other and to supply them with the necessary data for the promotion of inter-American trade.

(i) To study the possibility of establishing new industries and negotiating commercial treaties, especially for the interchange of the raw materials of each country.

(j) To study the possibility that silver be also one of the mediums for international payments.

The Inter-American Economic Advisory Committee shall communicate to the Governments the results of the studies made in each case and shall recommend the measures which it considers should be taken.

3. To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics:

(a) To take measures in accordance with their own respective legislation, with a view to avoiding increases of rates or premiums to an extent not justified by the special expenses and risks incurred because of the present state of war, by shipping companies which maintain transportation services between the countries of the Continent, and marine insurance companies operating in their territories.

(b) To promote the negotiation of bilateral or multilateral agreements for the organization and maintenance of regular and connected steamship services between the countries of the Continent in order to facilitate the direct traffic of passengers and cargoes. These agreements are to make special provisions for traveling salesmen and commercial samples.

(c) To study the possibility of reducing to a minimum consular fees on manifests of vessels in the above-mentioned services, so as to make possible the shipment of reduced quantities of commodities which require rapid and special transportation.

(d) To study the possibility, in accordance with their legislation, of reducing to a minimum port, sanitary and other formalities applied to the traffic of merchandise between the American Republics.

4. To recommend to the Governments that they do everything possible to abolish obstacles to the free inter-American movement of capital.

5. To recommend to the Governments that, when deemed necessary, they negotiate agreements in accordance with the circumstances and legislation of each country, with a view to the establishment of bases that would make feasible and secure the granting of inter-American credits which may serve to intensify the interchange of products as well as for the development of natural resources.

6. To request the governments of the most industrialized countries of the Continent to do whatever is possible, within their legal faculties and circumstances, to prevent excessive and unjustified increases in the prices of manufactured articles destined for export.

7. To recommend that the American Governments promote the negotiation of arrangements, in accordance with their legislation and within their possibilities, with a view to obtaining ample facilities with regard to the treatment of re-embarkation of merchandise sold or acquired by American countries, detained at the present moment on board merchant vessels of countries at war which are unable to transport it to its original destination.

8. To recommend to the respective Governments that they preserve in a reciprocal and generous form the legitimate principle of freedom of communications and transit through the ports and territories of the American nations, in accordance with the legislation and international agreements in force.

9. To recommend that countries bordering on each other hold, among themselves, meetings of their Ministers of Foreign Affairs, or of their Ministers of Finance, or of special plenipotentiaries, in the capital of one of them, in order to arrive at agreements for solving common problems of a financial, fiscal, or economic character, in conformity with the relevant general principles of commercial policy approved at recent inter-American Conferences.

10. To make every effort in order to complete their respective sections of the Pan American Highway and to recommend to the countries which have ratified the Buenos Aires Convention that they designate as soon as possible one or more experts to expedite the fulfillment of the recommendations of the Third Pan American Highway Congress. (Approved, October 3, 1939).

#### IV

##### JOINT DECLARATION OF CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY

The Governments of the American Republics, represented at this first meeting of their Foreign Ministers,

Firmly united by the democratic spirit which is the basis of their institutions,

Desirous of strengthening on this occasion the solidarity which is the outgrowth of that spirit, and

Desirous of preserving peace in the American

Continent and of promoting its reestablishment throughout the world,

##### *Declare*

1. That they reaffirm the declaration of solidarity among the nations of this Hemisphere, proclaimed at the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima in 1938;

2. That they will endeavor with all the appropriate spiritual and material means at their disposal to maintain and strengthen peace and harmony among the Republics of America, as an indispensable requirement to the effective fulfillment of the duty that devolves upon them in the world-wide historical development of civilization and culture;

3. That these principles are free from any selfish purpose of isolation, but are rather inspired by a deep sense of universal cooperation, which impels these nations to express the most fervent wishes for the cessation of the deplorable state of war which today exists in some countries of Europe, to the grave danger of the most cherished spiritual, moral and economic interests of humanity, and for the reestablishment of peace throughout the world—a peace not based on violence, but on justice and law. (Approved October 3, 1939).

#### V

##### GENERAL DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

##### WHEREAS:

As proclaimed in the Declaration of Lima, "The peoples of America have achieved spiritual unity through the similarity of their republican institutions, their unshakable will for peace, their profound sentiment of humanity and tolerance, and through their absolute adherence to the principles of international law, of the equal sovereignty of States and of individual liberty without religious or racial prejudices";

This acknowledged spiritual unity presupposes common and solidary attitudes with reference to situations of force which, as in the case of the present European war, may threaten the security of the sovereign rights of the American Republics;

The attitude assumed by the American Republics has served to demonstrate that it is their unanimous intention not to become involved in the European conflict; and

It is desirable to state the standards of conduct, which, in conformity with international law and their respective internal legislation, the American Republics propose to follow, in order to maintain their status as neutral states and fulfill their neutral duties, as well as require the recognition of the rights inherent in such a status,

The Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics

### *Resolves*

1. To reaffirm the status of general neutrality of the American Republics, it being left to each one of them to regulate in their individual and sovereign capacities the manner in which they are to give it concrete application.

2. To have their rights and status as neutrals fully respected and observed by all belligerents and by all persons who may be acting for or on behalf of or in the interest of the belligerents.

3. To declare that with regard to their status as neutrals, there exist certain standards recognized by the American Republics applicable in these circumstances and that in accordance with them they:

(a) Shall prevent their respective terrestrial, maritime and aerial territories from being utilized as bases of belligerent operations.

(b) Shall prevent, in accordance with their internal legislations, the inhabitants of their territories from engaging in activities capable of affecting the neutral status of the American Republics.

(c) Shall prevent on their respective territories the enlistment of persons to serve in the military, naval, or air forces of the belligerents; the retaining or inducing of persons to go beyond their respective shores for the purpose of taking part in belligerent operations; the setting on foot of any military, naval or aerial expedition in the interests of the belligerents; the fitting out, arming, or augment-

ing of the forces or armament of any ship or vessel to be employed in the service of one of the belligerents, to cruise or commit hostilities against another belligerent, or its nationals or property; the establishment by the belligerents or their agents of radio stations in the terrestrial or maritime territory of the American Republics, or the utilization of such stations to communicate with the governments or armed forces of the belligerents.

(d) May determine, with regard to belligerent warships, that not more than three at a time be admitted in their own ports or waters and in any case they shall not be allowed to remain for more than twenty-four hours. Vessels engaged exclusively in scientific, religious or philanthropic missions may be exempted from this provision, as well as those which arrive in distress.

(e) Shall require all belligerent vessels and aircraft seeking the hospitality of areas under their jurisdiction and control to respect strictly their neutral status and to observe their respective laws and regulations and the rules of international law pertaining to the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents; and in the event that difficulties are experienced in enforcing the observance of and respect for their rights, the case, if so requested, shall thereupon become a subject of consultation between them.

(f) Shall regard as a contravention of their neutrality any flight by the military aircraft of a belligerent state over their own territory. With respect to nonmilitary aircraft, they shall adopt the following measures: such aircraft shall fly only with the permission of the competent authority; all aircraft, regardless of nationality, shall follow routes determined by the said authorities; their commanders or pilots shall declare the place of departure, the stops to be made and their destination; they shall be allowed to use radiotelegraphy only to determine their route and flying conditions, utilizing for this purpose the national language, without code, only the standard abbreviations being allowed; the competent authorities may require aircraft to carry a co-pilot or a radio operator

for purposes of control. Belligerent military aircraft transported on board warships shall not leave these vessels while in the waters of the American Republics; belligerent military aircraft landing in the territory of an American Republic shall be interned with their crews until the cessation of hostilities, except in cases in which the landing is made because of proven distress. There shall be exempted from the application of these rules cases in which there exist conventions to the contrary.

(g) May submit belligerent merchant vessels, as well as their passengers, documents and cargo, to inspection in their own ports; the respective consular agent shall certify as to the ports of call and destination as well as to the fact that the voyage is undertaken solely for purposes of commercial interchange. They may also supply fuel to such vessels in amounts sufficient for the voyage to a port of supply and call in another American Republic, except in the case of a direct voyage to another continent, in which circumstance they may supply the necessary amount of fuel. Should it be proven that these vessels have supplied belligerent warships with fuel, they shall be considered as auxiliary transports.

(h) May concentrate and place a guard on board belligerent merchant vessels which have sought asylum in their waters, and may intern those which have made false declarations as to their destinations, as well as those which have taken an unjustified or excessive time in their voyage, or have adopted the distinctive signs of warships.

(i) Shall consider as lawful the transfer of the flag of a merchant vessel to that of any American Republic provided such transfer is made in good faith, without agreement for resale to the vendor, and that it takes place in the waters of an American Republic.

(j) Shall not assimilate to warships belligerent armed merchant vessels if they do not carry more than four six-inch guns mounted on the stern, and their lateral decks are not reinforced, and if, in the judgment of the local authorities, there do not exist other circumstances which reveal that the merchant vessels

can be used for offensive purposes. They may require of the said vessels, in order to enter their ports, to deposit explosives and munitions in such places as the local authorities may determine.

(k) May exclude belligerent submarines from the waters adjacent to their territories or admit them under the condition that they conform to the regulations which each country may prescribe.

4. In the spirit of this declaration, the Governments of the American Republics shall maintain close contact with a view to making uniform so far as possible, the enforcement of their neutrality and to safeguarding it in defense of their fundamental rights.

5. With a view to studying and formulating recommendations with respect to the problems of neutrality, in the light of experience and changing circumstances, there shall be established, for the duration of the European war, an Inter-American Neutrality Committee, composed of seven experts in international law, who shall be designated by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union before November 1, 1939. The recommendations of the Committee shall be transmitted, through the Pan American Union, to the Governments of the American Republics. (Approved October 3, 1939.)

## VI

### HUMANIZATION OF WAR

#### WHEREAS:

The American nations have unanimously condemned war as a means of settling international controversies;

These states have adhered to non-American pacts and have signed agreements in the various International Conferences of American States with a view to mitigating the unnecessary horrors of war and prescribing the methods by which they are occasioned; and

The peoples of the American Republics have given traditional proof of their humanitarian feelings, lending effective aid to the victims of war and disaster,

The Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of  
the American Republics

*Resolves*

1. To make a fervent appeal to the European countries now in conflict to arrive at a settlement of their controversies through pacific means, on the essential basis of justice and law and not on the dictates of force; and that they abstain from:

(a) The use of poisonous gases and other chemical methods of warfare which produce irreparable and permanent injuries;

(b) Bombarding open cities, objects and places without military value, whether from land, sea or air;

(c) Employing inflammable liquids;

(d) Poisoning waters and disseminating bacteria;

(e) Employing offensive weapons which increase the suffering of the wounded;

(f) Imposing unnecessarily rigorous measures upon civilian populations;

(g) Sinking merchant vessels without having first placed the passengers, crew and ship's papers in a place of safety.

2. To condemn in all armed conflict the unrestricted application of measures causing unnecessary and inhuman suffering in injuring the enemy.

3. To express the hope that the National Red Cross Societies in the American Republics broaden the scope of their humanitarian work for the relief of the victims of the present European war, and that the Governments lend every faculty and support to their respective Red Cross Societies in carrying forward this work. (Approved October 3, 1939).

VII

CONTRABAND OF WAR

WHEREAS:

The Convention on Maritime Neutrality, signed at Habana on February 20, 1928, recites in the Preamble thereof that "international solidarity requires that the liberty of commerce should be always respected, avoiding as far as

possible unnecessary burdens for the neutrals";

Article 16 of the same Convention stipulates that "Credits that a neutral state may give to facilitate the sale or exportation of its food products and raw materials" are not included within the prohibition contained in that article against the granting of loans or the opening of credits to a belligerent by a neutral state during the duration of war;

The American Republics cannot remain indifferent to measures that restrict their normal commerce with belligerents in foodstuffs, clothing and raw materials for peace-time industries;

Elemental humanitarian considerations impel the American Republics to deplore the deprivation of civilian populations of the normal means of subsistence;

The American Republics, in accordance with a lofty conception of neutrality, consider unjustified the limitations which may be placed upon their legitimate commerce and trade with the neutral countries of other continents; and

The American Republics consider that it is indispensable to avoid, in accordance with their domestic laws, the effects of measures within their respective territories and in detriment to their sovereignty, which the belligerent governments may take to restrict the freedom of trade of their nationals in neutral countries,

The Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics

*Resolves:*

1. To register its opposition to the placing of foodstuffs and clothing intended for civilian populations, not destined directly or indirectly for the use of a belligerent government or its armed forces, on lists of contraband.

2. To declare that they do not consider contrary to neutrality the granting of credits to belligerents for the acquisition of merchandise mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, whenever permitted by the domestic legislation of the neutral countries.

3. That the Neutrality Committee, established by another agreement of this Meeting, shall undertake the immediate study of what-

ever concerns the commercial situation of raw materials, minerals, plant or animal, produced by the American Republics, and shall recommend such individual or collective action that should be taken by the governments for the purpose of reducing the unfavorable effects on the free movement of these commodities, of contraband declarations and other economic measures of the belligerent countries. (Approved October 3, 1939).

### VIII

#### COORDINATION OF POLICE AND JUDICIAL MEASURES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF NEUTRALITY

##### WHEREAS:

In order better to safeguard the neutrality of the American Republics to whatever extent it may be affected by unlawful activities undertaken by individuals, whether nationals or aliens, residing therein, with the purpose of benefiting any foreign belligerent State, it is desirable to coordinate the preventive or repressive action of the police and judicial authorities, especially with respect to the rapid and frequent interchange of information, as well as the surveillance, apprehension and custody of suspected individuals;

On February 29, 1920, there was signed in Buenos Aires an agreement between various American Republics, for the purpose of coordinating police activity, in so far as it relates, in a general way, to common crimes; and

The procedure of extradition, complementing the objective in the judicial and repressive aspect, should be strengthened among the American Republics through adequate rules and by extending it to all of them,

The Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics

##### *Resolves:*

1. That action be taken, as soon as possible, through an exchange of views between the Foreign Offices, or through an Inter-American conference, for the formulation between themselves of coordinated rules and procedure of a useful, opportune and effective manner, that

will facilitate the action of the police and judicial authorities of the respective countries in preventing or repressing unlawful activities that individuals, whether they be nationals or aliens, may attempt in favor of a foreign belligerent State.

2. That the necessary steps be taken for the ratification, as soon as possible, of the Convention on Extradition signed at the Seventh International Conference of American States, held at Montevideo in 1933. (Approved October 3, 1939).

### IX

#### MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHRISTIAN MORALITY

The Governments of the American Republics, represented at the First Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics

##### *Declare*

1. That they reaffirm their faith in the principles of Christian civilization, and their confidence that, in the light of these principles, the influence of international law will be strengthened among nations;

2. That they condemn attempts to place international relations and the conduct of warfare outside the realm of morality;

3. That they reject all methods for the solution of controversies between nations based on force, on the violation of treaties, or on their unilateral abrogation;

4. That they consider the violation of the neutrality or the invasion of weaker nations as an unjustifiable measure in the conduct and success of war; and

5. That they undertake to protest against any warlike act which does not conform to international law and the dictates of justice. (Approved, October 3, 1939)

### X

#### RECOMMENDATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JURISTS

##### WHEREAS:

The project of convention for the creation of an Association of American Nations, presented

to the Eighth International Conference of American States by the Republic of Colombia and the Dominican Republic in accordance with the request of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, was referred for study to the International Conference of American Jurists,

The Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics

*Resolves*

To recommend to the International Conference of American Jurists that, in studying the said project of Convention for the creation of an Association of American Nations, it take into consideration, in so far as possible, the declarations, resolutions and agreements of this Meeting of Consultation. (Approved October 3, 1939)

XI

PROTECTION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN IDEAL  
AGAINST SUBVERSIVE IDEOLOGIES

WHEREAS:

On more than one occasion the American Republics have affirmed their adherence to the democratic ideal which prevails in this Hemisphere;

This ideal may be endangered by the action of foreign ideologies inspired in diametrically opposite principles; and

It is advisable, consequently, to protect the integrity of this ideal through the adoption of appropriate measures,

The Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics

*Resolves:*

To recommend to the Governments represented therein, that they take the necessary measures to eradicate from the Americas the spread of doctrines that tend to place in jeopardy the common Inter-American democratic ideal. (Approved October 3, 1939.)

XII

FUTURE MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

WHEREAS:

On the Supposition that the war may continue for a more or less extended period, and the state of emergency which now exists may, a year hence, have become accentuated or that there may exist an abnormal post-war situation which may require consideration,

The Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics

*Resolves:*

To suggest to the respective Governments the desirability of having their Ministers of Foreign Affairs meet in the city of Habana, capital of the Republic of Cuba, on October 1, 1940, without prejudice to an earlier meeting if this should be found necessary. (Approved October 3, 1939.)

XIII

ORGANIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE

The Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics

*Resolves:*

To request the Governments of the American Republics to designate as soon as possible the experts who shall constitute the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, the organization of which shall be entrusted to the Pan American Union. (Approved October 3, 1939.)

XIV

DECLARATION OF PANAMA

The Governments of the American Republics meeting at Panamá, have solemnly ratified their neutral status in the conflict which is disrupting the peace of Europe, but the present war may lead to unexpected results which may affect the fundamental interests of America and there can be no justification for the interests of the belligerents to prevail over the rights of neutrals causing disturbances and suffering to nations which by their neutrality

in the conflict and their distance from the scene of events, should not be burdened with its fatal and painful consequences.

During the World War of 1914-1918 the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru advanced, or supported, individual proposals providing in principle a declaration by the American Republics that the belligerent nations must refrain from committing hostile acts within a reasonable distance from their shores.

The nature of the present conflagration, in spite of its already lamentable proportions, would not justify any obstruction to inter-American communications which, engendered by important interests, call for adequate protection. This fact requires the demarcation of a zone of security including all the normal maritime routes of communication and trade between the countries of America.

To this end it is essential as a measure of necessity to adopt immediately provisions based on the above-mentioned precedents for the safeguarding of such interests, in order to avoid a repetition of the damages and sufferings sustained by the American nations and by their citizens in the war of 1914-1918.

There is no doubt that the Governments of the American Republics must foresee those dangers and as a measure of self-protection insist that the waters to a reasonable distance from their coasts shall remain free from the commission of hostile acts or from the undertaking of belligerent activities by nations engaged in a war in which the said governments are not involved.

For these reasons the Governments of the American Republics **RESOLVE AND HEREBY DECLARE:**

1. As a measure of continental self-protection, the American Republics, so long as they maintain their neutrality, are as of inherent right entitled to have those waters adjacent to the American continent, which they regard as of primary concern and direct utility in their relations, free from the commission of any hostile act by any non-American belligerent

nation, whether such hostile act be attempted or made from land, sea or air.

Such waters shall be defined as follows. All waters comprised within the limits set forth hereafter except the territorial waters of Canada and of the undisputed colonies and possessions of European countries within these limits:

Beginning at the terminus of the United States-Canada boundary in Passamaquoddy Bay, in  $44^{\circ}46'36''$  north latitude, and  $66^{\circ}54'11''$  west longitude;

Thence due east along the parallel  $44^{\circ}46'36''$  to a point  $60^{\circ}$  west of Greenwich;

Thence due south to a point in  $20^{\circ}$  north latitude;

Thence by a rhumb line to a point in  $5^{\circ}$  north latitude,  $24^{\circ}$  west longitude;

Thence due south to a point in  $20^{\circ}$  south latitude;

Thence by a rhumb line to a point in  $58^{\circ}$  south latitude,  $57^{\circ}$  west longitude;

Thence due west to a point in  $80^{\circ}$  west longitude;

Thence by a rhumb line to a point on the equator in  $97^{\circ}$  west longitude;

Thence by a rhumb line to a point in  $15^{\circ}$  north latitude,  $120^{\circ}$  west longitude;

Thence by a rhumb line to a point in  $48^{\circ}29'38''$  north latitude,  $136^{\circ}$  west longitude;

Thence due east to the Pacific terminus of the United States-Canada boundary in the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

2. The Governments of the American Republics agree that they will endeavor, through joint representation to such belligerents as may now or in the future be engaged in hostilities, to secure the compliance by them with the provisions of this Declaration, without prejudice to the exercise of the individual rights of each State inherent in their sovereignty.

3. The Governments of the American Republics further declare that whenever they consider it necessary they will consult together to determine upon the measures which they may individually or collectively undertake in order to secure the observance of the provisions of this Declaration.



4. The American Republics, during the existence of a state of war in which they themselves are not involved, may undertake, whenever they may determine that the need therefor exists, to patrol, either individually or collectively, as may be agreed upon by common consent, and in so far as the means and resources of each may permit, the waters adjacent to their coasts within the area above defined. (Approved, October 3, 1939.)

#### DECLARATION OF THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT ON CONTINENTAL WATERS

The sovereignty of the American Continent is founded on the inviolate bases of consultation, non-intervention, conciliation, arbitration, and above all, on the pacific sentiment of the American nations, who are enemies of war and friends of peace.

We do not have and we will not have anything to fear from each other in America; on the contrary, we have in each other, on land, sea and air, the assurance of security for each and all of the nations of America.

Continental security against overseas aggression must be obtained on sounder bases.

It is on the seas that surround us that lies the future fate of our sovereignties, because the protection of American soil will not be possible, as in the past, without the security of the surrounding seas.

The sea outside territorial waters, only three miles from our coast, from our cities and even from our capitals, not only is not ours, but in it we are at the mercy of any action contrary to the free and peaceful expansion of our sovereignty, of our continental relations and even of the maritime communications between ports of the same country.

To the defense of the continental territorial integrity, we must add, therefore, as an inseparable part of an American political whole, the security of continental waters.

The Meeting at Panamá must request and receive from all the belligerents engaged in the war, in which no American Republic is involved, the assurance that the countries in conflict will abstain from any belligerent act or

activity on the sea, within the limit of the waters adjacent to the American Continent considered as being useful or of direct and primary interest to the American Republics.

We expect the belligerent nations, and those which in the future may take part in the present war, to observe and respect this Declaration which will be made in Panama as a complement of the Monroe Doctrine and of the Declarations of Buenos Aires and Lima.

We believe that the principle of continental waters will not affect the sovereignty of other nations, but rather that it will protect the sovereignty of the American countries and will favor the peaceful relations of all nations.

Our Continent, furthermore, has a right to reduce the effects of the war, by preventing its conflicts from being brought near our shores to perturb our tranquility, threatening to compromise or complicate our neutral status.

Brazil does not make and never has made an issue of formulas and words, but the idea that it suggested with regard to continental waters will be defended by Brazil, because it considers the principle useful for its existence and that of the other Republics of America.

These are the bases of the Brazilian vote and of the attitude of its delegates to the meeting of Panama.

#### DECLARATION OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION

The Argentine Delegation declares that in waters adjacent to the South American Continent, in that territorial extent of coasts which, in the zone defined as free from any hostile act, corresponds to the Argentine Republic, it does not recognize the existence of colonies or possessions of European countries, and adds that it specifically reserves and maintains intact the legitimate titles and rights of the Argentine Republic to islands such as the Malvinas, as well as to any other Argentine territory located within or beyond the said zone.

#### DECLARATION OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF GUATEMALA

The declaration and reservation of His Excellency, Dr. Melo, of Argentina, impels me to

present, on behalf of Guatemala, a like declaration and reservation, because the controversy of Guatemala with the British Empire is similar and my silence might be interpreted as an abandonment of the legitimate rights now under discussion.

### XV

#### TRANSMISSION OF DECLARATION OF PANAMA

The Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics

#### *Resolves*

To request the President of the Republic of Panama, His Excellency Dr. Juan Demostenes Arosemena, to transmit, in the name of all the Republics of America, the Declaration of Panama to the belligerent governments involved in the European war. (Approved October 3, 1939).

### XVI

#### TRANSFER OF SOVEREIGNTY OF GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS HELD BY NON-AMERICAN STATES

The Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics

#### *Resolves*

1. That in case any geographic region of America subject to the jurisdiction of any non-American state should be obliged to change its sovereignty and there should result therefrom a danger to the security of the American Continent, a consultative meeting such as the one now being held will be convoked with the urgency that the case may require.

2. It is understood that this resolution shall not apply to a change of status resulting from the settlement of questions now pending between non-American states and states of the Continent. (Approved October 3, 1939.)

In witness whereof the following Ministers of Foreign Affairs or their Representatives sign the present Final Act, and hereunto affix their respective Seals.

Done at Panama on the 3rd day of October 1939, in the English, Spanish, Portuguese and French languages, the respective texts to be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union. The Secretary General of the Meeting shall hand these texts to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Panama for transmittal to the Pan American Union.

### Radio Address by Under Secretary Welles<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press October 3]

The Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics for Consultation held its first plenary session in Panamá on September 25. It has now, 8 days later, brought its work to a close.

This meeting took place because the governments of the American republics shared the belief that the outbreak of war in Europe brought into existence a state of affairs which might well menace the peace and security of

the American Continent. They met together to consult concerning those peaceful, practical, and effective measures which they might adopt to safeguard their national interests and the collective interests of the American republics. Specifically, their purposes were to strengthen and safeguard their position as neutrals, to lessen the dislocations produced on their economic systems by the European war, and, finally, to insure the maintenance of peace on the American Continent.

Let us see how these purposes have been fulfilled. In the first place you might be interested in hearing how this consultation meeting

<sup>1</sup> Delivered October 3, 1939, and broadcast over the network of the Columbia Broadcasting system. Mr. Welles is United States delegate to the meeting.

was organized and how it functioned. As I have mentioned, the first plenary session took place on September 25.

Prior to that, on September 23, there had been a formal inaugural session at which the delegates had the honor of receiving the President of Panama, His Excellency Dr. Arosemena, and of listening to an address of inspiring character which he delivered.

The meeting was fortunate in having as its presiding officer the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama, His Excellency Dr. Narciso Garay. The tact, wisdom, and courtesy with which Dr. Garay presided over the deliberations contributed to their ultimate success.

At the outset of the regular business sessions three subcommittees were created: One on neutrality, one on economic cooperation, and one on the maintenance of peace. The subcommittee on neutrality was presided over by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, Dr. Lopez de Mesa. It drew up a "general declaration of neutrality of the American nations" which was unanimously adopted by the representatives of the 21 republics. This declaration starts from the premise that it is the unanimous intention of the American republics not to become involved in the European conflict. It states the standards of conduct which, in accordance with international law and the domestic legislation of each country, the American republics propose to follow in order to maintain their neutrality, to fulfill their obligations as neutrals, and to insure that their rights as neutrals are duly respected. To this end they agree, among other things, that they will prevent their respective territories—land, sea, or air—from being used as bases for belligerent operations. They will prevent on their respective territories the enlistment of persons to serve in the armed forces of a belligerent, the setting on foot of military expeditions in the interest of a belligerent, or the fitting out and arming of vessels for belligerents. They will not permit the establishment by the belligerents or their agents of radio stations on the territory of the American republics. They will request all belligerent vessels and aircraft com-

ing into areas under their jurisdiction to respect their neutral status and to observe their laws and regulations and the rules of international law concerning the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents. In case any difficulties may arise in the effort to insure respect for their position as neutrals, they will, if they so desire, consult among themselves.

The American republics, in this general declaration of neutrality, agree that they may, if they so desire, bring together and place in one port under guard the merchant vessels of a belligerent which have sought refuge in their waters. They agree—and this is very important—to consider as lawful the transfer of the flag of a merchant vessel to that of any American republic, provided that such transfer is made in absolute good faith without provisions for eventual resale to the original owner and that the transfer takes place in the waters of an American republic.

They also agree, and this again is very important, that the American republics may exclude belligerent submarines from their ports.

They further determine to maintain close contact in order to bring into uniformity, so far as possible, the measures they adopt for the enforcement of their neutral rights. Finally, the Governments agree to set up an inter-American neutrality committee composed of seven experts in international law for the purpose of studying and making recommendations regarding neutrality problems in the light of experience and changing conditions. The members of this committee are to be designated before November 1 next.

In the field of economic problems, great interest was manifested in the maintenance of adequate shipping facilities among the republics of the New World. It was recalled that after the outbreak of the war in 1914 inter-American shipping communications were disrupted and curtailed. In connection with this problem, I was authorized by the United States Government to state at the beginning of the meeting that during the existing situation the regular transportation facilities of shipping lines between the United States and its Amer-

ican neighbors now in operation will not only not be curtailed but will be strengthened and increased whenever such increase may be found to be desirable and feasible.

The chairman of the subcommittee on economic cooperation was the representative of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, His Excellency Dr. Martins, Brazilian Ambassador at Washington. It was the task of this body to undertake a study of the emergency and long-term problems of a financial and economic character confronting the American republics as a result of the war. They approached this problem from the viewpoint that it was more necessary than ever to establish the closest and sincerest cooperation between the American republics in order to protect their economic and financial structure, safeguard the stability of their currencies, promote and expand their industries, intensify their agriculture, and develop their commerce.

Among the important resolutions reported by the subcommittee on economic cooperation—all of which were adopted unanimously—was one for the creation of an inter-American financial and economic advisory committee. This body is to consist of 21 experts in economic problems, one for each of the American republics, and it is to be installed in Washington, D. C., not later than November 15, 1939. Among its functions will be the consideration of problems of monetary relationships, foreign-exchange management, or balance of international payments situations which may be presented it by the government of any of the American republics, and the making of recommendations to that government. The advisory committee will study the most practical means of obtaining stability of the monetary and commercial relationships between the American republics.

It will be the task of the advisory committee to study and propose to the governments effective measures for cooperation to lessen dislocations which may arise in the trade of the American republics. In this connection, it is interesting to observe that it was clear from the

outset and was manifested throughout the discussions that the American republics are not moved by any selfish desire to profit from the misfortunes of others. It was agreed that the advisory committee, in making its studies and proposals regarding the maintenance of trade among the American republics and, as far as possible, our trade with the rest of the world, would proceed on the basis of those liberal principles of international trade approved by earlier inter-American conferences. These principles are to be retained as the goal of their long-term commercial policies, in order that the world shall not lack a basis of worldwide international trade in which all may participate after world order and peace may be restored.

Among the preoccupations uppermost in the minds of the representatives at the Panama Meeting, was the prevention of loss of life of nationals of the American republics and the destruction of their legitimate commercial interests through the carrying on of belligerent activities in waters in proximity to the shores of the American Continent. Here was a war that had its origin thousands of miles from the American coasts. Yet early in the course of hostilities belligerent war vessels began to appear in waters close to the American coasts, and it became only too apparent that American lives and commercial intercourse would be seriously endangered if belligerent activities were to be carried out in the areas of customary inter-American sea routes.

The dangers of this situation and the possible ways and means for circumscribing them, so far as that might be possible, constituted the main problem with which the subcommittee on the maintenance of peace was called upon to deal. This subcommittee was presided over by His Excellency, Dr. Prieto, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay.

In considering an approach to this problem it was recalled that at the time of the World War of 1914-18, the governments of several American republics: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru had all advanced

or supported proposals which provided in principle that the American republics should declare that the belligerent nations must refrain from committing hostile acts within a reasonable distance of their shores. Starting from this conception and in the firm conviction that the governments of the American republics were entitled, as a measure of self-protection, to insist that the waters within a reasonable distance from their coasts should remain free from the commission therein of hostile acts or from the undertaking of belligerent activities by nations engaged in a war in which they themselves were not involved, the subcommittee elaborated an important declaration, which received the unanimous approval of the Panama meeting.

This declaration is to be known as the Declaration of Panama. It states that, as a measure of continental self-protection, the American republics, so long as they maintain their neutrality, are as of inherent right entitled to have those waters adjacent to the American Continent which they consider as of primary and direct utility, free from the commission of any hostile act by any non-American belligerent nation, whether such hostile act be undertaken from the land, sea, or air. The Declaration defines these waters, which cover the area of customary inter-American sea routes. The territorial waters of Canada and of the colonies and possessions of European countries are excluded.

The Declaration states that the governments of the American republics agree that they will endeavor, through joint representations to the belligerents, to secure compliance with these provisions. In order to carry out this procedure the representatives of the American republics requested the President of the Republic of Panama to act in their behalf in approaching the belligerent powers, and the President of Panama consented to undertake this task. The Declaration further sets out that the gov-

ernments of the American republics, whenever they consider it necessary, will consult together to determine upon the measures which they may individually or collectively undertake in order to secure the observance of the provisions of the Declaration. Finally, the Declaration states that the American republics, during the existence of a state of war in which they themselves are not involved, will undertake, whenever they may determine that the need exists, to patrol, either individually or collectively, as may be agreed by common consent, the waters adjacent to their coasts within the area defined.

I believe that, when the time comes to look back in historical perspective, the Declaration of Panama may be considered to have been an event of unusual importance. If we are able through our joint representations to persuade the belligerents to comply with its provisions, the Declaration will have made a far-reaching contribution towards the attainment of the goal which we so fervently desire to attain, namely, that our 21 American republics shall remain free from the horrors of war.

That the Foreign Ministers of the American republics were able, in but little more than a week, to reach unanimous agreement upon subjects of such outstanding significance as were dealt with at this meeting was due in large part to the extraordinary atmosphere of friendliness, cooperation, and courteous consideration which marked each and every aspect of the deliberations. I only wish that you who are listening to my words tonight could have experienced with me this sense of fundamental unity which was manifested in Panama. It was inspiring.

It is a heartening thought that, faced with the uncertainties of the future, we of the American republics find ourselves firmly united, with full confidence each in the others, drawing strength from our devotion to the principles of freedom and democratic government and to the ideals of our Christian faith.

## PAN AMERICAN LEAGUE GOLD MEDAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press October 6]

The Secretary of State was presented on October 6 with the Pan American League Gold Medal by Mrs. Clark Stearns, the President of the League.

Three years ago, the Pan American League instituted a triennial award to be given once during that period for the greatest contribution of a personal kind to the cause of pan-Americanism.

Mrs. Stearns was accompanied by Mrs. J. D. Young, Director of the National Student League, and Mrs. George Roberts, Secretary of the Pan American League.

The citation accompanying the medal reads as follows:

*"To His Excellency The Secretary of State The Honorable Cordell Hull: The Pan American League has the honor to present to Your Excellency its medal of special merit, awarded once in three years for the most constructive accomplishment in the field of Pan American friendship and unity. This award carries with it enrollment upon the scroll of the Pan American League Order of Adventurers in Friendship, the purpose of which is to mobilize the proved spirit of achievement for further research in the field of progress to observe and study diplomatic, political, social, and other trends which militate against inter-American confidence, respect, and unity, and to recommend ways and means of minimizing, offsetting or correcting them.*

*"Your name will be inscribed upon the roster of this Order under the classification of Adventurer of Exceptional Merit in Friendship.*

*"Citation*

*"For the greatest service of his time to the cause of unity in the Western Hemisphere, and thereby to an improved world today.*

*"For making real a new conception of economic practice which removes international*

*injustices and leads to a more equalized prosperity.*

*"For introducing a new ideal of statesmanship of the highest merit and for adhering to a diplomacy of truth.*

*"For upholding spiritual values in government and consistent adherence to the highest ideals.*

*"THE PAN AMERICAN LEAGUE,*

*By*

*MRS. CLARK STEARNS,  
President International*

*MRS. CLELAND DAVIS,  
Vice-President International*

*MRS. JOHN DUNRAVEN YOUNG,  
Vice-President at Large*

*MRS. GEORGE ROBERTS,  
Secretary International*

*"WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
October 6, 1939."*

♦ ♦ ♦

## MESSAGE TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF HONDURAS

[Released to the press October 3]

The following telegram has been addressed by the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Honduras:

*"OCTOBER 2, 1939.*

*"His Excellency SALVADOR AGUIRRE,  
Minister of Foreign Relations of Honduras,  
Care of the Consulate General of  
Honduras,  
New Orleans, La.*

*"Upon your departure from this country I wish to express the sincere hope that your stay in New Orleans has greatly benefited your health. In this hope I know that I express the sentiments of your many friends in the United States. I send you my personal regards and best wishes for a pleasant voyage.*

*CORDELL HULL"*

## CONFERENCE ON INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS IN THE FIELD OF ART

[Released to the press October 6]

The Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Art will be held on October 11 and 12 in room 474 (old library) of the Department of State. Following is the text of the program for the Conference:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11

10:00 a. m.—*Morning session*: Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Chief, Division of Cultural Relations, *presiding*

Address: *Cultural Relations and Government*—The Honorable George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State

Discussion: *The Resources for Inter-American Exchange in the Field of Art*

1. *What Can the Other American Republics Best Contribute to the United States?*

(In the fields of prehistoric art, colonial architecture, folk art, the new painting, the new architecture, etc.)

Mrs. Concha Romero James, Chief, Division of Intellectual Cooperation, Pan American Union

2. *What Can the United States Best Contribute to the Other American Republics?*

(In the fields of decorative and machine art, art in engineering, art and mass production, folk art, Indian art, architecture, museum organization and educational methods, the new painting, etc.)

Holger Cahill, Director, Federal Arts Project, Works Projects Administration (with the assistance of René d'Harnoncourt and other representatives of specialized fields of interest)

2:30 p. m.—*Afternoon session*: The Honorable Robert Woods Bliss, *presiding* (tentative)

Discussion: *Exhibits—Permanent and Traveling*

Discussion leader: Roland J. McKinney, Director, Los Angeles Museum of Art

Suggested topics:

What is the most practicable type of exhibit of Latin American art to hold in the United States at the present time?

1. Pan American, or one country or artist at a time?
2. Covering what fields?

What types of exhibitions of United States art would be most welcome at the present time in the other American republics?

How is exhibit material to be selected?

Where can exhibits best be held and to what extent can they be routed to various points?

How are exhibits to be sponsored and financed?

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12

10:00 a. m.—*Morning session*: Edward Bruce, Chief, Section of Fine Arts, Federal Buildings Administration, *presiding*

Discussion: *Opportunities for Student and Professor Exchange*

Discussion leader: Dr. Walter W. S. Cook, Director, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University

Suggested topics:

What resources are available for the inter-American exchange of fellowships and scholarships in the field of art? How else may exchanges be promoted?

What are the opportunities for the exchange of professors?

What opportunities for development will United States students find in the other American republics?

How can students from the other American republics get the most out of a period of study in the United States?

What particularly are the opportunities in commercial art, graphic arts, costume design, stagecraft, etc.?

Discussion: *The Role of Motion Pictures as a Medium of Art Exchange*

2:30 p. m.—*Afternoon session:*

Discussion, based on the report of the Findings Committee, and directed toward the formulation of specific projects

A list of the people who have to date accepted the Secretary's invitation to the Conference appears below:

*California*

Roland J. McKinney, Director, Los Angeles Museum of Art  
Walter Heil, Director, San Francisco Museum of Art  
Phillip Youtz, Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco

*Colorado*

Mitchell A. Wilder, Curator, Taylor Museum of the Colorado Springs Fine Art Center

*Connecticut*

Everett Victor Meeks, Dean, School of the Fine Arts, Yale University, New Haven  
Theodore Sizer, Assistant Director and Curator of Paintings, Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University, New Haven  
Sheldon W. Cheney, Upper Stepney  
George Kubler, School of Fine Arts, Yale University, New Haven

*District of Columbia*

Charles G. Abbot, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution  
Alfred L. Barrows, Executive Secretary, National Research Council  
Robert Woods Bliss, President, American Federation of Arts  
Edward Bruce, Chief, Section of Fine Arts, Public Buildings Administration  
Holger Cahill, Director, Federal Arts Project, Work Projects Administration  
Laurence Vail Coleman, Director, American Association of Museums  
René d'Harnoncourt, Executive Secretary, Arts and Crafts, Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior  
David Finley, Director, National Gallery of Art  
Miss Alice Graeme, Art Editor, the *Washington Post*  
L. B. Holland, Chief, Division of Fine Arts, Library of Congress  
Mrs. Mildred Holzhauser, Director of Exhibitions, Federal Arts Project, Work Projects Administration

L. B. Honff, Jr., American Federation of Arts  
Mrs. Concha Romero James, Chief, Division of Intellectual Cooperation, Pan American Union  
Harry A. McBride, Administrator, National Gallery of Art  
Miss Lela Mechlin, Art Editor, the *Washington Evening Star*  
John C. Merriam, National Committee on International Intellectual Cooperation, National Education Association  
C. Powell Minnegerode, Corcoran Art Gallery  
Thomas C. Parker, Deputy Director, WPA Art Program, Work Projects Administration  
Duncan Phillips, Director, Phillips Gallery  
Edward B. Rowan, Assistant Chief, Section of Fine Arts, Public Buildings Administration  
Robert C. Smith, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress  
Forbes Watson, Special Assistant, Section of Fine Arts, Public Buildings Administration  
Frederick Allen Whiting, Jr., Editor, *American Magazine of Art*

*Illinois*

Mr. and Mrs. George Lusk, Evanston

*Maryland*

Eleanor Patterson Spencer, Head of the Department of Fine Arts, Goucher College, Baltimore  
Marquis Childs, Somerset

*Massachusetts*

Charles H. Sawyer, Curator, Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, Andover  
Mrs. Anne Holliday Webb, Division of Museum Extension, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston  
Paul J. Sachs, William Hayes Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge  
Francis Henry Taylor, Director, Worcester Art Museum

*Michigan*

W. R. Valentiner, Detroit Institute of Art

*New Jersey*

C. R. Morey, Head, Department of Art and Archaeology, Princeton University, Princeton

*New York*

Rockwell Kent, Ausable Forks  
Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison, 3d, Children's Museum, Brooklyn  
Herbert J. Spinden, Curator, The Brooklyn Museum  
George Biddle, Croton-on-Hudson  
John E. Abbott, Executive Vice President, New York Museum of Modern Art, New York City  
J. J. Augustin, New York City  
Alfred H. Barr, Director, Museum of Modern Art, New York City  
Cornelius N. Bliss, New York City  
Jean Charlot, Art Students League, New York City



Walter S. Cook, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, New York City  
 Royal Cortissoz, *New York Herald Tribune*  
 Stuart Davis, National Chairman, American Artists Congress, Inc., New York City  
 Camilo Egas, Director, Art Department, New School of Social Research, New York City  
 Miss Frances Grant, New York City  
 Miss Malvina Hoffman, New York City  
 Edward A. Jewell, *New York Times*, New York City  
 Henry W. Kent, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City  
 Frederick Keppel, Carnegie Corporation, New York City  
 Alfred A. Knopf, New York City  
 Miss Irene Lewisohn, President, Museum of Costume Art, New York City  
 Miss Florence Levy, Art Education Council, New York City  
 John McAndrews, Curator, Division of Architecture and Industrial Art, Museum of Modern Art, New York City  
 Mrs. Audrey McMahon, Director, Federal Art Project, New York Work Projects Administration, New York City  
 Henry Allen Moe, Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, New York City  
 Bernard Myers, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, New York City

Mrs. Frances Flynn Paine, Director of Hospitality, Latin-American Division, World's Fair Hospitality Committee, New York City  
 Miss Ruth Reeves, Art Center, New York City  
 David H. Stevens, Rockefeller Foundation, New York City  
 George C. Vaillant, American Museum of Natural History, New York City

*North Carolina*

Miss Louise Hall, Department of Fine Arts, Duke University, Durham

*Ohio*

Clarence Ward, the Dudley Peter Allen Memorial Art Museum, Oberlin College, Oberlin  
 Mr. and Mrs. Steward Leonard, Zanesville Institute of Art

*Pennsylvania*

Horace F. Jayne, Director, Museum of Art, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia  
 Henri Marceau, Assistant Director, Philadelphia Museum of Fine Arts  
 Homer Saint-Gaudens, Director, Department of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh

*Texas*

Richard Foster Howard, Director, Dallas Museum of Fine Arts.

## Europe

### CONTINUANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE POLISH GOVERNMENT

[Released to the press October 21]

Following is a statement by the Secretary of State:

"More than 20 years ago the United States recognized and has since maintained diplomatic relations with the Polish Government. Poland is now the victim of force used as an instrument of national policy. Its territory has been taken over and its Government has had to seek refuge abroad. Mere seizure of territory, however, does not extinguish the legal existence of a government. The United States therefore continues to regard the Government of Poland as in existence, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Poland, and continues to recognize Count Jerzy Potocki as its Ambassador in Washington. For the present at least Mr. Biddle<sup>2</sup> will remain near the Government to which he has been accredited."

[Released to the press October 21]

Following are the text of a note from the Polish Ambassador to the Secretary of State, and Secretary Hull's reply:

"SEPTEMBER 30, 1939.

"The Honorable

CORDELL HULL,

*Secretary of State.*

"SIR:

"I have the honor, upon instructions of my Government, to inform the Government of the United States that the President of the Republic of Poland, Professor Ignacy Mościcki, has announced his resignation on September 30, 1939.

"In consequence and by virtue of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Poland of

April 23, 1935, Mr. Władysław Racziewicz, former President of the Senate, designated as successor by the decree of the President of the Republic of September 17, 1939, given at Kutu, Poland and duly promulgated in the "Monitor Polski" No. 214-217 published in Paris on September 29, 1939, has assumed the high functions of the President of the Republic of Poland.

"By virtue of Article 19 of the Polish Constitutional Law Mr. Władysław Racziewicz took the oath of office in the presence of the Polish Ambassador in Paris, Mr. Juliusz Łukasiewicz, of the Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army in France, General Władysław Sikorski, of the Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Finance, Colonel Adam Koc, of the Chief of the Polish Military Mission at the General Headquarters of the French Army, General Stanisław Burhardt-Bukacki, and of the Chief of the Chancellery of the President, Mr. Stanisław Łepkowski.

"This act took place at the Polish Embassy in Paris on September 30, 1939.

"Accept [etc.]

JERZY POTOCKI"

"OCTOBER 2, 1939.

"His Excellency

COUNT JERZY POTOCKI,

*Ambassador of Poland.*

"EXCELLENCY:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of September 30, 1939 in which you state that you have been instructed by your Government to inform the Government of the United States that the President of Poland, Professor Ignacy Mościcki, announced his resignation on September 30, 1939, and that Mr.

<sup>2</sup>American Ambassador to Poland.

Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, former President of the Senate, who had been designated as successor by the decree of the President of the Republic of September 17, 1939 given at Kutu, Poland, has assumed the high functions of the President of the Republic of Poland. Notice has been taken of the statement in your note

that Mr. Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz took the oath of office in the Polish Embassy in Paris on September 30, 1939.

"Your courtesy in conveying this information to the Government of the United States is appreciated.

"Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL"



## NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES

### Warning to American Merchant Shipping

[Released to the press October 4]

Following is a statement by the Secretary of State:

"Information reaching the Government of the United States indicates the probability that there may be intensification of warfare on merchant shipping in Atlantic and Baltic waters adjacent to European belligerent shores.

"The Government of the United States does not recognize the legality of unrestricted inter-

ference with American ships and commerce. Nevertheless, under the special circumstances at present, it is believed advisable to warn all American merchant ships, except American passenger ships which do not carry cargoes to belligerents and are engaged in bringing home Americans from European countries, of the special danger incurred in entering such waters."

### Contributions for Relief in Belligerent Countries

[Released to the press October 4]

The Secretary of State promulgates the rules and regulations set forth below as additions to the rules and regulations under the provisions of section 3 (a) of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, in regard to the solicitation and collection of funds for use in France; Germany; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, which he promulgated on September 5, 9, and 11, 1939:

(11) No registration will be accepted until satisfactory evidence is presented to the Secretary of State that the applicant for registration has organized an active and responsible governing body which will serve without compensation, and which will exercise a satisfac-

tory administrative control, and that the funds collected by the registrant will be handled by a competent and trustworthy treasurer.

(12) No registration will be accepted if the means proposed to be used to solicit or collect contributions include the employment of solicitors on commission or any other commission method of raising money; the use of the "remit or return" method of raising money by the sale of merchandise or tickets; the giving of entertainments for money-raising purposes if the estimated costs of such entertainments, including compensation, exceed 30 percent of the gross proceeds, or any other wasteful or unethical method of soliciting contributions.

(13) No registration will be accepted until the Secretary of State has been informed in writing by a responsible officer of the appli-

cant for registration that he has read these regulations.

(14) The Secretary will exercise the right reserved under regulation (7) to revoke any registration upon receipt of evidence which leads him to believe that the registrant has failed to maintain such a governing body as that described under regulation (11), has failed to employ such a treasurer as that described under regulation (11), has employed any of the methods for soliciting contributions set forth under regulation (12), has employed unethical methods of publicity, or has failed to attain a reasonable degree of efficiency in the conduct of operations.

(15) The sworn statement to be submitted by registrants in accordance with regulation (6) shall be supplemented by such further information as the Secretary of State may deem necessary.

CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State*

[Released to the press October 21]

The following persons and organizations have registered with the Secretary of State since September 27, 1939 (the names of 81 registrants were published on and before that date) under the rules and regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for medical aid and assistance or for the supplying of food and clothing to relieve human suffering in the countries now at war, promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 3 (a) of the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939 (the names in parentheses represent the countries to which contributions are being sent):

82. California State Committee for Polish Relief, care of Mr. Merian C. Cooper, 10202 Washington Boulevard, Culver City, Calif. (Poland)
83. Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, 2871-A South Seventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Poland)
84. Ruth Stanley de Luze (Baroness de Luze), "Luthany," Pleasantville Road, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. (France)
85. Polish Relief Committee of Gardner, Mass., Gardner Trust Building, 32 Pleasant Street, Gardner, Mass. (Poland)
86. Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain, France, and Germany)
87. American Committee for Christian German Refugees, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Germany and France)
88. Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., 1226 W. Mitchell Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Poland)
89. Polish Relief Fund of Irvington, N. J., 415 Sixteenth Avenue, Irvington, N. J. (Poland)
90. St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., 490 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Poland)
91. Polish Army Veterans Association of America, Inc., 56 St. Marks Place, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
92. Holy Cross Relief Fund Association of New Britain, Conn., Holy Cross Rectory, Biruta Street, New Britain, Conn. (Poland)
93. United Polish Societies of Hartford, Conn., Polish National Home, 100 Governor Street, Hartford, Conn. (Poland)
94. American Field Service, care of W. W. Aldrich, Chase National Bank, 52 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
95. Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, 1514-20 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill. (Poland)
96. Rev. John Wieloch, 5 Church Street, Millers Fall, Mass. (Poland)
97. Orrin S. Good, 1410 Old National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash. (Great Britain)
98. United Polish Societies of Bristol, Conn., 462 North Main Street, Bristol, Conn. (Poland)
99. Russian Refugee Children's Welfare Society, Inc., 51 East 121st Street, New York, N. Y. (Germany, France, and Poland)
100. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., 100 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (France, Poland, Germany, and the United Kingdom)

### Travel on Belligerent Ships

[Released to the press October 2]

Following is a statement by the Secretary of State:

"On September 5, 1939, I issued regulations regarding travel by American citizens on vessels of belligerent countries, in accordance with provisions of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937.

"I stated that travel on vessels of France, Germany, Poland, or the United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand (vessels of the Union of South Africa were added by regulation of September 9 and those of Canada on September 11) in the North Atlantic Ocean, east of 30 degrees west and north of 30 degrees north or on or over other waters adjacent to Europe or over the continent of Europe or adjacent islands would not be permitted except when specifically authorized by the Secretary of State in each case.

"The joint resolution contains a proviso excepting, for a period of 90 days, from the prohibition on travel by American citizens on a vessel of a belligerent state citizens returning from a foreign state to the United States.

"While under international law American citizens have a perfect right to travel on belligerent vessels, and while under our statute they may travel on such vessels en route from a foreign country to the United States for an additional period of 60 days from October 5, I regard such travel as dangerous considering the character of the warfare that is now in progress.

"I, therefore, call upon all American citizens, in their own interest and in the interest of their Government, to refrain from exercising the right which they have in this respect. This Government has gone to considerable trouble and expense to make available to American citizens in belligerent countries American vessels for their return to the United States, and fortunately most of them who have desired to return have been accommodated. It is therefore to be hoped that those who may still be in foreign countries and who desire to return to

the United States will travel on American vessels or other neutral vessels and thus avoid the danger inherent in traveling on vessels of belligerent countries within the areas specified above."

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### REPORTS ON AMERICANS IN WARSAW

[Released to the press October 6]

The American Chargé in Berlin, Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, has reported that he has received the following telegram through German Army channels from Vice Consul Thaddens H. Chylinski in Warsaw:

"To the American Consulate General Berlin. Fifty American citizens in Warsaw uninjured. Rakov, passport No. 412207, injured. Medical attention has been provided. Confirmation in writing through German troops. Chylinski, American Embassy, Warsaw."

The exact date of Vice Consul Chylinski's telegram is not clear, but it was probably written on October 3.

The Mr. Rakov to which it refers is probably Mr. Harry Rakow of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The American Chargé in Berlin reported to the Department of State October 5 that he had just been informed by an official of the Foreign Office that Vice Consul Chylinski at Warsaw is in good health; that the Embassy Chancery is intact, although bombs fell into the courtyard and garden, but that the Ambassador's residence and the Consulate General are destroyed.

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### RETURN OF AMERICANS FROM EUROPE

[Released to the press October 2]

The Department has been reliably informed that 9,089 passengers arrived in New York from Europe for the week which ended September 22, 1939. This number is almost identical with the 9,086 reported for all United States Atlantic ports for the week ended September 15. For the week ended September 7 estimates indicate that approximately 12,250 passengers

arrived at all United States Atlantic ports, and for the week ended September 1 the number reported was 10,500, which included 1,200 who arrived in Canada from Europe. More detailed figures on the number of passengers reported to have arrived from Europe follow:

Week ended	Place of arrival	Number of passengers reported	Total
Sept. 1.....	United States Atlantic ports.....	9,300	}10,500
	Canadian ports.....	1,200	
Sept. 7.....	United States Atlantic ports.....	9,900	}12,250
	Additional estimate.....	2,350	
Sept. 15.....	United States Atlantic ports.....	9,086	9,086
Sept. 22.....	New York.....	• 9,089	9,089
Sept. 29.....	Estimate.....	9,000	9,000
Sept. 30.....	Arrived <i>Manhattan</i> .....	1,800	1,800
			51,725

• Includes 71 passengers who arrived by Trans-Atlantic Clipper.

No information is available for Canadian ports for the last 3 weeks under review.

♦ ♦ ♦

### SINKING OF NORWEGIAN SHIP

[Released to the press October 4]

The following telegram was received October 4 from Consul General Kenneth S. Patton at Singapore, Straits Settlements:

"Norwegian ship *Hoegh Transporter* ex San Francisco sunk by a mine Singapore Harbor last night. Sherman Plimpton of Seattle and Ray Edmonds both safe, former uninjured, latter fractured ribs not serious, requests notification his father Edmonds 3710 Euclid Avenue, Dallas, Texas."

## Commercial Policy

### TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHILE

#### Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press October 2]

Public notice is being issued today of intention to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Chile. It is a source of great satisfaction, and particularly appropriate, that an announcement of negotiations with another American republic comes at this time when representatives of the nations of this hemisphere are gathered at Panamá to discuss problems of mutual interest in this critical period.

One of those problems concerns the finding of means for closer inter-American economic cooperation, the need for which has become even greater in recent weeks. The further development of trade between the American republics on the basis of liberal trade principles

may well provide a means by which such principles may be restored and extended in other areas when the present crisis has passed.

Trade between the United States and Chile occupies an important position in our commercial relations with the countries of America. Likewise, the investments of our citizens in productive enterprises in that country have for many years been of great importance. It is hoped that the negotiation of a trade agreement with Chile will aid in strengthening all forms of economic collaboration between the two countries in the cordial atmosphere which so happily characterizes relations between them today.

## Announcement of Proposed Negotiations

[Released to the press October 2]

The Secretary of State issued today formal notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Chile.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information issued simultaneously today a notice setting the dates for the submission to it of information and views in writing and of applications to appear at public hearings to be held by the Committee and fixing the time and place for the opening of the hearings. Suggestions with regard to the form and content of presentations addressed to the Committee for Reciprocity Information are included in a statement released by that Committee on December 13, 1937.

It is the general policy of the United States in negotiating trade agreements with foreign countries to consider concessions only on products of which the other country is the chief or an important source of our imports. The annexed list includes all the products of which Chile is the chief or an important source of supply. Representations which interested persons may wish to make to the Committee for Reciprocity Information need not be confined to the articles appearing on this list but may cover any articles of actual or potential interest in the import or export trade of the United States with Chile. However, only the articles contained in the list issued today or in any supplementary list issued later will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government of the United States.

The inclusion of any product in this list does not mean that a concession with respect to it will necessarily be granted. The concessions to be granted are not decided upon until after interested parties in the United States have been given full opportunity to present information and views in writing and orally. Furthermore, in view of the geographical position of Chile, where agricultural production and marketing seasons differ from those in the

United States, particular consideration will be given in the case of agricultural products appearing in the attached list, to the possibility of seasonal limitations on any concessions which may be made on such products. In the case of some products included in this list it may be that no concession will be made; it may be that the existing import duty will merely be bound, without reduction; it may be that only a part of a given tariff classification, as set forth in the list, will be affected by the agreement; or it may be that a concession, if made, will be limited as to the quantity of the product to which the concession is applicable.

United States trade with Chile declined drastically between 1929 and 1932. Since then it has increased, but remains well below the 1929 level.

Year	U. S. imports from Chile <sup>a</sup> (thousands of dollars)	U. S. exports to Chile <sup>b</sup> (thousands of dollars)
1929.....	102,025	55,776
1932.....	12,278	3,568
1933.....	11,503	5,321
1934.....	21,620	12,030
1935.....	24,728	14,948
1936.....	26,140	15,739
1937.....	43,636	23,997
1938.....	28,592	24,603

<sup>a</sup> General imports 1929-33; imports for consumption 1934-38.

<sup>b</sup> Including reexports.

An interesting feature of our trade in agricultural products with Chile is the seasonal importation of fresh fruits and vegetables. In fact, with respect to imports, the chief purpose which might be served by the proposed agreement would be to make it easier for our consumers, the poor as well as the rich, to obtain supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables the year round.

A compilation showing the principal products involved in the trade between the United States and Chile during the years 1936 to 1938 has been prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce and may be obtained, upon request,

from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington or from any district or cooperative office.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## PUBLIC NOTICE

*Trade Agreement Negotiations With Chile*

Pursuant to section 4 of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1934, entitled "An Act to Amend the Tariff Act of 1930", as extended by Public Resolution No. 10, approved March 1, 1937, and to Executive Order No. 6750, of June 27, 1934, I hereby give notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Chile.

All presentations of information and views in writing and applications for supplemental oral presentation of views with respect to the negotiation of such agreement should be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in accordance with the announcement of this date issued by that Committee concerning the manner and dates for the submission of briefs and applications, and the time set for public hearings.

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State*WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1939.*

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION

## PUBLIC NOTICE

*Trade Agreement Negotiations With Chile*

Closing date for submission of briefs, November 11, 1939

Closing date for application to be heard, November 11, 1939

Public hearings open, November 27, 1939

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all information and views in writing, and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views, in regard to the negotiation of a trade agreement with the Government of Chile, notice of intention to negotiate which has been issued by the Secre-

tary of State on this date, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12 o'clock noon, November 11, 1939. Such communications should be addressed to "Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Old Land Office Building, Eighth and E Streets, NW., Washington, D. C."

A public hearing will be held beginning at 10 a. m. on November 27, 1939, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Old Land Office Building, where supplemental oral statements will be heard.

Six copies of written statements, either typewritten or printed, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to. Appearance at hearings before the Committee may be made only by those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for a hearing, and statements made at such hearings shall be under oath.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 2nd day of October 1939.

JOHN P. GREGG

*Secretary*WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1939.*

## LIST OF PRODUCTS ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES WILL CONSIDER GRANTING CONCESSIONS TO CHILE

NOTE: The rates of duty or tax indicated are those now applicable to products of Chile.

For the purpose of facilitating identification of the articles listed, reference is made in the list to the paragraph numbers of the tariff schedules in the Tariff Act of 1930, and to the appropriate section of the Internal Revenue Code. The descriptive phraseology is, however, in some cases limited to a narrower field than that covered by the numbered tariff paragraph. In such cases only the articles covered by the descriptive phraseology of the list will come under consideration for the granting of concessions.





decided, it was pointed out for the benefit of any so interested that the Committee for Reciprocity Information is always prepared to receive views orally or in written form on any such questions at any time and to see that they are given all possible attention. If, therefore, any persons interested in this matter may feel that the trade-agreements organization is not fully informed as to their views on the matter in the existing situation, or have any further

views they may wish to submit as to action which they feel ought or ought not to be taken, and therefore wish to supplement the information and views presented in briefs and oral hearings to the Committee for Reciprocity Information last January, they are invited to address themselves to that Committee, with the assurance that any expression of views thus submitted will receive every appropriate consideration.

## *Foreign Service of the United States*

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press October 7]

*Changes in the Foreign Service since September 30:*

The assignment of William P. Cochran, Jr., of Wayne, Pa., as second secretary of embassy and consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been canceled.

Thomas C. Wasson, of Newark, N. J., consul at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa, has been assigned as consul at Vigo, Spain.

John S. Littell, of Miami, Fla., now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned as consul at Habana, Cuba.

The assignment of Charles A. Bay, of St. Paul, Minn., as second secretary of legation and consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, has been canceled. Mr. Bay is now on leave of absence in the United States and will be given another assignment at a later date.

C. Burke Elbrick, of Louisville, Ky., third secretary of embassy at Warsaw, Poland, has been designated third secretary of legation and vice consul at Bucharest, Rumania.

Andrew B. Foster, of Haverford, Pa., third secretary of legation and vice consul at Athens, Greece, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

William K. Ailshie, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, vice consul at Nassau, Bahamas, has been assigned as vice consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

Albert R. Goodman, of Peekskill, N. Y., vice consul at Seville, Spain, has been designated third secretary of legation and vice consul at Bangkok, Thailand. Mr. Goodman will serve in dual capacity.

S. Roger Tyler, Jr., of Huntington, W. Va., vice consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been designated third secretary of legation and vice consul at San José, Costa Rica. Mr. Tyler will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of Woodruff Wallner, of New York City, N. Y., as vice consul at Saigon, French Indochina, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Wallner has been assigned as vice consul at Paris, France.

Howard H. Tewksbury, of Hingham, Mass., Foreign Service officer, designated as commercial attaché at Guatemala, Guatemala, has been designated commercial attaché at Quito, Ecuador.

William E. Dunn, of Sulphur Springs, Tex., Foreign Service officer, designated as commercial attaché at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has

been designated commercial attaché at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Thomas L. Hughes, of Murray, Ky., Foreign Service officer, assigned to the Department of State and detailed to the Department of Commerce, has been designated commercial attaché at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

## General

### DEATH OF SENATOR LOGAN

[Released to the press October 3]

The Secretary of State sent the following telegram of condolence:

"OCTOBER 3, 1939.

"Mrs. M. M. LOGAN,  
*Fourteenth Street,  
Bowling Green, Ky.*

"It is with deep sorrow that I have learned of the passing of your distinguished husband, who was my loyal friend of long standing. His private and official life was characterized by sincerity, conscientiousness and high purpose. A sound thinker, a prodigious worker, he always had the courage of his convictions and ranked among the leaders in the Senate in ability and service. Mrs. Hull and I extend to you and to the family our heartfelt sympathy in your irreparable loss.

CORDELL HULL"

### DEATH OF CARDINAL MUNDELEIN

[Released to the press October 2]

The Secretary of State sent the following telegram of condolence on the death of Cardinal Mundelein:

"OCTOBER 2, 1939.

"The Most Reverend BERNARD J. SHEIL,  
*719 North Wabash Avenue,  
Chicago, Ill.*

"The news of the passing of Cardinal Mundelein has filled me with the deepest sorrow. I was privileged to enjoy his friendship over a long period of years. He was a distinguished churchman with an outstanding record of achievement. A great American of unusual ability and capacity, he was ever ready cheerfully to give the utmost of his splendid talents to the public service.

CORDELL HULL"

## Publications

### OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Executive Powers Under National Emergency: Letter from the Attorney General transmitting with reference to Senate Resolution No. 185, information as to extraordinary powers available to the President during a national emergency or state of war. S. Doc. No. 133, 76th Cong., 2d sess. 13 pp. 5¢.

## *Treaty Information*

*Compiled by the Treaty Division*

### ARBITRATION AND JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

#### General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes

##### *Australia*

There is quoted below the text of a telegram received by the Secretary General of the League of Nations on September 8, 1939, regarding the accession of Australia to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, signed at Geneva on September 26, 1928:

“CANBERRA, *September 7th, 1939.*

“His Majesty’s Government in the Commonwealth of Australia has found it necessary to consider problem in existing circumstances of its accession to General Act for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

“Taking into account considerations referred to in my telegram of even date concerning Optional Clause of Statute of Permanent Court of International Justice which apply with equal force in case of General Act His Majesty’s Government in Commonwealth of Australia now notifies you that it will not regard its accession to General Act as covering or relating to any dispute arising out of events occurring during present crisis. Please inform all States parties to General Act.

PRIME MINISTER  
*Commonwealth of Australia”*

According to information received from the League of Nations the following countries are parties to the General Act: Belgium, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, India, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland,

France, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Norway, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, and Turkey.

#### Permanent Court of International Justice

There are printed below the texts of communications addressed to the Secretary General of the League of Nations relating to the acceptance of Australia, France, and Great Britain of the Optional Clause (article 36) of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice:

“CANBERRA, *September 7th, 1939.*

“His Majesty’s Government in the Commonwealth of Australia has found it necessary to consider problem in existing circumstances of its acceptance of optional clause of statute of Permanent Court of International Justice and in this connection has perused a letter which is being addressed to you on behalf of His Majesty’s Government in United Kingdom.

“Considerations mentioned in that letter apply equally to position of His Majesty’s Government in Commonwealth of Australia and for similar reasons His Majesty’s Government in Commonwealth of Australia now notifies you that it will not regard its acceptance of optional clause as covering any disputes arising out of events occurring during present crisis. Please communicate this notification to Governments of all States which have accepted Optional Clause and to Registrar of Permanent Court of International Justice.

PRIME MINISTER  
*Commonwealth of Australia”*

The circular letter from the League of Nations dated September 13, 1939, transmitting the above telegram states that it was received by the Secretariat on September 8, 1939.

[Translation]

90

"FRENCH REPUBLIC,  
*Paris, September 10th, 1939.*

"MONSIEUR LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL,

"I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the French Republic has found it necessary to consider the situation in which it is placed, in the present circumstances, by its accession to Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Its acceptance, which was renewed by a declaration dated April 7, 1936, is in force for a period of five years as from August 25, 1936.

"The conditions under which the French Government accepted the above-mentioned clause have now fundamentally changed. In particular, since the system for the settlement of international disputes established by the Covenant of the League of Nations has ceased to be regarded as uniformly and compulsorily binding upon all Members of the League of Nations, the question of belligerent and neutral rights appears in an entirely new light.

"The French Government therefore considers, like the United Kingdom Government, of whose views you have been separately informed, that its acceptance of Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice cannot henceforward be operative in regard to disputes relating to events occurring during the course of the present war.

"I should be grateful if you would bring the present communication to the knowledge of all the States which have accepted the Optional Clause, and of the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"I have [etc.] ALEXIS LEGER"

The circular letter from the League of Nations dated September 13, 1939, transmitting the above communication states that it was received by the Secretariat on September 11, 1939.

"FOREIGN OFFICE, S. W. 1  
*7th September 1939.*

"SIR:

"I am directed by Viscount Halifax to inform you that His Majesty's Government in

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have found it necessary to consider the position, in existing circumstances, of their acceptance of the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Their acceptance of the Clause was for ten years from the date of ratification, which took place on the 5th February, 1930.

"2. The conditions under which His Majesty's Government gave their signature to the Optional Clause were described in a memorandum issued at the time, Miscellaneous No. 12.1929, a copy of which is enclosed for convenience of reference.\* Paragraphs 15-22 of that memorandum state the considerations which then satisfied His Majesty's Government that they could accept the Optional Clause without making a reservation (which they would have been fully entitled to make) as to disputes arising out of events occurring during a war in which they might be engaged. Those considerations were, in brief, that by the building up of a new international system based on the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris a fundamental change had been brought about in regard to the whole question of belligerent and neutral rights. In the only circumstances in which it was contemplated that His Majesty's Government could be involved in war, the other Members of the League, so far from being in the position of neutrals with a right to trade with our enemy, would be bound under Article 16 of the Covenant to sever all relations with him. The effect of this at the time of His Majesty's Government's signature was that conditions which might produce a justiciable dispute between the United Kingdom as a belligerent and another Member of the League as a neutral would not exist, since the other Members of the League would either fulfil their obligations under Article 10 of the Covenant, or, if they did not, would have no ground on which to protest against the measures which His Majesty's Government might take to prevent action

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\*This memorandum has not yet reached the Secretariat. [Footnote in the original.]

on their part which was inconsistent with those obligations.

"3. It has, however, now become evident that many of the Members of the League no longer consider themselves bound to take action of any kind under the Covenant against an aggressor State. At the League Assembly of September 1938 note was taken of this expression of opinion, and it became clear that sanctions against an aggressor under the terms of the Covenant could not be regarded as obligatory. There remained only a general understanding that members should consult one another in the event of aggression against another member and that such aggression could not be treated with indifference.

"4. In the present crisis it has not proved possible to give any practical effect even to so limited an understanding as that just described. No action has been taken under Articles 16 or 17 of the Covenant, or even under Article 11, and in advance of hostilities a number of States Members of the League have announced their intention of maintaining strict neutrality as between the two belligerents. His Majesty's Government are not making a complaint about this state of affairs though they fully reserve their rights as a Member of the League. But the position today shows clearly that the Covenant has, in the present instance, completely broken down in practice, that the whole machinery for the preservation of peace has collapsed, and that the conditions in which His Majesty's Government accepted the Optional Clause no longer exist. This situation, so fundamentally changed from that which existed at the time of their signature of the Optional Clause, was mentioned as a possibility in paragraph 22 of the memorandum of 1929, and it was there stated that His Majesty's Government could not conceive that in the general collapse of the whole machinery for the preservation of peace, the one thing left standing should be the Optional Clause and the commitments of the signatories thereunder.

"5. I am, therefore, directed to notify you that His Majesty's Government, believing themselves to be firmly defending the princi-

ples on which the Covenant was made will not regard their acceptance of the Optional Clause as covering disputes arising out of events occurring during the present hostilities.

"6. I am to request that this notification may be communicated to the Governments of all States which have accepted the Optional Clause, and to the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"I am [etc.]                      ALEXANDER CADOGAN"

The circular letter from the League of Nations dated September 13, 1939, transmitting the above communication states that it was received by the Secretariat on September 11, 1939.

## ARMAMENT REDUCTION

### London Naval Treaty of 1936 (Treaty Series No. 919)

#### *United States*

On October 2, 1939, the Secretary of State instructed the American Ambassadors to France, Great Britain, and Italy, and the American Minister to Canada to inform the Governments to which they are accredited that in view of the suspension of the obligations of the London Naval Treaty of 1936 by several parties to the treaty and in accordance with article 24 of the treaty the Government of the United States suspends so far as it is concerned all the obligations of the treaty.

The British Government was requested to transmit the notice to the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, and India.

## CONSULTATION

### Final Act of the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics

The text of the Final Act of the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics for Consultation under the inter-American agreements adopted at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held at Buenos Aires in 1936 (see *Treaty Informa-*

tion, bulletin No. 88, January 1937, pages 8 and 25) and the Eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima in 1938 (see *Treaty Information*, bulletin No. 112, January 1939, pages 2-4), appears in this *Bulletin* in the section "The American Republics."

## NATIONALITY

### Convention With Finland Regulating Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality

The American Minister to Finland informed the Secretary of State by a telegram dated October 3, 1939, that he had on that day exchanged ratifications of the Convention with Finland Regulating Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality which was signed on January 27, 1939. The convention was ratified by the United States on August 14, 1939, and by Finland on September 29, 1939.

The convention entered into effect upon the exchange of ratifications and will remain in force for a term of 10 years. If neither party to the convention has given notice of its intention of terminating it 6 months before the expiration of the 10-year period it will remain in force after the aforesaid period and until 6 months from such time as either party shall have notified to the other an intention of terminating it.

## ECONOMIC

### Resolution on Economic Cooperation

The text of the Resolution on Economic Cooperation approved at the plenary session of

the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics at Panamá on September 30, 1939, appears in this *Bulletin* in the section "The American Republics" as one of the resolutions included in the Final Act of the Meeting.

## COMMERCE

### Trade Agreement With Chile

A notice of intention to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Chile appears in this *Bulletin* in the section "Commercial Policy."

## AGRICULTURE

### Convention With Great Britain for the Protection of Migratory Birds (Treaty Series No. 682) and Convention With Mexico for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals (Treaty Series No. 912)

On September 28, 1939, the President issued Proclamation No. 2367, amending regulation 4 of the regulations approved by Proclamation No. 2345<sup>3</sup> of August 11, 1939, relating to migratory birds as included in the terms of the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds, concluded August 16, 1916, and the convention between the United States and the United Mexican States for the protection of migratory birds and game mammals, concluded February 7, 1936.

Proclamation No. 2367 is printed in the Federal Register of October 3, 1939 (vol. 4, No. 190), pages 4107-4108.

<sup>3</sup> See *Federal Register*, Vol. 4, No. 157, Aug. 16, 1939 pp. 3621-3627.





# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

OCTOBER 14, 1939

*Vol. I: No. 16—Publication 1391*

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## *The American Republics*

### CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Statement by Under Secretary Welles <sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press October 11]

The meeting in Panama of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics was notable above all else because it demonstrated in a moment of grave world emergency the genuine and strong understanding and solidarity which exist between the American republics. It revealed how closely we have come together in policy and in purpose.

The meeting was noteworthy, secondly, because it gave practical proof of the efficiency of the machinery set up by the inter-American agreements of Buenos Aires and of Lima which provided for rapid consultation between all of the American governments in the event that there existed any emergency which involved a potential menace to the peace of the Western Hemisphere.

Thirdly, the meeting was of outstanding importance because of the nature of the agreements there reached.

In my opinion the most significant of these agreements are the following:

First, the Resolution on Economic Cooperation which establishes an Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, composed of experts designated by each American republic, which will be installed in Washington not later than November 15 next. This committee will undertake to determine and to

recommend to the several American governments the measures which may, in view of the situation created by the war in Europe, best protect inter-American commercial and financial relations against the immediate difficulties arising out of the war and increase and strengthen them permanently on lines of mutual benefit. These are tasks to be carried out week by week, month by month, through agreements and arrangements that will develop from new conditions and from continuing consideration.

Second, the Joint Declaration of Continental Solidarity.

Third, the General Declaration of Neutrality of the American Republics in which the latter, in their individual and sovereign capacities, reaffirm their general neutrality and set forth standards of conduct to be followed in their status as neutral powers. The importance of this declaration of neutrality can hardly be over-emphasized. It represents the agreement of 21 sovereign countries upon a series of neutrality measures which they may severally enforce, in accordance with the established principles of international law, through their respective internal legislation. This declaration will prove to be of the utmost practical value in preserving the peace and neutrality of the American nations. It represents, in my judgment, a wise, fair basis for the policy of each of us. The standards so set forth can of course always be supplemented or amended as new developments may arise

<sup>1</sup>Delivered in New York City upon his return from Panama as United States delegate to the Meeting, October 11, 1939.

and as a consequence of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts constituted by the same declaration and which committee will continue in session throughout the duration of the present war.

Fourth and finally, the Declaration of Panama.

The Declaration of Panama is based upon two simple principles. First, the assertion of the 21 American nations that, so long as they maintain their neutrality, a war in Europe in which they are not involved should not jeopardize their right to self-protection nor interfere with or destroy normal relations between the American republics; and, second, that consequently the belligerent activities undertaken by the European powers participating in such war should not take place within those waters adjacent to the American Continent which embrace normal inter-American maritime communications. General respect for these principles will mean that the lives and the vital interests of the nationals of the American republics will be to a great extent insured, and the preservation of peace in the Western Hemisphere will be materially safeguarded.

As stipulated in the second article of the Declaration of Panama, the governments of the American republics will endeavor, through joint representations, to secure the acquiescence of the belligerents in these principles. It is obvious that many highly complicated and technical questions will present themselves which will have to be fully considered and determined in the course of the discussions with the belligerents. It is equally clear that these discussions may continue over a considerable period of time.

Beyond this agreement for joint representations the Declaration provides solely that the

American governments will, whenever they consider it necessary, consult together to determine upon measures which they may individually or collectively undertake in order to secure the observance of the provisions of the Declaration.

It will be noted that the provisions contained in the fourth article of the Declaration, which provides that the American republics, in the circumstances set forth, may patrol "either individually or collectively, as may be agreed upon by common consent" the waters adjacent to their coasts within the area defined in the Declaration, provide for nothing more than the kind of patrol which the Government of the United States and several other American governments have already undertaken. The purpose of the patrol proposed is to enable the governments of the American nations to obtain the fullest information possible with regard to what is going on within the restricted area. It must be apparent that in times such as these it is of the utmost importance in the interest of the preservation of the neutrality of this hemisphere that each American nation have the fullest possible advice as to the activities undertaken within the waters near its coasts.

The agreements I have cited above constitute in my opinion the more important of those reached, although I believe that every one of the agreements arrived at in Panama is of the highest significance and of the greatest value in promoting the best interests of the republics of the New World. Every agreement arrived at in Panama represents the considered will of every American government, and every American government rendered its individual contribution to the agreements there adopted.

## CONFERENCE ON INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS IN THE FIELD OF ART

## Cultural Relations and Government

*Address by Assistant Secretary Berle<sup>2</sup>*

[Released to the press October 11]

Let me extend to you the welcome of the Department of State on the occasion of this Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Art. Let me also offer my thanks for your courtesy in coming, and for the help which I know you will give us all.

Particularly in times of stress, it is easy to lose sight of the fact that the chief end of government is to permit men to realize the best of their possibilities, economically, artistically, and spiritually. Yet this fundamental objective is as true in carrying on international affairs as in the field of domestic government. To the extent that we can liberate the human mind and achieve the great contributions to civilization, we have succeeded in our ultimate task.

Certain it is that however distinctive art may be, it is enriched by that process of cross-fertilization made possible when the artistic achievements of many nations are appreciated and known by their neighbors. Among the American republics there are represented many of the greatest artistic traditions of the Old World, augmented by contributions from the New. It is well that we seek greater understanding among the inter-American group for the particular and outstanding contributions of each member of the group.

This conference offers an opportunity to the Department of State, through its Division of Cultural Relations, to outline its own program, to exchange views regarding intellectual co-

operation in the field of art, and to ascertain more clearly the vistas which are open to international relations by this, a newer and I think most significant area of endeavor.

The decision to establish a Division of Cultural Relations in the Department of State was the result of the most careful thought. It represents a considerable departure from the traditional practice of government. Artistic and intellectual activities in this country have been traditionally the province of the private organizations and institutions, and so far as the United States is concerned, this is the wisest plan, which no one even thinks of disturbing. Yet, in the process of international exchange of ideas, an agency of government which may assist and in some measure coordinate endeavors can be of great value. To meet this need, the Division of Cultural Relations was created on July 28, 1938. Its design was to offer cooperation of the Government, through its official agencies, though within the limitations which obviously are imposed in the official handling of international affairs. It is the view of the Department that in this country the initiative for cultural exchange properly resides with private agencies. Accordingly, the major function of the Division is to make the good offices of the Government available to such private enterprises.

With this thought, an invitation has been extended to you to meet today to discuss a number of problems relating to our cultural relations with the other American republics in the important field of art. Perhaps we do not here appeal to patriotism. The advantages involved in the increase of artistic interchange are so plain that such an appeal is unnecessary.

<sup>2</sup> Address delivered on October 11, 1939, opening the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Art, held under the auspices of the Department of State, Oct. 11-12, 1939.

The principal advantage, indeed, is the profit and joy which will come from an increase in the knowledge of all of our countries of the artistic work of our neighbors. Our own artistic culture is relatively unknown in the other republics of this hemisphere. With very few exceptions a similar observation may be made with reference to the knowledge in the United States of the rich and varied artistic expression of the peoples of Spanish and Portuguese America. You, of course, as professionals in this field, are keenly aware of the artistic treasures of the other American nations, but our people as a whole have had slight opportunity to make such an acquaintance. Certainly we owe it to our own citizens to increase their opportunity to learn the strength, the beauty, and the grace of the art of the rest of the Americas; and in practice this means making possible the free flow of artistic ideas, of information, of exhibitions, and reproductions between the American nations. By opening new channels of exchange, we shall increase the mutual appreciation for each other's civilization.

You will naturally be interested in ascertaining what the Government can do on behalf of such cultural interchange. The Division of Cultural Relations may be described briefly as essentially a clearing house, whose purpose is to cooperate in every practicable and appropriate way without limiting, trespassing on, or attempting to enter the legitimate field that corresponds to the private agencies. There are a number of very definite things which can be done.

There is, first of all, a need for coordination of the programs of organizations already working in this field. In a country as complex as our own, a great deal of overlapping results from the genuine desire to stimulate cultural relations. The Department is interested in every legitimate activity of this kind and is ready to aid to the limit of its capacity. The conferences held this autumn should bring together leaders in the various fields, whose ideas may guide us and to whom we

may save duplication of effort. We are hopeful that the Division of Cultural Relations may become an agency to which private organizations interested in international artistic exchange will turn for the type of aid which the Government can most helpfully extend.

The many private agencies in this country sometimes find difficulty in their contacts with the governments of the other American republics or with organizations in those countries which may be directly or indirectly dependent upon the Government. Here we may be of assistance.

Generally speaking, governments in these republics are more actively engaged in cultural activities than is our own Federal Government. Most of the universities, colleges, and training schools are under a Ministry of Public Instruction. The same is true of museums, academies, and conservatories. Establishment of relations with these organizations requires that contact be made through the governments concerned. In this the Department is in a position to perform a considerable service to the private interests of the United States. Through our diplomatic missions and consulates abroad, we are in constant touch with the activities of these countries; and all our representatives are eager to further American interests in cultural fields. The Department frequently instructs our missions to extend appropriate courtesies and facilities to outstanding American citizens visiting these countries for scholarly, artistic, or scientific purposes. By this means both private citizens and representatives of institutions find that they have at their disposal information and contacts of great assistance.

As I have emphasized the part that the Department can play in aiding private initiative in its relationship to other governments, you will perhaps be interested to learn of a specific case in which this cooperation was worked out.

Last December a small committee representing some 30 publishing houses of this country called at the Department to request our

cooperation in arranging for three book exhibitions in South America. The Department expressed the deepest interest in this venture and offered its facilities to overcome some of the obvious difficulties in transporting large collections to the three South American capitals. The publishers made available three collections of over 2,200 volumes each for display and donation to Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. The initiative in this case came from private sources. The publishers suggested their willingness to donate the books, cover the transportation costs, and send a representative to accompany the three expositions. Through the American diplomatic missions in each of the three capitals the most detailed arrangements were made for the local exhibition. The cooperation of the foreign governments was secured, the unobstructed entry of the books assured, representative committees formed, and publicity worked out. The widest possible reception was attained through the approach to the appropriate departments of each of the countries concerned. The reports received from the press, journals, and intellectual and official circles reflect the enthusiasm which these exhibitions aroused. At Buenos Aires over 1,000 persons a day viewed the exhibit. A lecture series was held to inform those attending of the trends in contemporary American thought and writing. In Rio de Janeiro, the popular interest was sufficient to warrant an extension of the exhibition at the conclusion of the 2-week period for which it was originally announced. The press in this case was most flattering in pointing out the significance of this gesture as a means of diffusing a knowledge of the intellectual achievement of the United States.

These indirect forms of cooperation constitute the principal service which the Department of State can offer. But in the exchange of art students and professors the Department may make an even more specific contribution. In the field of scholarships and professorships, the Government has been given the responsibility

of carrying out the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations signed at Buenos Aires in 1936. This convention provides for the annual exchange of two graduate students and one professor between the United States and each of the nine countries which have ratified to date. This Government is prepared to fulfill this obligation, as an appropriation of \$75,000 has been granted by Congress. This is the first time that the United States Government has offered an inducement of this kind for educational interchange. We are hopeful that the very best type of advanced student and professor in the various fields of activity will be attracted.

No restrictions have been placed on the field of work in which the student or professor may engage. It is to be hoped that these fellowships will attract outstanding people in art. I am sure that it would be a most significant opportunity to make available to the other American republics the services of outstanding American artists and art students, capable of diffusing an accurate knowledge of the artistic culture of this country. In like manner we shall profit immensely from the presence in our art centers and institutions of painters, sculptors, architects, and others from whom our own artistic world has already learned so much.

The Department is deeply appreciative of the sacrifice which your presence here today represents. I realize that you have taken time from your many occupations to come to Washington to discuss among yourselves and with the officers of the Department the challenging problems in the field of art as a vehicle of international cultural understanding. I am sure this meeting will be fruitful in results. I hope that it is the forerunner of many such conferences from which a cooperative effort may be made effective in promoting more intimate relations with the other American republics. So perhaps we may make of this conference a symbol of our faith that the interests of peace transcend those of war; and that at long last government must come to the artist, the poet, the philosopher, to find its ultimate values.

## Proceedings of the Conference

[Released to the press October 11]

In a brief message of welcome to distinguished leaders in the field of art attending the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Art, Secretary Hull today pledged that the Department of State would redouble its efforts in facilitating the activities of those concerned with strengthening the friendship between the peoples of the Western Hemisphere through cultural interchange.

The Secretary expressed his appreciation for the interest shown in the Conference by the large number in attendance. He emphasized the significance of art in bringing about greater understanding between the people of the United States and those of the other American republics. Pointing out that the relations between this country and its neighbors to the south were never more friendly than at present, the Secretary stated that the contribution which could be made through cultural channels to an even greater degree of friendship was immeasurable. "Yours," Mr. Hull declared, "is the opportunity for vast and far-reaching service to our people and to our neighbors. I am confident," he continued, "that from these discussions will evolve methods of bringing our peoples more closely together."

Agreeing that the future of contemporary art is in the Western Hemisphere, museum directors, artists, and art critics attending the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Art agreed to facilitate in every way the exchange of exhibitions between the United States and the Latin-American countries.

Museum directors explained details of several forthcoming exhibitions of Latin-American art. Among these will be one to be held next March at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Mr. John E. Abbott, Executive Vice President of the Museum, told the Conference that the exhibit would include a comprehensive range of Pre-Columbian, Colonial, Modern, and Popular Art from Mexico.

Roland J. McKinney, Director of the Los Angeles Museum of Art, told the Conference of the pan-American exhibit which is being assembled for exhibition sometime next year. This will include art from all the other American republics.

Those attending the Conference also discussed the type of exhibit to be sent to Latin-American countries from the United States. Francis Henry Taylor, Director of the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum, told the Conference that what South American countries wanted to see was industrial and folk art related to the cultural history of the United States. It would be a mistake, he said, to bring the products of the American ivory tower to the other American republics at this time.

René d'Harnoncourt, Executive Secretary, Arts and Crafts Board, Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, was also in agreement with this point of view, stressing the importance of art which was representative of the human scene. "There is a great interest in Latin America in the art of the American Indian," d'Harnoncourt said, urging that an exhibit of American Indian art be assembled for Latin America.

Miss Ruth Reeves, textile designer and former head of the Work Projects Administration Index of American Design, stressed the importance of bringing Latin-American exhibitions to trade unions and other workers groups in this country. She said also that manufacturers were intensely interested in designs from Latin America.

L. B. Houff, Jr., of the American Federation of Arts, promised the full cooperation of the Federation in arranging the exchange of exhibits.

The Honorable Robert Woods Bliss, who was to preside at the afternoon session, was unable to be present because of illness. Mr. William Milliken, Director of the Cleveland Museum, presided in his place.



Among the distinguished speakers who talked briefly this afternoon was Malvina Hoffman, American sculptress and world traveler.

[Released to the press October 11]

Speakers at the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Art today pointed out that the art of Latin America has been almost entirely ignored in the United States, and that if there is to be a real cultural understanding of the countries to the south of us, there must be a great increase in traveling exhibitions, exchange professorships, and similar means of study and appreciation.

Following Mr. Berle's address of welcome, in which he stressed the contribution the Conference would make in the establishment of effective cultural interchange, two speakers were heard on the subject of the importance of more complete representation of Latin-American art of every period in this country. Mrs. Concha Romero James, of the Pan American Union, described the extraordinary and far-reaching effect the revolutionary art of Mexico has had on all of the other American republics. She stressed that the visual art of the great Mexican painters of the present period has been a source of enlightenment and understanding to the mass of the people. Mrs. James was followed by Dr. W. R. Valentiner, Director of the Detroit Institute of Arts.

Dr. Frans Bloom, of Tulane University, where there is one of the most important collections of pre-colonial art from Latin America, spoke of the importance of traveling exhibitions which would reach not only museums but also public schools, clubs, and workers' organizations. This was stressed, too, by Mr. René d'Harnoncourt, Executive Secretary, Arts and Crafts Board, Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, who pointed out particularly that the whole field of post-colonial art of Latin America is almost entirely ignored in the United States. There can be no understanding of Latin America, Mr. d'Harnoncourt said, unless some effort is made to appreciate this very important phase of Latin-American culture.

[Released to the press October 12]

Speakers at the third session of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Art today discussed opportunities for student, professor, and artist exchanges existing between the 21 American republics.

Edward W. Bruce, Chief of the Section of Fine Arts, Public Buildings Administration, presided. He pointed out that with so many important European museums closed, opportunities for closer inter-American cultural relations are practically unlimited. He then introduced Dr. Walter W. S. Cook, Director of the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, who led the discussion.

Mr. Richard Pattee, of the Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State, outlined the provisions of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, approved at Buenos Aires in December 1936, pointing out that the Department was working in collaboration with the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency and with the Advisory Committee to the Division, which includes persons of long experience in the exchange field. Mr. Pattee brought to the attention of the Conference the fact that \$75,000 has been appropriated by Congress for the carrying out of this exchange program and that panels of students and lists of available professors are now being drawn up for presentation to the ratifying countries.

Representatives of American college and university art departments taking part in the discussion expressed the hope that in the total group of students or teachers and professors who will be sent to each of the ratifying republics, artists, art historians, and research workers should have ample representation.

Prof. Paul J. Sachs, of the Fogg Museum, Harvard University, suggested that funds that might be available for transportation of old masters from American collections to Latin America might more profitably be applied to sending fellows in the art field.

The next speaker, Prof. Charles R. Morey, of Princeton University, pointed out that the leading universities in the United States had

developed comprehensive facilities for the systematic study of the history of art. Most of these departments of fine arts have been strengthened in recent years by additions of European scholars, he said. Professor Morey expressed the opinion that facilities for studies in this field are the most significant contribution which can be offered in the United States to students coming from the other American republics.

Professor Morey pointed out that owing to the present contingencies in Europe, American students and scholars are turning to the resources available in the Western Hemisphere. It was pointed out that European students are coming to the Americas in increasing numbers.

Referring to the previous discussion of exchange exhibitions, Clarence Ward, professor at Oberlin College, suggested that exhibitions might be of secondary importance to the gaining of first-hand knowledge by exchange students and professors. The cultural scope of the visiting artist would be expanded if he were not too limited by specific tasks, he said.

Among the other distinguished speakers who took part in the discussion were Dean Everett V. Meeks, School of Fine Arts, Yale University; Paul Manship, President of the National Sculpture Society; Theodore Sizer, Assistant Director and Curator of Paintings, Yale University; Laurence Schmeckebier, Chairman, Fine Arts Department, University of Minnesota; and Mortimer Borne, Chairman of the Committee for the Interchange of Artists between the Americas.

[Released to the press October 12]

At its final session, the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Art today considered the specific recommendations presented by its Findings Committee. These included the formation of a Continuation Committee which will digest and analyze the stenographic report of the proceedings for transmission to the members of the Conference.

The committee was impressed, it was stated, with the wealth of ideas and suggestions which had been offered during the discussions of the

Conference. It recognized, however, that insufficient time was available before the end of the Conference to give to the proposals and projects advanced by various speakers the careful consideration so clearly merited. It was also believed that these proposals and projects should be studied not only by members of the Findings Committee but by the entire membership of the Conference.

It was indicated that suggestions on cooperation in the whole art field should be presented to the Continuation Committee. The Continuation Committee will also act in collaboration with similar art groups in the other Americas. The Honorable Robert Woods Bliss, former Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, was named Chairman of the Continuation Committee.

Mr. Bliss was instructed to name to the Continuation Committee representatives of artists organizations, museum representatives, educators, architects, representatives of industrial arts, motion pictures, still photography, radio, and representatives of general art organizations. The committee will function in consultation with the Division of Cultural Relations in the Department of State. Members of the Conference will be drawn upon in the future to assist in mapping specific projects in this field.

Bringing the Conference to a close, Mr. Charles A. Thomson, Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations thanked the membership of the Conference in behalf of the Secretary of State for the interest and constructive contribution they had made to the whole program of more effective cultural interchange among the American countries. He pointed out that such interchange would mean most if it were developed on the broadest possible basis between people and people and not merely between governments.

Mr. Thomson indicated that it was the hope of the Department that it might act as a clearing house of information and an agency to facilitate in every appropriate way projects growing out of private initiative.

## TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF PAN AMERICAN-GRACE AIRWAYS SERVICE TO ARGENTINA

[Released to the press October 12]

In commemoration of the tenth anniversary (October 12) of the establishment by Pan American-Grace Airways (Panagra) of direct airmail and transport service between the United States and Argentina, the President addressed a personal letter of greeting to President Ortiz of Argentina. This letter, borne by air in approximately one-half the time required when the service was established 10 years ago, was delivered to President Ortiz by the Honorable Norman Armour, American Ambassador to Argentina, on October 9. Ambassador Armour was accompanied by the president of the Pan American Argentina, the Argentine representatives of the Pan American-Grace Airways, and by a Panagra pilot.

In his letter the President referred to the amazing development of civil aviation during the past 10 years, pointing to the fact that it now takes only half the time to fly to Buenos Aires compared with 10 years ago and stated that he anticipated that the future would bring still further advancements in the speed, capacity, and general reliability of civil aircraft. The President expressed his keen personal satisfaction that this service is rendered possible and is being constantly improved by the continuing cooperation between citizens of Argentina and the United States.

Airmail between the United States and Argentina has increased nearly 1,600 percent since the service was first started by Pan American-Grace Airways. At its initiation less than 80 pounds of mail per month were carried, while today approximately 1,350 pounds a month are transported by the west-coast service of Pan American-Grace and over Pan American Airways' east-coast route, extended to Buenos Aires in November 1931.

The text of President Roosevelt's letter to President Ortiz follows:

"OCTOBER 6, 1939.

"MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

"It is a sincere pleasure for me on this tenth anniversary of the establishment of direct air service between Argentina and the United States to send to Your Excellency by air mail a cordial message of greetings and good wishes.

"Few of the boldest visionaries of 1929 could have foretold the amazing developments that the immediately ensuing years were to witness in civil aviation. The pioneer craft which carried the mails to Buenos Aires a decade ago have been replaced by great multi-motored planes which today, following the same route, cover the distance in five days, or half the original time. Considering this progress, I anticipate that the future will bring still further advancements in the speed, capacity and general reliability of civil aircraft.

"The important role that reliable air services play in the relations between peoples has been clearly demonstrated by the achievements of the past decade. I am confident that the rapid intercourse made possible by direct air service to Argentina has already made a substantial contribution to a better understanding and friendship between the two nations, and it is a source of keen personal satisfaction to me to know that this service is rendered possible, and is being constantly improved, by the continuing effective cooperation between citizens of Argentina and the United States."

[Released to the press October 12]

The Department of State made public October 12 the text of a letter addressed by President Roosevelt to President Ortiz of Argentina in commemoration of the tenth anniversary on October 12 of the establishment by Pan American-Grace Airways (Panagra) of direct airmail and transport service between the United States and Argentina. The following is the text in translation of the reply addressed to

President Roosevelt by President Ortiz, which is being forwarded from Buenos Aires to Washington by airmail:

"OCTOBER 11, 1939.

"MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

"I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the letter addressed to me by Your Excellency on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the direct air service between the United States and Argentina.

"On such a happy occasion, it is a great satisfaction for me to pay homage to the marvelous progress achieved by the civil aviation of the United States which, in bringing our two countries closer together, has made possible the contact of their peoples and the exchange of their mutual interests and culture.

"The results obtained thus far make it possible to foresee further progress in aerial communications between the two nations, and it makes me happy to think that this shall be for the good of peace and labor which constitute our common ideal.

"The easy and rapid contact assured by the line between the United States and Argentina, and the constant progress in which such a valuable means of communication develops and improves through the exemplary effort of North American industry, will doubtless serve to strengthen the close and cordial friendship of the two republics and the earnest collaboration of their governments in the field of continental solidarity.

"I remain [etc.]

R. M. ORTIZ."



## THE PEOPLE'S MANDATE FOR PEACE

Remarks by Assistant Secretary Berle<sup>3</sup>

[Released to the press October 12]

It gives me very great pleasure to greet the women from our sister American republics who are here as a part of the People's Mandate for Peace. At long last we are learning that peace depends on mutual understanding far more than on the arrangement of statesmen. These women who have come from their own countries in South America, in Central America, and in the Indies can teach us a great deal; and their journey here serves to increase that knowledge which all of the American family of nations must have of each other if our great western experiment is to succeed.

As all of you know, the great western contribution in international affairs has been the idea of the "cooperative peace." I am happy to remember this evening that it was the conception of a great Latin-American statesman, Simon Bolívar. In the western world we hope

to create and maintain lasting peace, not by universal empire or by balance of power, but rather by the free association of free nations, equal in the presence of each other and in the presence of civilization, yet so firmly bound by ties of friendship and understanding that all disputes can be settled by reason and justice instead of arms.

Underlying the conception of the "cooperative peace" is the idea that national and international affairs have for their object the fostering of the best of civilization: Art, commerce, better living conditions, improvement of culture. This is merely an expression of the desire of every individual the world over. The People's Mandate and the women who are here tonight have dedicated their efforts toward this end. As they travel through America, I am sure you will all be swift to welcome them; and I know that in doing so you will make friendships which will be fruitful through many coming years.

<sup>3</sup>Delivered over the National Broadcasting Co., October 12, 1939.

## *Europe*

### RELATIONS BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND FINLAND

#### Expression by the United States of Hope for Peace

[Released to the press October 12]

The Government of the United States has expressed to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics its earnest hope that nothing may occur that would be calcu-

lated to affect injuriously the peaceful relations between Soviet Russia and Finland.

This is a unilateral and entirely independent action of the United States Government.

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### COMMENDATION OF VICE CONSUL WILLIAM R. MORTON FOR SERVICES IN POLAND

[Released to the press October 11]

The Secretary of State on October 9, 1939, instructed the American Legation at Bucharest, Rumania, to convey to Vice Consul William R. Morton the following commendation:

“You are commended for the loyal and courageous manner in which you have carried out your duties in difficult and dangerous circumstances. The resourcefulness and initiative which you have displayed in assisting American citizens to points of safety and the excellent judgment which you have shown in overcoming the difficulties which you have encountered are in accordance with the highest traditions of the Service.”

Vice Consul Morton, after proceeding from Warsaw early in September to southeastern Poland, remained there to assist American citizens to places of safety and to check on the welfare and whereabouts of other American citizens in the region. He established an office in Zaleszczyki from which point he reported to the Department on September 19 that he assisted American refugees into Rumania.

On September 22, the Department of State informed the Embassy at Moscow that, accord-

ing to press reports, Mr. Morton was being detained by Soviet military forces at Zaleszczyki, where he was assisting in the evacuation of American citizens across the Polish-Rumanian frontier, and that Soviet armed forces had occupied the town and, in spite of Mr. Morton's repeated request to be permitted to enter Rumania, continued to detain him. The Embassy was instructed to impress upon the Soviet authorities the urgency of the matter and request that they inform the Embassy without delay regarding the welfare of Mr. Morton and the nature of the action which they were taking or had taken regarding him. The matter was taken up by Ambassador Steinhardt with the Soviet Foreign Office, following which the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army stated that instructions would immediately be issued to the Soviet commander at Zaleszczyki to release Mr. Morton and permit him to travel in Soviet territory. The Vice Chief of Staff advised the Foreign Office that the Polish frontier was absolutely closed by the Rumanians and that in consequence it would probably be preferable for Mr. Morton to proceed to Moscow.

On September 23, the Foreign Office at Moscow advised Ambassador Steinhardt that

the Soviet military authorities at the Polish-Rumanian frontier had been requested to assist Mr. Morton to enter Rumania. On September 25 the Foreign Office in Moscow reported to Ambassador Steinhardt that Vice Consul Morton was at Kamenetspodolsk and that he would be permitted to pass into Rumania at whatever Rumanian frontier point Rumanian authorities would grant entry.

On September 27, Ambassador Steinhardt reported that Mr. Morton was then in Kiev. Mr. Morton had said on the telephone that he was in good health. He stated that he had been accompanied by his Polish secretary, Albert Dzieduszycki, with whom he had traveled from Zaleszczyki in a Ford automobile.

On October 3, Mr. Morton informed the Embassy at Moscow by telephone that he hoped to be able to arrange to leave Kiev on October 4 by automobile for Tiraspol, at which point he would cross the frontier into Rumania.

On October 5, Mr. Morton informed the Embassy at Moscow that he was to leave Kiev that evening for Tiraspol by train.

On October 8, the American Legation at Bucharest reported that Vice Consul Morton and Mr. Dzieduszycki had arrived at Bucharest that morning.

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### RETURN OF AMERICANS FROM EUROPE

[Released to the press October 12]

From sources that the Department considers reliable it learns that 6,182 passengers arrived in New York from Europe for the week ended October 6, 1939. For the week ended September 29, 1939, 6,149 passengers arrived at the same port. These numbers compare with an average of about 9,000 for each of the 2 preceding weeks and approximately 10,000<sup>4</sup> and 12,000 for all Atlantic ports for the weeks ended September 1 and 7 respectively. These figures show a distinct falling off in the num-

<sup>4</sup>Includes Canadian ports.

ber of American citizens returning home and, therefore, would seem to indicate that the great majority of American citizens in Europe who required transportation have been taken care of.

The S. S. *Acadia* left Cobh October 11 with only 520 passengers, although she has a maximum capacity of 860.

The *St. John* will sail from England the fourteenth and is now waiting in hopes of obtaining a full booking.

These facts confirm the Department's information that each American citizen in belligerent countries desiring to come back has had an opportunity to return to the United States.

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### PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE MINISTER OF SWITZERLAND

[Released to the press October 10]

*Translation of remarks of the newly appointed Minister of Switzerland, Mr. Karl Bruggmann, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence:*

MR. PRESIDENT:

In delivering to Your Excellency the letters whereby the Federal Council accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, I have the honor to express to you, in the name of the Swiss Government, the most sincere good wishes for your personal well-being and for the prosperity of your great country.

I am happy to be charged with the task of enlarging the relations of Switzerland with the United States and of rendering ever closer and firmer the bonds of friendship which happily exist between the two Republics, and I wish to assure you, Mr. President, that I shall devote all my efforts to these ends. The sympathy which the United States has always manifested toward my country and the understanding which the latter has always found here, of its special problems, constitute a precious promise for the future.

This sympathy and this understanding encourage me to hope for the indispensable support of Your Excellency and the kind cooperation of the Government of the United States in the accomplishment of my mission.

*President Roosevelt's Reply to Mr. Karl Bruggmann:*

MR. MINISTER:

I am happy to accept from your hands the letters by which the Federal Council accredits you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation to the United States.

I accept also the letters of recall of Mr. Marc Peter, your distinguished predecessor, who during a residence of over 19 years in Washington has contributed much to the long tradition of confidence and esteem that has always characterized the relations between our two Republics.

We in the United States are deeply conscious of the steadfast courage with which the Swiss people have defended the democratic

institutions and ideals that are common to both our peoples, and you may be assured that I fully share your aspiration to make even stronger the bonds of friendship that unite us. It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to Washington and I hope that you will have a pleasant sojourn here.

I shall be grateful if you will convey to President Etter and the Swiss Federal Council my personal greetings and the sincere best wishes of the American people for the continued prosperity and well-being of the people of Switzerland.

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#### CONVENTION WITH FINLAND REGULATING EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY OBLIGATIONS

An announcement to the press regarding the proclamation by the President of the Convention between the United States and Finland Regulating Exemption from Military Obligations, appears in this *Bulletin* in the section "Treaty Information."

## *Commercial Policy*

### NEW PROBLEMS IN OUR COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS

Address by the Secretary of State<sup>5</sup>

[Released to the press October 11]

Less than a year ago, when I had the pleasure of addressing the last National Foreign Trade Convention, the minds of all of us were preoccupied with the ominous increase of tension among nations in several parts of the earth, which was fast darkening the world horizon. We were all acutely conscious of the imperative need of doing everything possible

to decrease international tension and to strengthen the forces of peace.

Unfortunately, these efforts failed. For nearly 6 weeks now, the red flames of war have been raging in the heart of the European Continent. No one can tell how much of what mankind holds most precious will be destroyed before the conflagration subsides nor what remnants of foundations upon which to rebuild civilization and progress will remain.

<sup>5</sup>Delivered at the Twenty-sixth National Foreign Trade Convention, New York City, October 10, 1939.

In this new situation, our first and most sacred task is to keep our country secure and at peace. Toward the accomplishment of that task, our Government is devoting every ounce of energy and vigilance. We are happy that the other American republics are equally determined, together with us, to ward off war from the shores of the Western Hemisphere.

It is my firm belief that we will succeed in this endeavor and that our nations will not be engulfed in the catastrophe of war. Yet, even though we remain at peace, we cannot escape the far-reaching consequences of a widespread major war.

Within the lifetime of most of us, a great war was fought. Its fearful effects and repercussions are indelibly impressed upon our memories. Its disastrous aftermath is still before us in sharp relief.

We have witnessed the stupendous difficulties involved in restoring the order of peace out of the chaos of war and the price which mankind must pay for failure to give proper direction to efforts of reconstruction after a period of protracted hostilities. The most striking feature of the 2 decades which elapsed between the outbreak of the present war in Europe and the termination of the last was the widespread and appalling disregard of those fundamentals in the relations among nations upon which alone the work of reconstruction could successfully be carried out.

In no phase of life was this failure to recognize fundamental conditions and requirements more pronounced than in the field of international economic relations. Only through vigorous and healthy trade was it possible for the nations of the world to utilize to the utmost the natural resources of our globe and the unceasing progress of modern science and technology for the purpose of making good the destruction wrought by the war and of laying the foundations for the future advancement of the human race. Instead, by entering upon the road of narrow nationalism, by building up a constantly extending network of trade restrictions, by forcing trade away from the channels of natural advantage, the nations of the world not

only failed to correct the profound maladjustments bequeathed by the war but created new and even more profound dislocations.

These maladjustments and dislocations were in large measure responsible for the unprecedented economic crisis which struck the world with the impact of a hurricane at the end of the 1920's. And even then, instead of reversing the direction of their policies, most nations merely intensified their suicidal movement toward narrow economic nationalism.

The inevitable consequence was that world production was held back, purchasing power within and among nations was impaired, and the human race was forced to subsist on a level of material welfare far below that which was practicable and feasible on the basis of an intelligent organization of international economic relations. Narrow economic nationalism contributed greatly, in recent years, to a weakening of social stability within nations and to a growing deterioration of morality in international relations. Out of these conditions sprang the roots of the present armed conflict.

As we now enter upon a new period of widespread war, to be followed, sooner or later, by a new period of reconstruction, we should constantly keep before us the lessons of the sad experience of the past quarter of a century. In the economic field, two sets of problems confront us today. The first involves the conduct of our commercial and general economic relations with other nations during the war itself. The second relates to the task of preparation for the reconstruction effort after the termination of hostilities.

In dealing with the first of these two sets of problems, it is necessary to distinguish between three areas: The belligerent nations; the neutral nations outside the Western Hemisphere; and the American nations. In each case, there are certain consequences which we have no choice but to accept and certain considerations which should guide our policy and action.

Our trade and general economic relations with the belligerents must, of necessity, be governed by two primary factors: The vital re-



quirements of our position as a neutral and the exigencies of the war situation. The first of these factors imposes upon us, as our wisest and safest course, nonparticipation in the conflict and an impartial attitude toward the two groups of antagonists. Such a course of true neutrality leaves us entirely free to trade in all commodities with both sides—within such limitations as may be legitimately introduced by the belligerents under the rules of war and within the further limitations of whatever measures we may wisely choose to adopt for the purpose of eliminating or reducing the risk of danger to our nationals, goods, and ships. The second factor has already caused—and will cause increasingly in the future—substantial changes in the direction and composition of our trade with the nations at war.

From the very outset of the present war, the belligerents have begun to subject their foreign trade to rigorous government controls, which have already far surpassed in comprehensiveness and thoroughness the regulations put into force during the earlier period of the last war. The drastic restriction by the belligerents of imports unessential to the prosecution of hostilities and their concentration on imports needed for war will place before our exporting industries serious problems of adjustment. Whether the net result of these factors will be an increase or a decrease of our total exports to Europe, no one can tell at this moment. Whatever the result, it will be determined by conditions over which we have little or no control.

Additional limitations on our export trade will, no doubt, arise if we decide to adopt, as a prudent national policy, a course of action under which our ships will be kept out of the zones of danger; under which no loans for belligerent governments will be permitted; and under which no commodities purchased by the belligerents will be permitted to be exported before title to them shall have been transferred to the foreign buyers. Here the decision is within our power. We can, if we so wish, abstain from these self-imposed restrictions; but if we do so, it must be with a clear realiza-

tion that we shall thus expose ourselves to the risk of dangerous incidents which will increase the possibility of our being drawn into the European conflict. The executive branch of the Government is convinced that such inconveniences or losses as may result from this voluntary curtailment of our freedom of action in trade relations constitute, from the viewpoint of the national interest, a worth-while sacrifice for the enhanced security of our Nation and for the greater certainty of our remaining at peace.

On the side of imports which we normally receive from what are now belligerent nations, the war will also impose upon us a certain amount of difficulty, resulting from war-time controls of trade. In this respect, our Government is prepared to do its utmost to remove or reduce unnecessary hardships for our business interests, whether growing out of measures of policing trade or out of undue price exactions.

As regards our trade with other neutral nations outside the Western Hemisphere, our endeavor will be to maintain it as nearly as possible on a normal basis. Here our greatest difficulties will arise out of various measures of control adopted by the belligerents as they affect certain neutral countries of Europe. And here again, it will be our policy to steer a balanced course between the greatest practicable protection of our commercial interests and the avoidance of imprudent risks.

In the Western Hemisphere, we are bound to our sister republics by close ties of inter-American friendship and solidarity. Not only are we all partners in the vital enterprise of keeping our 21 nations secure, but we share equally in a common determination to place our economic interrelations upon the soundest possible basis of mutual benefit.

The other 20 American republics are confronted, in varying degrees, with much the same problems of adjustment to the war in Europe as those with which our country is faced. In order to enable all of us, by concerted and cooperative action, to cushion, as much as possible, the impact of the extraordinary conditions imposed upon us by the Eu-

ropean war, our nations took an important step at the Panama conference toward creating the necessary machinery for this purpose. The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which is to begin its functioning in Washington within a few weeks, is designed to furnish a means of discussion and action with respect to problems of trade, finance, and other phases of economic relations and activity which press for solution within and among our nations. The first meeting of representatives of the national treasuries, scheduled to meet in Guatemala next month in pursuance of an important decision adopted by the Lima Conference of last year, is another step in the same direction.

Some of the American countries face difficulties arising out of loss of European markets for some of their staple exports. Some are confronted with inability to receive normal imports from accustomed sources of supply. Some are face to face with financial or monetary problems of a pressing emergency character. We shall all benefit in proportion as our nations succeed, by cooperative effort, in easing or solving these problems and difficulties.

So far I have dealt with questions of government policy and action. That, of course, is only a part of the story. It is true, that under conditions of increased government control of trade and of economic life in general, which are characteristic of war-time periods, the significance of government action increases in proportion. But even so, in a country such as ours, private enterprise, represented by groups like the one here assembled, continues to be the mainspring of economic activity. In the difficult days which lie ahead, just as in more normal times, your initiative, your energy, your ingenuity, your understanding of the broad problems comprising the national interest, and your willingness to act on that understanding will be among the decisive factors in determining the degree to which we shall be able to maintain our national well-being in a world harassed by war.

So much for our immediate problems. We all know how difficult and how pressing they are. But in our search for their most effective solutions, let us not forget for one moment those broader and more far-reaching objectives which we must keep constantly before us, if the human race is not again to doom itself, all too soon, to reaping a whirlwind of its own sowing.

Wars come to an end, and with their ending begins the even more difficult work of reconstruction. If the sad story of the last 2 decades is not to repeat itself at the conclusion of the present war, there must be kept alive somewhere in the world a clear understanding of the failures of the recent past and of the dangers for the future if these failures are re-enacted.

I have already indicated that one of the most disastrous shortcomings of the period following the World War was the nature of the commercial policies pursued by the nations of the world. Fortunately, side by side with the forces which were pushing nations in the direction of increasing trade restriction and trade diversion, there were also operative in the world forces which were working in the opposite direction.

During the past 5 years, our country has taken a position of leadership in an effort to promote the material well-being of our Nation and of every nation through the establishment and strengthening of sound and healthy international economic relations. By inaugurating and vigorously implementing our reciprocal-trade-agreements program, we have sought to bring about an abandonment, throughout the world, of trade policies which had resulted in excessive restriction of commerce, in an artificial diversion of trade, and thus in acute economic distress. We have sought to place our commerce with the rest of the world upon a basis of reasonable regulation and nondiscriminatory treatment, in order to give business enterprise the greatest possible scope for profitable operation in foreign trade—to the advantage of business and to the benefit of the Nation as a whole.

Today, as a result of the war in Europe, some of the tendencies in the methods of trade regulation which we and other nations have sought to combat in recent years have become greatly intensified. That is an inescapable consequence of the war situation. But it does not mean that these disruptive tendencies must necessarily become permanently established in international commercial relations after the end of the war.

To believe that this would be likely to happen would be to abandon ourselves to hasty counsels of despair. The experience of the period immediately following the last war and, even more, the experience of recent years have demonstrated the destructive nature of such practices as embargoes, quotas, exchange controls, unreasonably high tariffs, and various other means of regimenting and forcing trade. These practices may have their place in time of war, when the central objective is the creation of the instrumentalities of armed force at no matter what sacrifice of human welfare. There is no place for them in time of peace, when the desired objective is the promotion of the well-being of individuals and of nations, for which a healthy functioning and expansion of international commerce is an indispensable prerequisite.

If, after the termination of this war, commercial policies characteristic of extreme economic nationalism should become dominant, then mankind would enter upon an indefinite period of alternating economic conflicts and armed warfare—until the best attainments of civilization and progress will have been destroyed. I cannot believe that this is the fate in store for the world. I, for one, hold fast to the conviction that, however grave have been the errors of the recent decades, however much suffering and destruction may lie ahead in the immediate future, there is, in all nations, sufficient strength of will and sufficient clarity of vision to enable mankind to profit by the costly lessons of the past and to build upon a sounder foundation than heretofore.

There is much that our country can do toward that end. We must retain unimpaired our firm belief that only through enduring

peace, based on international law and morality and founded upon sound international economic relations, can the human race continue to advance. We must cooperate to the greatest possible extent with our sister republics of the Americas and with all other nations to keep this conviction alive and to maintain the basic principles of international good faith, world order under law, and constructive economic effort.

In the economic field, the guiding lines of the policies which we should pursue are clear. Nothing that has happened has weakened in any way the validity of the basic ideas which have underlain our commercial policy in recent years. The type of international economic relations which we have sought to establish through our reciprocal trade agreements has been amply proven by experience to be the only effective means of enabling the process of international trade to perform fully its function as a powerful instrument for the promotion of economic welfare and for the strengthening of the foundations of enduring peace.

For the immediate future, we must continue our efforts to maintain and expand our trade program, within such temporary limitations as may be dictated by the exigencies of war-time conditions. We are, in fact, engaged today in important trade-agreement negotiations notably with the American nations. We shall neglect no opportunity, wherever it may present itself, to expand the area of our negotiations. We must not be diverted from this essential purpose by the acts or utterances of those who, intentionally or unintentionally, seek to mislead the public mind into the belief that our efforts have been rendered powerless by the unhappy circumstances of today.

When the war is over, we must stand ready to redouble our efforts in the direction of economic progress. As the process of post-war reconstruction begins, the task of restoring international trade relations on a sound basis will be even more difficult than it has been heretofore. But it will be even more imperatively necessary if, after the setbacks and prostrations of recent decades, mankind is to resume its upward climb.

## RELATION OF IMPORTS TO EXPORTS

Address by Assistant Secretary Grady <sup>6</sup>

[Released to the press October 10]

Just 10 years ago, at the sixteenth National Foreign Trade Convention in Baltimore, I spoke on the subject of imports, pointing out their importance in our foreign trade. This was just a short time before the passage of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act, which resulted in the loss of a large part of our foreign trade. I am unable to resist now the temptation to recall my words of warning of 10 years ago. I pointed out then that if we through high tariffs restricted our import trade, we would inevitably likewise restrict our exports. I said:

“Imports are the measure of our exports, and if we seriously curtail our imports we will as surely curtail our exports.”

Three years later, our total trade, including both exports and imports, had shrunk in value to less than one-third of its former amount. It is true that the precipitous downward turn in business in the fall of 1929 preceded the Tariff Act of 1930. But it is clear now that the heavy loss of our foreign trade which followed and the severity and long duration of the depression were in no small part due to the restrictions imposed on imports at a time when the debtor countries, the largest purchasers of our exports, were especially in need of means for balancing their international accounts.

I also predicted that “when the large export industries come to realize the burden which high protectionism is placing on them, American public opinion on import restrictions may be fundamentally changed.”

I pointed out in that connection the adverse effect of high tariffs on various branches of economic activity in this country and observed that such tariffs were resulting in demands by

agriculture for relief through McNary-Haugen legislation, by shipping for increased subsidies, and by mining for some sort of federal aid.

What I said 10 years ago has unhappily been borne out by developments since that time. I did not say then and I do not say now that reasonable tariff protection is not desirable or defensible, but I did say then and I repeat now that many of our economic ills can be traced directly to the excesses of protectionism. Excess protectionism is imposed upon the country by interests whose efforts to obtain special privileges, in their disregard for the general economic well-being, threaten the very foundations of our democracy.

There was never a time in the history of this country when we needed so much to understand and to work for the national interest as distinct from special interests. Our economic development and the preservation of our political liberties rest upon a widespread appreciation of what furthers the national interest and upon popular insistence that it receive always first and paramount consideration. Special interest groups cannot be allowed to dictate to government, whether their objectives be to secure handouts or privileges.

An appreciation of the importance of imports, visible and invisible, in our foreign-trade picture involves an understanding of national bookkeeping. Our debits and credits with the outside world must balance. Putting the matter in another way, foreign countries can buy our products only to the extent that they can acquire dollars to pay for them, and dollars for use in international purchases are acquired, as in the case of domestic purchases, through the sale in this country of products (including gold and silver) and services or by borrowing. Loans of course merely postpone for a time the ultimate necessity for payment in the form of commodities or services.

<sup>6</sup> Delivered before the importers group session of the Twenty-sixth National Foreign Trade Convention, New York City, October 10, 1939, and broadcast over station WMCA.

A clear, statistical picture of our economic and financial relations with the outside world during the course of each year is presented by the United States Department of Commerce in an annual publication under the title of "The Balance of International Payments of the United States."

This publication sets forth the items which result in net credits for us abroad and the items which result in net debits. The credit items cover those transactions which supply us with foreign exchange or, in other words, with money or means of payment in countries outside our borders; the debit items cover those transactions which supply foreign countries with dollars or means of payment in this country. For example, the export of merchandise results in a credit; the import of merchandise constitutes a debit; our net position in respect of these items is usually on the credit side, whereas, in respect of travel expenditures, our net position is on the debit side of the balance sheet; that is, the total amount of money spent by Americans in travel abroad is greater than the amount spent by foreigners traveling in this country.

I have here statistics on our balance of international payments for 1938. The items involved have been grouped as follows under two headings, net credits and net debits.

*Balance of International Payments of the United States, 1938*

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Net credits
Trade and service items:	
Merchandise.....	1,133
Merchandise adjustments.....	47
Interest and dividends.....	333
War-debt receipts.....	1
Miscellaneous services.....	131
Capital items:	
Long-term capital movements.....	23
Movement of short-term banking funds (net).....	295
Paper currency movements (net).....	15
Other transactions and residual.....	508
Total net credits.....	2,486
Item	Net debits
Trade and service items:	
Freight and shipping.....	42
Travel expenditures.....	357
Personal remittances.....	115

*Balance of International Payments of the United States, 1938—Continued*

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Net credits
Trade and service items—Continued.	
Institutional contributions.....	40
Government transactions.....	65
Gold and silver:	
Net gold imports.....	1,640
Silver imports.....	224
Capital items:	
Miscellaneous capital items (net).....	3
Total net debits.....	2,486

Our net credit on merchandise account in 1938 was \$1,333,000,000, and net gold imports were \$1,640,000,000. These are the two outstanding net items in the account. This suggests therefore that our excess of exports over imports is being paid for in the last analysis in gold. We have acquired since 1914 a supply of gold in excess of \$16,000,000,000, which is more than one-half the total monetary gold stocks of the world. This gold is being redeposited in the earth for safekeeping at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

I do not suppose that anyone is prepared to argue that this is good national policy even from the point of view of our foreign trade. It must be clear that unless our credits abroad are balanced by other means than gold shipments the prospect of healthy expansion in our export trade is negligible. For a time in the 1920's large foreign loans were offsetting debit items in our account with the world; and these loans, together with expenditures in travel abroad and immigrant remittances, other debit items, enabled us to enjoy a large export trade. At present, however, tourist expenditures and immigrant remittances are diminishing; and new loans to foreign countries are not being made, at least in any significant amount.

We can, I suppose, continue for a while to absorb the new gold production of the world and bury it back in the ground and hope that it will not prove a bombshell to explode in a frenzy of inflationary activity, but I don't think this is a very sensible way of getting our money for our exports, and it does not provide a prospect for healthy expansion of our trade.

Belligerent countries may mobilize their American securities for sale here and use the

resulting credits for their purchases here; their war credits thus mobilized may provide a sizeable debit item in our balance of payments for the time being, but this would be related to an emergency situation; its amount would be limited by the securities and like assets available for this use; it would not provide any real solution to the essential problem of finding sound debit items to balance the credit items on our international accounts.

This is the fundamental problem we meet in seeking ways to maintain our export trade on a sound and permanent basis and to allow it a healthy growth in the future. It must be clear that the solution of this problem rests upon the extent to which we are prepared to admit imports of merchandise.

But here we meet the crux of the difficulty—the pressure of various sorts that is constantly being exerted to impose new restrictions on imports. In many cases those bringing such pressure presume, apparently, that American producers can reserve the entire domestic market for themselves and continue to enjoy export markets as well. When difficulties are encountered in the maintenance of export sales, a solution is sought in proposals for export subsidies. Such proposals—not to mention many other objections to them—fail to offer any solution to the fundamental problem of making available to foreign countries American dollars with which to purchase American products. The only sound approach to the problem is from the point of view of our international balance of payments.

This is the approach on which the trade-agreements program is based. This program duly recognizes the importance of imports to the maintenance and expansion of our export markets and seeks to build up our foreign trade on a reciprocal basis.

Some opposition to the program is to be expected. An appreciation of the significance of foreign trade to the national economic well-being requires an understanding of economic problems as well as the ability to identify individual economic welfare with the economic welfare of the country as a whole, and this

requires some breadth of vision. It is discouraging, however, to observe that considerable opposition comes from certain domestic producers whose competition from imports is insignificant and whose prosperity is to a high degree dependent on the prosperity of the Nation as a whole. It is especially disheartening to observe certain industries which have a far greater real interest in the maintenance and development of export trade than in the restriction of import trade and which profess to favor the trade-agreements program, lend their support nevertheless to proposed legislation which, if passed, would have the effect of seriously impairing the program.

During the last session of Congress, following the completion of trade agreements in which concessions were obtained for one of our important export industries, the industry benefiting therefrom, or at least important sections of it, urged the enactment of certain "Buy American" legislation, which, if passed, would, in the opinion of experts, have seriously injured important sections of our trade. At the same time the same industry was sponsoring legislation to provide it with export bounties in the form of lower steamship rates.

One could expect that an industry of national scope, particularly one which is directly interested in export markets, would take a national point of view in its attitude toward the efforts being made to restore and expand our foreign trade. But when this point of view is suggested, the reply is made that the industry does not intend to be "sacrificed."

It is difficult to understand how a major national industry can profess so narrow and unenlightened an attitude. Even if its own export markets were less important to it, such an industry of national scope might be expected to realize that its welfare rests directly upon the national welfare and to take a national point of view on national policies such as our foreign trade policies. How can it be considered that it is asking "sacrifices" of any such industries to follow a policy for the benefit of the country as a whole. It might be expected that such industries would possess the

vision to see that the pursuit of such a policy would be in their own interest.

If our foreign trade is to be preserved in the interest of the national economy as a whole, all sections of that economy must take an active interest in our foreign-trade policy and not regard it, as has been so much the case in the past, as the concern principally of groups seeking special privilege, who, pursuing their purposes with short-sighted vision, would bring economic destruction to all. If it is our com-

mon desire to increase the employment of labor, to find markets for our agricultural surpluses, and to increase the sound and profitable opportunities of industry and shipping, we must look upon our tariff rates as affecting not only the interests directly involved but also all economic classes of our country. Tariffs are the means through which this country implements its commercial policy, and commercial policy, like every other national policy, is of vital interest to all of us.

## General

### PANAMA CANAL: NAVIGATION OF FOREIGN AIRCRAFT IN THE CANAL ZONE

[Released to the press October 10]

Applications for authorization for foreign aircraft to be navigated into, within, or through the Canal Zone Military Airspace Reservation<sup>7</sup> shall in each case be transmitted through the diplomatic mission of the country whose nationality the aircraft possesses to the Secretary of State for appropriate disposition. Such applications must contain the following data:

- (a) The name, nationality, and address of the owner and of the pilot of the aircraft
- (b) The make, model, and type of aircraft and information as to the registration thereof
- (c) The registration marks displayed on the aircraft
- (d) The names and nationalities of all persons aboard the aircraft, including passengers and crew
- (e) The itinerary of the flight
- (f) The purpose of the flight
- (g) The expected time of arrival and duration of the stop within the Canal Zone, and

- (h) A statement as to firearms and cameras, if any, to be carried.

**NOTE:** In case any persons on board the aircraft, including passengers and crew, are in any way connected, either directly or indirectly, with the civil, military, or naval services of any foreign nation, in addition to designating such persons by name and nationality, the application shall contain a statement showing their connection with such service.

Foreign aircraft for which authorization may be granted to fly into, within, or through the Canal Zone Military Airspace Reservation shall nevertheless not be so flown unless the following conditions are complied with for each flight of such aircraft:

(a) The term "flight" as used herein shall signify one or a number of aircraft under the command of or in responsible charge of a single person.

(b) Not over 12 aircraft shall be included in one flight.

(c) Prior to departure from the last point of landing before reaching the Canal Zone, the commander or the person in responsible charge of the flight shall notify the Governor of the Panama Canal, preferably by radio, of the

<sup>7</sup>The entire Canal Zone was made a Military Airspace Reservation by Executive Order No. 8251, of September 12, 1939, which was printed in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 4, No. 177, September 14, 1939, pp. 3899-3901.

probable time of arrival and the cruising altitude and speed.

(d) The flight shall approach the Canal Zone following commercial air lanes to a rendezvous point, outside of the Canal Zone, designated by the Governor of the Panama Canal.

(e) On approaching the Canal Zone, the flight shall be met at the rendezvous by an official escort of aircraft from the Canal Zone and shall be escorted from the rendezvous point via a route prescribed by the escorting aircraft to a landing area in the Canal Zone. All such aircraft entering the Canal Zone Military Airspace Reservation shall land in the Canal Zone at the landing area designated by the Governor of the Panama Canal, and no aircraft shall pass through the said airspace reservation without so landing therein.

(f) Immediately after landing in the Canal Zone, the commander or the person in responsible charge of the flight shall report to the Aeronautical Inspector of the Panama Canal

for instructions, and shall observe the instructions received.

(g) A similar procedure with escort shall be required in leaving the Canal Zone.

(h) Without the authorization of the Governor of the Panama Canal, no arms, ammunition, or explosives, except small arms, shall be carried aboard such aircraft.

(i) All such aircraft shall have all cameras carried therein sealed before taking off from the last point of landing prior to arrival at the Canal Zone Military Airspace Reservation, and all such cameras must remain under seal while within the said reservation.

(j) Flights by aircraft within the Canal Zone Military Airspace Reservation will be subject to such detailed regulations as may be enforced by the Governor of the Panama Canal, and while within the said airspace reservation all aircraft shall be navigated in conformity with instructions or authorization of the Governor.

## *Foreign Service of the United States*

### THE ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE

Address by Assistant Secretary Messersmith <sup>8</sup>

[Released to the press October 11]

The assistance rendered by Government in the promotion and protection of American foreign trade is a part of the general program of our Government for the promotion and protection of the interests of our citizens at home and abroad—a fundamental purpose of government.

While practically every department and agency now included in the organization of our

Government has some part to play in the promotion and protection of our domestic and foreign trade, it is the Departments of State, Commerce, and Agriculture which are primarily interested in the promotion of our foreign trade—which, gentlemen, is the field of your particular interest. As the first of these Departments to be organized under the Constitution, the Department of State has continuously, since the beginnings of our Government, played an important role in the promotion and protection of our foreign trade. Already before the adoption of the Constitu-

<sup>8</sup>Delivered at the closing session of the Twenty-sixth National Foreign Trade Convention, New York City, October 11, 1939.



tion we had sent out a number of consuls to important seaports in Europe and elsewhere, whose primary function was to look after the interests of American shipping, which already in those days had reached respectable proportions. We began to send out, with Franklin and Adams, ministers to represent us before foreign governments and to negotiate treaties for the protection and advancement of our trade. Although for a little over a century after this beginning our diplomatic and consular representatives were drawn very largely from political life, they had as a primary function, which they performed under the circumstances extraordinarily well, that of making reports on commercial and industrial and financial as well as on other aspects of the life at their posts of residence. This information was given only limited analysis and dissemination in this country, and we were so busy developing our own internal resources and building up various aspects of our national life that we had very little interest in foreign markets except for the disposal of a surplus of this or that product. Our foreign trade did not play a vital part in our national economy.

With the beginnings of the present century our interest in foreign markets became more intense as we had greater surpluses, principally agricultural, of which to dispose. Then came the rapid industrial development, which created surpluses in a new field—that of manufactured products. As an illustration of the change that has taken place in the character of our export trade since the beginning of the present century it is only necessary to point out that during the years 1896–1900 the average of agricultural exports from the United States comprised 66.2 percent of our total exports. This proportion of agricultural exports over the years has undergone a steady decrease until in 1936 they accounted for only 29.3 percent of our export trade. On the other hand, our exports of nonagricultural products, which in the years 1896 to 1900 averaged 33.8 percent of our total export trade, rose in 1936 to 70.7 percent of our total exports.

Our interest in foreign trade was first directed to the furtherance of our agricultural exports abroad, and the establishment of the Department of Agriculture in 1862 resulted in constructive studies in this field being made. In 1888 an act of Congress was passed requiring the submission by the consular officers of the United States of monthly reports for the use of the Department of Agriculture relative to the character, condition, and yields of agricultural crops abroad. This information was disseminated by the Secretary of Agriculture in the monthly crop reports of his Department.

The increasing importance of our industrial establishment at the beginning of the present century led to the creation of a department of the Government which had, among other functions, that of fostering our export trade in manufactured goods. This agency of the Government was created by the act of February 14, 1903, establishing the Department of Commerce and Labor. In 1912 the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was created. In the field of foreign trade it is the specific responsibility of these Departments, that is, of Agriculture and Commerce, to keep informed of developments in trade and agriculture in other countries so that they may in turn inform our people where they may find favorable markets for our surplus products. It is their specific responsibility to maintain contact with producing interests in this country, to digest and disseminate information on foreign market conditions to interested circles in this country, and to collaborate in a program for the promotion of our domestic trade and of our exports.

The setting up of the Departments of Commerce and of Agriculture within our Government did not in any way lessen the functions of the Department of State in the promotion and in the protection of our foreign trade. The protection of our foreign trade and of the interests of our citizens abroad has always been a primary function vested solely in the Department of State under the Constitution and our statutes. It is a function which could not be

exercised by any other department of Government because it must be exercised by that department which is charged with the responsibility for the conduct of our relations with other states and with the formulation of policy. The protection of our foreign trade, therefore, and of our shipping and of our nationals, which involved the negotiation of treaties and agreements with other governments, remained a primary function of the Department of State and of its agents abroad. In 1914 the Department of Commerce was authorized by statute to collect, through commercial attachés abroad, information on industrial and commercial conditions to supplement that which the diplomatic and consular agents of the Department of State had been furnishing for over a century. In 1930 the Department of Agriculture was authorized by statute to assign a certain number of agricultural attachés to our diplomatic missions abroad whose duty it would be to provide information on agricultural conditions to supplement that which had been and was being furnished by our diplomatic and consular officers. This service of Commerce abroad was expanded quite rapidly; that of the Department of Agriculture was kept within very reasonable limits. As was entirely natural, there developed a tendency to increase the number of commercial attachés and trade commissioners at posts where our officers were already stationed and charged with the duty of furnishing the same material for the information of our Government and people. This development took place during a period when our interest in foreign trade was growing, under pressure of increasing production at home. It took place during a period of relatively free exchange of goods, when trade barriers, with the exception of tariffs, were at a minimum and when there was practically no control on foreign exchange and international payments.

In the desire of Government to aid business our Federal representation abroad was somewhat overdeveloped and overexpanded. In the very nature of things the Department of State had to maintain its diplomatic and consular establishments in foreign capitals and strategic

commercial centers. They were charged with functions in the conduct of our foreign relations and in the protection of our trade and nationals which could not be delegated to another department. These establishments, therefore, had to be maintained. Increasingly the agents of other departments of Government were being sent to the foreign field and functioning in the same posts where organizations of the Department of State had already long been in existence. The result was inevitably an overlapping of fields, a duplication of effort, a complicated approach to foreign governments, an embarrassment to foreign businessmen who received requests from agents of different departments of the Government for identical information, and a dissipation rather than a concentration of effort in behalf of our trade and nationals.

I have made no mention of the increasing cost which this unnecessarily complicated organization involved and that it was an organization in Government which business would not tolerate for itself.

Under the second Reorganization Plan submitted by the President to the Congress in the closing days of the last session it was proposed that the Foreign Services of the Departments of Commerce and of Agriculture should be merged with the Foreign Service of the Department of State and that the Department of State should be responsible, through its Foreign Service, for the work abroad. The fundamental purpose was, through the unification of the Services, to give Government and business a more effective instrument and organization in the foreign field. Although there were those even in informed business circles who viewed this change with some concern, it was recognized that the organization which the Government did have in the field was not in accord with good business practice and that in view of the conditions which Government and business had to meet in every part of the world it was necessary that the foreign arms should be strengthened through this unified approach. The protection of trade had become a major function of Government. Trade-promotion efforts remained important but they no longer

had the same effectiveness as in the decade preceding.

The changing character of the relationship between states and the introduction of new factors therein, and the changes within certain states in their economic, social, and political structure, have introduced new problems which have to be considered by Government and the private trader. While it is just as important today as it has been previously for our Government and for our business interests and for our farmers to be kept currently informed concerning developments in foreign markets, these reports in themselves no longer serve the purpose they once did. It is no longer only a question whether a purchaser, let us say, in France wishes to buy a certain product from us, or whether a seller here is prepared to ship that product to the customer in France. It is a question also whether the regulations of the French Government will permit this transaction to take place. It is no longer only tariff barriers which goods have to surmount, but it is the even more difficult barriers of trade restrictions, clearing agreements, quotas, and the like. It is no longer the simple problem whether A in New York can reach an agreement to sell B in Paris, but whether by agreements between the two countries a certain quantity of goods can pass over the barriers which have been erected. This involves the negotiation of agreements and treaties and of arrangements between governments which can be carried on only by the Department of State and its diplomatic and consular officers abroad. The individual trader finds himself utterly helpless without the assistance of Government. The whole field, therefore, in which Government can operate for the protection and assistance of American trade has undergone fundamental changes, and the part which Government has to play in the assistance given to business and agriculture has become necessarily very much greater. The machinery which served us for this purpose in the foreign field, and to a degree at home, had necessarily to be adapted to meet these new conditions, and it was to meet these that the

consolidation of the Foreign Services of our Government was planned. This, the trade-agreements program, and similar measures have been a part of that very earnest effort which Government has made to meet the new problems arising in our international relationships so that the interests of our trade and commerce may be adequately protected.

I will endeavor very briefly to set forth the organization and the machinery which Government has provided for the promotion and protection of our foreign trade under the setup which is in operation today. The Department of State in Washington, and through its Foreign Service, is primarily responsible for the protection of our interests abroad and for the negotiation of agreements and treaties in the protection and furtherance of those interests. In carrying out this work it is aided by its Foreign Service, which is composed of some 800 career officers stationed at some 314 establishments in capitals and strategic trading centers throughout the world. The Foreign Service, in addition to its many other duties, is charged with the sole responsibility of gathering all the information required by other agencies of our Government in the fields of commercial and agricultural markets.

On the other hand, the Department of Commerce remains primarily charged with the function in this country of promoting the internal and foreign trade, and this part of the work of that Department is centered in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which is admirably organized into a series of commodity and technical divisions. In order to keep in touch with domestic markets and trade, the Bureau has district officers throughout the country, and in those important commercial centers in the country in which it has no district office it has close cooperative arrangements with Chambers of Commerce. The Department of Commerce, through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is charged with the responsibility of analyzing and disseminating information on domestic and foreign markets.

The Department of Agriculture, through the

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, is charged with the function of maintaining direct liaison between the Government and the agricultural interests of the country and with the analysis and dissemination in the United States of information gathered abroad by the Foreign Service relating to foreign agricultural markets. It has agents in various parts of the country and cooperative arrangements with agricultural organizations.

The delimitation, therefore, is one which is simple and businesslike. It is the Department of State, as the agency of Government responsible for the conduct of our foreign relations, which is solely responsible for the work abroad and the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture which are solely responsible for the analysis and dissemination in this country of information received from abroad.

As of July 1, 1939, the separate Foreign Services of Commerce and Agriculture ceased to exist and were consolidated into the Foreign Service of the Department of State. The officers of the Foreign Services of Commerce and Agriculture have been incorporated into the Foreign Service of the Department of State and hold commissions as Foreign Service officers. This consolidation involves the disappearance abroad of the separate establishments which Commerce and Agriculture have maintained in foreign capitals and in some commercial centers and the physical incorporation and assimilation of their activities in the mission or in the consulate. I believe this should be hailed by business as a constructive step by Government. Up until 1924 the diplomatic and consular branches of our Government were entirely separate, and we maintained separate diplomatic and consular establishments in all capitals. Under the so-called Rogers Act of 1924 the diplomatic and consular services of the Department of State were united into one Foreign Service, and a program of physical consolidation of our consular and diplomatic establishments in capitals has been carried out. This step, which at the time was viewed with some concern by many interested in our foreign relations, has proved to be one

of the most constructive steps undertaken by our Government in its endeavors to improve the machinery for the conduct of our foreign relations in the interest of our citizens. The consolidation of the Foreign Services of Commerce and of Agriculture into the Foreign Service of the Department of State and the consolidation and assimilation of the separate establishments of Commerce and Agriculture in certain capitals and other cities under Reorganization Plan No. 2 is therefore only a further step in that program of effective organization of the instrumentalities of Government abroad on which we have been making constant progress.

Although the Foreign Services of Commerce and of Agriculture have therefore ceased to exist since July 1, 1939, and the former officers of these Departments in the foreign field are now officers of the Department of State, the actual incorporation of the separate offices of these Departments abroad is being carried on slowly and with care. There will have to be a certain period of transition. It is, of course, most important that the services to Government and to business should not suffer any interruption and the flow of reports needed by Government and business should continue, even in a war-torn world, and steps toward this end have already been taken in appropriate instructions to the Foreign Service establishments concerned.

This Government is, therefore, planning to set up in every capital a reporting unit as a part of its mission, which will be devoted to commercial, industrial, financial, and agricultural reporting. While this unit will be under the direct control and supervision of the ambassador or minister, just as are the other divisions or sections of the establishment of our Government in the capital, a Foreign Service officer of appropriate qualifications and rank will be designated as the officer in responsible charge of the reporting section. In view of the specialized experience of the commercial attachés in reporting on commercial and industrial problems and in meeting the needs of the Department of Commerce, it is the intention

of the Department of State to designate as the Foreign Service officer in charge of these reporting units officers who have heretofore been commercial attachés in the service of the Department of Commerce. At those diplomatic missions to which an agricultural attaché is assigned it will be the policy of the Department of State to entrust the supervision of the agricultural reporting to officers who have formerly served as attachés for the Department of Agriculture. To this section will be assigned those officers of the staff who have shown special competence in reporting lines. The reporting section in the capital will be charged not only with the reporting from the mission but with the supervision and coordination of the reporting of the consular establishments in other cities in the country. In order that these reporting sections may be set up in the most effective manner possible we have asked the chief of mission at every post, with the collaboration of the appropriate officers of his staff, to furnish us a report on the organization of his establishment as a whole and the proposed organization of the reporting section. These reports are now coming in, and it is our hope that within the course of several months more these organizations will be completed, and the amalgamation of the establishments in the field, as well as the amalgamation of the Services themselves, will be completed. As one who has been a servant of our Government in the field of the conduct of our foreign relations for a quarter of a century and as one who, as many of you here know, is very deeply interested in the protection and promotion of our foreign trade, I can give you the assurance that this program is being carried through on wise and on sound lines, and I have every confidence that when you make your next trip abroad and visit our establishments in capitals and in other strategic commercial centers you will find that the organization there existing for your service has been greatly strengthened and improved.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce and the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in

the Department of Agriculture remain primarily responsible in this country for the liaison between Government and business and agriculture. These Departments in this country will remain primarily responsible for the direction of the commercial and agricultural reporting activities of the Foreign Service officers of the Department of State. It is these Departments which will prepare the instructions on which the reporting activities of the officers of State abroad are based and the instructions which these Departments will forward through the Department of State to its officers abroad will be based on the needs of our business and agricultural interests as determined by them. Through the consolidation of the Foreign Services and the establishment of these reporting units in our establishments abroad the facilities available to the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture in the foreign field and to our business and agricultural interests have been greatly strengthened. It may, I believe, be unhesitatingly stated that as a result of the consolidation in the Services and establishments abroad these Departments will be in a better position not only to have the information which is needed by Government but also that needed by the interests which the Government serves.

As the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture will remain primarily responsible for the analysis and dissemination of information on foreign markets and conditions in this country, reports on commercial, industrial, financial, and agricultural conditions abroad prepared by the Foreign Service establishments and officers of the Department of State will be forwarded to the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture for analysis and distribution. The actual work done in the field in the way of reports, world trade directory reports, trade opportunities, et cetera, will be augmented and the quality improved. Non-confidential reports will be transmitted from the foreign establishments of State directly to the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture. Information of a confidential character which cannot be given publicity will be fur-

nished to the appropriate departments for such guarded use as the public interest permits.

Inquiries therefore concerning conditions in foreign markets for the sale of American industrial products should as heretofore be directed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. In like manner inquiries concerning the standing of foreign firms and requests for lists of foreign buyers should also be directed as heretofore to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Similarly the inquiries concerning foreign conditions affecting agricultural commodities and markets should initially be directed to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture. It is the belief of the Department of State that many inquiries can readily be answered by these Departments from information already submitted by the Foreign Service establishments abroad. In the event that the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce are unable to answer adequately the inquiries, appropriate instructions will be issued through the Department of State for reports from its Foreign Service establishments in the country or countries concerned.

You will be interested, I am sure, to know that the Departments of Commerce and of Agriculture are now engaged in the preparation of revised and up-to-date reporting schedules which will serve as the guide to the establishments of the Department of State in the field. There has been a tendency in the past to prescribe general reporting schedules applicable to all posts without sufficient regard to whether certain reports from certain posts have any value either to Government or to business. In order to increase the effectiveness of the reporting that is on a scheduled and regular basis the appropriate departments are now engaged in a careful study of every diplomatic and consular post so that instead of general instructions specific reporting schedules may be set up for every post in the Service. There is every reason to believe that through this very praiseworthy initiative the volume, as well as the quality, of the called-for

reporting from the field offices will be improved. The commodity divisions in the Department of Commerce and the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture will be in a position, through their publications and through the service which they give, to increase their usefulness to business and to agriculture.

To improve the practical character of the reporting that will be performed for the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce by our Foreign Service establishments, a system is being elaborated in the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce of providing the Department of State with current comments from the commodity and technical divisions of those Departments based upon their experience and contacts with American business and agricultural interests as to the sufficiency of the reporting work being performed as well as concrete suggestions for the improvement of reports in order that they may meet in the most adequate fashion the needs of our business and agricultural interests.

It should be emphasized that through the changes effective under Reorganization Plan No. 2 there is merely a delimitation of functions and no change in functions. The Department of State has become responsible for the work in the foreign field and the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture are responsible for the analysis and dissemination of information in this country.

In order to strengthen the liaison between the Department of State and the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture it is provided under Reorganization Plan No. 2 that an officer of the Departments of Commerce and of Agriculture shall be stationed in the Department of State. In accordance with this provision, a former agricultural attaché and an officer of Commerce who has seen service in the field have been designated for this important function. They have been given a room in the Department of State in the Commercial Office, where they maintain close contact with the various division chiefs in the Department of State and have access to all the material coming into the Depart-

ment which could be of direct interest to the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture and to the respective interests which they serve. In this way and through the establishment of this liaison it will, I believe, be possible to make available to Commerce and Agriculture an even greater amount of material from the foreign field than before, and it is hoped with even greater expedition. The quality of the men who have been chosen for this liaison function speaks well for the intention of the Departments concerned.

While the Department of State is solely responsible for the collection of the information in the field and serves as the agent abroad for the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, and while the State Department remains solely responsible for the administration of its Foreign Service, it has been deemed advisable to provide, in Reorganization Plan No. 2, that a ranking officer of the Departments of Commerce and of Agriculture should sit on the Board of Foreign Service Personnel of the Department of State, as well as on the Board of Examiners and on the School Board. It is the Board of Foreign Service Personnel which advises the President and the Secretary on the making of appointments and assignments to the various posts in the Foreign Service. It is therefore arranged that whenever any assignment shall be made of a commercial or an agricultural attaché the designated officer of Commerce and of Agriculture shall sit on the Board of Foreign Service Personnel in order to assure that the Board may have the advice, counsel, and cooperation of the appropriate Department in the making of assignments in which they are directly interested.

As hereafter admission to the single Foreign Service of the Department of State is under the statute controlling in this respect, it has been deemed advisable that an officer of Commerce and of Agriculture should sit on the Board of Examiners of the Foreign Service whenever candidates are considered for admission. This will insure that in receiving new men into the Service the requirements of Commerce and of Agriculture will be appropriately considered.

The Department of State conducts a school within the Department, known as the Foreign Service Officers' Training School. A ranking officer of Commerce and of Agriculture will sit as a member of the School Board. The existence of this school and its nature are only too little known to our business people. It is sufficient to say here that after a candidate for the Foreign Service has been admitted to the Service and has served a probationary period in the field he is brought back to the Department for attendance at the Foreign Service Officers' Training School. To this school are brought appropriate officers of practically every interested department and agency of our Government as instructors. The young men who have passed the gauntlet of the written and the oral and the physical examination and who have served from a year to 18 months in one of our establishments abroad are then subjected to close scrutiny in the school, where they come under the eye not only of officers of the Department of State but of these other agencies of our Government. It is only after they have passed through the school that they have completed their probationary period and are admitted as full-fledged Foreign Service officers. I think you will agree that there are few businesses and few professions in which the neophytes are obliged to pass such careful tests. Our business and agricultural interests in this country have no need to fear that the men who are being brought into the Foreign Service do not have the necessary qualifications to serve as representatives of our interests abroad.

Moreover, in addition to this preliminary training, because the demands upon our officers are becoming so complex and in some respects so technical, the Department of State is pursuing the training of Foreign Service officers to an advanced degree. It is therefore contemplated that Foreign Service officers shall be assigned to the Departments of Commerce and of Agriculture for periods of from 6 months to a year or more, just as it has been the practice heretofore to assign them to the Department of State. It is further planned that Foreign

Service officers may, when it is deemed desirable, be assigned to the district offices or cooperative offices of Commerce and of Agriculture throughout the country, so that they may become thoroughly familiar with conditions throughout the country as a whole. You are undoubtedly familiar with the fact that it has been the practice of the Department of State for some years, with the approval of the Congress, to send selected officers to some of the important graduate schools in the country, such as those at Harvard, Princeton, Chicago, et cetera, for postgraduate work. These young men undergo an extensive period of training in economic and financial studies and are then prepared to take up special work at posts where this field is of primary importance. It is an application of the same principle which the Department of State has followed for many years in training officers in the Oriental and Near Eastern languages. We intend further to carry on this training by sending some of our Foreign Service officers with special capacities into some of our large banking institutions in order that they may get the technical and detailed knowledge of certain banking and exchange procedure which is so essential in their work at certain posts.

It is the intention of the Department of State to intensify the use in this country of Foreign Service officers on leave for trade details. A Foreign Service officer who returns to this country on his triennial leave naturally wishes to have an opportunity to see his family and friends. This is right and proper. It is, however, important that he should take this opportunity also of becoming more familiar with the life of his own country and of renewing contacts in business and other circles. The detailed knowledge which he has gained of conditions at his post should be made available

to the business and agricultural interests in this country. It is, therefore, our intention to see that Foreign Service officers shall increasingly be made available through the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture to trade and other organizations desiring to have them appear before them.

It may be safely and conservatively said that there has never been a time in our history when there has been a greater need for intelligent, active, and well-considered protection of our foreign trade or for prompt and accurate information adequately interpreted to the end that the interests of the American Government and its people may be properly safeguarded. It should give you confidence that these problems confronting Government, business, and agriculture have been given careful thought in the responsible Departments in Washington. I have endeavored to give you a factual account of what Government is attempting to do. It is a very inadequate picture because it is obviously impossible within the limits of your patience to go into any detail. May I voice the confidence that the efforts of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce and of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture, implemented by the efforts of the Department of State and its Foreign Service—all combined in harmonious and efficient activity—will not only satisfy your needs and expectations in present emergency conditions but will provide a solid foundation upon which to build in the future. I can assure you that the Department of State, as are the other Departments, is alive to its grave responsibilities in the maintenance, protection, and improvement of the position of the United States in international trade and that it will earnestly and unswervingly strive to that end.



## PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press October 14]

### *Changes in the Foreign Service of the United States since October 7:*

North Winship, of Macon, Ga., counselor of embassy at Warsaw, Poland, has been designated counselor of legation at Pretoria, Union of South Africa.

Kenneth J. Yearns, of Washington, D. C., consul at Tientsin, China, has been assigned as consul at Swatow, China.

Albert H. Cousins, Jr., of Oregon, consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated second secretary of legation and consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Mr. Cousins will serve in dual capacity.

Glen W. Bruner, of Sterling, Colo., language

officer at Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned as vice consul at Kobe, Japan.

William E. Yuni, of Hoquiam, Wash., vice consul at Kobe, Japan, has been assigned as vice consul at Tientsin, China.

Clifford C. Taylor, of Virginia, Foreign Service officer, designated as agricultural attaché at London, England, has been designated agricultural attaché at Ottawa, Canada.

Paul G. Minneman, of Ohio, Foreign Service officer, designated as assistant agricultural attaché has been assigned to the Department of State and detailed to the Department of Agriculture.

Ben Zweig, of Illinois, vice consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, has been appointed vice consul at San José, Costa Rica.

## *Treaty Information*

*Compiled by the Treaty Division*

### ORGANIZATION

**Protocol for the Amendment of the Preamble, of Articles 1, 4, and 5, and of the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations**

#### *Bulgaria*

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated September 15, 1939, the ratification by Bulgaria of the Protocol for the Amendment of the Preamble, of Articles 1, 4, and 5, and of the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations, which was opened for signature at Geneva on September 30, 1938, was deposited with the Secretariat on September 1, 1939.

### NATIONALITY

**Convention With Finland Regulating Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality (Treaty Series No. 953)**

On October 7, 1939, the President proclaimed the Convention with Finland Regulating Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality, which was signed on January 27, 1939, ratified by the United States on August 14, 1939, and by Finland on September 29, 1939, and which entered into effect on October 3, 1939, the date of the exchange of ratifications.

The convention provides that a person possessing the nationality of both the United States

and Finland, who habitually resides in one of the countries and who is in fact most closely connected with that country shall be exempt from all military obligations in the other country.

The convention with Finland is one of the series of treaties and conventions concluded pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress approved by the President May 28, 1928 (Kelly resolution), by which the President was requested to negotiate treaties with foreign countries, providing that persons born in the United States of foreign parentage and naturalized American citizens should not be held liable for military service or any other act of allegiance during a stay in the foreign country. In accordance with this resolution treaties or conventions also have been concluded and brought into force with 6 other countries as follows: Albania, signed in 1932; Czechoslovakia, signed in 1928; Lithuania, signed in 1937; Norway, signed in 1930; Sweden, signed in 1932; and Switzerland, signed in 1937.

Prior to the approval of the Kelly resolution, bilateral naturalization treaties or conventions were concluded between the United States and a number of other countries. Such instruments are now in force between the United States and the following countries: Belgium, 1868; Brazil, 1908; Bulgaria, 1923; Costa Rica, 1911; Denmark, 1872; Great Britain, 1870; Haiti, 1902 and 1903; Honduras, 1908; Nicaragua, 1908 and 1911; Norway, 1869; Peru, 1907; Portugal, 1908; El Salvador, 1908; Sweden, 1869; and Uruguay, 1908.

A multilateral agreement to which the United States is a party, having the same purpose as the treaties and conventions concluded pursuant to the Kelly resolution, is the protocol relating to military obligations in certain cases of double nationality, signed at The Hague on April 12, 1930. This protocol is in force among Australia, including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the

League of Nations, India, the Netherlands, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curaçao, El Salvador, Sweden, the United States of America, and the Union of South Africa.

## POSTAL

### Universal Postal Convention of 1934

#### *Bulgaria*

The Egyptian Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State by a note dated September 30, 1939, that the Bulgarian Government had deposited on August 10, 1939, with the Egyptian Ministry for Foreign Affairs its ratification of the Universal Postal Convention, together with the following acts, signed at Cairo on March 20, 1934:

Universal Postal Convention and Annexes  
Arrangement Concerning Letters and Parcels  
of Declared Value, and Annexes  
Arrangement Concerning Parcel Post, and  
Annexes  
Arrangement Concerning Postal Money Orders,  
and Annexes  
Arrangement Concerning Subscriptions to  
Newspapers and Periodicals, and Annex.

## LABOR

### Conventions of the International Labor Conference

#### *Iraq*

According to a despatch from the American Minister to Iraq, dated September 6, 1939, the Iraqi Government Gazette No. 36, of September 3, 1939, publishes a law ratifying the Convention (No. 42) Concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (revised 1934) adopted by the International Labor Conference at its eighteenth session (Geneva, June 4-23, 1934).

#### *Netherlands*

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated September 15, 1939, the ratification by the Netherlands of the Con-

vention Concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (revised 1934) adopted by the International Labor Office at its eighteenth session (Geneva, June 4-23, 1934), was registered with the Secretariat on September 1, 1939.

In consequence of the ratification of the above-named convention the Netherlands Government gave notice at the same time that it desires to denounce the Convention Concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases, adopted by the International Labor Conference at its seventh session in 1925. This

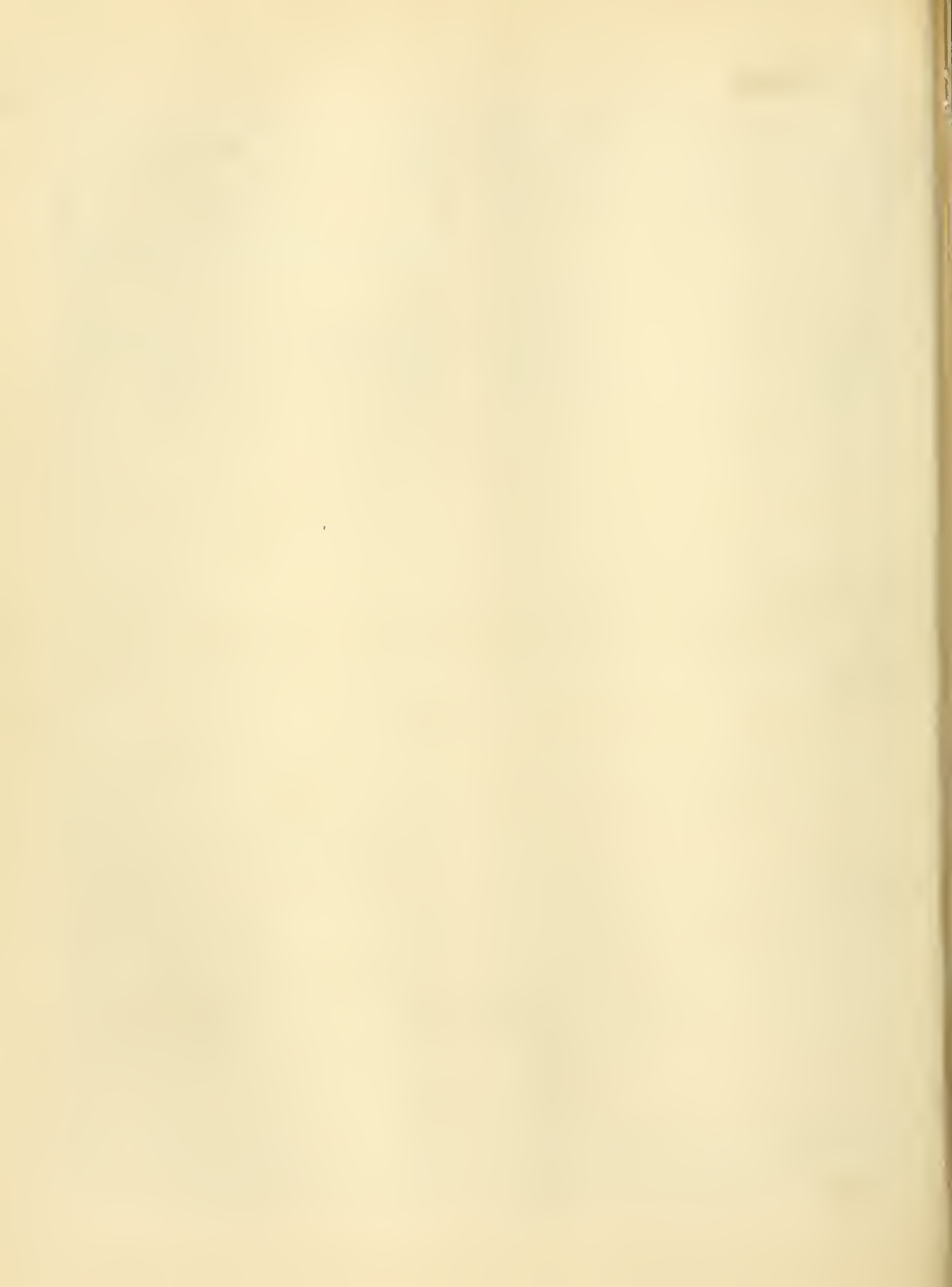
denunciation was registered with the Secretariat on September 1, 1939.

## *Publications*

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Military Mission: Agreement between the United States of America and Nicaragua.—Signed May 22, 1939; effective May 22, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 156. Publication 1379. 6 pp. 5¢.

Diplomatic List, October 1939. Publication 1385. ii, 83 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.



*no number yet*

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

OCTOBER 28, 1939

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U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

NOV 27 1939

## Europe

### GERMAN CAPTURE OF THE AMERICAN STEAMER "CITY OF FLINT"

[Released to the press October 25]

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt, at Moscow, reported to the Department at 11 p. m., October 25 (Moscow time), that the Foreign Office at Moscow had assured him that the American officers and crew of the *City of Flint* were safe on board that vessel at Murmansk.

Ambassador Steinhardt reported at 3 a. m., October 26, that a Tass despatch from Murmansk issued at 1:30 a. m. stated that the German prize crew which brought the *City of Flint* to Murmansk had been released from internment in view of the fact that the vessel put into Murmansk by reason of damage to her machinery. The despatch continues that the vessel is remaining at Murmansk pending definite establishment of the nature of her cargo.

Ambassador Steinhardt immediately telephoned an official of the Foreign Office and was informed that it was that official's understanding that the German prize crew had been released from internment but had not been put back on board the *City of Flint*.

[Released to the press October 26]

The American Chargé at Berlin, Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, has reported to the Department that he received on October 26 a memorandum from the German Foreign Office with reference to his informal inquiry in the matter of the American steamer *City of Flint* and its crew.

The Foreign Office stated that according to information available, the *City of Flint* was captured by a German warship because of carriage of contraband and that a prize crew placed on board brought the steamer to the

harbor of Murmansk because of sea damage (*havarie*). The Foreign Office stated that no news had reached it that any member of the American crew has suffered injury.

In transmitting the memorandum, an official of the Foreign Office said that efforts were being made to obtain prompt further information. He asserted that the Foreign Office had no details as to "damage" which necessitated the ship's being taken to Murmansk, but said in response to inquiry that the term *havarie* would cover the case of a ship lacking charts with which to navigate the waters through which she had to proceed.

[Released to the press October 27]

Ambassador Steinhardt on the night of October 26 fully discussed the status of the *City of Flint* with the Foreign Office at Moscow along the lines of the instructions he had received from the Department. At 11:30 p. m. the Soviet radio announced that after examination of her cargo, the naval authorities "have decided to release the *City of Flint* on condition that she leave the port of Murmansk immediately."

The Tass despatch as published in the Russian morning newspapers which only appeared at noon, read:

"The order, the maritime authorities at Murmansk concerning the liberation of the steamship *City of Flint*. Murmansk, Tass, October 26.

"After the verification of the composition of the cargo on the steamship *City of Flint* the maritime authorities at Murmansk have issued

an order to free the vessel with the obligation to leave the port immediately."

Reporting this text at noon October 27 (Moscow time), Ambassador Steinhardt stated that he is continuing to use every means in an endeavor to obtain further details, particularly as to which crew is to take the vessel out. He was still endeavoring to get another appointment at the Foreign Office.

Ambassador Steinhardt reported on the morning of October 27 that he was continuing his efforts to establish telephonic communication with the captain or a member of the American crew of the *City of Flint*. He had been promised telephone communication at 8 o'clock the morning of October 27 but although temporary communication with the Murmansk operator was established, the Ambassador was unable to make the desired contact. As calls for Murmansk are only accepted for certain hours during the day, Ambassador Steinhardt expected to make the next attempt at 1:30 p. m., October 27.

Ambassador Steinhardt is still endeavoring to obtain permission for an airplane and pilot to take Charles E. Bohlen<sup>1</sup> to Murmansk if the crew is still there.

[Released to the press October 27]

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt reported on October 27 that up to 3 p. m. (Moscow time), he had succeeded twice in getting through to the port of Murmansk by telephone but that he had failed to establish contact with the captain of the *City of Flint* despite assurances that arrangements had been made in advance for his presence at the agreed time.

Ambassador Steinhardt also reported that he now has an appointment with the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs at 5:30 (Moscow time), the afternoon of October 27.

[Released to the press October 27]

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt reported to the Department on the night of October 27 from Moscow as follows:

<sup>1</sup> Consul and second secretary of American Embassy at Moscow.

"I have just seen Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs Potemkin and have vigorously reiterated my indignation at the lack of cooperation by the Soviet Government in withholding information from me while issuing communiqués with respect to the *City of Flint* through the medium of the Tass agency. He replied that Tass was an official agency of the Soviet Government and that it was the custom of his Government to make announcements through it. I told him that this was no excuse for his failure to keep me informed particularly in view of my repeated requests for information on behalf of my Government which had been the purpose of my daily visits to him. After a lengthy discussion I formally demanded that the vessel and cargo be turned over to the American crew and be authorized to depart. He thereupon made the following statement:

"The *City of Flint* had come into the port of Murmansk in charge of a German prize crew without any previous knowledge on the part of the Soviet Government and through no act on its part. The reason ascribed by the prize crew for the entry was damaged machinery making the ship unseaworthy. When the Soviet authorities at Murmansk judged that the vessel was again fit to put to sea, and being desirous of preserving its neutrality, the Soviet Government had ordered the vessel to leave the port of Murmansk immediately under the same conditions as those of her entry, namely, with both the German and American crews on board and her cargo intact. He added that the order would be enforced immediately and that the Soviet Government felt that its decision was not only in accordance with the well-recognized principles of international law and consonant with the obligations of a neutral but it was also the correct position to take as between the conflicting claims of the United States and Germany to possession of the vessel and her cargo and that by this he meant 'to send her out in the same status as she had entered one of the ports.'

"He said that his government did not consider that it had the right to turn the vessel



and her cargo over to the American crew unless the German prize crew refused to take her out, as in the opinion of his government to do so would be an unneutral act. In reply to a question he stated that the decision of the Soviet Government to permit the German prize crew to take the vessel to sea was final.

"I then asked him who had verified the alleged damage to the machinery, to which he replied that he had no information on this subject, but assumed this had been done by the authorities at Murmansk.

"I again inquired concerning the welfare of the American crew and he said that it was his understanding that they had been on board the ship all of the time and were well.

"I then referred to my difficulties in making contact with the captain or members of the crew, reciting my repeated attempts to get into communication with them by telegram and telephone, as well as my inability to obtain a plane today. He disclaimed any responsibility for these difficulties, passing over the subject lightly by pointing out that the crew being on board the ship in the roadstead, in conjunction with the average delays in long distance telephone communication had probably brought about this 'unfortunate result.'

"I am again endeavoring to complete a telephone connection with the captain of the *City of Flint* at midnight."

[Released to the press October 28]

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt reported to the Department on October 28 that he was again unable to speak on the telephone to the captain of the S. S. *City of Flint* at midnight (Moscow time), as he had hoped to do.

Ambassador Steinhardt reported that he had again been given to understand that the crew was well and that no illness was reported.

[Released to the press October 28]

The American Chargé at Berlin, Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, reported to the Department of State that in reply to an inquiry at the Ministry of Marine on the afternoon of October 28, he was told that the American crew was on board the *City of Flint* at Murmansk.

Following a further inquiry late the same afternoon at the Foreign Office, Mr. Kirk was informed that according to the latest reports, the vessel and crew were still at Murmansk. It was also said that if following the completion of repairs the ship were taken to another port, the American crew would presumably be kept on board to operate the vessel.

Mr. Kirk also reported that according to information he had received from the American Consul General at Hamburg, the Prize Commissioner has received no news whatever of the vessel.

[Released to the press October 28]

The *City of Flint* was captured by a German cruiser at an estimated distance of some 1,250 miles from New York, with a mixed cargo destined for British ports. The date of capture is understood to have been October 9.

The *City of Flint* was taken into the harbor of Tromso on October 21, with a German crew and flying the German flag. After remaining 2 hours to take water, it was ordered by the Norwegian Government to depart, which it did.

The *City of Flint* was taken into the harbor of Murmansk on the evening of October 23.

On October 25 the American Charge cabled from Berlin that the Foreign Office at its press conference said that the *City of Flint* was captured by a German vessel and contraband was found on board, destined for England. The Foreign Office then added that it was found, however, that the ship was unseaworthy in that it did not have navigation charts adequate for bringing the ship into a German port.

When the vessel entered the harbor of Murmansk, according to an announcement presumably from the Soviet Government through the Tass news agency, "the naval forces at the port of Murmansk have temporarily held the vessel and interned the German crew."

On October 25 the American Chargé at Berlin cabled that the German Foreign Office, referring to the seizure of the *City of Flint*, said that "the German authorities were communicating with the Soviet authorities in the matter."

On the same day (October 25) the Tass agency reported that "the German crew of the cargo steamer *City of Flint* has been released from internment by the maritime authorities of Murmansk in view of the fact, as has been established, that the vessel was brought into port for repair of her machinery. The vessel is meanwhile remaining in Murmansk for verification of the exact composition of her cargo."

On October 26 the American Chargé cabled from Berlin quoting a memorandum received that morning from the Foreign Office relative to the *City of Flint* and its crew, which among other things stated that "a prize crew placed on board (the *City of Flint*) has brought the steamer to the harbor of Murmansk because of sea damage." When transmitting the memorandum an official of the Foreign Office stated informally to the Chargé that the Foreign Office had no details as to the damage which necessitated taking the ship to Murmansk, but he maintained, in response to an inquiry, that the term "damage" would cover the case of a ship lacking charts with which to navigate the waters through which she had to proceed.

For some reason as yet unexplained the German crew was interned in spite of the fact that according to the German authorities they were without charts and had put into Murmansk because they could not proceed to a German port without charts. Later they were released seemingly under a plea that their entry into Murmansk was required for necessary repairs to defective machinery.

A prize crew may take a captured ship into a neutral port without internment only in case of stress of weather, want of fuel and provisions, or necessity of repairs. In all other cases, the neutral is obligated to intern the prize crew and restore the vessel to her former crew.

The conclusion from the foregoing facts and circumstances indicates that when the *City of Flint* entered the harbor at Murmansk, any plea relating to the chart requirements if advanced must have been ignored since the German crew was interned. A second and en-

tirely different reason for entering Murmansk, namely, defective machinery which called for immediate repairs, was not advanced until later. A subsequent cable from the American Chargé at Berlin, also dated October 26, quoted a statement of the Foreign Office at its noon press conference to the effect that the fact that the Russians have freed the German crew indicates that the Soviet authorities have confirmed the view of the prize crew that the *City of Flint* was unseaworthy and it was therefore permissible to take the ship into a neutral harbor.

Testimony of the American crew as to the full facts pertaining to the taking of the *City of Flint* into Murmansk is not yet available.

It seems manifest that even if it is assumed that the German crew was proceeding legally prior to the entry of the *City of Flint* into the harbor of Murmansk, the known facts and circumstances support the contention of the American Government that the German crew did not at the time of entry offer any reasonable or justifiable grounds such as are prescribed by international law for taking the vessel into this port, and that therefore it was the clear duty of the Soviet Government to turn the *City of Flint* over to the American crew. This has been the major contention of the American Government.

In view of the foregoing facts and circumstances, each person can judge for himself the question as to how much light is shed on this entire transaction by the action of the Soviet Government in withholding adequate cooperation with the American Government with respect to assembling and disclosing to the American Embassy in Moscow the essential facts pertaining to the landing, the whereabouts, and welfare of the American crew; by the fact that it was first alleged by the German authorities that the need for charts was the ground for bringing the vessel into port; and by the fact that later this ground seems to have been abandoned and a new ground or theory relating to defective machinery was set up.

## DETENTION BY BELLIGERENTS OF AMERICAN VESSELS FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGOES

[Released to the press October 26]

Following is a tabulation showing the American vessels which have been reported to the Department of State as having been detained by belligerents since September 1, 1939, for examination of papers or cargo.

It was explained at the Department of State that injury to American vessels destined to European ports has not resulted in the main from their diversion from the high seas to belligerent ports. As a general practice, for

reasons of their own, these vessels ordinarily put into belligerent ports en route to their destinations, and the principal difficulty thus far has arisen in connection with delay involved in the examination of the vessels and their cargoes before being permitted to proceed on their voyages. Although all cases of detention may not have been reported to the Department, the statement is as nearly complete as is possible to arrange it.

### AMERICAN VESSELS REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY BELLIGERENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGO

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
Saccarappa	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	Phosphate —Cotton.	Arrived September 3. Cargo seized September 8 by British authorities.	Ship released promptly. Cargo unloaded.
Shickshinny	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	Phosphate —Cotton.	Detained September 16, Glasgow, by British authorities.	September 18.
Sundance	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	Rosin and general cargo.	Detained October 11, London, to date, British authorities.	-----
Black Osprey	Black Diamond Line	-----	Vessel picked up September 5 by British naval vessel.	September 13.
Santa Paula	Grace Line	-----	When 30 miles from Curaçao ordered to stop, delayed 20 minutes, unidentified British cruiser, believed to be <i>Essex</i> .	-----
Executive	American Export Line	-----	Detained Casablanca, Morocco, September 27 on orders from Paris, because of nature of cargo.	September 29 on condition vessel proceed to Bizerte, Tunisia.
Ethan Allen	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	British authorities, September 20	September 30.
Patrick Henry	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	British authorities, October 10	October 22
Oakman	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	British authorities, October 13 to date	-----
Cranford	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	British authorities, October 17	October 21
Nashaba	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	French authorities, October 14	October 25
West Hobomac	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	French authorities, October 18	October 25
City of Joliet	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	French authorities, September 14	October 5
Syros	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	French authorities, September 22	October 10
Hybert	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	Detained September 10 about 2 hours by German submarine. Examined papers and warned not to use radio for 24 hours.	-----
Lehigh	U. S. Maritime Commission	-----	British authorities, September 5	September 7
Warrior	Waterman S. S. Corp.	-----	British, September 7, cargo phosphate requisitioned.	-----

AMERICAN VESSELS REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY BELLIGERENTS SINCE  
SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGO—Continued

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
Wacosta-----	Waterman S. S. Corp-----	-----	Detained September 9 for 3 hours by German submarine. Papers examined, holds searched.	-----
Black Eagle----	Black Diamond Line-----	-----	British authorities. Details not known.	-----
Exochorda-----	American Export Line-----	-----	French authorities at Marseille. Removed two seamen (German nationality) September 6.	-----
City of Flint---	U. S. Maritime Commission---	-----	Details unknown-----	-----

### MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL REFUGEES

[Released to the press October 26]

The officers of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees, at their fourth meeting at Washington, on October 26, 1939, recognized that there was an urgent need for further openings for the permanent settlement of refugees included within the present mandate of the committee, and further recognized that, as the President of the United States of America pointed out in his inspiring statement of October 17, the problem of involuntary migration might be greatly increased. They considered it necessary that survey should continue of all possible openings for the permanent settlement of involuntary migrants in various parts of the world, special regard being paid to the scope for the development of natural resources by engineering, irrigation, and similar schemes. While such surveys would have reference to the existing mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee, the meeting observed that the collection of material of this character would be of general value in contributing toward the solution of the refugee problem in its wider aspects and would be of particular

value to the committee should it at any future time wish to increase the categories of involuntary migrants within its mandate.

The meeting considered that the results of all surveys made either under the aegis of the Coordinating Foundation or by private organizations should be communicated to the Director and, at his discretion, to the participating governments.

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### SINKING OF THE "ATHENIA"

[Released to the press October 24]

The Secretary of State has received the following note from the Canadian Minister:

"OCTOBER 24, 1939.

"SIR:

"In view of recent reports appearing in the newspapers concerning the ill-fated *Athenia*, I am instructed to inform you that formal assurance has been received by the Canadian Government from the Donaldson Atlantic Line that the *Athenia* carried no guns, ammunition, or munitions of war, either as cargo or as stores.

"I have [etc.] LORING C. CHRISTIE"

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press October 28]

The following persons and organizations have registered with the Secretary of State since October 14, 1939 (the names of 128 registrants were published on and before that date) under the rules and regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for medical aid and assistance or for the supplying of food and clothing to relieve human suffering in the countries now at war, promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 3 (a) of the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939 (the names in parentheses represent the countries to which contributions are being sent):

129. United Polish Roman Catholic Parish Societies of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church, 607 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Poland)
130. East Chicago Citizens' Committee for Polish War Sufferers and Refugees, 4902 Indianapolis Boulevard, East Chicago, Ind. (Poland)
131. Citizens Committee for Relief of War Sufferers in Poland, 1505 Cass Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (Poland)
132. United Polish Central Council of Connecticut, 471 Park Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. (Poland)
133. French Committee for Relief in France, 12245 Abington Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (France)
134. Tolstoy Foundation for Russian Welfare and Culture, Room 54, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France and Poland)
135. Polish Relief Association, Town of North Hempstead, 120 Jericho Turnpike, Mineola, L. I., N. Y. (Poland)
136. American Society for British Medical and Hospital Aid, Inc., 46 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain and France)
137. United American Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., 219 Turnpike, South River, N. J. (Poland)
138. United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., 121 Derby Street, Salem, Mass. (Poland)
139. British War Relief Association of Northern California, 316-322 Shell Building, San Francisco, Calif. (Great Britain and France)
140. Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Mass., 20 Oak Street, Three Rivers, Mass. (Poland)
141. Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, 1416 Martin Street, Utica, N. Y. (Poland)
142. Fund for the Relief of Scientists, Men of Letters, and Artists of Moscow, in care of Eitingon Schild Co., Inc., 224 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y. (France and England)
143. St. Michael's Roman Catholic Parish, 75 Derby Avenue, Derby, Conn. (Poland)
144. The Polish Relief Committee, 11 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md. (Poland)
145. The Maryland Committee for the Relief of Poland's War Victims, 11 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md. (Poland)
146. Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., 108-11 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica, Queens Co., N. Y. (Poland)
147. Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, 142 Cabot Street, Chicopee, Mass. (Poland)
148. United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, 4200 Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. (Poland)
149. Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., 18 Elm Street, Perry, N. Y. (Poland)
150. The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Inc., 710 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (Canada, France, and England)
151. Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benevolent Association, Inc., 40 East Seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)

# Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

## MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press October 24]

NOTE: The figures appearing in the cumulative columns of the tables relating to arms or tin-plate scrap licensed for export are not final or definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked before being used. These figures are, however, accurate as of the date of the press release in which they appear.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

NOTE: A special table in regard to export licenses revoked as a result of the imposition of embargoes by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10 is set forth after the table relating to arms exported. The statistics in this table are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some export licenses which were rendered invalid by the imposition of the embargoes have not as yet been returned to the Department for formal revocation. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such licenses will be included in a similar special table to be issued in November.

### ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1939 up to and including the month of September.

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Afghanistan.....	I (4)		\$25,000.00
Albania.....	IV (1)		360.79
Angola.....	I (4)		59.00
	V (1)	\$1,500.00	6,000.00
	(2)		853.00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>1,500.00</b>	<b>6,942.00</b>

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Argentina.....	I (4)	\$30.00	\$598.00
	(5)		500.00
	III (1)		275,000.00
	(2)	1,507.28	2,707.28
	IV (1)	1,765.45	2,861.95
	(2)	3,165.00	10,191.00
	V (1)		156,750.00
	(2)	660.00	88,277.50
	(3)	2,000.00	10,752.00
	VI (1)		6,310.00
	VII (2)		39,196.22
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>9,127.73</b>	<b>593,143.95</b>
Australia.....	I (1)		3,956.14
	(4)		4,554.48
	IV (1)		1,131.44
	(2)		497.39
	V (1)		24,295.00
	(2)		1,466.20
	(3)		3,450.00
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>39,351.65</b>
Bahamas.....	V (2)		40.00
Barbados.....	I (4)		2.00
	IV (1)		111.38
	(2)		87.00
	V (1)		1,610.00
	(2)		20.00
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>1,840.38</b>
Belgian Congo.....	V (1)		1,249.00
	(2)		30.00
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>1,279.00</b>
Belgium.....	I (1)		655.21
	(2)		56,806.65
	(4)	48,135.65	935.85
	IV (1)	16.00	97.48
	(2)		20.28
	V (2)		5,250.00
	(3)		86,400.00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>48,153.05</b>	<b>150,255.47</b>
Bermuda.....	IV (1)		69.13
	(2)		17.45
	V (3)		9,600.00
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>9,686.58</b>
Bolivia.....	I (1)		574.00
	(4)	387.00	899.00
	IV (1)		487.39
	(2)		550.80
	V (1)		9,100.00
	(2)	2,000.00	8,972.20
	(3)		55,600.00
	VII (1)		988.66
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>2,387.00</b>	<b>77,172.05</b>
Brazil.....	I (1)		202.00
	(2)		86,038.00
	(4)	2,900.00	3,822.00
	III (1)		274,000.00
	IV (1)		3,241.55
	(2)	9,449.00	25,180.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Brazil—Continued.	V (1)	\$5,197.00	\$416,244.00
	(2)		160,300.72
	(3)	4,000.00	170,393.00
Total.....		21,546.00	1,139,421.27
British Guiana.....	I (4)		20.00
	IV (1)		108.38
	V (2)	250.00	250.00
	(3)		4,500.00
	VII (2)		4,200.00
Total.....		250.00	9,078.38
British Honduras.....	IV (1)		129.29
	(2)		75.00
	VII (2)		193.80
Total.....			398.00
British North Borneo.....	I (1)		26.43
	(2)		28.00
	V (2)		50.00
	(3)		700.00
Total.....			804.43
British Solomon Islands.....	I (2)		175.00
	(4)		10.00
Total.....			185.00
Bulgaria.....	IV (1)		23.00
	(2)		2.30
Total.....			25.30
Burma.....	I (1)		522.10
	(4)		199.00
	IV (1)		1,520.35
	(2)		128.46
Total.....			2,369.91
Canada.....	I (1)	380.49	24,200.91
	(2)	110.00	592.00
	(4)	80.20	16,959.26
	(5)		600.00
	III (1)		549,900.00
	IV (1)	846.78	6,480.14
	(2)		1,021.35
	V (1)	2,500.00	862,096.18
	(2)	5,822.00	41,809.87
	(3)	10,876.00	105,734.42
	VII (1)	13,375.00	63,569.96
	(2)	7,299.98	152,829.12
Total.....		41,270.44	1,825,823.21
Ceylon.....	IV (1)		86.88
Chile.....	I (1)		60.00
	(4)		27.00
	IV (1)	266.00	13,499.40
	(2)		617.00
	V (1)		15,500.00
	VII (2)	49,200.00	61,055.00
Total.....		49,466.00	90,758.46
China.....	I (1)		1,344.00
	(2)		135,467.95
	(3)		1,490.00
	(4)		9,278.09
	III (1)		26,042.00
	IV (1)		1,886.00
	(2)	4,195.25	4,371.50
	V (1)		259,907.00
	(2)		217,842.92
	(3)		95,197.00
	VII (2)		49.88
Total.....		4,195.25	752,816.25

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Colombia.....	I (1)		\$179.70
	(4)		170.56
	IV (1)	\$127.50	4,401.15
	(2)	239.00	2,265.19
	V (1)	103,700.00	611,000.00
	(2)		30,140.50
	(3)		126,050.00
	VII (1)		1,085.15
	(2)		840.60
Total.....		104,066.50	776,192.16
Costa Rica.....	I (4)		13.00
	IV (1)		2,510.65
	(2)		484.00
	V (1)		19,000.00
	(2)	251.00	6,279.54
	(3)	2,160.64	26,932.35
	VII (1)		867.60
	(2)		1,634.93
Total.....		2,411.64	57,722.07
Cuba.....	I (1)		57.00
	(4)	39.00	50,626.60
	III (1)		57,800.00
	IV (1)		6,856.19
	(2)	2,671.00	10,860.00
	V (2)	1,300.00	2,396.30
	VII (1)		3,446.34
	(2)		11.00
Total.....		4,010.00	132,053.43
Curaçao.....	I (4)		25.10
	IV (1)		39.00
	(2)		49.14
	V (2)	127.00	187.00
	(3)	375.00	9,226.00
Total.....		503.00	9,526.24
Czechoslovakia.....	V (3)		12,800.90
Denmark.....	I (3)		2,750.00
	(4)		310.00
	V (1)		11,130.52
	(2)		876.00
	(3)		5,275.00
Total.....			20,371.52
Dominican Republic.....	I (1)		35.00
	(2)		100.75
	(4)		48.00
	IV (1)	138.00	4,095.00
	(2)	4.00	264.00
	V (2)		250.00
	(3)		11,100.00
	VII (1)		1,714.40
Total.....		112.00	17,607.15
Ecuador.....	I (4)	32.00	92.00
	(5)		128.00
	IV (1)		67.00
	(2)		149.00
	V (2)	30.00	30.00
Total.....		62.00	466.00
Egypt.....	I (1)		30.00
	(2)	600.00	600.00
	(4)	3,105.00	3,105.00
	(5)		518.00
	IV (1)		172.84
	(2)		5.30
Total.....		3,705.00	4,431.14
El Salvador.....	I (4)	77.00	324.00
	IV (1)		4,205.58
	(2)	1,674.00	1,835.00
	V (2)		1,504.00
	(3)		830.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
El Salvador—Continued.	VII (2)	\$1,360.00	\$4,120.00
Total.....		3,111.00	12,850.58
Federated Malay States.....	I (4) IV (1) (2)		14.00 77.78 15.10
Total.....			106.88
Finland.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	325.50 256.30 20.00	10,655.55 7,423.04 80.00 95.67 16,400.00 124,100.00 311,000.00
Total.....		601.80	460,754.26
France.....	I (1) (4) III (1) (2) IV (2) V (1) (2) (3) VI (1)		151.94 334.50 11,749,266.00 660.00 118.00 375,962.00 602,067.14 1,947,616.00 2,200.00
Total.....			14,678,375.58
French Cameroun.....	I (1) (4)		32.50 5.92
Total.....			38.42
French Equatorial Africa.....	I (1) (4)		34.00 30.00
Total.....			64.00
French Indochina.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)		67.50 78.31 4,131.09 1,154.76
Total.....			5,431.57
French West Africa.....	I (4) V (2)		33.83 90.00
Total.....			123.83
Germany.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2)		69.05 653.46 1,134.62 287.42 12,800.00
Total.....			14,944.55
Great Britain.....	I (1) (2) (3) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)		428.85 1,000.00 31,100.00 29,649.37 4,723,950.00 937.78 438.55 431,134.25 211,867.42 470,652.50 52,978.00
Total.....			5,954,136.72
Greece.....	I (5) V (2) (3)		124,400.00 3,500.00 2,200.00
Total.....			130,100.00
Guatemala.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)	132.00 37.00 141.55 56.00	138.00 1,837.00 163.55 84.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Guatemala—Continued.	V (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	\$25.00	\$85.90 7,565.00 93.00 8,447.50
Total.....		3,357.55	18,469.05
Haiti.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) VII (1) (2)	11,687.50	11,687.50 36,652.50 2,391.95 717.11 61.52 332.50
Total.....		11,687.50	51,843.08
Honduras.....	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)	387.00 441.00 442.00	963.38 441.00 2,977.60 250,000.00 51.00 5,000.00 975.00
Total.....		5,829.00	260,407.98
Hong Kong.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) VII (2)		933.09 686.56 25,211.32 3,215.92 40.00 1,011.50
Total.....			31,098.30
Iceland.....	I (1) (4) V (3)		43.40 5.00 3,670.00
Total.....			3,718.40
India.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VI (2)		2,048.95 6,673.29 3,140.86 59.64 19,100.00 1,905.00 2,500.00 334.00
Total.....			35,761.74
Iraq.....	IV (1) (2) V (1) (2)	94.37 25.85	1,028.27 188.10 40,000.00 100.00
Total.....		120.22	41,316.37
Ireland.....	I (3) V (1) (2) (3)	19.34	26,500.00 19.34 210,000.00 4,379.00 29,266.00
Total.....		19.34	270,164.34
Italy.....	V (2) (3)		9,500.00 13,900.00
Total.....			23,400.00
Jamaica.....	I (4) IV (1) (2)		62.44 2,680.97 450.67
Total.....			3,194.08
Japan.....	V (1) (2)		757,000.00 100.00
Total.....			757,100.00
Kenya.....	I (1) (4)		1,057.80 395.35



Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Kenya—Continued.	IV (1)		\$173.20
	(2)		124.36
	V (1)		2,300.00
Total.....			4,050.71
Leeward Islands.....	VII (2)		494.00
Liberia.....	I (2)	\$4,000.00	4,000.00
	(4)		11.01
Total.....		4,000.00	4,011.01
Macau.....	I (1)		567.75
	(2)		800.00
	(4)		97.00
	IV (1)		1,312.00
	(2)		2,592.00
Total.....			5,368.75
Mauritius.....	I (1)		96.43
	(4)		86.66
Total.....			183.09
Mexico.....	I (1)		759.44
	(2)		304,000.00
	(4)		39,018.00
	III (1)		995,600.00
	IV (1)		36,180.51
	(2)		16,492.00
	V (1)	70,000.00	515,013.00
	(2)	104.00	219,042.05
	(3)	12,750.00	890,130.00
	VII (1)		10,098.75
	(2)	10,110.00	42,766.21
Total.....		92,964.00	3,169,099.96
Mozambique.....	I (1)		30.40
	(4)		111.67
	V (2)		1,000.00
	(3)		20,610.00
Total.....			21,752.07
Netherlands.....	I (2)		17.50
	III (1)		1,071,540.00
	(2)		20,341.83
	IV (1)		45.00
	V (1)		2,609,018.50
	(2)	22,571.67	395,166.59
	(3)		1,071,452.00
	VII (2)		40,051.48
Total.....		22,571.67	5,207,632.87
Netherlands Indies.....	I (1)	382.92	448.17
	(2)		45,645.00
	(4)	561.43	917.91
	(5)		4,000.00
	III (1)		805,362.00
	(2)		21,026.80
	IV (1)		39,662.30
	(2)	225.22	419.04
	V (1)		142,478.00
	(2)	468.88	130,105.18
	(3)	6,232.00	324,442.00
	VII (1)		10.00
Total.....		7,870.45	1,514,516.40
New Caledonia.....	I (1)		547.15
	(4)		695.13
	V (3)		14,000.00
Total.....			15,242.28
Newfoundland.....	I (1)		593.04
	(4)		448.47
	IV (2)		166.53
	V (2)		3,000.00
	(3)		14,500.00
Total.....			18,708.04

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
New Guinea, Territory of.....	I (1)		\$17.00
	(4)		67.56
	IV (2)		54.00
	V (2)		18,199.00
	(3)		101,500.00
Total.....			119,837.56
New Hebrides.....	I (4)		116.10
New Zealand.....	I (1)		353.66
	(4)		401.88
	IV (2)		82.68
	V (2)		14,540.00
	(3)		19,300.00
	VII (1)		6,000.00
	(2)		4,104.07
Total.....			44,782.29
Nicaragua.....	I (2)		1,600.00
	(4)		1,345.00
	III (1)		20,906.00
	IV (1)		427.00
	(2)		2,059.70
	V (2)		52.50
	VII (2)	\$3.00	885.00
Total.....		3.00	27,275.20
Nigeria.....	I (4)		41.00
Northern Ireland.....	IV (1)		48.00
	(2)		3.57
	VII (1)		5.76
Total.....			57.33
Norway.....	I (1)	18.32	393.72
	(2)	55.00	55.00
	(4)	300.00	557.14
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		2.03
	V (2)		2,640.87
	(3)	18,780.00	22,630.00
	VII (2)	3,300.00	5,825.00
Total.....		22,453.32	32,133.76
Palestine.....	V (1)		3,052.00
	(2)		60.00
	(3)		450.00
Total.....			3,562.00
Panama.....	IV (1)	195.50	251.88
	(2)		465.00
	V (1)		5,541.13
	(2)		800.00
	(3)		1,754.39
	VII (1)	800.00	2,609.20
	(2)		800.00
Total.....		995.50	12,221.60
Paraguay.....	IV (1)		8.00
	(2)	820.00	820.00
Total.....		820.00	828.00
Peru.....	I (1)		45.00
	(2)		26,500.00
	(4)		955.36
	II (1)		16,000.00
	III (1)		256,280.00
	(2)		10,038.00
	IV (1)	95.00	245.00
	(2)	61.00	412.00
	V (1)		37,100.00
	(2)	3,530.00	40,084.39
	(3)		29,927.52
	VII (1)		150.00
	(2)	558.00	28,688.00
Total.....		4,244.00	446,405.27

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Pitcairn Island.....	I (4)		\$7. 47
Poland.....	I (1)		118. 70
	(4)		44. 45
	IV (1)		1, 056. 55
	(2)		111. 39
	V (1)		420, 000. 00
	(2)		50. 00
Total.....			421, 381. 12
Portugal.....	I (4)		10. 00
	IV (1)		317. 00
	(2)		68. 42
	V (1)		8, 097. 00
	(2)		9, 175. 00
	(3)		475. 00
Total.....			18, 142. 42
Rumania.....	I (5)		1, 265, 000. 00
	V (2)		3, 950. 00
	(3)		26, 100. 00
Total.....			1, 295, 050. 00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1)		609. 92
	(4)		303. 95
	IV (1)		201. 75
	(2)		11. 00
	V (1)		1, 900. 00
Total.....			3, 026. 62
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		39. 00
	(4)		116. 37
	IV (1)		229. 50
	(2)		34. 76
Total.....			419. 63
Sweden.....	I (1)		71. 25
	(4)	\$121. 00	1, 248. 74
	V (1)		6, 520. 00
	(2)		142, 905. 84
	(3)	3, 530. 00	19, 915. 00
Total.....		2, 651. 00	169, 660. 83
Switzerland.....	I (1)		62. 90
	IV (1)		616. 75
	V (1)		237, 967. 50
	(2)	240. 00	22, 810. 84
	(3)		29, 200. 00
Total.....		249. 00	281, 657. 99
Syria.....	IV (2)		19. 00
Thailand.....	I (1)		23. 58
	(4)		12. 18
	IV (1)	1, 108. 18	20, 848. 01
	(2)		41. 83
	V (2)		32, 347. 61
	(2)		271, 960. 00
Total.....		1, 108. 18	325, 233. 21
Trinidad.....	I (4)		1. 08
	IV (1)		82. 50
	(2)		37. 00
	V (2)		1, 055. 50
	(3)		8, 500. 00
Total.....			9, 676. 08
Turkey.....	I (5)		11, 700. 00
	IV (1)		15, 672. 34
	(2)		1, 205. 25
	V (2)		434, 777. 17
	(3)		116, 025. 00
	VI (1)		8, 100. 00
Total.....			587, 479. 76

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	IV (1)		\$18. 70
	(2)		. 80
Total.....			19. 50
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)		1, 083. 68
	(4)		1, 737. 33
	IV (1)		3, 010. 46
	(2)		347. 24
	V (1)		59, 663. 00
	(2)		10, 635. 07
	(3)		3, 765. 00
	VII (2)	\$11, 760. 00	11, 760. 00
Total.....		11, 760. 00	92, 004. 78
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	V (1)		702, 900. 00
	(2)	8, 690. 00	70, 614. 23
	(3)		140, 408. 00
Total.....		8, 690. 00	919, 922. 23
Uruguay.....	I (4)		13. 00
Venezuela.....	I (1)		40. 00
	(2)		165. 00
	(4)		98. 00
	IV (1)	20. 92	20, 471. 31
	(2)		1, 276. 05
	V (1)		82, 370. 00
	(2)	2, 725. 00	16, 130. 26
	(3)		123, 585. 50
	VII (1)		5, 885. 61
	(2)	7, 350. 00	13, 650. 00
Total.....		10, 095. 92	263, 672. 76
Yugoslavia.....	V (1)		63, 000. 00
	(2)		38, 727. 00
	(3)		2, 050. 00
Total.....			103, 727. 00
Grand total.....		508, 989. 66	43, 659, 841. 03

During the month of September, 232 arms export licenses were issued, making a total of 3,444 such licenses issued during the current year.

#### ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1939 up to and including the month of September under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Albania.....	IV (1)		\$360. 79
Angola.....	I (4)		59. 00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Angola—Continued.	V (1) (2)	\$1,500.00	\$7,427.00 545.00
Total.....		1,500.00	8,031.00
Argentina.....	I (4) (5) III (1) (2) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VI (1) VII (2)	30.00  2,707.00  53,978.00 2,000.00	668.00 340.00 657,168.00 2,707.00 1,096.50 7,026.00 155,276.00 103,569.20 10,752.00 6,310.00 23,277.00
Total.....		58,715.00	968,180.70
Australia.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	369.15 261.50 2.72	4,001.94 4,553.76 998.19 497.39 17,296.00 157,244.95 3,450.00
Total.....		633.37	188,042.23
Bahamas.....	V (2)		40.00
Barbados.....	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2)		2.00 111.38 87.00 1,610.00 30.00
Total.....			1,840.38
Belgian Congo.....	V (1) (2)		1,249.00 30.00
Total.....			1,279.00
Belgium.....	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	47,008.00 66.05 18.00	655.21 65,769.00 938.35 111.62 35.11 114,800.00 5,518.00 80,400.00
Total.....		47,002.05	264,227.29
Bermuda.....	IV (1) (2) V (3)		69.13 17.45 9,600.00
Total.....			9,686.58
Bolivia.....	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1)	78.00	574.00 7,000.00 938.00 487.39 550.80 9,100.00 3,772.20 47,200.00 822.16
Total.....		78.00	70,544.55
Brazil.....	I (1) (2) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	1,280.37 3,902.00 10,472.00 12,384.00 6,000.00	202.00 86,035.00 1,491.00 608,240.00 6,653.46 21,583.00 527,994.00 90,469.33 116,896.00
Total.....		34,047.37	1,519,566.79
British Guiana.....	I (4) IV (1)		20.00 108.38

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
British Guiana—Continued.	V (2) (3) VII (2)	\$250.00 2,000.00	\$250.00 4,500.00 4,200.00
Total.....		2,250.00	9,078.38
British Honduras.....	IV (1) (2) VII (2)		129.20 75.00 302.60
Total.....			606.80
British North Borneo.....	I (1) (2) V (3)		26.43 28.00 750.00
Total.....			804.43
British Solomon Islands.....	I (2) (4)		175.00 10.00
Total.....			185.00
Bulgaria.....	IV (1) (2)		23.00 2.30
Total.....			25.30
Burma.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)		567.10 203.00 1,529.35 128.46
Total.....			2,418.91
Canada.....	I (1) (2) (4) (5) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	2,323.73 174.00 743.09	21,735.89 592.00 16,730.02 600.00 36,660.00 6,478.74 1,019.13 22.55 2,500.00 6,749.00 16,889.00 41,211.50 66,233.20
Total.....		174,163.03	1,919,203.38
Ceylon.....	IV (1)		80.88
Chilo.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) VII (2)	266.00	60.00 116.00 13,425.45 730.00 4,600.00 35.00 11,855.00
Total.....		3,269.00	30,821.45
Cbina.....	I (2) (3) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)		135,408.00 1,490.00 8,735.00 26,012.00 1,780.00 125.00 805,200.00 115,647.00 68,000.00 49.88
Total.....			1,253,356.88
Colombia.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	23.23	281.70 211.56 4,358.65 3,800.10 291,438.00 40,687.50 131,323.00 625.00 840.00
Total.....		74,531.23	473,653.51

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Costa Rica	I (4)		\$13.00
	IV (1)		2,510.65
	(2)		484.00
	V (1)	\$7,580.00	41,580.00
	(2)	614.00	5,383.00
	(3)	5,538.00	32,575.00
	VII (1)		728.00
	(2)		1,605.93
Total		13,732.00	84,879.58
Cuba	I (1)		57.00
	(4)		60,608.00
	IV (1)	273.00	7,002.35
	(2)	497.00	8,722.00
	V (2)	1,000.00	1,000.00
	VII (1)	100.00	3,368.82
	(2)		11.00
Total		1,870.00	70,769.17
Curaçao	I (4)		25.10
	IV (2)		49.14
	V (2)	127.00	187.00
	(3)	376.00	9,226.00
Total		503.00	9,487.24
Czechoslovakia	V (1)		115,500.00
	(3)		12,800.00
Total			128,300.00
Denmark	I (2)		2,750.00
	(4)		340.00
	V (1)		11,211.48
	(2)		3,266.00
	(3)		5,500.00
Total			23,067.48
Dominican Republic	I (1)		35.00
	(2)		100.75
	(4)		19,548.00
	IV (1)	138.00	4,000.00
	(2)	4.00	264.00
	V (2)		250.00
	(3)		11,100.00
	VII (1)		1,714.40
Total		142.00	37,012.15
Ecuador	I (4)		60.00
	(5)		128.00
	IV (1)		34.00
	(2)		245.00
	V (2)	26.00	26.00
Total		26.00	493.00
Egypt	I (1)		30.00
	(5)		518.00
	IV (1)	14.88	192.39
	(2)		6.40
	V (1)		1,600.00
Total		14.88	2,346.79
El Salvador	I (4)		139.00
	IV (1)		4,324.63
	(2)		161.00
	V (2)		1,504.00
	(3)		850.00
	VII (2)		2,760.00
Total			9,738.63
Estonia	V (2)		44,180.00
	VII (1)		2.07
Total			44,182.07
Federated Malay States	I (4)		14.00
	IV (1)		59.08
	(2)		66.10
Total			139.18

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Finland	I (1)		\$8,617.05
	(4)	\$125.83	7,041.95
	IV (1)	20.00	80.00
	(2)		95.67
	V (1)		14,550.00
	(2)		22,150.00
	(3)		111,900.00
Total		15.83	164,334.67
France	I (1)		151.94
	(4)		339.00
	III (1)	4,392,766.00	17,642,697.00
	(2)		660.00
	IV (2)		118.00
	V (1)		379,062.00
	(2)	36,557.00	720,301.14
	(3)		2,405,531.00
Total		4,429,323.00	21,148,860.08
French Cameroun	I (1)		32.50
	(4)		5.92
Total			38.42
French Equatorial Africa	I (1)		34.00
	(4)		32.00
Total			66.00
French Indochina	I (1)		67.50
	(4)		78.31
	IV (1)		4,131.00
	(2)		1,159.26
Total			5,436.07
French West Africa	I (4)	33.83	33.83
	V (2)		95.00
Total		33.83	128.83
Germany	I (1)		123.70
	(4)		793.70
	IV (1)		1,160.12
	(2)		287.42
	V (2)		13,300.00
	(3)		7,000.00
Total			22,664.94
Great Britain	I (1)		153.85
	(2)		1,000.00
	(3)		34,585.00
	(4)		62,617.32
	III (1)	1,422,800.00	24,417,393.00
	IV (1)		965.28
	(2)		451.55
	V (1)		492,464.00
	(2)		613,948.08
	(3)		649,223.50
	VII (2)		277,843.00
Total		1,422,800.00	26,550,644.58
Greece	V (2)		3,500.00
	(3)		2,260.00
Total			5,700.00
Guatemala	I (4)		1,850.00
	IV (1)	19.55	47.55
	(2)	56.00	84.00
	V (2)	42.00	192.00
	(3)		7,565.00
	VII (1)		93.00
	(2)	1,200.00	5,788.00
Total		1,317.55	15,619.55
Haiti	I (4)		36,652.50
	IV (1)		2,380.75
	(2)		728.11
	VII (1)		30.76
	(2)		334.54
Total			40,126.66

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Honduras	I (4)		\$576.38
	IV (1)		441.00
	(2)		2,535.60
	V (1)	\$50,000.00	50,000.00
	(2)		51.00
	VII (2)	309.00	950.00
Total		50,309.00	54,562.98
Hong Kong	I (1)		\$18.40
	(4)		651.68
	IV (1)		22,608.78
	(2)		3,215.92
	V (2)		40.00
	VII (2)		1,037.56
Total			28,375.64
Iceland	I (1)		43.40
	(4)		5.00
	V (3)		3,670.00
Total			3,718.40
India	I (1)	491.00	2,026.00
	(4)	1,807.19	6,684.29
	IV (1)	495.60	3,140.86
	(2)	9.31	59.64
	V (1)	3,600.00	16,780.00
	(2)		1,905.00
	(3)		2,506.00
	VI (2)		334.00
Total		6,403.13	33,430.39
Iraq	IV (1)		975.08
	(2)		162.85
	V (1)		40,000.00
	(2)		100.00
Total			41,237.93
Ireland	I (3)		26,590.00
	(4)		4,955.00
	V (1)		210,000.00
	(2)		4,300.00
	(3)		29,295.00
Total			275,056.00
Italy	V (2)		26,740.00
	(3)		13,900.00
Total			40,640.00
Jamaica	I (4)		62.44
	IV (1)		2,656.97
	(2)		453.67
Total			3,173.08
Japan	IV (1)		6,380.00
	(1)		32,000.00
	(2)	100.00	235,210.00
Total		100.00	273,590.00
Kenya	I (1)	103.35	1,057.80
	(4)		395.35
	IV (1)		173.20
	(2)		124.36
	V (1)		2,300.00
Total		103.35	4,050.71
Leeward Islands	VII (2)		864.00
Liberia	I (1)		30.80
	(4)	7.80	18.83
Total		7.80	49.63
Macau	I (1)		567.75
	(2)		3,576.00
	(4)		613.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Macau—Continued.	IV (2)		\$1,276.00
Total			6,032.75
Mauritius	I (1)		216.00
	(4)		123.66
Total			339.66
Mexico	I (1)		765.94
	(2)		175.00
	(3)		76,000.00
	(4)		9,330.00
	III (1)		935,600.00
	IV (1)	\$90.00	18,273.89
	(2)		16,660.00
	V (1)	70,000.00	378,800.00
	(2)	1,254.00	325,985.00
	(3)	10,750.00	882,096.00
	VII (1)	950.00	13,509.50
	(2)	9,807.00	32,973.08
Total		92,851.00	2,690,168.41
Morocco	I (4)		9.00
Mozambique	I (1)		30.40
	(4)		111.67
	V (2)		1,000.00
	(3)		20,610.00
Total			21,752.07
Netherlands	I (2)		17.50
	III (1)		121,622.00
	(2)		449.00
	IV (1)		45.00
	V (1)		604,029.00
	(2)		298,590.67
	(3)		620,560.00
	VII (2)	1,380.00	52,779.00
Total		1,380.00	1,698,092.17
Netherlands Indies	I (1)		65.25
	(2)		45,645.00
	(4)	23.00	376.48
	(5)		495,550.00
	III (1)		4,971,143.00
	(2)		21,026.80
	IV (1)		30,662.30
	(2)		314.82
	V (1)	64,739.00	142,478.00
	(2)	1,180.00	70,820.10
	(3)		176,335.00
	VII (1)		10.00
Total		65,942.00	5,963,406.75
New Caledonia	I (1)	251.80	699.25
	(4)		851.37
	V (3)		14,000.00
Total		251.80	15,550.62
Newfoundland	I (1)		612.87
	(4)		448.47
	IV (2)		158.53
	V (2)		2,740.00
	(3)		14,500.00
Total			18,459.87
New Guinea, Territory of	I (1)		17.00
	(4)	47.00	91.56
	IV (2)	19.00	82.00
	V (2)		18,199.00
	(3)	59,500.00	102,000.00
Total		59,566.00	120,389.56
New Hebrides	I (4)		116.10
New Zealand	I (1)		466.61
	(4)		592.43
	IV (2)		106.58

Country of destination	Category	Value		Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939			September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
New Zealand—Continued.	V (1)		\$4,500.00	Portugal—Continued.	V (1)		\$9,135.00
	(2)		12,752.00		(2)		6,250.00
	(3)		19,300.00		(3)		23,475.00
	VII (1)		5,578.00	Total.....			44,217.00
	(2)		5,904.00	Romania.....	I (5)		835,000.00
Total.....			49,259.62		V (2)		3,970.00
Nicaragua.....	I (2)		1,600.00		(3)		26,190.00
	(4)		1,345.00	Total.....			865,160.00
	III (1)		20,906.00	Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1)		600.92
	IV (1)		427.00		(4)		277.95
	(2)		2,059.70		IV (1)		40.00
	V (2)		30.00		V (1)		1,900.00
	VII (2)	\$3.00	885.00	Total.....			2,827.87
Total.....		3.00	27,252.70	Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		39.00
Nigeria.....	I (4)	33.00	41.00		(4)		114.37
Northern Ireland.....	IV (1)		48.00		IV (1)	\$18.70	229.50
	(2)		3.57		(2)		34.76
	VII (1)		5.76	Total.....		18.70	419.63
Total.....			57.33	Sweden.....	I (1)		71.25
Norway.....	I (1)	6.32	486.72		(4)	32.50	1,292.14
	(2)	50.00	50.00		V (1)	711.37	2,000.00
	(4)	327.39	553.14		(2)		85,924.44
	IV (1)		30.00		(3)	11,000.00	16,385.00
	(2)		2.03	Total.....		11,743.87	105,672.83
	V (2)		4,326.87	Switzerland.....	I (1)		62.90
	(3)	9,095.00	12,927.00		IV (1)		634.75
	VII (2)		2,471.00		(1)		245,607.00
Total.....		9,473.71	20,851.76		(2)		13,544.00
Palestine.....	V (1)		3,052.00		(3)		20,200.00
	(2)		72.00	Total.....			280,138.65
	(3)		404.00	Syria.....	IV (2)		19.00
Total.....			3,528.00	Thailand.....	I (1)		23.58
Panama.....	IV (1)	195.50	251.88		(4)		12.18
	(2)		465.00		IV (1)	1,307.70	20,804.43
	V (1)		4,100.00		(2)		41.83
	(2)		800.00		V (2)		65,167.61
	(3)	914.00	2,400.00		(3)		271,900.00
	VII (1)		2,183.00	Total.....		1,307.70	358,009.63
	(2)		723.00	Trinidad.....	I (4)		1.08
Total.....		1,109.50	10,932.88		IV (1)		79.50
Paraguay.....	IV (1)		8.00		(2)		37.00
Peru.....	I (1)		45.00		V (2)		1,051.50
	(2)		37,000.00		(3)		10,000.00
	(4)		955.36	Total.....			11,169.08
	II	16,000.00	16,000.00	Turkey.....	IV (1)		170.34
	III (1)		1,083,240.00		(2)		5.25
	(2)		10,678.40		V (2)		170,190.00
	IV (1)	95.00	303.50		(2)		25.00
	(2)	12.00	363.00	Total.....			170,390.59
	V (1)		9,085.00	Turks and Caicos Islands.....	IV (1)		18.70
	(2)	3,530.00	92,934.60		(2)		.80
	(3)		62,397.00	Total.....			19.50
	VII (1)		150.00	Union of South Africa.....	I (1)	52.86	1,168.03
	(2)		28,810.00		(4)	96.48	1,812.78
Total.....		19,637.00	1,341,961.86		IV (1)	68.00	2,354.36
Pitcairn Island.....	I (4)		7.47		(2)	24.00	368.24
Poland.....	I (1)		118.70		V (1)		63,178.00
	(4)		167.48		(2)		10,553.57
	IV (1)		1,056.55		(3)		3,765.00
	(2)		111.39		VII (2)	11,760.00	11,760.00
	V (1)		257,705.00	Total.....		12,001.34	94,959.96
	(2)		39.00				
Total.....			259,198.12				
Portugal.....	I (4)		10.00				
	IV (1)		317.00				

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	V (1) (2) (3)		\$345,966.00 65,705.78 146,408.00
Total.....			1,058,070.78
Uruguay.....	I (4) V (2)		13.00 160.00
Total.....			173.00
Venezuela.....	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		40.00 41.00 57.00 20,428.32 1,286.75 76,722.00 19,665.50 141,086.50 6,109.77 6,060.00
Total.....		\$60,500.00	271,496.84
Windward Islands.....	IV (1)		48.00
Yugoslavia.....	V (1) (2) (3)	6,808.00	182,036.00 24,327.00 1,906.00
Total.....		5,508.00	208,269.00
Grand total.....		6,677,752.34	71,563,219.14

**ARMS EXPORT LICENSES REVOKED AS A RESULT OF THE ISSUANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S EMBARGO PROCLAMATIONS OF SEPTEMBER 5, 8, AND 10**

In accordance with the provisions of the Neutrality Act, all outstanding and valid licenses authorizing the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to countries named in the President's embargo proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10 became null and void as of those dates. Such licenses were recalled by the Department for formal revocation. The table printed below indicates by category and subdivision thereof and by country of destination, the value of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war, the exportation of which had been authorized by such licenses:

Country of destination	Category	Value
Australia.....	I (1) (4) III (1) IV (2) V (1) (2) (3)	\$676.90 936.68 4,651,190.00 14.68 6,100.60 934.39 418,848.00
Total.....		5,078,700.54

Country of destination	Category	Value
British Honduras.....	IV (2)	\$27.83
Burma.....	I (4) IV (1)	29.00 20.75
Total.....		49.75
Canada.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	8,689.62 620.54 894.42 190.99 4,100.00 27,381.45 85,559.50 6,090.00 186,095.21
Total.....		319,621.73
Federated Malay States.....	IV (1)	18.70
France.....	I (2) (4) III (1) (2) IV (2) V (1) (2) (3) VI (1)	210,000.00 118.39 39,876,294.00 39,208.70 50.96 91,000.00 3,087,048.77 15,111,287.00 2,200.00
Total.....		58,418,113.81
French West Africa.....	I (1) (4)	10.85 7.50
Total.....		18.66
Germany.....	I (4) IV (2)	46.00 3.00
Total.....		49.00
Great Britain.....	I (5) III (1) (2) IV (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)	430.00 12,275,752.00 1,970.00 47.30 230,000.00 1,220,575.00 952,510.00 195,802.22
Total.....		14,877,086.52
Hong Kong.....	I (4) IV (2)	315.00 275.00
Total.....		590.00
Jamaica.....	IV (1)	31.00
India.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) V (1) (2)	137.80 316.50 392.70 180,000.00 7,000.00
Total.....		188,747.00
Kenya.....	I (4)	72.00
New Caledonia.....	I (4)	151.03
Newfoundland.....	I (4)	130.00
New Zealand.....	V (2) VII (2)	191.00 5,397.52
Total.....		5,588.52
New Guinea, Territory of.....	V (2)	9,901.00
Palestine.....	V (3)	400.00
Poland.....	V (2)	125.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (4) IV (2)	26.00 11.00
Total.....		37.00
Trinidad.....	V (2)	2,000.00

Country of destination	Category	Value
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)	\$170.00
	(4)	125.25
	IV (1)	19.00
	(2)	7.00
	V (1)	5,450.00
	(2)	1,295.00
Total.....		7,066.25
Grand total.....		78,908,525.33

### ARMS IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of September 1939:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Belgium.....	I (1)	\$10.00	} \$15.00
	IV (2)	5.00	
Dominican Republic.....	I (1)	35.00	35.00
Germany.....	IV (1)	67.00	67.00
Great Britain.....	IV (1)	10.00	} 303.00
	V (2)	293.00	
Netherlands Indies.....	V (2)	5,000.00	} 21,000.00
	(3)	16,000.00	
Sweden.....	I (3)	60.00	} 1,050.50
	(4)	990.50	
Total.....			22,470.50

During the month of September, 7 arms import licenses were issued, making a total of 133 such licenses issued during the current year.

### CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see pages 74-76 of the *Bulletin* of July 22, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 4)].

### SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with Article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to

suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ( $C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$ ) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph issued by the Secretary of State during September 1939, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:



Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
35.....	(1)	\$1,110.00	} \$25,960.60
	(2)	71.76	
	(3)	9,940.00	
	(5)	14,838.84	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during September 1939 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$1,038.00	} \$28,042.83
(2).....	40.00	
(3).....	9,004.00	
(5).....	17,960.83	

### TIN-PLATE SCRAP

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1939, up to and including the month of September, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country of destination	September 1939		9 months ending September 30, 1939	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan.....	650	\$12,273.75	9,503	\$177,950.52

During the month of September, 9 tin-plate scrap licenses were issued, making a total of 151 such licenses issued during the current year.

### HELIUM

No licenses authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, were applied for or issued during the month of September 1939.

In compliance with the pertinent provisions of law, all outstanding and valid licenses authorizing the exportation of helium gas to countries named in the President's embargo proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10 were revoked upon the issuance of those proclamations. The table printed below indicates the countries of destination and the value of the helium gas, the exportation of which had been authorized by such licenses:

Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Value
Canada.....	0.5648	\$105.00
	.2118	36.00
	.0353	3.70
	.0706	12.00
Total.....		156.70
New Zealand.....	1.05473	207.00
Grand total.....		363.70

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Regulation of Whaling: Protocol Between the United States of America and Other Powers Amending the International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling, signed in London June 8, 1937 (Treaty Series No. 933), with Certificate of Extension and Final Act of the Conference.—Protocol signed at London June 24, 1938; proclaimed April 8, 1939. Treaty Series No. 944. 14 pp., map. 10¢.

Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). October 1, 1939. Publication 1387. 34 pp. Free.

## *Treaty Information*

*Compiled by the Treaty Division*

### ORGANIZATION

#### **Protocol for the Amendment of the Preamble, of Articles 1, 4, and 5, and of the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations**

##### *Australia—Thailand*

According to information received from the League of Nations the Protocol for the Amendment of the Preamble, of Articles 1, 4, and 5, and of the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations, which was opened for signature at Geneva on September 30, 1938, was signed by Australia on June 24, 1939, and by Thailand (Siam) on May 10, 1939.

### HEALTH

#### **Convention Modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926**

##### *Greece*

The American Minister to Greece transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated September 20, 1939, a copy of the *Official Gazette*, volume 1, No. 319, August 9, 1939, which publishes the ratification by Greece of the Convention Modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926, signed at Paris on October 31, 1938.

According to the information of the Department the following countries have deposited with the French Government their instruments of ratification or adherence to the convention: Afghanistan, Belgium, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Italy, and the Union of South Africa. The convention entered into force on July 24, 1939, the date of the procès-verbal recording the deposit of instruments of ratification by four states represented on the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt, namely, Egypt, France, Great Britain, and Italy.

### OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

#### **Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (Treaty Series No. 863)**

The Department of State has received from the Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board at Geneva the letter quoted below, which indicates that, notwithstanding the conditions prevailing in Europe at the present time, international control of narcotic drugs by the two international boards which operate under the Narcotics Limitation Convention of 1931 has been functioning and will continue to function regularly, news which will be regarded as distinctly reassuring by all interested in suppressing the abuse of narcotic drugs.

These two boards, the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body, are both independent organizations and are each composed of members who have been chosen for their personal qualifications and who do not represent governments. The chairman of the Permanent Central Opium Board is Sir Atul Chatterjee of India, and the vice chairman is Mr. Herbert L. May of Pittsburgh and New York, an American. The chairman of the Drug Supervisory Body is Sir Malcolm Delevingne of London.

The function of the Permanent Central Opium Board is to supervise and report upon the movements of opium, coca leaves, and other narcotic drugs throughout the world and to sound the alarm whenever excessive accumulations of these drugs are found to exist in any country. The Drug Supervisory Body passes upon the annual estimates of governments for medical and scientific needs for dangerous drugs and determines what quantities

each country may be allowed to manufacture, import, and export.

It is upon the operations of these two boards, supplementing and coordinating the efforts of individual nations, that the entire fabric of international drug control ultimately rests, and the American Government regards it of the highest importance, not only to the United States but also to the entire world, that they should be enabled to function adequately, effectively, and without interruption and should enjoy the cooperation of all nations. The American Government has regularly and thoroughly cooperated with these two boards since their establishment and expects to do so in future as in the past.

The text of the letter referred to is as follows:

"PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD,  
*Geneva, September 29, 1939.*

"SIR:

"I am directed by the President of the Permanent Central Opium Board to transmit to you the following note from the Board.

"1) The Permanent Central Opium Board has decided that, under existing Conventions, its activities must be carried on during a period of war; that the principle of their continued existence must be maintained; and that the seat of the Board and of its Secretariat should continue to be at Geneva so long as circumstances permit.

"2) The international control limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs was started after the war of 1914, because, during that war and immediately after it, drug addiction had become such a serious menace that almost every Government in the world contributed to instituting and effectively applying the international control of the traffic. It is evident that the same problem remains and will assume, during war and also when hostilities cease, an even more serious form; and that the need for the control of the traffic is greater than ever before. During the last ten years a world-wide mechanism has been set up and is successfully

working, with centres in all national administrations and its official international centre at Geneva. At that centre, the Permanent Central Opium Board, an independent nonpolitical organ, receives from all Governments the information essential to the continuance of the control. The contractual basis of the work under the Opium Conventions of 1925 and 1931 remains solid.

"3) Moreover, the Board has formed the opinion that it is, and will continue to be of commanding interest to all Governments that the work which has been done for ten years should not now be disrupted. If it is to be pursued effectively, the machinery by which it is carried out and the statistical and other information on which it is based should be maintained and should also be instantly available at the end of hostilities.

"4) Therefore, the Board has the honour to request your Government to continue to send to the Board at Geneva the statistics and estimates which it has sent in the past as completely and as regularly as circumstances permit.

"I have [etc.]

E. FELKIN,  
*Secretary of the Permanent  
Central Opium Board"*

The text of the reply of the Secretary of State reads as follows:

"The Secretary of State of the United States of America acknowledges with appreciation the receipt of communication no. 12A.39076-2131, dated September 29, 1939, from the Permanent Central Opium Board, in regard to the continued functioning of the Board during the present critical period.

"The Government of the United States has regularly and thoroughly cooperated with the Permanent Central Opium Board and with its associate organ, the Drug Supervisory Body, since their establishment and expects to do so in future as in the past as long as their independence is maintained.

"It is the opinion of this Government that it is upon the operations of these two boards,

supplementing and coordinating the efforts of individual nations, that the entire fabric of international drug control ultimately and principally rests. This Government, in consonance with that view, regards it as of the highest importance, not only to the United States but also to the whole world, that the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body should be enabled to function adequately, effectively and without interruption and that they should enjoy the cooperation of all nations."

In furtherance of international cooperation in the control of narcotic drugs, the Treasury Department is taking steps to insure, without depleting supplies of raw material to meet the needs of the United States, adequate assistance from American manufacturers in meeting the needs of the other American countries for treatment of their sick and injured during the continuance of the present disruption of the usual movement in the narcotic drug trade.

## AGRICULTURE

### Convention for the Standardization of the Methods of Keeping and Operating Cattle Herdbooks

#### *Brazil—Latvia*

By a note dated October 18, 1939, the Italian Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that instruments of ratification of the Convention for the Standardization of the Methods of Keeping and Operating Cattle Herdbooks, signed at Rome on October 14, 1936, were deposited by Brazil on October 31, 1938, and by Latvia on September 26, 1939.

According to information received from the Italian Government, the convention has been

ratified by the following countries: Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, and Latvia.

## NAVIGATION

### International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Bills of Lading for the Carriage of Goods by Sea (Treaty Series No. 931)

#### *Germany*

The American Embassy at Brussels has reported that the *Moniteur Belge* (No. 239) of August 27, 1939, published a notice that the instrument of ratification by Germany of the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Bills of Lading for the Carriage of Goods by Sea, signed at Brussels on August 25, 1924, was deposited with the Belgian Government on July 5, 1939. According to the terms of article 11 of the convention this ratification will become effective on January 5, 1940.

Upon depositing the instrument of ratification the German Ambassador at Brussels made the following reservations, which are quoted below in translation:

"In accordance with the possibility anticipated in paragraph 2 of the protocol of signature, the German Reich shall put the convention into effect by application of the law regarding the modification of the provisions of the commercial Code dealing with the law governing ship loading, of August 10, 1937, which has already been published in the bulletin of laws of the Reich for 1937, Part I, page 891.

"In conformity with paragraph 3, No. 2, of the protocol of signature, the German Reich reserves the right to issue special regulations for German coastwise trade."

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 4, 1939

*Vol. I: No. 19—Publication 1400*

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## *Europe*

### NEUTRALITY ACT OF 1939—PROCLAMATIONS AND STATEMENTS

#### Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press November 4]

I am naturally gratified with the basic changes made in the so-called neutrality legislation. Throughout this year the executive department has urged the prompt enactment of these basic changes and, prior to the outbreak of the war, plead with all nations to preserve peace and refrain from war.

I desire to repeat with emphasis what I have consistently said heretofore to the effect that our first and most sacred task is to keep our country secure and at peace and that it is my firm belief that we shall succeed in this endeavor. I am satisfied that the new act will greatly assist in this undertaking.

#### Proclamation of Existence of a State of War Between the Countries Involved

[Released to the press November 4]

PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE; POLAND; AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, CANADA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

##### *A Proclamation*

WHEREAS section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, provides in part as follows:

“That whenever the President, or the Congress by concurrent resolution, shall find that there exists a state of war between foreign states, and that it is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of citizens of the United States, the President shall issue a proclamation naming the states involved; and he

shall, from time to time, by proclamation, name other states as and when they may become involved in the war.”

AND WHEREAS it is further provided by section 13 of the said joint resolution that

“The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this joint resolution; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this joint resolution through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, do hereby proclaim that a state of war unhappily exists between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Aus-

tralia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, and that it is necessary to promote the security and preserve the peace of the United States and to protect the lives of citizens of the United States.

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, which is not specifically delegated by Executive order to some other officer or agency of this Government, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions.

And I do hereby revoke my proclamations nos. 2349, 2354 and 2360 issued on September 5, 8, and 10, 1939, respectively, in regard to the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to France; Germany; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand; to the Union of South Africa; and to Canada.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this fourth day of November, in the year of our [SEAL] Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth, at 12.04 p. m.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State.*

### Proclamation Defining Combat Areas

[Released to the press November 4]

#### DEFINITION OF COMBAT AREAS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### *A Proclamation*

WHEREAS section 3 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, provides as follows:

“(a) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 (a), and he shall thereafter find that the protection of citizens of the United States so requires, he shall, by proclamation, define combat areas, and thereafter it shall be unlawful, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed, for any citizen of the United States or any American vessel to proceed into or through any such combat area. The combat areas so defined may be made to apply to surface vessels or aircraft, or both.

“(b) In case of the violation of any of the provisions of this section by any American

vessel, or any owner or officer thereof, such vessel, owner, or officer shall be fined not more than \$50,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both. Should the owner of such vessel be a corporation, organization, or association, each officer or director participating in the violation shall be liable to the penalty hereinabove prescribed. In case of the violation of this section by any citizen traveling as a passenger, such passenger may be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

“(c) The President may from time to time modify or extend any proclamation issued under the authority of this section, and when the conditions which shall have caused him to issue any such proclamation shall have ceased to exist he shall revoke such proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply, except as to offenses committed prior to such revocation.”

AND WHEREAS it is further provided by section 13 of the said joint resolution that



"The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this joint resolution; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this joint resolution through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, do hereby find that the protection of citizens of the United States requires that there be defined a combat area through or into which it shall be unlawful, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed, for any citizen of the United States or any American vessel, whether a surface vessel or an aircraft, to proceed.

AND I do hereby define such combat area as follows:

All the navigable waters within the limits set forth hereafter.

Beginning at the intersection of the North Coast of Spain with the meridian of 2° 45' longitude west of Greenwich;

Thence due north to a point in 43° 54' north latitude;

Thence by rhumb line to a point in 45° 00' north latitude; 20° 00' west longitude;

Thence due north to 58° 00' north latitude;

Thence by a rhumb line to latitude 62° north, longitude 2° east;

Thence by rhumb line to latitude 60° north, longitude 5° east;

Thence due east to the mainland of Norway; Thence along the coastline of Norway, Sweden, the Baltic Sea and dependent waters thereof, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Spain to the point of beginning.

AND I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

AND I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, which is not specifically delegated by Executive order to some other officer or agency of this Government, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this fourth day of November, in the year of our [SEAL] Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth, at 3 p.m.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State.*

### Statement by the President Regarding Combat Areas

[Released to the press November 4]

The revised neutrality law has been signed and has gone into effect today; and I have also, under it, issued a proclamation defining a combat area, described in latitude and longitude.

In plain English, the chief result is this: From now on, no American ships may go to

belligerent ports, British, French, and German, in Europe or Africa as far south as the Canary Islands. This is laid down in the law, and there is no discretion in the matter.

By proclaiming a combat area I have set out the area in which the actual operations of the war appear to make navigation of American ships dangerous. This combat area takes

in the whole Bay of Biscay, except waters on the north coast of Spain so close to the Spanish coast as to make danger of attack unlikely. It also takes in all the waters around Great Britain, Ireland and the adjacent islands including the English Channel. It takes in the whole North Sea, running up the Norwegian coast to a point south of Bergen. It takes in all of the Baltic Sea and its dependent waters.

In substance, therefore, American ships cannot now proceed to any ports in France, Great Britain, or Germany. This is by statute. By proclamation they cannot proceed to any ports in Ireland, nor to any port in Norway south of Bergen; nor to any ports in Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, or Belgium, nor to Baltic ports. All neutral ports in the Mediterranean and Black Seas are open; likewise all ports, belligerent or neutral, in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and dependent waters, and all ports in Africa south of the latitude of the Canaries (30°N.).

I have discretion to permit, within the spirit of the law, American shipping to operate in the combat areas, where there is necessity. It is intended by regulation to provide that ships and citizens who are now in combat areas may get out of them; and for the minimum of necessary official, relief, and other similar travel which must go on in such areas. It is also intended to provide that vessels which cleared for combat areas before the act and proclamation became effective shall be allowed to complete their voyages.

Combat areas may change with circumstances, and it may be found that areas now safe become dangerous, or that areas now troubled may later become safe. In this case the areas will be changed to fit the situation.

Coastwise American shipping is not affected by the bill nor is shipping between American republics or Bermuda or any of the Caribbean islands. In the main, shipping between the United States and Canada is also not affected.

### Proclamation Regarding the Use of Ports or Territorial Waters of the United States by Submarines of Foreign Belligerent States

[Released to the press November 4]

#### USE OF PORTS OR TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES BY SUBMARINES OF FOREIGN BELLIGERENT STATES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### *A Proclamation*

WHEREAS section 11 of the Joint Resolution approved November 4, 1939, provides:

"Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that special restrictions placed on the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States by the submarines or armed merchant vessels of a foreign state, will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign states, or to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or to promote

the security of the United States, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall thereafter be unlawful for any such submarine or armed merchant vessel to enter a port or the territorial waters of the United States or to depart therefrom, except under such conditions and subject to such limitations as the President may prescribe. Whenever, in his judgment, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply, except as to offenses committed prior to such revocation."

WHEREAS there exists a state of war between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa;

WHEREAS the United States of America is neutral in such war;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the foregoing provision of section 11 of the Joint Resolution approved November 4, 1939, do by this proclamation find that special restrictions placed on the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States, exclusive of the Canal Zone, by the submarines of a foreign belligerent state, both commercial submarines and submarines which are ships of war, will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign states, to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, and to promote the security of the United States;

AND I do further declare and proclaim that it shall hereafter be unlawful for any submarine of France; Germany; Poland; or the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, or the Union of South Africa, to enter ports or territorial waters of the United States, exclusive of the Canal Zone, except submarines of the said belligerent states which are forced into such ports or territorial waters of the United States by *force majeure*; and in such cases of *force majeure*, only when such submarines enter ports or territorial waters of the United States while running on the surface with conning tower and superstructure above water and flying the flags of the foreign belligerent states of which they are vessels. Such submarines may depart from

ports or territorial waters of the United States only while running on the surface with conning tower and superstructure above water and flying the flags of the foreign belligerent states of which they are vessels.

AND I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution, and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

AND I do hereby revoke my Proclamation No. 2371 issued by me on October 18, 1939, in regard to the use of ports or territorial waters of the United States by submarines of foreign belligerent states.

This proclamation shall continue in full force and effect unless and until modified, revoked or otherwise terminated, pursuant to law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this fourth day of November, in the year of our [SEAL] Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth, at 12.04 p. m.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State.*

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

## RELEASE TO AMERICAN CREW OF THE STEAMSHIP "CITY OF FLINT"

[Released to the press October 30]

Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt, at Moscow, reported the following Tass despatch published in the Moscow press:

"The steamship *City of Flint* has left Murmansk.

"Murmansk October 28 Tass. On October 28 in the evening the steamship *City of Flint*

after the machinery had been repaired, left the port of Murmansk."

The American Chargé in Berlin, Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, reported on October 29 that he had been informed orally by the Foreign Office that it was still without definite information as to the whereabouts of the vessel.

[Released to the press October 30]

The American Minister to Norway, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, has reported that the Legation has heard an unofficial report that the *City of Flint* arrived at Tromso at 1 p. m. today flying the German flag and that the vessel left Tromso at 4 p. m. proceeding south.

Minister Harriman reported that she has been, up to the time of filing, unable to obtain official confirmation of the report, as the Foreign Office was closed.

[Released to the press November 3]

The American Chargé in Berlin, Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, has reported to the Department that he has now been informed by an official of the Foreign Office that the appropriate German naval authorities have been requested to comply with the desire of the United States that all precautions be taken to avoid exposing the members of the American crew of the *City of Flint* to unnecessary danger.

[Released to the press November 3]

The American Minister to Norway, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, reported to the Department at 2 a. m., Saturday morning (Oslo time), that she had received a telephonic report from the American Consul at Bergen, Mr. Maurice P. Dunlap, to the effect that the American steamship *City of Flint* now flies the American flag, the German prize crew having been interned and the American crew released by the Norwegian authorities. Consul Dunlap had been so informed by the Norwegian naval authorities at Bergen. It appears that the commander of the German prize crew had requested permission to enter the harbor at Haugesund, Norway, on the ground that he wished to deliver an American sailor, who was ill, to the American consul. The Norwegian Admiral promptly sent a doctor aboard the vessel to determine the facts. After investigation the doctor reported that the seaman was not sufficiently ill to justify granting permission for the ship to anchor. Nevertheless the vessel did anchor, and the Norwegian authorities then took the action outlined, in accordance with international law.



## ANNEXATION BY THE GERMAN REICH OF PORTION OF TERRITORY OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC

[Released to the press October 30]

Following are the text of a note from the Ambassador of Poland to the Secretary of State and the Secretary's reply:

"The Ambassador of Poland presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and upon instructions of his Government has the honor to inform him that the Polish Government have learned that the German Reich decreed the annexation from November 1, 1939 of part of the territory of the Polish Republic, creating two new provinces called West Prussia and Posen and enlarging the existing provinces of German Silesia and East Prussia.

"The Polish Government declare that this administrative organization constitutes a new

violation by the Reich of the elementary principles of international law relating to the conduct of an enemy in occupied territory. Hence the Polish Government consider this illegal act as null and void.

"POLISH EMBASSY,

"WASHINGTON, October 27, 1939."

"The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the Ambassador of Poland and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the latter's note of October 27, 1939, informing him that the Polish Government has learned that the German Reich decreed the annexation from November 1, 1939, of part of the territory of the Polish Republic, creating two new provinces called West Prussia and

Posen and enlarging the existing provinces of German Silesia and East Prussia.

"The Secretary of State has taken note of the Polish Government's declaration that it

considers this act as illegal and therefor null and void.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
"WASHINGTON, *October 28, 1939.*"

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

## ENDORSEMENT BY THE SOVIET UNION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL FOR PEACE TO GERMANY AND ITALY IN APRIL 1939

[Released to the press by the White House November 1]

On April 16, 1939, the following cablegram from President Kalinin of the Soviet Union addressed to President Roosevelt was received at the White House:

"MR. PRESIDENT:

"I consider it my pleasant duty to convey to you my cordial congratulations and an expression of profound sympathy with the noble appeal which you have addressed to the governments of Germany and Italy. You may rest assured that your initiative finds most ardent response in the hearts of the peoples of the Soviet Socialist Union.

"Sincerely desirous of preservation of universal peace.

KALININ"

On April 21, 1939, the President addressed the following message to President Kalinin of the Soviet Union:

"I have received your friendly message and am glad to learn that your views with regard to my efforts on behalf of world peace are similar to those expressed to me by the heads of numerous other states.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

## EXECUTION BY THE GERMAN MILITARY OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

[Released to the press November 3]

The Department of State has received a report from Consul George J. Haering in charge of the Consulate General at Warsaw to the effect that Mr. Jozef Sadowski was executed by the German authorities on October 20 after having been found guilty by a court martial of the *Sicherheits Polizei* of having concealed a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition in contravention of regulations published by the German authorities upon entering Warsaw.

The German authorities state that Mr. Sadowski gave no indication that he was an

American citizen, and since he was born in Lomza, Poland, and since he admitted that he had been a commandant of the civil guards of the twenty-sixth commissariat of Warsaw during the siege of that city, they had no ground to believe that he was not a Polish citizen.

The Consulate General further reports that after conducting independent investigations of the case it has come to the conclusion that there are grounds to believe that the account given by the German authorities is not without foundation. The twenty-sixth commissariat of the civil guards has furnished the Consulate

General with a statement to the effect that Mr. Sadowski volunteered for service on September 10, that he signed a declaration in connection therewith, that he was at least an assistant

chief of the sixth precinct of the civil guards, and that it was not until after his arrest by the German authorities that it became known to them that he was an American citizen.



## SINKING OF THE "ATHENIA"

[Released to the press October 31]

Following is the text of a note from the British Ambassador to the Secretary of State:

"OCTOBER 30, 1939.

"SIR:

"The attention of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has been drawn to various allegations published in this country regarding the circumstances in which the British steamship *Athenia* was sunk on September 3rd last, and in particular to a statement made by Mr. Gustav Anderson of Evanston, Illinois, and printed in the *New York Times* of October 23rd. In this statement Mr. Anderson alleged that as a result of his conversations with the Chief Officer of the *Athenia*, Mr. B. M. Copland, he had reason to believe that the ship's cargo included a certain number of guns and that it was intended to fit the ship out as a raider on the return journey and that for this purpose her decks had been strengthened. Mr. Anderson furthermore implied in his statement that the *Athenia* had finally been sunk by gunfire from one of His Majesty's ships to prevent her becoming a danger to navigation.

"I have been instructed by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to convey to you on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, a formal assurance that the S. S. *Athenia*, on the voyage in the course of which she was sunk, carried no guns, munitions of war or explosives, either as cargo or stores; nor did she carry either bullion or securities. At the time of her sinking the *Athenia* was neither armed nor stiffened to receive armament of any kind, and

it was not intended to use the vessel as an armed raider, armed merchant cruiser or in any other offensive capacity at the end of the voyage on which she was sunk. The *Athenia* was not sunk by contact with a British mine, by a British submarine, by gunfire from one of His Majesty's ships or by internal explosion; according to the evidence in the possession of His Majesty's Government she was sunk by a submarine.

"I am furthermore instructed to inform you that Chief Officer Copland has sworn in an affidavit that he never discussed with Mr. Gustav Anderson the question whether or not there were guns on board the *Athenia*. Mr. Copland's affidavit also contains a sworn statement that there were in point of fact no guns or other munitions carried as cargo in the ship on the voyage in question.

"I have [etc.]

LOTHIAN"



## TURKEY: NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

[Released to the press October 30]

The President sent the following telegram to the President of the Republic of Turkey:

"OCTOBER 29, 1939.

"It is with great pleasure that I extend to Your Excellency upon this national anniversary of your country, sincere felicitations and best wishes for the continued peace and prosperity of the Turkish nation.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

## DETENTION BY BELLIGERENTS OF AMERICAN VESSELS FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGOES

[Released to the press November 1]

Following is a tabulation completed to October 31 showing the American vessels which have been reported to the Department of State as having been detained by belligerents since September 1, 1939, for examination of papers or cargo.

It was explained at the Department of State that injury to American vessels destined to European ports has not resulted in the main from their diversion from the high seas to bel-

ligerent ports. As a general practice, for reasons of their own, these vessels ordinarily put into belligerent ports en route to their destinations, and the principal difficulty thus far has arisen in connection with delay involved in the examination of the vessels and their cargoes before being permitted to proceed on their voyages. Although all cases of detention may not have been reported to the Department, the statement is as nearly complete as is possible to arrange it.

### AMERICAN VESSELS REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY BELLIGERENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGO

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
Saccarappa	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	Phosphate, cotton	Arrived September 3. Cargo seized September 8 by British authorities.	Ship released promptly. Cargo unloaded.
Shickshinny	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	Phosphate, cotton	Detained September 16, Glasgow, by British authorities.	September 18.
Sundance	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	Rosin and general cargo.	Detained October 11, London, by British authorities.	October 25.
Black Osprey	Black Diamond Line	General	Vessel picked up September 5 by British naval vessel.	September 13.
Santa Paula	Grace Line		When 30 miles from Curaçao ordered to stop, delayed 20 minutes, unidentified British cruiser, believed to be <i>Essez</i> .	
Executive	American Export Line		Detained Casablanca, Morocco, September 27 on orders from Paris, because of nature of cargo.	September 29 on condition vessel proceed to Bizerte, Tunisia.
Ethan Allen	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	Tobacco	British authorities, September 20.	September 30.
Patrick Henry	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	Cotton, flour, copper.	British authorities, October 10.	October 22.
Oakman	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.		British authorities, October 13.	October 27.
Cranford	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.		British authorities, October 17.	October 21.
Nashaba	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	Copper, cotton, etc.	French authorities, October 14.	October 25.
West Hobomac	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	Gilsonite, cotton, rice.	French authorities, October 18.	October 25.
City of Joliet	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	Cotton, lead, copper, etc.	French authorities, September 14.	October 5.
Syros	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.		French authorities, September 22.	October 10.
Hybert	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.		Detained September 10 about 2 hours by German submarine. Examined papers and warned not to use radio for 24 hours.	

AMERICAN VESSELS REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY BELLIGERENTS  
SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGO—Continued

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
Lehigh.....	U. S. Maritime Commission.	Cargo for Hamburg.	British authorities, September 5.	September 7.
Warrior.....	Waterman S. S. Corp.....		British, September 7, cargo phosphate requisitioned.	
Wacosta.....	Waterman S. S. Corp.....		Detained September 9 for 3 hours by German submarine. Papers examined, holds searched.	September 9.
Black Eagle....	Black Diamond Line.....		British authorities. Details not known.	
Exochorda.....	American Export Line.....		French authorities at Marseille. Removed 2 seamen (German nationality) September 6.	September 6.
City of Flint....	U. S. Maritime Commission, owner. Chartered to United States Lines.	General cargo, part of which was contraband.	Seized on high seas and taken by German prize crew to Soviet port.	
I. C. White.....	Standard Oil of N. J.....		Tanker challenged by an unidentified cruiser September 7, when 15 miles offshore near Barranquilla, Colombia.	
Eglantine.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.....		German, September 18. Ordered to stop by German submarine; told not to use radio and to send papers for inspection. Advised not to use radio for 3 hours on being permitted to proceed.	After 1 hour and 20 minutes.
Meantieut.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.....		British, October 23. Ordered to proceed to Oran to discharge certain Italian cargo.	October 27.
West Gambo....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.....		French, October 22. 750 bales carbon black ordered ashore.	
Endieott.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.....		French, October 22. 2,276 bars of copper and 1,796 bags carbon black ordered ashore.	
President Harding.	United States Lines.....		French, September 9. Cargo still under seizure on October 28: 135 tons copper, 34 tons petroleum, hides, oil, coffee, tin plate, and miscellaneous.	Promptly.



## EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE BY FINLAND TO THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press by the White House October 18]

Following is a copy of a telegram from Kyösti Kallio, President of the Republic of Finland, received at the White House October 18:

"In the name of the people of Finland I herewith beg to express to you and through you to the great American people the sincere gratitude

felt by the people of Finland for the sympathy and moral support you and the people of the United States have shown us. Your personal valuable assistance and interest in Finland's fate and difficult problems will never be forgotten in this country.

KYÖSTI KALLIO  
*President of the Republic of Finland*"



## *The American Republics*

### INTERPRETATION OF THE DECLARATION OF PANAMÁ

[Released to the press November 3]

In response to questions with regard to the Declaration of Panamá,<sup>1</sup> the following interpretation was made available at the Department of State:

The Declaration of Panamá is based upon two simple principles. First, the assertion of the 21 American nations that, so long as they maintain their neutrality, a war in Europe in which they are not involved should not jeopardize their right to self-protection nor interfere with or destroy normal relations between the American republics; and, second, that consequently the belligerent activities undertaken by the European powers participating in such war should not take place within those waters adjacent to the American continent which embrace normal inter-American maritime communications, and within which belligerent activities would endanger the security of the American republics. General respect for these principles will mean that the lives and the vital interests of the nationals of the American republics will be to a great extent insured and that the preservation of peace in the Western Hemisphere will be materially safeguarded.

As stipulated in the second article of the Declaration of Panamá, the governments of the American republics will endeavor, through joint representations, to secure the acquiescence of the belligerents in these principles. It is obvious that many highly complicated and technical questions will present themselves which will have to be fully considered and determined through discussions with the belligerents. It is equally apparent that these discussions may necessarily continue over a considerable period of time.

Beyond this agreement for joint representations, the Declaration provides that the American governments will, whenever they consider it necessary, consult together to determine upon measures which they may individually or collectively undertake in order "to secure the observance of the provisions of the Declaration." This provision for consultation is similar to the agreement on the part of the American republics to consult together as provided in the inter-American agreements of Buenos Aires and of Lima in the event that there exists a menace to the peace of the American republics. It should be emphasized that such consultation would be undertaken solely for the purpose of determining upon the measures which the American republics might "individually or collectively undertake" and as stipulated in the second article of the Declaration of Panamá "without prejudice to the exercise of the individual rights of each State inherent in their sovereignty." There is no implication within this provision of the exercise of force on the part of any American republic.

It will be further noted that the provisions contained in the fourth article of the Declaration which provides that the American republics, in the circumstances set forth, may patrol "either individually or collectively, as may be agreed upon by common consent" the waters adjacent to their coasts within the area defined in the Declaration, provide for nothing more than the kind of patrol which the Government of the United States and several other American governments have already undertaken. The purpose of the patrol proposed is to enable the governments of the American nations to obtain the fullest information possible with regard to what is going on within the restricted area. It

<sup>1</sup> See the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 15), pp. 331-333.

must be apparent that in times such as these it is of the utmost importance in the interest of the preservation of the neutrality of this

hemisphere that each American nation have the fullest possible advice as to the activities undertaken within the waters near its coasts.



## CONFERENCE ON INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

[Released to the press November 2]

Over 400 leaders in the field of education have accepted the invitation of Secretary of State Cordell Hull to attend a Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education, sponsored by the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, to be held in Washington on November 9 and 10.

Delegates to the Conference will include presidents and deans of State and privately endowed institutions; representatives of college, university, and school associations, educational organizations, learned societies, foundations, editors of educational reviews and journals, directors of international student houses, and prominent philanthropists.

At the opening session, on November 9, the Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, will outline the policy and program of the United States Government in international cultural relations. The historical basis of inter-American cultural relations will be presented by Herbert E. Bolton, head of the Department of History of the University of California. James T. Shotwell, Chairman of the National Committee of the United States of America on International Intellectual Cooperation, will discuss the activities of unofficial agencies in the promotion of international understanding.

Findings, based upon a survey sponsored by the National Committee of the United States of America on International Intellectual Cooperation, as to the present contribution of educational agencies in the United States to inter-American cultural relations will be read. Brief reports on the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union will be presented by Director General Leo S. Rowe; on the Eighth

American Scientific Conference by Warren Kelchner, Acting Chief of the Division of International Conferences of the Department of State; on the Coronado Cuarto Centennial Anniversary by James F. Zimmerman, President of the University of New Mexico; and on the Institute of Inter-American Affairs by John J. Tigert, President of the University of Florida; and Clarence H. Haring, Chairman of the Committee on Latin American Studies, will describe the projects of that Committee.

Following a luncheon at which the Secretary of State will address the conferees, the afternoon session will be devoted to a discussion of exchange scholarships, fellowships, and professorships. This session, presided over by the Honorable George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State, will hear Ernesto Galarza, of the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan American Union, outline the opportunities for such exchanges in the other American republics. The objectives and values of exchanges will be discussed by Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, Henry Allen Moe, Secretary of the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, and others. The administration of the Buenos Aires convention for the exchange of graduate students or teachers and professors will be outlined by L. E. Blauch, of the United States Office of Education, and Richard Pattee, of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State. Dean F. K. Richtmyer of the Graduate School of Cornell University will present a report of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the five associations of colleges and universities on proposals for enlarging existing pro-

visions for privately supported exchange scholarships, fellowships, and professorships.

At an informal dinner at the Mayflower Hotel on the evening of November 9, delegates to the Conference will hear Samuel F. Bemis, Professor of History at Yale University, Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, and other speakers describe the experiences of the exchange professor in the other Americas.

The second day of the Conference will be featured by parallel discussion groups in which delegates will discuss specific problems and formulate proposals. Trustees, presidents, deans, and other educational administrators and industrial fellowship donors will discuss ways and means of stimulating greater exchange of students, teachers, and professors, the selection of candidates, problems of financing such exchanges, and accrediting between institutions in the United States and the other American republics.

Curriculum authorities, department heads, and professors will discuss and compare programs for academic and public education in inter-American affairs. Topics will include a comparison of the organization and content of courses and institutes, together with possibilities of cooperation among groups of institutions; inter-collegiate gatherings; summer schools and seminars.

Deans and advisers of men and women and directors of international houses and hospitality centers will discuss problems involved in the adjustment of students from abroad to their new environment and will formulate plans for more effective guidance and hospitality. Among specific problems to be discussed will be information for foreign students prior to departure for the United States; arrangements for reception of students on arrival; campus adjustment; community adjustment; unification and coordination of efforts to assist the visiting student in this country.

Editors of journals of education, learned societies, authors, and publishers will explore the possibility of more effectively acquainting the United States with scholars and writers in the other Americas.

Representatives of schools of medicine and medical, hospital, and nurses associations will consider cooperative projects with the other American republics in the field of medical education and research.

The final session of the Conference will be devoted to a consideration of reports on the findings of the various groups.

A list of the persons who plan to attend the Conference, as of October 26, was released to the press by the Department on November 2.

## *The Far East*

### AMBASSADOR GREW'S CONVERSATION ON NOVEMBER 4 WITH THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

[Released to the press November 4]

In reply to inquiries by press correspondents for comments on press despatches from Tokyo to the effect that Mr. Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador to Japan, informed the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs on November 4 that Japan was in danger of economic pressure from the United States if it continued its present program in China, the Department informed the correspondents that the American Ambassador to Japan has reported by telegraph that his talk with the Foreign Minister today dealt with objective facts and that he wished to say categorically that no threats of economic sanctions were made either in the substance or in the tone of what he said.

## Commercial Policy

### TRADE-AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

#### Exchange of Correspondence Between Assistant Secretary Grady and Governor Vanderbilt of Rhode Island

[Released to the press October 31]

The following is an exchange of correspondence between the Honorable Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, and the Governor of Rhode Island:

“SEPTEMBER 30, 1939.

“THE HONORABLE WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT,  
*Governor of Rhode Island,*  
*Providence.*

“MY DEAR GOVERNOR:

“Thank you for your letter of September 14, 1939<sup>2</sup> regarding the lace concessions in the trade agreement with France and your plan to test the constitutionality of the Trade Agreements Act.

“As stated in my letter of September 1,<sup>2</sup> the constitutionality of the Act was given very thorough consideration at the time that Congress enacted the legislation, and I am sure there is very good reason to believe that the constitutionality of this Act would be upheld in the courts. In this connection, I should like to call your attention to the detailed discussion of this subject contained in a memorandum submitted by the Department in the record of the hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means during the consideration of the Act in 1934 (Hearings on H. R. 8430, 73d Congress, 2d session, page 303 *et seq.*). Again in 1937, in connection with the hearings on the extension of the Act, a memorandum, copy of which is enclosed,<sup>2</sup> was presented by Mr. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, on the same subject (Hearings on H. J. Res. 96, 75th Congress, 1st session, page 138 *et seq.*).

“The report of the Ways and Means Committee, in 1934, devoted considerable attention

to this question (Report no. 1000 of the Committee on Ways and Means, 73d Congress, 2d session, page 7 *et seq.*). The Committee's conclusions were as follows:

“‘The committee has given particular attention to questions of constitutionality presented by the proposed bill, particularly in view of arguments advanced during the hearing to the effect that it proposes the delegation of too broad a discretionary power to the President. As a matter of fact, the proposed bill goes no further than many previous enactments of the Congress; in fact, it follows a current of legislation enacted from the earliest days of our history.’

“In 1937, in connection with the renewal of the Trade Agreements Act, the report of the Senate Committee on Finance stated:

“‘We consider that it is clear that no constitutional or other legal considerations require Senate ratification of Executive agreements. The numerous precedents demonstrating beyond question that the Trade Agreements Act involves no improper delegation of legislative or treaty-making powers are briefly summarized in the Ways and Means Committee's report.’ (Report no. 111 of the Committee on Finance, 75th Congress, 1st session, page 3).

“The summary of the precedents referred to in the previous quotation is found on pages 14-16 of Report no. 166 of the Committee on Ways and Means, 75th Congress, 1st session.

“In view of the precedents and court decisions referred to in some detail in the memoranda and reports cited above, the Department is fully convinced that the Trade Agreements Act would be sustained in the courts. If a test

<sup>2</sup> Not printed.

case is brought challenging the validity of the Act, its defense on behalf of the Government will be in the hands of the Department of Justice, with which it would naturally be incumbent upon this Department to cooperate.

“With reference to your comments on the subject of the Rhode Island lace industry, it is of course true that there has been a substantial increase since the years 1933–1935 in imports of those types of lace on which the duties were reduced in the trade agreement with France. This fact has of course been taken into consideration by the experts of the Tariff Commission and other government agencies represented in the trade-agreements organization who have studied the operation of the agreement with France.

“I feel sure you will agree, however, that there are many other facts to be taken into account, as I pointed out in my previous letter. Such facts are: the influence of general business conditions on the domestic lace industry; the recent trend in style towards the use of Val laces which are not made in this country in significant quantities; and the benefits for American industry in the French market received in return for the lace concession and other concessions. I should like to mention also the fact that the total value of lace production in the year 1937, the latest year for which census figures on lace production are available, was \$26,770,273 as compared with \$27,885,844 in 1929, which indicates that the duty reductions made in the trade agreement with France did not prevent the lace industry from recovering its pre-depression level of production in terms of value.

“As regards your statement that no upward tariff revision has been made in any trade agreement, may I point out that the aim of the trade-agreements program has been and is to bring about reciprocal and mutually beneficial reductions in excessive trade barriers. In return for carefully-considered reductions in our own tariff rates we have obtained substantial benefits for American industries and agriculture in the markets of many foreign countries.

Clearly, no such benefits could be obtained in return for upward tariff revisions.

“In your letter you have stated that our export business has not, in recent years exceeded more than 10 percent of the total value of the movable or exportable goods produced. I feel sure you will agree, however, that no government could wisely ignore the needs and opportunities of a business representing so large a proportion of our vast national production. Furthermore, in the case of many of our most important branches of agriculture and industry exports constitute a much higher percentage of production.

“I realize, of course, that it is your aim, as you say, to put as many people as possible to work. This is likewise the aim of the trade-agreements program. As you probably know, United States exports, which in 1929 amounted to \$5,240,295,000, dropped to a low point of \$1,611,016,000 in 1932, and great numbers of our workers were deprived of employment. In addition, the people who had been dependent on export markets for their livelihood were, of course, unable to buy the goods produced by others in the United States and the result was a general decline in prosperity. The chief market of the American lace industry is, of course, the home market, and unless that market is prosperous the lace industry cannot be prosperous. By helping to stimulate our foreign trade, the trade-agreements program has helped to increase employment and consumer purchasing power to the benefit of domestic producers and workers generally.

“You state in your letter that the present European situation will undoubtedly affect our trade with France to such an extent that imports from that country will no longer have much influence on the American lace industry. You express concern, however, regarding the possible effect of an eventual cessation of hostilities in Europe on American industry. I may assure you that the agencies of the Government concerned will continue to study our trade with France in the light of all developments likely to have an effect on American

industry. I believe you will agree, however, that any action based on any hypothesis as to the specific effects on the American lace industry of a cessation of hostilities would be premature at the present time.

"Sincerely yours,

HENRY F. GRADY  
*Assistant Secretary*"

"OCTOBER 23, 1939.

"HONORABLE HENRY F. GRADY,  
*Assistant Secretary of State,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

"MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

"Your long letter of September 30th in reply to mine of September 14th is acknowledged with thanks.

"While I appreciate the time and attention you gave to your reply, I regret that I cannot find in it anything of importance which is new or anything which would impel me to alter my opinion as to the injurious effects of the trade agreement program.

"You refer to a memorandum, copy of which you were kind enough to enclose, prepared by the Department of State for the information of the Committee on Ways and Means when that body was considering the Act in 1934.

"This memorandum was carefully prepared undoubtedly as were also the memoranda prepared by various and sundry persons opposed to the Act. It is entitled to the careful study and analysis which any statement of this nature warrants, but it carries no weight beyond that of an opinion which, after study, is subject to possible negation.

"In the same connection, the report of the Ways and Means Committee deserves attention only as the opinion of that Committee. Perhaps it was not even their free opinion. It is a matter of record that legislation has been urged upon the Congress with the suggestion that the question of constitutionality be ignored prior to enactment and that it be determined by the courts later.

"There is nothing sacrosanct about the opinions of the Solicitor of the Department of

State nor of the Committee on Ways and Means. Their opinions carry weight to the extent that they coincide with the facts and the law. This statement applies equally to the opinions and beliefs of the opponents of the trade agreement program. The sure way to determine a proper conclusion is to debate the question before an impartial court and abide by its rulings.

"I note that you refer to the fact that if a test case should be brought challenging the validity of the Act, its defense on behalf of the Government of the United States would be in the hands of the Department of Justice. That seems to me to be normal procedure but the arranging of the details necessary to have the United States Government join with the State of Rhode Island in instituting proceedings before the Supreme Court ought to be a matter easily arranged.

"Since the Department of State apparently firmly believes that the trade agreement program is unassailable in its constitutionality, it should have no objection to the institution of such proceedings, particularly in view of the fact that very recently the Governors of Minnesota and Kansas, whose constituencies are largely composed of those persons supposed to have been benefited by trade agreements, have expressed their ardent desire for adjudication of the entire matter.

"In commenting on my statement that our export business has not, except during the war years, exceeded more than ten percent of the total value of the movable or exportable goods produced, you assume that I will agree 'that no government could wisely ignore the needs and opportunities of a business representing so large a proportion of our vast national production.' I agree that attention should be given to this ten percent of our exportable productive capacity, but, on the other hand, is it unreasonable to expect that the ninety percent of our movable goods consumed in the home market should receive their proportional part of the beneficent attention of the Government which would be nine times that given to fostering export business for the minority?"

"There is so much to be said in opposition to the present policy of trade agreements and the international free-trade point of view which prompts them that this correspondence could go on interminably. The whole question of our foreign policy with regard to foreign trade, including the trade agreement program, seems to be based on politics rather than economics. It would be extremely difficult for the two schools of thought to meet on a common ground for a reasonable discussion and settlement of the difficulties which have arisen. It therefore becomes the duty of those responsible for the protection and welfare of their constituents in the various states of the Union to have the facts presented and the law interpreted before an impartial judicial tribunal such as the Supreme Court of the United States, and for my part, on behalf of the people of the State of Rhode Island, this is what I propose to do, if it is possible.

"Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT  
*Governor*"

"OCTOBER 28, 1939.

"The Honorable WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT,  
*Governor of Rhode Island,*  
*Providence.*

"MY DEAR GOVERNOR:

"I have received your letter of October 23 in further regard to your position on the trade-agreements program.

"My purpose in bringing to your attention the information relating to the question of constitutionality of the Trade Agreements Act, communicated to you by my letter of September 30, was simply to provide you with pertinent and significant facts, principles and other considerations, including references to existing court decisions. I felt that your expressed interest in and emphasis upon the constitutional aspect would incline you to an interest in the available information on the subject. It was, of course, never my intention to indicate or imply the slightest objection to any proper and appro-

prate legal proceedings you may consider desirable. There can, of course, be no objection to such proceedings when properly initiated through the established legal procedure.

"In writing to you originally it had been my hope to interest you in a broader and more accurate and informed view regarding the economic merits of the trade-agreements program, than was apparent in certain statements attributed to you in the press. In view of your letter of October 23, I must with regret submit to your disinclination to consider this matter on its economic merits. In reply to your comment that the question 'seems to be based on politics rather than economics', I can only say that it is unfortunately true that objective consideration of this program on the basis of its economic merits is only too frequently obscured by opposition of a partisan political nature which should have no place in the determination of important national policies.

"In view of your action in giving out your letter of October 23 for publication, I am releasing to the press my letter of September 30, to which your letter of October 23 was a reply, together with this letter, in order that the public may be fully informed.

"Sincerely yours,

HENRY F. GRADY  
*Assistant Secretary*"

## *Publications*

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada, and Related Notes, Declaration, and Proclamation.—Agreement signed at Washington November 17, 1938; proclaimed November 25, 1938; supplementary proclamation June 17, 1939; entire agreement effective June 17, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 149. Publication 1365. 56 pp. 10¢.

Inter-American Cultural Relations. Inter-American Series 17. Publication 1369. 26 pp. 5¢.

## *International Conferences, Commissions, etc.*

### EIGHTH AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

[Released to the press November 1]

The Department of State announced today that preparations for the Eighth American Scientific Congress, which will be held in Washington, D. C., May 10-14, 1940, are actively progressing. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Resolution 109, 75th Congress, approved June 13, 1938, invitations on behalf of the President have been issued to the governments of the American republics members of the Pan American Union to participate in this Congress, which will be one of the important events in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union.

The following persons have accepted the invitation of the Secretary of State to serve upon an Organizing Committee which is collaborating with the Department in formulating definite plans for the Congress:

The Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, *chairman*

Dr. Warren Kelchner, Acting Chief, Division of International Conferences, Department of State, *vice chairman*

Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, *secretary*

Dr. C. G. Abbot, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President, Johns Hopkins University

Dr. Vannevar Bush, President, Carnegie Institution of Washington

Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Chief, Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State

Mr. Laurence Duggan, Chief, Division of the American Republics, Department of State

Dr. Ross G. Harrison, Chairman, National Research Council

Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Secretary, American Council of Learned Societies

Mr. Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service

Dr. Stuart A. Rice, Chairman of the Central Statistical Board

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General, Pan American Union

Dr. James Brown Scott, Trustee and Secretary, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Dr. Wetmore has been designated also as secretary general of the Congress.

This series of inter-American meetings, serving as a medium for the exchange of valuable scientific information of particular interest and importance to the governments and peoples of this hemisphere, has enjoyed a long and distinguished history dating from the first Latin American Scientific Congress held at Buenos Aires in 1898. The Second Latin American Scientific Congress was held at Montevideo in 1901 and the third at Rio de Janeiro in 1905.

In 1908 the Government of Chile, which had offered to act as host to the Fourth Latin American Scientific Congress, enlarged the scope of the meeting and invited this Government to participate. Coincidentally, the name of the meeting was changed to the First Pan American Scientific Congress. The United States Government was represented by 10 official delegates, and in addition a number of universities and scientific organizations in the United States which had been directly invited by the Organizing Committee of the Congress also sent delegates to the meeting.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress was in session in Washington, D. C., from December 27, 1915, until January 8, 1916, and was more largely attended than any other conference in the series. Twenty-five hundred and



sixty-six persons participated in the sessions, including a total of 90 official delegates of the 20 Latin American governments, 22 official delegates of the United States Government and 130 representatives of scientific societies and institutions in the other American republics.

This Government was represented by 10 official delegates at the Third Pan American Scientific Congress held at Lima, Peru, in December 1924 and January 1925. The fourth meeting in this second series of Scientific Congresses was held in Mexico City in September 1935 and in recognition of the continuity of the preceding conferences was designated as the Seventh American Scientific Congress. A delegation composed of 7 prominent educators and scientists was appointed to represent this Government at the meeting, and in addition 22 representatives of universities and scientific associations in the United States participated in the sessions.

At a meeting of the Organizing Committee held at the Department of State on October 23 it was decided that the Congress will be divided into the following sections, each to be in charge of a chairman assisted by a vice chairman, secretary, and section committee:

- I. Anthropological Sciences
- II. Biological Sciences
- III. Geological Sciences
- IV. Agriculture and Conservation
- V. Public Health and Medicine
- VI. Physical and Chemical Sciences
- VII. Statistics
- VIII. History and Geography
- IX. International Law, Public Law, and Jurisprudence
- X. Economics and Sociology
- XI. Education

It is anticipated that the chairmen of the respective sections will be selected at an early date, at which time detailed arrangements for the activities of each group will be made.



## **INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION**

[Released to the press November 1]

The Eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima, Peru, in December 1938 adopted a resolution on nature protection and wildlife preservation designed to extend on a continental basis legislation providing for the protection and preservation of the fauna and flora of this hemisphere.

Pursuant to the provisions of this resolution the Pan American Union has proceeded with the establishment of the Inter-American Committee of Experts on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation, to which each of the American republics may appoint one representative. The Pan American Union also has authorized the designation of such advisers to the respective committee members as each of the governments may deem necessary.

With the approval of the President, Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has been designated as this Government's representative on the Inter-American Committee of Experts. The following officials have accepted the invitation of the Secretary of State to serve upon an Advisory Committee to assist the United States representative:

- Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of the Interior
- Mr. Victor H. Cahalane, Chief, Wildlife Division, National Park Service, Department of the Interior.
- Dr. H. L. Shantz, Chief, Division of Wildlife Management, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture
- Mr. Samuel W. Boggs, Geographer, Department of State

The Director General of the Pan American Union has informed the Department that the first meeting of the Inter-American Committee of Experts on Nature Protection and Wildlife

Preservation will be held at the Pan American Union from Monday, May 13, to Thursday, May 16, 1940, inclusive.

## *Foreign Service of the United States*

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press November 4]

*Changes in the Foreign Service since October 21, 1939:*

Hasell H. Dick, of Sumter, S. C., consul at Strasbourg, France, has been assigned as consul at Bordeaux, France.

Laurence W. Taylor, of Bakersfield, Calif., vice consul at Strasbourg, France, has been assigned as vice consul at Bordeaux, France.

Boies C. Hart, Jr., of Mystic, Conn., vice consul at Stuttgart, Germany, has been assigned as vice consul at Cologne, Germany.

C. Burke Elbrick, of Louisville, Ky., vice consul and third secretary of legation at Bucharest, Rumania, has been designated third secretary of embassy at Paris, France.

Landreth M. Harrison, of Minneapolis, Minn., second secretary of embassy at Warsaw, Poland, has been assigned as consul and second secretary of legation at Bucharest, Rumania.

William P. Cochran, Jr., of Wayne, Pa., second secretary of embassy at Lima, Peru, has been assigned as consul at Veracruz, Mexico.

Carlos C. Hall, of Kingman, Ariz., consul at Colón, Panama, has been assigned as consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

Walter T. Prendergast, of Marion, Ohio, second secretary of legation and consul at La Paz, Bolivia, has resigned from the Foreign Service effective October 19, 1939.

Donald C. Dunham, of Cleveland, Ohio, vice consul at Aden, Arabia, has resigned from the Foreign Service effective October 30, 1939.

David K. Caldwell, of Washington, D. C., vice consul at Canton, China, has resigned from the Foreign Service effective November 26, 1939.

Charles E. Dickerson, Jr., of Oldwick, N. J., Foreign Service officer, designated as commercial attaché at Stockholm, Sweden, has been assigned as Foreign Service officer at the embassy at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Henry E. Stebbins, of Milton, Mass., Foreign Service officer, designated as assistant trade commissioner at Paris, France, has been designated as assistant trade commissioner at London, England.

George C. Howard, of New York, N. Y., Foreign Service officer, designated as trade commissioner at Athens, Greece, has been designated as commercial attaché at Stockholm, Sweden.

Thormod O. Klath, of Sioux City, Iowa, Foreign Service officer, designated as commercial attaché at Warsaw, Poland, has been designated commercial attaché at Oslo, Norway.

Jule B. Smith, of Fort Worth, Tex., Foreign Service officer, designated as trade commissioner at Warsaw, Poland, has been designated as trade commissioner at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Fred E. Waller, of Washington, D. C., vice consul at Lille, France, has been appointed vice consul at Nantes, France.

William W. Walker, of Asheville, N. C., vice consul at La Ceiba, Honduras, has been appointed vice consul at Colón, Panama.

## *Treaty Information*

*Compiled by the Treaty Division*

### JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

#### Permanent Court of International Justice

##### *India*

There is quoted below the text of a letter received by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on October 2, 1939, relating to the acceptance by India of the Optional Clause (article 36) of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice:

"INDIA OFFICE,  
WHITEHALL, 27th September, 1939.

"SIR:

"I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to inform you that he has found it necessary to consider, in consultation with the Government of India, the position, in present circumstances, of India's acceptance of the Optional Clause of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. This acceptance was for ten years from the date of ratification, which took place on the 5th February, 1930.

"In this connection he has had an opportunity of studying the considerations mentioned in the letter which was addressed to you on the 7th September last by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. These considerations apply equally to the position of India. I am therefore to notify you that India's acceptance of the Optional Clause will not be regarded as covering disputes arising out of events occurring during the present hostilities.

"I am to request that this notification may be communicated to the Governments of all States which have accepted the Optional Clause, and to the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"I am [etc.]

CECIL KISCH"

There is printed below the text of a circular letter dated October 6, 1939, from the Secretary General of the League of Nations which relates to the position of the Swiss Government regarding the declarations made by the Governments of Australia, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa concerning the acceptances by these Governments of the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice:

"With reference to my letters of September 13th, 19th and 20th, 1939 (C. L. 141, 142, 143, 147 and 148. 1939. V.), by which I had the honour to forward to you copies of the letters from His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, in the Commonwealth of Australia, in New Zealand and in the Union of South Africa, and from the Government of the French Republic, concerning the acceptance by the said Governments of the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, I beg to inform you that the Federal Councillor, Head of the Swiss Federal Political Department, sent to me on September 25th, 1939, a letter the text of which is reproduced below:

"(*Translation.*)

"By communications dated September 13th, 19th and 20th, the Secretariat of the League of Nations has informed us that the Australian, United Kingdom, French, New Zealand and South African Governments have unilaterally denounced their obligations under the Optional Clause of Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"We have the honour to inform you that, while taking note of these notifications, the Swiss Federal Council has reservations to make regarding the principle which a denunciation effected in such circumstances involves."

"This communication reached the Secretariat of the League of Nations on September 28th, 1939."

### RESTRICTION OF WAR

#### Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field (Treaty Series No. 847)

There is quoted below the translation of a note dated October 18, 1939, from the Swiss Minister at Washington regarding the adherence of the Slovak Republic to the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field, signed at Geneva on July 27, 1939:

"MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

"In execution of Article 37 of the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Sick and Wounded of Armies in the Field, concluded at Geneva on July 27, 1929, I have the honor to advise you, by order of my Government, that the Government of the Slovak Republic has notified the Swiss Federal Council, through the intermediary of the Legation of Switzerland at Berlin, of its adherence to this agreement on September 15, 1939.

"The act of adherence provides that the Slovak Government would consider itself, in accordance with Article 37 of the said convention, a party to the latter, from the beginning of hostilities in which Slovakia might find itself engaged.

"I should be grateful to you, if you would be good enough to give me official notification of the receipt of the present communication, and I beg you to please accept [etc.]

C. BRUGGMANN  
*Minister of Switzerland*"

According to the information of the Department the following countries have ratified or adhered to the convention: Aden, United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland,

France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Thailand (Siam), and Yugoslavia.

#### Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Treaty Series No. 846)

There is quoted below the translation of a note dated October 18, 1939, from the Swiss Minister at Washington regarding the adherence of the Slovak Republic to the Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929:

"MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

"In execution of Article 95 of the Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, concluded at Geneva July 27, 1929, I have the honor to inform you, on instructions from my Government, that the Government of the Slovak Republic notified the Swiss Federal Council, through the Legation of Switzerland at Berlin, of its adherence to this agreement under date of September 15, 1939.

"The act of adherence provides that, in accordance with Article 95 of the said Convention, the Slovak Government is to consider itself a member thereof upon the beginning of hostilities in which Slovakia should find itself engaged.

"I should appreciate it if you would be good enough to acknowledge the present communication and I beg you to accept [etc.]

G. BRUGGMANN  
*Minister of Switzerland*"

According to the information of the Department the following countries have ratified or adhered to the convention: Aden, United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Iraq, Latvia, Lithuania,

Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Thailand (Siam), and Yugoslavia.

## HEALTH

### Convention Modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926

The American Minister to Egypt transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated September 20, 1939, a copy of the decree of September 14, 1939, which creates a Quarantine Administration as an organ of the Egyptian Ministry of Public Health and annuls previous decrees under which the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt was established. The decree, which entered into force on November 1, 1939, is printed below in the translation furnished by the Legation:

#### DECREE CREATING A QUARANTINE ADMINISTRATION AS AN ORGAN OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SUPPRESSION OF THE SANITARY, MARITIME AND QUARANTINE BOARD OF EGYPT.

WE, FAROUK I, KING OF EGYPT,

In view of the Decrees of January 3, 1881 and June 19, 1893 organizing the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt;

In view of the Decree Law of September 19, 1935 approving of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris June 21, 1926;

In view of the Decree of August 6, 1939 promulgating the Convention signed at Paris on October 31, 1938, modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926;

In view of the Decree of December 10, 1878 dividing the Government services among the various Ministerial Departments;

On the proposal of Our Minister of Public Health and with the agreement of Our Council of Ministers;

#### DECREE:

Article 1. The Minister of Public Health is charged:

(1) With the taking of measures in order to prevent the introduction into Egypt, by sea, land and air, of epidemic sicknesses, as well as their transmission abroad;

(2) With the provision of measures relative to the sanitary control of Egyptian pilgrims going to or returning from the Hejaz;

(3) With the permanent control of the sanitary condition of products of foreign countries;

(4) With the dissemination of necessary information and notices particularly those required by the International Sanitary Conventions.

To this end, a "Quarantine Administration" which shall have at its head a Director General, is created in the Ministry of Public Health.

Article 2. In case of necessity, preventative measures, having as their purpose the prevention of the introduction into Egypt of epidemic sicknesses or their transmission abroad, may be taken by the Director General of the Quarantine Administration.

He may likewise in such circumstances issue the necessary notices.

Article 3. The property assigned to the services required by the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt shall be transferred to the competent Ministries on November 1, 1939.

Article 4. The Decrees of January 3, 1881 and June 19, 1893, organizing the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt, are annulled.

Article 5. Our Minister of Public Health is charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall go into force on November 1, 1939.

He shall make any resolutions necessary for this end.

Done at Montaza Palace, September 14, 1939.

FAROUK

By the King:

*The President of the Council of Ministers,*

ALY MAHER.

*The Minister of Public Health,*

HAMED MAHMOUD.

## PUBLICATIONS

## Convention on Interchange of Publications

*United States*

On October 23, 1939, the instrument of ratification by the United States of the Convention on Interchange of Publications, signed at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, was deposited with the Pan American Union in Washington. The convention was ratified by the United States with the following understanding made a part thereof:

"To carry out the provisions of article III, bilateral agreements may be entered into through exchanges of notes between the United States and the other governments parties to the convention setting forth the procedures to be followed, any modifications which may seem advisable in the number of copies of publications required to be exchanged under the said article, and the government agencies to be responsible for the delivery of the publications."

The Director General of the Pan American Union transmitted to the Secretary of State with a letter dated October 27, 1939, a certified copy of the Procès-Verbal of the deposit. The letter is quoted below:

"OCTOBER 27, 1939.

"MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

"I have the honor to inform you that on this date the signatories of the Convention on Interchange of Publications, signed at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires in 1936, were notified of the deposit on October 23, 1939 of the instrument of ratification on the part of the United States of America of the said convention. Certified copies of the procès-verbal of deposit, which contains the text of the understanding formulated by the Government of the United States of America in ratifying the convention,

were sent to the signatories with the notification of the deposit. A certified copy of the said procès-verbal is likewise sent to you enclosed herewith.

"The signatories were also informed that the procedure with reference to reservations, provided for in paragraph 2 of Resolution No. XXIX<sup>3</sup> of the Lima Conference, was not followed in the case of the above mentioned understanding for the reasons set forth in your letter of October 6, 1939, which read textually as follows:

"In the opinion of the Department of State this understanding is not of the nature of a reservation coming within the purview of the resolution of the Lima Conference but is rather merely a grant of authority to the Executive branch of this Government to implement the Convention separately with other countries by exchanges of notes. The understanding does not relieve the United States of any obligations under the Convention or place any obligations on the other parties to it. Each of the other parties would be free to enter into such exchanges of notes with the United States as are contemplated by the understanding or not, as it might elect."

"I beg to remain, my dear Mr. Secretary,

"Yours very sincerely,

L. S. ROWE

*Director General*"

The countries which have ratified the convention are United States of America, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela.

<sup>3</sup> Paragraph 2 of Resolution XXIX reads as follows:

"2. In the event of adherence or ratification with reservations, the adhering or ratifying State shall transmit to the Pan American Union, prior to the deposit of the respective instrument, the text of the reservation which it proposes to formulate, so that the Pan American Union may inform the signatory States thereof and ascertain whether they accept it or not. The State which proposes to adhere to or ratify the Treaty, may do it or not, taking into account the observations which may be made with regard to its reservations by the signatory States."

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 11, 1939

*Vol. I: No. 20—Publication 1404*

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## *Europe*

### NEUTRALITY ACT OF 1939—RULES AND REGULATIONS

#### Combat Areas

[Released to the press November 6]

REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE JOINT  
RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS APPROVED NOVEM-  
BER 4, 1939

NOVEMBER 6, 1939.

The President's Proclamation of November 4, 1939, issued pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, provides as follows:

[Here follows the text of the proclamation defining combat areas, which is printed in the *Bulletin* of November 4, 1939 (vol. I. No. 19), pages 454-455.]

By virtue of the authority vested in him by the President's proclamation quoted above to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of section 3 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, as made effective by this proclamation, the Secretary of State prescribes the following regulations:

(1) Holders of American passports issued or validated subsequent to September 4, 1939 for travel in Europe are hereby permitted to proceed, in accordance with the authorizations and subject to the restrictions noted on such passports, into and through any such combat area, whether by surface vessels or aircraft, or both, until further regulation. Holders of American passports, whether or

not so issued or validated, presently in the combat areas defined by the proclamation of the President of the United States dated November 4, 1939, are hereby permitted to proceed into and through such combat areas in connection with travel in accordance with the authorizations and subject to the restrictions noted on such passports, until further regulation.

(2) The provisions of the President's Proclamation of November 4, 1939, do not apply to the current voyage of any American vessel which cleared for a foreign port in the combat area defined in that proclamation and which departed from a port or from the jurisdiction of the United States in advance of the date of the President's proclamation.

(3) The provisions of the proclamation do not apply to vessels of the United States Navy or the United States Coast Guard proceeding through or into this area under orders or in the course of duty.

(4) The provisions of the proclamation do not apply to any American vessel which, by arrangement with the appropriate authorities of the United States Government, is commissioned to proceed into or through this combat area in order to evacuate citizens of the United States who are in imminent danger to their lives as a result of combat operations incident to the present war, or to any American vessel proceeding into or through this area under

charter or other direction and control of the American Red Cross and under safe conduct granted by belligerent states named in the

President's proclamation of November 4, 1939.

CORDELL HULL,  
*Secretary of State.*

### Travel of American Citizens on Belligerent Vessels

[Released to the press November 6]

#### REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS APPROVED NOVEMBER 4, 1939

Section 5 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, provides as follows:

"(a) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 (a) it shall thereafter be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to travel on any vessel of any state named in such proclamation, except in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed.

"(b) Whenever any proclamation issued under the authority of section 1 (a) shall have been revoked with respect to any state the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply with respect to such state, except as to offenses committed prior to such revocation."

Section 15 of the said joint resolution provides as follows:

"In every case of the violation of any of the provisions of this joint resolution or of any rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto where a specific penalty is not herein provided, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

On November 4, 1939, the President issued a proclamation in respect to France; Germany; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa under the authority of section 1 of the said joint resolution, thereby making effective in respect to those countries

the provisions of section 5 of the said joint resolution quoted above.

Section 13 of the said joint resolution provides as follows:

"The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this joint resolution; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this joint resolution through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct."

The President's proclamation of November 4, 1939, issued pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of the above-mentioned joint resolution provides in part as follows:

"And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, which is not specifically delegated by Executive order to some other officer or agency of this Government, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions."

In pursuance of those provisions of the law and of the President's proclamation of November 4, 1939, which are quoted above, the Secretary of State announces the following regulations:

American diplomatic and consular officers and their families, members of their staffs and their families, and American military and naval officers and personnel and their families

may travel pursuant to orders on vessels of France; Germany; Poland; or the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa if the public service requires.

Other American citizens may travel on vessels of France; Germany; Poland; or the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, provided, however, that travel on or over the

north Atlantic Ocean north of 35 degrees north latitude and east of 66 degrees west longitude or on or over other waters adjacent to Europe or over the continent of Europe or adjacent islands shall not be permitted except when specifically authorized by the Secretary of State in each case.

CORDELL HULL,  
*Secretary of State.*

NOVEMBER 6, 1939.

### Arms for Disciplinary Purposes on American Vessels

[Released to the press November 6]

#### REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS APPROVED NOVEMBER 4, 1939

Section 6 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, provides as follows:

"Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 (a), it shall thereafter be unlawful, until such proclamation is revoked, for any American vessel, engaged in commerce with any foreign state to be armed, except with small arms and ammunition therefor, which the President may deem necessary and shall publicly designate for the preservation of discipline aboard any such vessel."

Section 15 of the said joint resolution provides as follows:

"In every case of the violation of any of the provisions of this joint resolution or of any rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto where a specific penalty is not herein provided, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

On November 4, 1939, the President issued a proclamation in respect to France; Germany; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Aus-

tralia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa under the authority of section 1 of the said joint resolution, thereby making effective the provisions of section 6 of the said joint resolution quoted above.

Section 13 of the said joint resolution provides as follows:

"The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this joint resolution; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this joint resolution through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct."

The President's proclamation of November 4, 1939, issued pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of the above-mentioned joint resolution provides in part as follows:

"And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred upon me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, which is not specifically delegated by Executive order to some other officer or agency of this Government, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions."

In pursuance of those provisions of the law and of the President's proclamation of November 4, 1939, which are quoted above, the Secretary of State announces the following regulations:

American vessels engaged in commerce with foreign states may carry such small arms and ammunition as the masters of these vessels may deem indispensable for the preservation of discipline aboard the vessels.

### Contributions for Relief in Belligerent Countries

[Released to the press November 6]

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SOLICITATION AND COLLECTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR USE IN FRANCE; GERMANY; POLAND; AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, CANADA, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Section 8 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939 (Public Resolution—No. 54—76th Congress—Second Session) provides as follows:

"SEC. 8. (a) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 (a), it shall thereafter be unlawful for any person within the United States to solicit or receive any contribution for or on behalf of the government of any state named in such proclamation or for or on behalf of any agent or instrumentality of any such state.

"(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the solicitation or collection of funds and contributions to be used for medical aid and assistance, or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering, when such solicitation or collection of funds and contributions is made on behalf of and for use by any person or organization which is not acting for or on behalf of any such government, but all such solicitations and collections of funds and contributions shall be in accordance with and subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed.

"(c) Whenever any proclamation issued under the authority of section 1 (a) shall have been revoked with respect to any state the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease

to apply with respect to such state, except as to offenses committed prior to such revocation."

Section 15 of the said joint resolution provides as follows:

"SEC. 15. In every case of the violation of any of the provisions of this joint resolution or of any rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto where a specific penalty is not herein provided, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

On November 4, 1939, the President issued a proclamation in respect to France; Germany; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa under the authority of section 1 of the said joint resolution, thereby making effective in respect to those countries the provisions of section 8 of the said joint resolution quoted above.

Section 13 of the said joint resolution provides as follows:

"SEC. 13. The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this joint resolution; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this joint resolution through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct."

The President's proclamation of November 4, 1939, referred to above, issued pursuant to

the provisions of section 1 of the above-mentioned joint resolution provides in part as follows:

“And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, which is not specifically delegated by Executive order to some other officer or agency of this Government, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions.”

In pursuance of those provisions of the law and of the President's proclamation of November 4, 1939, referred to above, the Secretary of State promulgates the following regulations:

(1) The term “person” as used herein and in the act of November 4, 1939, includes a partnership, company, association, organization, or corporation as well as a natural person.

(2) Any person within the United States, its territories, insular possessions (including the Philippine Islands), the Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia who desires to engage in the solicitation or collection of contributions to be used for medical aid and assistance in France; Germany; Poland; or the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering in any of those countries, and who is not acting for or on behalf of the Governments of France; Germany; Poland; or the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, or for any agent or instrumentality of such countries, shall register with the Secretary of State. To this end, such person shall make application in duplicate to the Secretary of State upon the form provided therefor.

(3) Organizations or associations having chapters or affiliates shall list them in their application for registration and shall set forth therein the addresses of such chapters or affil-

iates. In case chapters or affiliates are formed after the registration of the parent organization, the parent should immediately inform the Secretary of State in order that its registration may be amended to name the new chapters or affiliates.

(4) No person shall solicit or collect contributions without having in his possession a notice from the Secretary of State of acceptance of registration which has not been revoked; Provided, however, that nothing in this regulation shall be construed as requiring a duly authorized agent of a registrant to have in his possession a notice of acceptance of registration. Chapters or affiliates named in the parent organization's registration may, of course, operate under this registration. Notices of acceptance of registration shall not be exhibited, used, or referred to in any manner which might be construed as implying official endorsement of the persons engaged in the solicitation or collection of contributions.

(5) All persons registered with the Secretary of State must maintain for his inspection or that of his duly authorized agent, complete records of all transactions in which the registrant engages.

(6) Persons receiving notification of acceptance of registration shall submit to the Secretary of State not later than the tenth day of every month following the receipt of such notification sworn statements, in duplicate, on the form provided therefor setting forth fully the information called for therein.

(7) The Secretary of State reserves the right to reject applications or to revoke registrations for failure on the part of the registrant to comply with the provisions or purposes of the law or of these regulations.

(8) A registrant may act as an agent for the transmittal abroad of funds received by another registrant, but such funds shall not be accountable as contributions received by the transmitting registrant.

(9) Any changes in the facts set forth in the registrant's application for registration, such as change of address, of officers, or of means of distribution abroad, should be re-

ported promptly to the Secretary of State in the form of a supplemental application, in duplicate, properly sworn to.

(10) In view of the purposes and special status of "The American National Red Cross" as set forth in the Act of Congress approved January 5, 1905, entitled "An Act to incorporate the American National Red Cross" (33 Stat. 599), and particularly in view of the fact that it is required by law to submit to the Secretary of War for audit "a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind", so that the submission to the Secretary of State of reports of funds received and expended would constitute an unnecessary duplication, "The American National Red Cross" is not required to conform to the provisions of these regulations.

(11) No registration will be accepted until satisfactory evidence is presented to the Secretary of State that the applicant for registration has organized an active and responsible governing body which will serve without compensation and which will exercise a satisfactory administrative control, and that the funds collected by the registrant will be handled by a competent and trustworthy treasurer.

(12) No registration will be accepted if the means proposed to be used to solicit or collect contributions include the employment of solicitors on commission or any other commission method of raising money; the use of the "remit or return" method of raising money by the sale of merchandise or tickets; the giving of entertainments for money-raising purposes if the estimated costs of such entertainments, including compensation, exceed 30 percent of the gross proceeds, or any other wasteful or unethical method of soliciting contributions.

(13) No registration will be accepted until the Secretary of State has been informed in writing by a responsible officer of the applicant for registration that he has read these regulations.

(14) The Secretary will exercise the right reserved under regulation (7) to revoke any registration upon receipt of evidence which

leads him to believe that the registrant has failed to maintain such a governing body as that described under regulation (11), has failed to employ such a treasurer as that described under regulation (11), has employed any of the methods for soliciting contributions set forth under regulation (12), has employed unethical methods of publicity, or has failed to attain a reasonable degree of efficiency in the conduct of operations.

(15) The sworn statement to be submitted by registrants in accordance with regulation (6) shall be supplemented by such further information as the Secretary of State may deem necessary.

(16) Valid registrations under the rules and regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for use in belligerent countries promulgated September 5, 9, and 11, and October 4, 1939, pursuant to section 3 of the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, remain valid under these regulations.

CORDELL HULL,  
*Secretary of State.*

NOVEMBER 6, 1939.

[Released to the press November 9]

The following persons and organizations have registered with the Secretary of State since October 28, 1939 (the names of 151 registrants were published on and before that date) under the rules and regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for medical aid and assistance or for the supplying of food and clothing to relieve human suffering in the countries now at war, promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 3 (a) of the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939, and pursuant to the provisions of section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of November 4, 1939 (the names in parentheses represent the countries to which contributions are being sent):

152. Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grande Guerre, Room 313 War Memorial Building, San Francisco, Calif. (France)
153. Polish Relief Fund, Echo Club, 341 Portage Road, Niagara Falls, N. Y. (Poland)
154. United Committee for French Relief, 330 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
155. Polish Civilian Relief Fund, St. Joseph's School Hall, Monroe Street, Passaic, N. J. (Poland)
156. Polish Aid Association of the Sixth Congressional District, including Perham and Browerville, Minn., Little Falls, Minn. (Poland)
157. Central Committee Knesseth Israel, 214 East Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Palestine)
158. Polish Relief Committee of Nassau County, N. Y., 450 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y. (Poland)
159. L'Union Alsacienne, Inc., 28 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
160. Committee of the American Fund for Breton Relief, care of Mrs. W. Kennedy Boone, Jr., 21 East 10th Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
161. Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, N. Y., and vicinity, 1411 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (Poland)
162. Polish Relief Committee, 1680 Acushnet Avenue, New Bedford, Mass. (Poland)
163. American Friends of Czecho-Slovakia, Room 2213, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain, France, and Bohemia and Moravia)
164. The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Sacred Heart Rectory, Furnace Street, Little Falls, N. Y. (Poland)
165. Golden Rule Foundation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland and Palestine)
166. United Polish Committees in Racine, Wis., 1809 Howe Street, Racine, Wis. (Poland)
167. Saint Adalbert's Polish Relief Association, Polish National Home, Thompsonville, Conn. (Poland)
168. Cercle Français de Seattle, 308 Marion Street, Seattle, Wash. (France and Great Britain)
169. General Gustav Orlicz Dreszer Foundation for Aid to Polish Children, 209 Heurich Building, Washington, D. C. (Poland)
170. Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Mass., 200 Main Street, Holyoke, Mass. (Poland)
171. Ware Polish Relief Fund, Pulaski Street, Ware, Mass. (Poland)
172. Milford, Connecticut, Polish Relief Fund Committee, 61 Lafayette Street, Milford, Conn. (Poland)
173. Central Council of Polish Organizations, 103 West Miller Street, New Castle, Pa. (England, Poland, and France)
174. Polish Relief Committee, 138 Bernard Street, Rochester, N. Y. (Poland)
175. Polish Relief Fund of Fall River, Mass., 827 Globe Street, Fall River, Mass. (Poland)
176. American Auxiliary Committee de L'Union des Femmes de France, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)

### Transfer of Title

[Released to the press November 10]

#### REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 2 (C) AND (I) OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS APPROVED NOVEMBER 4, 1939

On November 4, 1939, the President issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved

on that same day finding that a state of war exists between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa and thereby making applicable to the export or transport to those countries of any articles or materials (except copyrighted articles or materials) the provisions of section

2 (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (l) of the said joint resolution.

The President's Proclamation of November 4, 1939, provides in part as follows:

"And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, which is not specifically delegated by Executive order to some other officer or agency of this Government, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions."

By virtue of the authority vested in him by the President's proclamation quoted above to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law which may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of section 2 (c) and (i) of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, as made effective by this proclamation, the Secretary of State prescribes the following rules and regulations:

(1) The provisions of section 2 (c) do not apply to personal effects and household goods or any other articles or materials intended for the personal use of any United States citizen traveling on a valid passport.

(2) The provisions of section 2 (c) do not apply to any articles or materials exported for relief purposes by the American Red Cross or by any person or organization authorized to solicit and collect contributions under the rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of State pursuant to section 8 of the Neutrality Act of November 4, 1939.

(3) The provisions of section 2 (c) do not apply to the transport to any of the countries named in the President's Proclamation of November 4, 1939, referred to above, of arms and ammunition intended exclusively for sporting or scientific purposes, when carried on the person of an individual or in his baggage.

(4) Articles and materials the shipment of which originated outside the geographic United States and which are shipped through the United States in bond or which arrive at a port in the United States merely as an incident of transit between two foreign points, whether or not transhipped in a port of the United States, need not be covered by the sworn declaration as to transfer of title required by section 2 (c) of the Neutrality Act of 1939 if the shipper is outside the geographic United States and is not a citizen of the United States, or an agent of such citizen, and the articles and materials are not consigned to a citizen of the United States, or an agent of such citizen.



## DETENTION BY BELLIGERENTS OF AMERICAN VESSELS FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGOES

[Released to the press November 8]

Following is a tabulation completed to November 8, 1939, showing the American vessels which have been reported to the Department of State as having been detained by belligerents since September 1, 1939, for examination of papers or cargo.

It was explained at the Department of State that injury to American vessels destined to

European ports has not resulted in the main from their diversion from the high seas to belligerent ports. As a general practice, for reasons of their own, these vessels ordinarily put into belligerent ports en route to their destinations and the principal difficulty thus far has arisen in connection with delay involved in the examination of the vessels and their cargoes before being permitted to proceed on



their voyages. Although all cases of detention may not have been reported to the De-

partment, the statement is as nearly complete as is possible to arrange it.

AMERICAN VESSELS REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY BELLIGERENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGO

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
Saccarappa	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	Phosphate, cotton, general.	Arrived September 3. Cargo seized September 8 by British authorities.	Ship released promptly. Cargo unloaded. September 18.
Shickshinny	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	Phosphate, cotton.	Detained September 16, Glasgow, by British authorities.	September 18.
Sundance	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	Rosin and general cargo.	Detained October 11, London, British authorities.	October 25.
Black Osprey	Black Diamond Lines.	General.	Vessel picked up September 5 by British naval vessel.	September 13.
Santa Paula	Grace Line		When 30 miles from Curaçao ordered to stop, delayed 20 minutes, unidentified British cruiser, believed to be <i>Essez</i> .	
Executive	American Export Lines, Inc.		Detained Casablanca, Morocco, September 27 on orders from Paris because of nature of cargo.	September 29 on condition vessel proceed to Bizerte, Tunisia.
Ethan Allen	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	Tobacco	British authorities, September 20	September 30.
Patrick Henry	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	Cotton, flour, copper.	British authorities, October 10	October 22.
Oakman	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.		British authorities, October 13	October 27.
Granford	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.		British authorities, October 17	October 21.
Nashaba	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	Copper, cotton, etc.	French authorities, October 14	October 25.
West Hobomac	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	Gilsonite, cotton, rice.	French authorities, October 18	October 25.
City of Joliet	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	Cotton, lead, copper, etc.	French authorities, September 14	October 5.
Syros	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	Cotton, lead, machinery.	French authorities, September 22	October 10.
Hybert	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.		Detained September 10 about 2 hours by German submarine. Examined papers and warned not to use radio for 24 hours.	
Lehigh	U. S. Maritime Commission.	Cargo for Hamburg.	British authorities, September 5	September 7.
Warrior	Waterman S. S. Corp.	Phosphate rock	British, September 7, cargo phosphate requisitioned.	September 18.
Wacosta	Waterman S. S. Corp.		Detained September 9 for 3 hours by German submarine. Papers examined, holds searched.	September 9.
Black Eagle	Black Diamond Lines.		British authorities, October 26	November 5.
Exochorda	American Export Lines, Inc.		French authorities at Marseille. Removed 2 seamen (German nationality) September 6.	September 6.
City of Flint	U. S. Maritime Commission, owner. Chartered to United States Lines.	General cargo part of which contraband.	Seized on high seas by German vessel and taken by prize crew to Soviet port.	November 4 by Norwegian authorities.
I. C. White	Standard Oil of N. J.		Tanker challenged by an unidentified cruiser September 7, when 15 miles offshore near Barranquilla, Colombia.	

AMERICAN VESSELS REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY BELLIGERENTS  
SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGO—Continued

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
Eglantine	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.		Ordered to stop by German submarine September 18; told not to use radio and to send papers for inspection. Advised not to use radio for 3 hours on being permitted to proceed.	After 1 hour and 20 minutes.
Meanticut	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.		British, October 23. Ordered to proceed to Oran to discharge certain Italian cargo.	October 27.
West Gambo	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.		French, October 22. 750 bales carbon black ordered ashore.	
Endicott	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.		French, October 22. 2,276 bars of copper and 1,796 bags of carbon black ordered ashore.	
President Harding.	United States Lines.		French, September 9. Cargo still under seizure on October 28: 135 tons copper, 34 tons petroleum, hides, oil, coffee, tin plate, and miscellaneous.	Promptly.
Scanstates	American Scantic Line.		British authorities at Kirkwall, October 14, 1939.	October 20.
Scanpenn	American Scantic Line.		British authorities at Kirkwall, October 30, 1939.	
Black Condor	Black Diamond Lines.		British authorities, September 17, 1939.	September 24.
Black Eagle	Black Diamond Lines.		British authorities at Downs, September 12, 1939.	September 19.
Black Falcon	Black Diamond Lines.		British authorities, October 6, 1939.	October 17.
Black Gull	Black Diamond Lines.		British authorities, October 6, 1939.	October 11.
Black Hawk	Black Diamond Lines.		British authorities, September 19, 1939.	Probably October 4.
Black Heron	Black Diamond Lines.		British authorities at Weymouth, October 7, 1939	October 16.
Black Tern	Black Diamond Lines.		British authorities, October 11, 1939	October 28.
Black Osprey	Black Diamond Lines.		British authorities at Downs, October 31, 1939	
Exporter	American Export Lines, Inc.		British authorities at Gibraltar, October 14, 1939	October 27.
Hybert	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.		British authorities at Downs, October 30, 1939	
Exeter	American Export Lines, Inc.		French authorities, October 5, 1939. Vessel westbound from Marseille. Reported to have been examined several times by French naval authorities.	October 6.

## *The American Republics*

### CONFERENCE ON INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

Address by the Secretary of State<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press November 9]

At the outset let me express the thanks of the Department of State for your willingness to lay aside your duties and join us today. We are peculiarly in need of the kind of assistance which you can give. We are seeking to examine certain aspects of international relations in which education and educators may make a unique contribution; and we are endeavoring, through common counsel, to find the methods and means by which that contribution may be made most effective.

The greatest triumph of this hemisphere thus far has been the establishment of the peace of the Americas, peace by cooperation instead of by conquest or by balance of power. This has been built through many experiments and many phases; it has had setbacks; but in the main, the Western Hemisphere has succeeded in marked degree in making itself free from the militarism of the Old World, and free from the idea that only through successive wars can its civilization be maintained.

All of us are, I am sure, familiar with the diplomatic and governmental aspects of the work which the 21 American republics have endeavored to carry on and to which this Government has tried consistently to contribute. Over many decades the principal problems affecting inter-American development and bearing on the peace of the Americas were primarily within the American continents. We were interested particularly in the relationships between the countries of this hemisphere. It was necessary to place those relationships firmly on a basis of law, rather than force, and to bring about recognition of the juridical equality of every nation on this hemisphere, irrespective of size or

numerical strength. It was necessary to work out a sort of inter-American national bill of rights, which would include complete respect for the sovereignty of every country, the elimination of intervention, the perfecting of mechanisms by which disputes could be solved through reason. At the Conference of Montevideo in 1933, substantial agreement was reached on these essential principles.

Three years later, in 1936, the danger of warfare overseas became apparent, and with it a very real danger that much of the world might slip back into the anarchy of international relations based purely on force. It was the firm resolve of this Government, as indeed of the other American governments, that the New World must be kept free of that tragedy. The Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, at Buenos Aires in 1936, was called and held for the specific purpose of endeavoring to set up methods and agreements which would prevent the rising tide of anarchy from invading this hemisphere. In consequence, the 21 American republics concluded certain agreements designed to make possible common action by all of the 21 republics in the event that peace was threatened.

During the next 2 years, the trend of affairs in other parts of the world continued to worsen; and signs were not wanting that certain overseas governments had interested themselves in the affairs of the American Continent. In that atmosphere the Eighth International Conference of American States met at Lima in December of last year. The Conference rightly appraised its task as that of setting

<sup>1</sup> Delivered November 9, 1939.

up the principles and the mechanics for defending the peace of the New World against any attempt to subvert it by any outside power or force. The result was the Declaration of Lima, by which the 21 American republics agreed that they would defend and maintain the integrity of the republican institutions to which the New World is committed; that they would regard an attack on any one of these nations as an attack on all; and that they would consult together to take measures for the common defense in the event of a threat to peace, or attack on any one of the American family. With the outbreak of war last September, the mechanics thus set up were promptly brought into action at the recent consultation held at Panamá.

At all these conferences, vigorous efforts were made, by discussion and agreement, to place the economic relations of the American nations—and of each of them with the rest of the world—upon a sound basis of mutual benefit. We have sought to lay the foundation for an elimination or reduction of excessive trade barriers and for the establishment of the vital principle of equality of commercial treatment. In the relations of government to government, we have striven to implement these ideas through appropriate action—for the sake of promoting the economic well-being of each of us, as well as because of our firm conviction that sound and healthy economic relations among nations constitute an indispensable foundation of enduring peace.

This is a bare outline of diplomatic and governmental steps. Those of us who have most to do with measures of government are fully aware of the fact that governmental action can never rise higher than its source, and that the source is the moral and intellectual structure which lies behind and beneath the formal governmental action. Bad mechanical arrangements may be successful when there is common understanding, when men's minds march together, and when none of the parties are strangers to each other's ideas and ideals. On the other hand, the best technical arrangements in the world are futile if

there is not underlying them the foundation of that understanding. For this reason we, in common with our neighbors, are especially interested in buttressing the economic and political relations which we have by broad understanding between peoples. The creation and continuance of this understanding is, I am convinced, the peculiar contribution which education can make to inter-American relations and to the security, peace, and welfare of the Americas.

The present moment is unusually happy for developing to the fullest the contributions which each of us in the American family can make to the other. Never have relations between the American republics been more cordial. Never has there been greater realization that each of us has much to contribute to the other; never has there been greater mutual respect or greater comprehension. For that very reason it is clearer to all of us than ever before that the relations among our nations must not rest merely on the contacts between diplomat and diplomat, political leader and political leader, or even between businessman and businessman. They must rest also on contacts between teacher and teacher; between student and student; upon the confluence of streams of thought, as well as upon more formalized governmental action and constructive business activity.

Understanding, trust in each other, and friendliness are the foundations of those close relations of cooperation upon which the progress of all depends. Education, exchange of information, earnest effort to learn from each other and to understand and respect each other's point of view are among the greatest factors in promoting these essential objectives.

In the American republics, the intellectual plays a part of first importance in the national life. The poet, the scholar, and the teacher are likely to be found not only in universities and in cultural circles but in places of diplomatic and political responsibility. No less than in the United States, the American republics lying to the south of us make active use of their intellectual resources, and their

men of learning and letters and arts stand high in the national respect of their peoples. Our own country can afford to learn many lessons in this respect. In asking you today to consider the problem of educational and cultural relations, I am certain that out of that relationship we shall receive as much as we give. It is within our power to make our own splendid educational resources available to our neighbors, as well as to draw upon them for ideas and inspiration which may be of great use to us.

You are more familiar than I with the technical avenues for accomplishing the result which we have in mind. You realize, I am sure, how much our own country needs to learn of the civilization of other American peoples and of the possibility of disseminating this knowledge through our schools, our colleges, our universities, and our technical journals; and, in like measure, the possibilities which these institutions afford for making the tools of our own civilization available to our neighboring countries.

The process of making available the fruits of our intellectual work in the other American republics and of bringing the fruits of their work to the United States properly ought to be carried on by the private and semipublic educational agencies which are already in existence. Mechanically, the Department of State is able

to give you very considerable help. It is my hope that we may place at your disposal the facilities of this Government so that we may assist you in contributing the wisdom which you have to our neighbors who seek it; and that, in like manner, we may assist you in finding contact with the scholars and scientists and institutions of learning outside the United States which have something to say to us.

Let me close by saying that in my judgment this work in which we are all engaged is of the highest importance. None can forecast the future in world affairs. It is possible that the great shadow which lies heavily over Europe may become a long twilight. It is not inconceivable that many of the lights of western civilization may there be dimmed or altogether put out. It may even be that for a time the New World may have to guard and maintain the achievements of that civilization, holding them in trust for a time when they can once more be general throughout the world.

Though governments can help, this is not a task for government alone, but for all of us. The teachers, the men of science and learning throughout the New World, must resolve to work together to accomplish that function which is rightfully theirs: to guard, to enrich, and to forward the civilization which, in the high calling of education, all of us must seek to serve.

### **The Policy and Program of the United States Government in International Cultural Relations: Remarks by Under Secretary Welles <sup>2</sup>**

[Released to the press November 9]

On behalf of the Department of State, it is my pleasure to extend a cordial welcome to those attending this Conference dedicated to the promotion of inter-American cultural relations in the broad field of education. In extending the invitations for this gathering, we have had in mind a threefold objective: namely, first the submission to the conferees of an outline of the Government's program, second an exchange of views regarding this aspect of international cooperation between

the American republics, and finally the exploration, in as direct and specific a manner as may be possible, of the avenues which may be opened for the increase of cultural interchanges through the coordinated activities of private agencies and of the Government. The response to our invitation, as evidenced by the presence here today of representatives of institutions from every section of the country, is highly gratifying, and the Department of

<sup>2</sup> Delivered November 9, 1939.

State is deeply appreciative of the sacrifice you have made in coming to Washington to make available to us and to each other your experience and counsel.

The importance of cultural interchanges in the development of friendly relations between the nations of the American Continent has been realized by many of the leaders in all the republics of our hemisphere. Today more than ever, it is essential that all obstacles to mutual understanding and harmony in the Americas be removed. It is more desirable than ever that both governmental and private agencies be enlisted in the common task of strengthening the cultural as well as the political and economic ties between our peoples.

It cannot be said that this task of cultural interchange has been neglected in the past. The Pan American Union has rendered a very great service to inter-American understanding through achievement in numerous fields of activity. No other single agency has contributed so much to the development of intellectual cooperation; not the least of its achievements perhaps is the stimulation of a desire for further progress, one expression of which is the fact that we are gathered here today. It is the intention of the Department of State to continue to cooperate with the Pan American Union in every possible way.

Yet, in spite of what has been done, the fact is that between the United States and the other American republics intellectual relationships have not been as close or as extensive as we might desire. We should wish to welcome to this country many more students from our neighbors, and the number of students from the United States who have availed themselves of educational facilities in the other American republics has been small when the extent of such opportunities is considered. The flow of ideas, publications, and spokesmen has thus far not been adequate.

One result of the careful thought and consideration of the means best calculated to further our objectives was the decision to establish a Division of Cultural Relations in the

Department of State. This constituted a departure from the traditional practice of our Federal Government in that educational and intellectual activities in this country have been almost completely the province of organizations and institutions under the auspices of private bodies or of State and local governmental units. These organizations and institutions, many of which are represented here today, have done admirable work on behalf of cultural cooperation and have contributed effectively to the better understanding between the peoples of this hemisphere. It appeared to us in the Department of State, however, that the time had come when the Federal Government should take a more active interest in this important field, and it was with this in mind that the Division of Cultural Relations was created in July of 1938. It should be emphasized that it is the very definite view of the Department that in this country the initiative for cultural exchange properly resides with you and that the major function of the Division is to make the good offices of the Government available to you. The conception of "an official culture" is altogether alien to us.

This emphasis on the initiative of private agencies other than those of the Federal Government is illustrated by the act which was approved at the last session of Congress authorizing the President to create such advisory committees as in his judgment may be of assistance in carrying out the reciprocal undertakings and achieving the cooperative purposes enunciated in the resolutions and declarations signed by the American republics at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires in 1936 and at the Eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima in 1938. In the field of cultural relations, the Department of State has already enlisted the services of a number of distinguished leaders to form a permanent advisory committee for consultation on questions covering such matters. It is anticipated that a number of subcommittees

will be created to advise on certain phases of the program. We hope that as the program develops more extensively we may continue to avail ourselves of this very valuable type of cooperation.

It seems to me that what I have said about the relative functions of the Department of State, as performed by the Division of Cultural Relations, on the one hand, and of the institutions and organizations which you represent on the other, leads naturally and logically to the definition of the Division of Cultural Relations as essentially a clearing-house, a coordinating agency, whose purpose it is to collaborate in every appropriate way without trespassing upon and much less supplanting your activities. The need for coordination springs from the very fact that there exists such a widespread and genuine desire to stimulate cultural relations; the Division can do much to see that the energies available are applied in the most efficient manner and that overlapping of activities is avoided. We can advise you about your plans and projects in the light of what is being done in the field as a whole. It is our hope that the Division of Cultural Relations will become increasingly an agency to which you may turn for the type of aid which the Government can most helpfully extend.

The creation of this new Division in the Department has served to coordinate the interest in cultural matters of the officers of the Foreign Service of the United States stationed at embassies, legations, and consulates throughout the world and particularly in the other American republics. Generally speaking, the central governments in the American republics are more actively engaged in strictly cultural activities than is the Government of the United States; in order for you to obtain or exchange information in regard to these activities, contact with Ministries of Public Instruction and with Ministries of Foreign

Affairs is often essential. We therefore are justified in hoping that you will turn to us whenever official cooperation may be useful or desirable.

Before closing, I should like to enumerate some of the activities which have already been undertaken by the newly created Division and which we like to think of as representing a beginning in the task we have set ourselves and in which we need your sympathetic advice and assistance. Among these activities may be listed the steps taken for fulfilling the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, which provides for the annual exchange of two graduate students or teachers and one professor between each of the ratifying countries; the three book exhibitions held last summer in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro in which the Department cooperated with a group of 30 publishing houses; the participation in the first international Exposition of Educational Cinematography held in Buenos Aires in June of this year, and very especially the two conferences already held this autumn in which various aspects of the problem of inter-American cultural relations in the fields of art and music were examined.

I am deeply appreciative of your presence here today. I realize that you have taken time from your many occupations to come to Washington to discuss among yourselves and with the officers of the Department some of the most challenging problems in the field of education as a means of international cultural *rapprochement*. I am confident that this meeting will be fruitful in results and helpful in solving some of the major difficulties which perplex us in working out an effective program. I hope other conferences will follow in which we may join in renewed cooperative efforts to promote a wider knowledge and appreciation of the cultural achievements of all the American peoples.

## Proceedings of the Conference

[Released to the press November 9]

Stressing the essential reciprocity of cultural interchange, speakers at the opening session of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education held at the Mayflower Hotel today pointed to the vast intellectual and artistic resources of the Western Hemisphere and emphasized the importance of increasing and making more effective programs of cultural interchange among the 21 American republics.

The Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, extended a message of greeting to those attending the Conference. The threefold object of the Conference, Mr. Welles said, was the submission to the Conference of an outline of the Government's program, an exchange of views regarding this aspect of international cooperation between the American republics and, finally, the exploration in as direct and specific a manner as possible of the avenues which may be opened for the increase of cultural interchange through the coordinated activities of private agencies and of the Government.

The importance of cultural interchanges in the development of friendly relations between the nations of the American Continent has been realized by leaders in all the republics of our hemisphere, Mr. Welles said. Today, more than ever, he added, it is essential that all obstacles to mutual understanding and harmony in the Americas be removed. To this end it is more desirable than ever that both governmental and private agencies be enlisted in the common task of strengthening the cultural as well as the political and economic ties between our peoples.

Praising the work of the Pan American Union and other agencies for their service to inter-American understanding, Mr. Welles stressed the importance of strengthening the intellectual relationships between the United States and the other American republics. "We should wish to welcome to this country many

more students from our neighbors, and the number of students from the United States who have availed themselves of educational facilities in the other American republics has been small when the extent of such opportunities is considered." Mr. Welles stated that it appeared that the time had come when the Federal Government should take a more active interest in the development of cultural cooperation with the other American republics and it was with this in mind that the Division of Cultural Relations was created in July 1938 in the Department of State. Mr. Welles emphasized the very definite view of the Department that in this country the initiative for cultural exchange properly resides in private activity and that the major function of this Division was to make the good offices of the Government available to such groups. In the field of cultural relations the Department of State has already enlisted the services of a number of distinguished leaders to form a permanent advisory committee for consultation on questions covering such matters, Mr. Welles said. The Division, he added, would act essentially as a clearinghouse, a coordinating agency, whose purpose is to collaborate in every appropriate way without supplanting or trespassing upon the activities of private groups or individuals.

Dr. Herbert E. Bolton, head of the Department of History of the University of California, outlined the historical basis of inter-American cultural relations. Culture, Dr. Bolton said, is the epitome of history. The antiquities of the Western Hemisphere are comparable to the ancient fountainheads of culture. The literature, poetry, music, painting, and contributions of medical and mechanical science of the Americas take their place with the finest produced in the world. The problem of this Conference, Dr. Bolton added, is how the fabulous resources of this hemisphere may be shared. His answer to that question was "get acquainted."

Dr. James T. Shotwell, Chairman of the National Committee of the United States of



America on International Intellectual Cooperation, explained the work of his Committee, established by the League of Nations. He described the Committee as a unit to answer inquiries from abroad concerning the cultural activities of the United States, its chief function to act as a liaison unit with European, Asiatic, and Latin-American cultural interests. Dr. Shotwell cautioned the Conference by saying that both now and throughout the future it must be kept clearly in mind that both North and South America have other cultural contacts. "Because there is thunder on our left this morning," he said, "we must maintain our poise by keeping in proper perspective the general catholicity of culture."

Dr. Harold Benjamin, head of the Department of Education of the University of Maryland, reported on the present contribution of educational agencies in the United States to inter-American cultural relations. He called the attention of the Conference to the wealth of activities brought out by the preliminary survey of inter-American cultural activities in the United States, which survey was made possible by Dr. Shotwell's Committee.

Brief reports were made by the Honorable Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Union, which will be celebrated on April 14, 1940, and Dr. Warren Kelehner, Acting Chief of the Division of International Conferences of the Department of State, on the Eighth American Scientific Congress, which will take place May 10 to 18, 1940, and which will be attended by leading scientists from all of the American republics. The Honorable Robert Woods Bliss, President of the American Federation of Arts, reported on the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Art, held in Washington by the Department of State on October 11 and 12, 1939. Mr. Charles A. Thomson, Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, spoke of the significant aspects of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Music, also sponsored by the Department, which was held in Washington on October 18 and 19, 1939. President

James F. Zimmerman, of the University of New Mexico, spoke to the Conference on the Coronado Cuarto Centennial, which will be celebrated in New Mexico and contiguous States during the summer of 1940. Mr. Rollin S. Atwood read a report prepared by Dr. John J. Tigert, President of the University of Florida, outlining the work and future plans of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs of that University. Dr. Clarence H. Haring, Chairman of the Committee on Latin-American Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies, gave a summary of the work and projects of his Committee.

Following these reports a short discussion closed the morning session presided over by Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, and Mr. Charles A. Thomson.

[Released to the press November 10]

The importance of exchange scholarships, fellowships, and professorships in bringing about a better understanding among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere was emphasized at the second session of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education held at the Mayflower Hotel under the auspices of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State.

The Honorable George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State, who presided, pointed out that in the creation of a Division of Cultural Relations it was clearly not the intention of this Government to set up a Ministry of Propaganda. He stated that the Division in no sense wished to engage in a field in which other agencies of the Government are already working nor in any way to let anything interfere with the initiative and the work being done by private institutions and organizations.

Mr. Ernesto Galarza, of the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan American Union, brought to the attention of the Conference the educational conditions existing in the other American republics. Mr. Galarza stated that, if the Conference was to attain the ends

for which it had been called, an understanding of what Latin Americans are trying to do and an appreciation of what they could contribute must be acquired. Citing some of the more prominent characteristics of the Latin-American school system, Mr. Galarza gave a brief though comprehensive survey of the significant educational trends from the kindergarten to the university in the other American republics. Curriculum reconstruction is the keynote in most of the Latin-American countries, with a strong tendency to lengthen the course of study, to break from the classical curriculum tradition, and to make organized education more responsive to social changes. This, Mr. Galarza said, is being done in order to offer the student a wider and richer preparation for earning his living and playing his role as a citizen.

"Vigorous and honest thinking is the most important factor that will place the educators of the United States and Latin America on a plane of mutual help and understanding," Mr. Galarza pointed out. "It is the only guarantee they have against the threat of being entangled in the confusion of our times, a confusion which affects both democracy and the schools which serve it. They must restate certain propositions," he added, "among them the self-evident one that the school is an agency set aside by society to induct its young into the principles, the foundations, of its civilization."

Exploring the objectives and values of scholarship, fellowship, and professorship exchanges, the Reverend John F. O'Hara, President of the University of Notre Dame, pointed out that in the evaluation of the benefits to be derived from such exchanges one must go beyond political and economic considerations. He suggested that in the development of exchange programs consideration should be given to what such opportunities would mean to the student, to his family, and to his country. "We must avoid rash experimentation which could conceivably set us back 50 years," Father O'Hara said, "in planning expanded exchange programs. There is a large influx of

students now, many who were attending school in Europe, who have come to us since September, in spite of unfavorable exchange rates, which for some countries make an education cost from two to six times what it would have cost 20 years ago."

Father O'Hara suggested that particular study be given to the orientation of the visiting student. Schools which accept visiting students must be prepared to give them more personal care than they are accustomed to giving the students of the particular country in which the institution is located, he said.

Mr. Evan E. Young, Vice President of Pan American Airways, pledged the full cooperation of American businessmen in obtaining the objectives sought by the Department of State and leaders in education generally toward the fullest stimulation of educational interchange. Mr. Young explained the policy of Pan American Airways in granting "travel fellowships" to students selected by the Institute of International Education attending institutions in the other American republics. "Travel fellows" are provided free transportation by the Pan American Airways. Mr. Young described a projected plan whereby American students may receive similar assistance in the effecting of their arrangements for the pursuit of graduate studies in Latin-American universities.

The provisions of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, signed in Buenos Aires in 1936 by all the American republics and ratified to date by the United States and 11 others, were explained by Dr. Richard F. Pattee, of the Division of Cultural Relations, and Dr. L. E. Blauch, of the United States Office of Education. Dr. Pattee explained that the convention provides for the annual exchange of one professor and two graduate students or teachers among each of the ratifying powers.

Congress has appropriated \$75,000 for the fulfillment of this Government's obligations under the provisions of the convention. As soon as feasible panels of five graduate students or professors will be transmitted by the United States to each of the other American repub-

lies which has ratified the instrument. Lists of available professors will also be submitted.

Dr. Blauch dealt with the cooperative relationship between the Office of Education and the Department of State in the administration of the convention. The Office of Education, he explained, will handle all preliminary work in the selection of nominees. Explanatory leaflets and application forms have been disseminated throughout the United States by the Office of Education to interested parties.

A note of sorrow entered the Conference by the announcement by Dr. Fred J. Kelly, Chief of the Division of Higher Education of the Office of Education, of the death of the late Floyd K. Richtmyer, Dean of the Graduate School of Cornell University, who was scheduled to present to the Conference a report of the Committee on Inquiry appointed by the five associations of colleges and universities concerning proposals for enlarging existing provisions for privately supported exchange scholarships, fellowships, and professorships. Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, read a tribute to Dr. Richtmyer, which was adopted by the Conference.

Dr. Kelly explained that the Committee on Inquiry appointed by the five associations of colleges and universities had been invited by the Commissioner of Education and the Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations to Washington for a brief conference. After a full day's deliberation a report was adopted stressing the importance of greatly increasing the exchange of scholars, fellows, and teachers between this country and the other American republics. A plan toward this end, the report stated, should receive the cooperation of three parties: The colleges and universities in providing tuition; other sources of funds in providing the cost of board, room, and local expenses; and transportation agencies in providing reduced fares. Contacts would be made with both educational institutions and other agencies necessary to carry the plan into effect.

Dean Everett W. Lord, of Boston University, representing the Association of Urban

Universities; Guy E. Snavely, Executive Director of the Association of American Colleges; and President Alfred Atkinson, of the University of Arizona, representing the Association of Land Grant Colleges, pledged the full support of their respective organizations to these efforts.

Dr. Stephen Duggan emphasized the fact that the American people owe a debt of gratitude to colleges and universities which have provided 52 fellowships in the Latin-American field. Their vision, he said, in providing understanding and peace through the granting of such fellowships and scholarships is highly commendable. Dr. Duggan expressed the hope that the number of fellowships very likely would be increased to 100 or more through the contributions of American businessmen who have pledged their support to the development of better understanding among the Americas.

Among the distinguished participants in the general discussion which followed were Mr. Robert H. Patchin, Vice President of W. R. Grace and Company; Dr. William M. Lewis, President of Lafayette College; and Irma Labastille of the American Association of University Women.

[Released to the press November 10]

W. W. Waymack, editor of the *Des Moines Register and Tribune*, addressing the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education at an informal dinner held at the Mayflower Hotel on November 9, said he foresaw "a magnificent development of interchanges of persons and of knowledge." He said: "I can see a United States press that rapidly grows more conscious of a rapidly growing general interest in things Latin American. I can see radio employed interestingly and effectively on a far greater scale to the same end. I can see pan-American cultural institutes both in this country and far to the south. I can see music and architecture and painting and sculpture and the whole range of science more adequately associated for our common benefit."

Preceding Mr. Waymack, Dr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education and Dr. Samuel F. Bemis, Professor of History at Yale University, described to those attending the dinner the experiences of "Professors at Large in the Other Americas." In their addresses, sprinkled with amusing anecdotes, they pointed to the opportunities and pitfalls that await the North American professor in institutions of higher learning in the other American republics. Many of the barriers inhibiting the true understanding among certain elements in Latin America, they said, were founded upon misconceptions of the United States based upon gross misrepresentation. The visiting professor can and is doing yeoman work in allaying suspicion and building good will among those he contacts. Once misunderstanding has given way to confidence, the North American will find in his southern neighbor no truer or more enthusiastic friend, it was pointed out. There exists, Dr. Duggan and Dr. Bemis indicated, a common objective of ideal and aspiration between North and South America which needs only the facilitation of opportunity for better acquaintanceship to cement the solidarity of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

Dr. George F. Zook, President of the American Council on Education, who presided at the dinner, paraphrasing the remarks of Secretary Hull made earlier in the Conference at the luncheon on Thursday, said that in the attainment of an ordered world in which peace might prevail, it was less the official relationships of government between government, the commerce of one nation with that of another, than the essential understanding of the dependency of the people of one section of the world upon the people of another section.

"I should like to see," Dr. Zook said, "not only more professors 'at large' in the other Americas but superintendents of schools and teachers of our primary and secondary schools as well. We shall not fully know our neighbors until first-hand impressions of them are brought to the little red schoolhouse.

"It is the hope and aim of all those connected with the broad objectives of education," Dr. Zook continued, "that international wars and conflicts be eliminated. Until that high purpose is attained we cannot be satisfied merely by building up our defenses and exercising the utmost discrimination in appraising the welter of propaganda with which we are flooded. We shall be at the peace table either as one who has participated in the war which has ended, which God forbid, or as an interested neutral. Our hope is that out of conferences such as this one may somehow evolve some means of bringing peace to the world and in laying the foundations now whereby once peace has returned good will may remain among men."

[Released to the press November 11]

At its plenary session late Friday afternoon, November 10, delegates to the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education, sponsored by the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, heard reports made by spokesmen of the six parallel discussion groups which had devoted the morning sessions to specific problems involved in the development of more effective cultural and educational interchanges between the United States and the 20 other American republics.

The report of the Findings Committee which was read by the Reverend John F. O'Hara, President of the University of Notre Dame, recommended:

1. That the Conference express its gratitude to the Committee of the United States of America on International Intellectual Cooperation for the report which it has provided entitled "A Preliminary Survey of Inter-American Cultural Activities in the United States."

2. That the members of this Conference bring to the attention of their colleagues and associates the meeting of the Eighth American Scientific Conference to be held in Washington in May 1940.

3. That a Temporary Continuation Committee be chosen to prepare a digest of the record of the Conference and send a copy at an early date to each of those present at the Conference and to other interested persons; the members of this committee to be chosen by the Chairman of the Findings Committee and the Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State.

4. That the Temporary Continuation Committee give careful consideration to recommendations and resolutions of the six discussion groups and refer such of them as call for further action to appropriate organizations represented at this Conference.

The following two amendments to the Findings Committee report were adopted at the plenary session.

1. That the entire membership of the Conference express its feeling of appreciation and gratitude to the Department of State for calling this Conference.

2. That an expression of appreciation be extended to Archer Huntington for his generosity and vision in making possible the Hispanic Foundation in the Library of Congress.

The report was adopted unanimously by the Conference.

Royal N. Chapman, Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota, read the recommendations of Group I. This group, consisting of presidents, deans, trustees, other educational administrators, and industrial fellowship donors, recommended:

1. In order that citizens of Latin America may be adequately informed of the advantages which universities, colleges, and schools in the United States offer to Latin-American youth of both sexes, it is recommended that descriptive and fully informative literature, in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, be distributed in the Latin-American countries. This information would be made available to American embassies, legations, and consulates, to graduates of American institutions resident in Latin

America, and to others interested. The material should include essential data regarding fees and living expenses in various parts of the United States, including transportation costs and particularly such reductions in fares as American steamship companies offer to students and teachers.

2. It is recommended that a committee be appointed by the Institute of International Education to canvass possible donors with a view to increasing the number of fellowships and scholarships available for inter-American exchanges.

It is further recommended that the said committee study the problem of the cost of travel between the United States and Latin-American countries to see if the cost of travel can be reduced, especially for students and teachers.

3. It is recommended that the United States Government add educational attachés to its diplomatic staffs. Every ambassador and minister has on his staff today military, naval, and commercial attachés, whose business it is to keep in touch with the latest developments in their fields in the countries where they are located. Certainly it is equally important for each nation to keep in touch with what is going on in the development of intellectual leadership and effective citizenship elsewhere.

George L. Maxwell, Coordinating Vice President of the Department of Adult Education of the National Education Association, reporting on the discussion of Group I, stated that among the considerations given to the stimulation of greater exchange of students, teachers, and professors, the group considered first, the question of policy regarding the types of students who should be encouraged to come to the United States on scholarships and fellowships; second, the problem of support for fellowships and scholarships; third, the problem of selection, both of students and teachers in this country and the other American republics; fourth, accrediting academic credentials; and fifth, the motivation of students in the United States to study Latin-American culture.

Among those contributing support to the creation of fellowships and scholarships Dr. Maxwell cited colleges and universities which are increasing tuition scholarships; businessmen; educational organizations; and foundations. Dr. Maxwell said the general consensus of opinion was, however, that foundations could make greater contributions in the future than they are able to do at the present time.

Only graduate students and those with definite objectives in view should be selected, Dr. Maxwell said. He also pointed to the difficulty in determining effective methods of appraising the student's ability. The problem of recognition of credits between institutions of North and South America, he indicated, was a question yet to be solved. In the selection of professors, differences between colleges and universities in the United States and Latin America was of great significance. The visiting professor should, the group felt, give informal lectures on the campus and in the community in which the institution was located.

North American professors of education could make an effective contribution in South American countries. In the selection of teachers we should send our ablest scholars, Dr. Maxwell said. Any student or professor granted a fellowship should have a well-grounded knowledge of the language of the country to which he is sent. He should be afforded ample time to pursue his studies in order to become better acquainted with the cultural attainments of the country visited. In order to do this, sufficient stipends should be given. Professors of Latin-American history in institutions in the United States should be encouraged to visit Latin America, Dr. Maxwell observed.

Harold Benjamin, Chairman of the Department of Education of the University of Maryland, reported on the discussion and recommendations of Group II. This group consisted of curriculum authorities, department heads, and professors. Dr. Benjamin stated that the group had discussed and compared programs for academic and public education in inter-American affairs. These included

courses, summer schools, proposed institutes, and projects for conferences in university centers. Programs in our elementary and secondary schools, Dr. Benjamin said, should include broad studies dealing with the social, geographical, and political factors of the South American countries. The group discussion, Dr. Benjamin stated, had brought out the existing need for more history texts. Too few books and pictures on Latin-American life are available to the public in this country. The same condition exists in South America concerning material dealing with the United States. Visual aids depicting the life on both the continents of North and South America should be more extensively utilized in the schools of the United States and the other American republics. Descriptive material on the United States translated from English to Spanish and Portuguese should be widely disseminated throughout the schools of the other American republics, and similar material on Latin-American subjects should be translated into English for use in the schools of the United States. The radio and motion pictures, Dr. Benjamin indicated, could make a vital contribution to the promotion of better understanding among students in all the Americas concerning the life of their neighbors in the Western Hemisphere.

Among the recommendations made by Group II were that the study of Spanish and Portuguese be vigorously promoted in the public-school system of the United States. To this end the group called upon the Commissioner of Education to consult with public administrators in the development of an increased program of teaching these languages.

In the promotion of additional courses which would bring a better understanding of our neighbors to the south, the group found, Dr. Benjamin said, that there was a woeful lack of materials on Latin-American economics suitable for use as textbooks in the public schools of this country. To overcome this deficiency the group recommended that assistance be sought from such sources as the Pan American Union and the Hispanic Foundation of

the Library of Congress. The group further recommended that a central clearinghouse be established for use in the preparation of such material. It was pointed out that informal seminars, travel, and summer schools are instructive instruments in the attainment of personal contact among students from each of the 21 American republics.

It was recommended to colleges and universities that programs be established whereby a visiting Latin-American student could complete his undergraduate work in such institutions in the United States in 3 years. Every encouragement, however, should be given to visiting students to remain in this country for a full 4-year course. The development of conferences in university centers in Latin America, Dr. Benjamin said, were highly desirable and were recommended.

The recommendations of deans and advisers of men and women, directors of international houses and hospitality centers, comprising Group III were read by Edgar J. Fisher, Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education.

"We are in complete accord with the Department of State on the program of encouraging contacts of all useful kinds between the United States of America and the Latin-American countries," Dr. Fisher said. "But we realize," he continued, "that more harm than good may result from teachers and students exchange unless the conditions are carefully chosen and carefully received upon their arrival in the country concerned. On this account it is important that exchanges should not be increased too rapidly and that they should not be associated with the present abnormal situation created by the European war. This applies equally well to North American teachers and students going abroad.

"Turning now to the problem of students coming to the United States we all agree that more attention should be given to the student before he leaves his native land. This should include items such as introductions to United States citizens and returned students abroad

qualified to render assistance, distribution of guidebooks and academic catalogs, and the opportunity to see moving pictures descriptive of American student life.

"We further agree that it is important that provision be made to meet the students upon their arrival, both in this country and upon the college and university campus.

"Without seeming to set off the foreign students as a separate group, but with the realization that they should be integrated normally as soon as possible with the student body, we believe that the transition period to the new academic and community environment calls for special counseling, including a special adviser, with faculty and student committees.

"Experience proves the value of facilitating the attendance of foreign students upon student conferences, and all possible encouragement should be given to assist them to this end.

"It is recommended that the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State appoint a continuation committee in consultation with the Departments of State and Labor and the Office of Education to study the question of selecting and implementing a private agency or agencies qualified:

"1. to advise Latin-American and other foreign students before departure to the United States, upon arrival at a port of entry and upon taking up their residence and study at the educational institutions of their choice

"2. to consult with the officers of the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service regarding questions and problems pertaining to visas and their extension, adequate working knowledge of English and financial competence

"3. to act as a clearinghouse for educational and other institutions in the United States desiring to give or to receive advice and assistance concerning Latin-American and other foreign students

"4. to make a survey of the Latin-American and other foreign students in the United States

"5. to make a survey of the private agencies concerned with foreign students with a view to expansion of activities, wherever advantageous, and their adequate financing

"6. to prepare a roster of all persons responsible for the personal guidance and activities of the foreign students

"7. to consider the advisability of establishing an adequate Student Loan Fund, provision for group health and accident insurance and kindred questions

"8. to send a copy of the report and findings of the Conference on Education to all colleges and universities in this country, and

"9. to call another conference of those officially concerned with and responsible for the adjustment of the foreign student in the United States."

Samuel Guy Inman, Director of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, reporting on Group IV at which editors of educational journals and publications of learned societies explored the possibility of more effectively acquainting the United States with scholars and writers in the other American republics, stated that the topics of discussion at this group were three. First, what type of information is needed? Second, what are the opportunities for the increase of materials on the educational experience in Latin-American journals? And finally, what are the opportunities for the more effective interchange of publications?

The group report prepared by Isaac L. Kandel, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, read by Dr. Inman follows:

The chairman in opening the meeting referred to his own experience during a year spent in some of the Latin-American countries about 15 years ago and a few years later in Mexico. The chief difficulties he encountered were to find the right people with whom to start his investigation and the lack of available research materials. On the side of the Latin Americans, there was the corresponding difficulty with reference to publications on North American culture. Since that time the interest in both parts of the continent in each other has been considerably increased through the exchange of students and professors. Referring to his own special field, education, he pointed out that there has been an increase in the number of publications and in research

in current problems, that on the whole the tendency to look more to the United States for guidance is marked.

Dr. Samuel Guy Inman spoke on the subject of the availability of Latin-American writers for North American publications. He mentioned as examples a number of outstanding Latin-American writers who would be available for articles in publications of the United States. There are certain classes of these writers: In the first place, those living in the United States, professors of Spanish and Portuguese, and other Latin Americans occupying various positions in this country; graduates of North American institutions now living in Latin America, prominent Latin-American authors, editors, and authorities in special fields; refugee scholars from Europe now occupying positions in Latin-American universities, who are opening up new fields of research.

Concerning the difficulty of securing right contacts, Dr. Cross of the *Yale Review* reported that he had encountered the difficulty of inviting people to write and receiving no reply.

Proposals were made to publish in Spanish, either in the United States or in Latin-American centers, reviews like the *Yale Review* and the *Reader's Digest* (although there are such digests now published in Latin America). It was reported that the *Journal of International Law* was published in Spanish for a while with unsatisfactory results.

In this connection the work of the Inter-American Bibliographical Association was announced. Names of authors can be secured from such bibliographies.

Arising out of discussion of securing writers, the question of the exchange of publications was presented. Where can good journals published in the United States be placed? Is there a list of serious publications available? The point was made that relatively unknown journals in a special field may be of great value to the research worker.

The question of whether these writers and periodicals should be evaluated was raised. It was clear that this was a question that could



not be decided or undertaken by an official organization, but it was the sense of the meeting that classified lists be prepared and made available by such organizations as may be established.

The discussion indicated that the question of exchanges is twofold: one of interest to the general reader and the other to the specialist. It was agreed that the general reader needs more guidance than the specialist.

The discussion turned to the question of the cost of exchanges. It was noted that most publications are today having budget difficulties. It is necessary, therefore, that these journals make arrangements in their budgets for exchange with Latin-American publications.

The Duke University Press announced that it is now making reductions in subscriptions for Latin-American readers in view of the difficulties of exchange.

Given the importance of securing a list of Latin-American writers, the question was raised as to whether the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State might undertake the job of furnishing a list of Latin-American writers with the aid of a committee of persons in the United States who are familiar with Latin America. It was suggested that aid might be secured from the diplomatic representatives of the United States in Latin-American fields.

The next question that was taken up was the problem of marketing books from North America in the Latin-American countries. The booksellers in this country have been slow to accommodate their methods to the credit systems prevailing in Latin-American countries. At the same time, a great deal of interest was shown in the exhibits of books held in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro last summer.

The next question discussed concerned the opportunities available for increasing in the publications of the United States materials on the culture of Latin America; to what degree would North American publications open their

pages to Latin-American writers in different fields.

In connection with publishing reviews of Latin-American publications, the difficulty of securing books from publishers and authors was mentioned by a number of speakers. Bibliographies frequently appear long after the publication of a book, and the Latin-American books are frequently published from type in small editions which are soon exhausted. Furthermore, the question was raised whether it is desirable to review books that are not easily purchasable in this country.

In connection with the discussion of the exchange of publications, it was suggested that the Congressional Library secure copies of as wide a range as possible of Latin-American books and disseminate information about them; also, that we urge more South American publishers to exhibit their books in this country. It was noted with pleasure that one such exhibit is now being displayed by the Committee on Cooperation with Latin America of the American Library Association.

An outstanding feature of the meeting was widespread expression of interest not only from the specialists in the field of Latin-American culture, but in the general fields as well. It was clear that what is needed at the present time is the capitalizing of this interest through the creation of appropriate committees and the dissemination of definite information and lists of periodical publications and writers to the various groups that have shown interest. It is encouraging to note the new interest shown by Latin Americans in the cultural life of the United States.

The following recommendations were adopted by the members of Group IV, to be submitted to the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State:

1. That a list of Latin-American writers classified according to their fields of interest be made generally available.

2. That it is desirable to draw up a classified list of periodicals and publishers in the Latin-American countries.

3. That the Department of State be requested to investigate the possibility of imple-

menting the second convention agreed upon at Buenos Aires in 1936 concerning the interchange of publications between national libraries which has already been ratified by the Senate but for which appropriations have not yet been made.

4. That the Department of State be requested to bring to the attention of publishers through appropriate channels the desirability of considering the whole problem of the sale of books including credit facilities.

5. That the attention of Latin-American publishers be directed to the current interest in their publications and the desirability of having book exhibits from time to time in the United States.

6. That the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State be requested to refer for further study to the Conference on Books, Libraries, and Publications to be held on November 29 and 30 the question of making more available in the United States, both for sale and for review, books published in Latin America.

It was the desire of the meeting that the list of members attending and the recommendations to be submitted to the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State be sent to the members present and others interested in this particular topic.

It was suggested that a Continuation Committee representing this Conference be appointed to cooperate in the near future with the Division of Cultural Relations in carrying out the findings of this Conference.

William D. Cutter, Secretary of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, read the findings of Group V. This group composed of representatives of medical and allied fields considered the cooperative projects with the other American republics in the field of medical education and research.

The findings of this group were presented under three headings: (1) Problems, (2) Opportunities, and (3) Suggestions.

#### I. Problems.

1. Language difficulties
2. Financial support
3. Problems of premedical education
4. Lack of facilities for disseminating scientific journals published in the United States in the other American republics.

These include medical, nursing, public health, dental, and other journals dealing with the biological sciences

5. Inadequate sources of information about prospective students from the Latin-American countries
6. Problems of medical licensure

#### II. Opportunities.

1. Laboratory facilities in many fields are presently available for qualified workers
2. Opportunities in medical education are principally on the graduate student level
3. Opportunities are available in the United States in the field of nursing education
4. Hospital administration
5. Dentistry
6. Ample opportunities are available for students from the other American republics for field experience in public health measures and public health administration
7. Moving-picture films for teaching purposes are available
8. A limited number of internships are available in the United States for selected graduates of schools in the other American republics
9. The field of tropical medicine offers a large opportunity for the development of desirable teaching services
10. A limited number of opportunities exist for research workers in institutions in the other American republics. Ample material is available for research

#### III. Suggestions.

1. Study and analysis of medical education, medical schools, and research institutes in the American republics
2. Reciprocal exchanges of bibliofilm between the Army Medical Library and the other American republics
3. Reciprocal loan collections between the Army Medical Museum and the other American republics
4. Training of medical librarians and museum directors by the Army Medical Library and the Army Medical Museum.
5. Collection and reciprocal exchange of information in:
  - a. Medicine, nursing, public health, dentistry, sanitary engineering
  - b. English summary of literature of the other American republics
  - c. Summaries of our literature in the appropriate languages for the other American republics
6. Expansion of nursing education
7. Public health education of general teachers in the other American republics

8. Creation of a Continuing Committee to explore these and other recommendations, this committee to include representatives from the following fields:

- Medicine
- Tropical medicine
- Dentistry
- Nursing
- Public health
- Sanitary engineering
- Hospital administration.

Miss Edith E. Pence, Director of Curriculum of the San Francisco Public Schools, presented the tentative report of Group VI. At this group primary and secondary school administrators and teachers discussed curriculum materials for Latin-American studies and teacher exchanges.

After thorough discussion and with due regard to differences of opinion expressed by various members of the group, the following conclusions and recommendations were presented for approval by the general assembly of the Conference:

1. The study of Latin-American history and of various phases of Latin-American civilization properly belongs in the courses of study of the elementary and secondary schools of the United States, materials and procedures to be adapted to the respective levels.

2. The teaching of United States history in the primary and secondary schools should be regarded as one phase of the broader concept of American history, in which the development of the other American nations should be given proper attention. School authorities should be encouraged to foster activities of a curricular and extracurricular nature which will aid in bringing within the experience of school children a knowledge and understanding of all the American peoples. Likewise, the study of the languages spoken in Latin America—Spanish, Portuguese, and French—should be encouraged, and in conjunction with such language study there should be the study of Latin-American civilization.

3. This group earnestly recommends that, as a part of the effort to enlist wider public

support for the introduction and expansion of Latin-American studies in the schools, the address delivered by Dr. Herbert E. Bolton be given the greatest possible circulation among school teachers, administrators, and educational authorities. Active work should be carried on through educational journals, parent-teacher's associations, administrative organizations, and state conventions of teachers to the end that Latin-American studies in the schools be actively fostered. With regard to secondary school courses of study, it is recommended that efforts be made to obtain the recognition of elective courses on Latin America by secondary and college accrediting associations.

4. Preliminary discussion has shown that a number of individuals and in some cases school systems have been experimenting with Latin-American studies in the elementary and secondary schools. With due acknowledgment of the foresight of these teachers and administrators, it is recommended that a survey be made of the courses, projects, units, assembly programs, and other activities relating to Latin America which have been carried out. This survey should aim at a critical analysis of the experience thus gained in order to place it at the disposal of teachers and administrators who may be interested in Latin-American activities. Moreover, there ought to be a continuing effort, carried on through a central agency, to coordinate all such activities anywhere in the United States. The information thus collected should be regularly disseminated or held at the disposal of teachers and should include experience in the teaching of the languages of Latin America mentioned above.

5. Group VI calls attention to the valuable services which the Pan American Union has been rendering in the past in the distribution of materials useful in the study of Latin America in the elementary and secondary schools. It also wishes to refer to the services which the Institute of Pacific Relations is ready to render in this respect. It particularly wishes to stress the importance of making as soon as possible a comprehensive study

of the classroom materials and study aids available in this field. A committee of competent persons should be appointed to carry out this study and to make recommendations for the preparation of additional materials such as maps, motion pictures, textbooks, reading lists, biographies, translations, anthologies, etc. Such a study also should aim at the coordination of the interest and efforts of private, commercial, and public agencies in the preparation of such materials.

6. On the matter of teacher exchanges between Latin America and the United States, it is recommended that such exchanges include elementary and secondary school teachers and administrators, chosen with regard to their ability both to represent their own culture and to appreciate sympathetically the culture of Latin America. This type of teacher exchange should aim especially to provide opportunities for teachers preparing to teach Spanish, Portuguese, or French and to teach courses on Latin-American civilization in the schools of the United States. Contact between organizations of teachers and administrators in the United States and Latin America are highly desirable for the purpose of establishing friendly intercourse based on common interests. It is also recommended that the diplomatic missions of the American republics include cultural attachés whose duty it would be to aid all those interested in inter-American cultural exchange in general and in education in particular.

7. Group VI calls the attention of the Conference to the fact that by unanimous action it has created a national committee which will continue the work of fostering interest in Latin-American studies.

Following the reading of reports of the various discussion groups and the unanimous adoption by the conferees of the Findings Committee report, as amended, Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, brought the Conference to a close. He expressed the appreciation of the Depart-

ment to those present for the sacrifices they had made in making the Conference possible.

"The significant results which may be expected from these meetings," Dr. Cherrington said, "is obvious. The determination on the part of so many that our neighbors and friends in the other republics that lie to the south of us may come to know us better and we to share in their cultural accomplishments may be properly termed a 'people's movement.' In the attainment of the ends sought by this movement you may be sure that the Department of State earnestly seeks to aid in every appropriate way to the best of its ability. God grant that your Government and you, the people it serves, may with your help and counsel bring about the ends for which we have been talking these past 2 days. And in seeking to bind the ties of friendship among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere that its civilization may grow in peace, let us also set our goals toward the day when this cooperative sharing of the intellectual and spiritual achievements may contribute to a world of peace."

♦ ♦ ♦

### MEETING OF TREASURY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press November 6]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Government of Guatemala to participate in a Meeting of Treasury Representatives of the American Republics to convene at Guatemala City on November 13, 1939, pursuant to a recommendation of the Eight International Conference of American States, and the President has approved the appointment of the following persons to represent this Government at the meeting:

*Representative on the part of the United States:*

Mr. Herbert E. Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

*Advisers to the Representative of the United States:*

Mr. Laurence Duggan, Chief, Division of the American Republics, Department of State  
Mr. Joseph P. Cotton, Jr., Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury  
Mr. Howard H. Tewksbury, Commercial Attaché, American Legation, Guatemala City  
Mr. Simon G. Hanson, Economic Analyst, Treasury Department  
Mr. Emilio G. Collado, Principal Divisional Assistant, Department of State

Mr. Orvis A. Schmidt, Assistant Economic Analyst, Treasury Department.

The Lima recommendation contemplated a series of periodic informal meetings of which the Guatemala Conference will be the first, affording to the treasuries of the American republics opportunities for the discussion of technical subjects of mutual interest. Special emphasis will be placed upon an examination of problems relating to monetary, foreign exchange, and banking policy.



## THE GOOD-NEIGHBOR POLICY FOR THE AMERICAS

### Summary of Remarks by Assistant Secretary Grady<sup>5</sup>

[Released to the press November 5]

Mr. Grady said that it seemed to him particularly appropriate to discuss before the California Society the "good neighbor" policy for the Americas. The spirit upon which our West was built was the spirit of good-neighborliness. Pioneer men and women, struggling against the hardships of nature and the hostility of Indians, developed a remarkable spirit of cooperation and mutual helpfulness. Although the land was only sparsely settled, the long distances between settlers did not deter them from answering the call of a neighbor in distress. They fought against nature, the Indians, and lawlessness and built a progressive society, with that blending of races which is characteristic of the Americas as a whole. There was a mingling of the Latin, the Indian, and the Anglo-Saxon. The soldier-adventurers from Spain and Mexico came into contact with the plainsmen from the eastern sections of the United States. There arose in this cosmopolitan setting an enriched and virile culture which is the heritage of California.

<sup>5</sup> Delivered before the California State Society, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., November 5, 1939.

There is a sound and tried basis, Mr. Grady pointed out, for the existence of the good-neighbor spirit and policy in the Americas. Although the term "good neighbor" for describing international relationships is relatively new, it is a term which has long been applicable in respect of relationships between the countries in the Western Hemisphere. The extent to which this vast area of the world has been able to live in almost complete peace for generations is in striking contrast with the situation in Europe where wars seem almost to have been chronic. The lesson of the relations of the countries in the Americas is one for the world to study and to follow.

From there he went on to point out the absence of boundary defenses in the Americas. This is notably true between such great industrial countries as Canada and the United States, where the fear of invasion or armed conflict is completely nonexistent. In contrast to the present situation in Europe, as exemplified by the Siegfried and Maginot lines, Mr. Grady referred to the thousands of miles of unfortified boundaries in the Americas, which, except for the customs and immigration services, are not even patrolled.

Mr. Grady showed that armament in the Americas compared with that in Europe is strikingly less. For example, the per capita national defense expenditures in 1938 in North, South, and Central America amounted to \$4.64, while those of Europe were \$16.98. For the Americas the percentage of population accounted for in 1938 by active land forces was 0.21 as compared with Europe's 0.98, whereas the percentage of population accounted for in active and reserve land and air forces was 0.75 for the Americas and 8.76 for Europe.

He emphasized how remarkably well the machinery for the adjustment of boundary disputes which inevitably arise between countries has worked in the Americas. They have given practical proof that international questions can be settled satisfactorily by peaceful means—by direct negotiation or by submission to a third party. This is the essence of good-neighborliness; only when this policy is world-wide will lasting peace be assured.

Mr. Grady pointed out that it is as important to get trade barriers between the Americas reduced as it is to keep the territorial boundaries clear of menacing and provocative military fortifications. Excessive barriers to trade may be defensive in their inception but inevitably they tend to become provocative, as do excessive armaments. They become the instruments of commercial warfare. Hence there is not much use in *talking* about better economic, political, and cultural relations with the Latin-American countries unless we take measures to improve what is fundamental in these relations, namely, trade.

He said, "The idea persists that we can sell and not buy. We envision increased markets for *our* products in the Latin-American countries; in fact there are those who confidently expect full compensation there for our trade

losses in Europe; but when the administration seeks to increase our trade with the countries to the south of us in the only practical way that it can be done, through reciprocity, and announces that it proposes to negotiate trade agreements for this purpose, a clamor of protest arises from this special-interest lobby or that, all crying to high heaven that this or that article must not be touched by any concessions to facilitate imports, even when only remotely and indirectly competitive products are concerned and irrespective of the care with which concessions are formulated for safeguarding our own producers."

Mr. Grady stated that in seeking to develop inter-American trade this Government had, during the course of the past 5½ years made trade agreements with Cuba, Brazil, Haiti, Colombia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, and Canada. Our trade with Newfoundland and with the British colonies in North and South America is covered in our trade agreement with the United Kingdom, and likewise our trade with the Dutch and French possessions in the Western Hemisphere is covered in our trade agreements with the Netherlands and France, respectively. We expect shortly to sign an agreement with Venezuela, and we have announced intention to negotiate agreements with Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile. It is to be expected, therefore, that we shall soon have agreements for the "limitation of economic armaments" with most of the countries in the Americas. Such contracts are essential to any sound method of implementing a trade-promotion program.

In closing, Mr. Grady said: "If we do not want to get trade by trading and do not wish to lower barriers to facilitate trading, let's stop talking about the glorious possibilities of trade increases in the Western Hemisphere."

## *The Far East*

### ADDRESS BY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN<sup>3</sup>

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: First of all, permit me to express my great satisfaction on returning from leave of absence to learn that there has been improvement in the health of our beloved President, Prince Tokugawa. I well know that I am reflecting the hopes of all of us in most heartily wishing that he may before long find complete recovery and return to the chair which he so long has occupied with distinction and great helpfulness. I beg that our chairman today may be good enough to convey to the Prince an expression of this deep feeling.

Your welcome today is genuinely appreciated. Last spring we were going "home" to the United States, and this autumn, when we left America, we were going "home" to Japan. When one has remained for 7 years at a post, one can hardly regard it as other than "home." At any rate, that is the way my wife and I feel about Japan and especially about Tokyo, and that same feeling extends to our friends here, both Japanese and American. To come once again to a gathering of this society is to come into a homelike atmosphere, and that in itself gives us a very warm feeling. We thank you for your welcome.

I have been told of rumors that have been flitting about here and there to the effect that we were not returning to Japan. If there have been such rumors, they just have been based on speculation pure and simple, for at no moment has there been the slightest doubt about our returning. Having been on the job here for approximately 3 years without a day of furlough, I was very considerably given an extra month of leave, over and above the usual

60 days in the United States. Some of you with whom I talked before our departure may remember that I said at that time that I expected to be back in September or October, and here we are, right on schedule. Our plans have undergone no change and no thought of change.

We have had a pleasant and interesting time. Much of our furlough was spent at our place at Hancock in the refreshing hills and woods of New Hampshire, where we were surrounded by our three daughters, occasionally some sons-in-law, and six grandchildren, which inevitably made me feel something like an old patriarch, but we had time for visits also and we saw both the New York and the Golden Gate world's fairs which, of course, were thrilling. I visited Washington on three occasions.

With regard to the world's fairs in New York and in San Francisco I think that Japan has every reason to be proud of her pavilions and exhibits. I spent much time studying them in both places. The Japanese pavilion in the New York Fair is of great beauty. The Japanese exhibit in the Division of Pacific Cultures at the Golden Gate International Exposition and the effective way in which it is presented is past all praise. These objects, portraying the historical sequence of Japanese art and culture, have most courteously been lent not only by many of the foremost Japanese collectors, many of them personal friends of mine, but also by the Imperial Household Museum. As Mr. K. Sato wrote in the *Official Catalogue* of the department of fine arts of the expositions:

"It will be a surprise to us if you do not read from these material objects the spirit of

<sup>3</sup> Delivered by Mr. Grew before the American-Japan Society, Tokyo, Japan, October 19, 1939.

the race that made them, so like and so different from your own.

"Surely America, newly come to join us on the rim of the Pacific Ocean, will feel the splendid lift of the same tides that wash our beaches."

Yes, we in America do feel the lift of the same tides that wash the beaches of Japan. I hope that both our Nations will always and progressively feel the lift of those tides of friendship. I have returned to Japan to devote all that I have to give, now and in future, to try to inspire new life in those tides.

As for the future, Mrs. Grew and I are going to try to return to the United States as often as possible—every year or two if it is feasible, although such a plan must necessarily depend upon many unpredictable factors and is perhaps just a bit optimistic. But there is no doubt in my mind that an ambassador can do more helpful work and can more intelligently and effectively represent his Government and can better contribute to clear international understanding upon which good international relations are built when given frequent opportunity for personal contact with his Government and the people of his own country. As I have often said, indeed as I said not long ago before this distinguished society, an ambassador is essentially an interpreter, an interpreter of official and public opinion as they exist in his own country and in the country of his residence. By going home this year I was able to do a great deal of interpreting of Japan and of Japanese opinion both to my Government and to the American people. A number of addresses were made to important groups, and I talked with a large number of people. I hope and believe that my interpretations were fair and accurate. It was made very clear that the Japanese picture has many sides and many angles and that without a comprehension of these many sides and angles it is difficult, if not impossible, for another people far away to arrive at a clear and accurate conception of the basic causes and incentives that lead to Japanese thought and

policy and action. Those talks aroused much interest.

I enjoyed several constructive talks with my good friend Ambassador Horinouchi, who is ably representing Japan in our country, and with other Japanese visiting or residing in the United States.

In the same way, there can be no doubt that as a result of my stay in the United States and my personal contacts with a large number of Americans, both official and unofficial, my interpretations here of American thought and policy and action are going to be much more complete and accurate than they could have been had this summer's furlough not taken place. We have a phrase in English "straight from the horse's mouth." I never knew why the particular animal chosen was a horse, especially as most horses are generally not very communicative. But the meaning is clear enough. What I shall say in Japan in the ensuing months comes "straight from the horse's mouth" in that it will accurately represent and interpret some of the current thoughts of the American Government and people with regard to Japan and the Far East. I had the privilege of also conferring repeatedly with the President and with the Secretary of State during my stay at home.

But here I am constrained to pause before passing on, to pause in sadness, in deepest sorrow, yes and in impotent bitterness, at the dreadful holocaust that has broken loose in Europe, a holocaust not of God's doing but of man's. That we, in our lifetime, should have to pass through another such frightful disaster seems an intolerable burden for one generation of humanity. I shall not try to deal with that subject today; indeed, what could possibly be said to alter in any infinitesimal degree the blackness of the cloud that has descended upon us. I say "us" advisedly. I pray with all my heart and mind that we in America may be spared from participation again in armed conflict, but in this modern world of ours no nation and no people can emerge unscathed from the effects, direct or indirect, of warfare anywhere. When the structure of international



good faith, when the reliance of mankind and government upon the inviolability of the pledged word becomes undermined and collapses, when might makes right and force becomes an instrument of national policy rather than discussion and settlement of disputes by peaceful means, then civilization crumbles also and chaos intervenes.

I turn now to some of the thoughts of the American Government and of the American people with regard to the situation in East Asia in general and to our relations with Japan in particular. It is trite to say—but all too often the fact is overlooked—that in our democratic system the policies and measures of our Government reflect, and inevitably must reflect, public opinion. If therefore in any given case or situation we search for the underlying causation of American policy, or of any specific measure or series of measures taken by our Government, we must first try to analyze the state of public opinion in the United States and the developments which have induced that state of public opinion, factors which in turn have given rise to some specific policy or some specific measure or measures of our Government. In this connection I have not for a moment lost sight of the force of public opinion in Japan.

Obviously American public opinion is frequently divided; seldom is it unanimous. In the face of a divided public opinion, the Government must choose between acting according to its judgment as to what will best serve the interests of the country and withholding action altogether. But when public opinion is unanimous, or nearly unanimous, then governmental policy and action must and will reflect the opinion and wishes of the people as a whole. For the American Government is the servant of the American people. American public opinion with regard to recent and current developments in the Far East is today very nearly unanimous, and that opinion is based not on mere hearsay or on propaganda but on facts.

Among the conditions existing in the United States which impress me more and more vividly each time I return to my country are:

First, the freedom which prevails in public discussion; and second, the demand for knowledge of facts and the intelligent appraisal of those facts by men and women in every walk of life. Especially is this true today in regard to foreign affairs. It is not alone the Government official or the student or the businessman or the manufacturer or the financier who keeps his finger on the pulse of our foreign relations. This interest—and it is a keen, living interest—extends to the masses—the factory hand, the servant in the house, the taxi driver in the street. In the past few months at home I have been immensely impressed by the intelligent grasp by people in every quarter of what is going on in every corner of the world. I have been drawn into discussion of foreign affairs not only by men and women in important and influential positions but by travelers in the smoking compartment of railroad trains, by the stewards in airplanes, by the men and women behind the counters in the stores and shops, by the attendants at gasoline stations, by the drivers of taxis who were taking me to some destination. And what impressed me most was that these people not only knew what was going on abroad but had formed their own individual opinions of those events and of what the United States should or should not do about it. Those people, mostly, are widely read. My chiropodist, when I entered his room, was reading an important book on Japan, and we discussed that book throughout the session. A farmer in the small New England village where we live lent me another recent book on Japan. In the many talks which I had with many, many people, I received the distinct impression that those people are sufficiently well-informed and sufficiently wide awake to distinguish between fact and propaganda. I do not suppose that any country in the world is better served today, by press and radio, with accurate foreign information than is the United States. In every country there are of course certain elements of the press inclined toward sensationalism, but the vast majority of the American people today read and demand the despatches

and comments of correspondents and commentators of proved reliability for accurate reporting. Propaganda not based on fact, or distorting fact, is anathema to the average American. And the senseless propaganda with which foreign countries sometimes try to influence public opinion in our country does the countries of its origin and the interests of those countries far more harm than good. The average American, knowing the facts, sees through it and will have none of it.

Here, then, is the stuff of which public opinion in the United States is built. It is only through such individual contacts as I enjoyed this summer that one comes to appreciate the tremendous force of public opinion in our country and to realize its fabric and its power. When such opinion tends toward unanimity in any given issue, it is a force to be reckoned with, a force which the Government cannot possibly overlook and will not fail to reflect in its policies and actions.

What am I to say to you today? Would it be the act of a friend of Japan, a friend of the members of this society, would it be in the interests of Japanese-American relations which this society steadily labors to build up and improve, if I were to misstate the truth or try to obscure it by painting an inaccurate picture of my observations at home? If an ambassador is in effect an interpreter, mustn't he interpret correctly on the basis of facts known to him? And on returning from a long stay in America, would it not insult your intelligence if I were to talk of trivialities? I suppose that there is not a person here who does not know that American public opinion strongly resents some of the things that Japan's armed forces are doing in China today, including actions against American rights and legitimate interests in China. On that subject public opinion in the United States is unanimous. And, mind you, I know whereof I speak, from personal talks with a very large number of people in diverse walks of life throughout our country, constituting a reliable cross-section of the American public.

If we then accept as a regrettable fact this state of American public opinion, and we must accept it as a fact, then isn't it from every point of view, especially from the point of view of statesmanship, reasonable and logical that we should in all frankness examine the basic causes of that state of public opinion? I know those causes in general and in detail. It would be harmful to overlook them. I earnestly believe that those causes must be removed and that by their removal only constructive good can come to both our Nations. The attainment of such mutually constructive good, needless to say, is and has been and always will be the fundamental purpose of my ambassadorship to Japan.

Before I left for America last May a Japanese friend of mine begged me to tell my friends in America the situation in Japanese-American relations as he conceived it. It ran somewhat as follows:

American rights and interests in China are suffering some minor and unimportant inconveniences in China as a result of Japanese military operations; the Japanese military take every possible precaution to avoid inconvenience to American interests; reports published in the United States in regard to damage to American interests by the Japanese in China are intentionally exaggerated in order to inflame the American people against Japan; in large measure those activities of the Japanese to which Americans object are the result of differences in customs, differences in language, and a legalistic attitude which has been adopted by the United States; the attitude of the Government of the United States in regard to impairment of American rights and interests in the Japanese-occupied areas of China is in large part due to internal political conditions in the United States; in the near future the situation in the occupied areas of China will be so improved that the United States will no longer have any cause for complaint. That was the point of view of my Japanese friend.

Alas, the truth is far otherwise. The facts, as they exist, are accurately known by the

American Government. They are likewise known by the American people, and in the interests of the future relations between Japan and the United States those facts must be faced. Only through consideration of those facts can the present attitude of the American Government and people toward Japan be understood; only through consideration of those facts, and through constructive steps to alter those facts, can Japanese-American relations be improved. Those relations *must* be improved.

Having said all this I do not propose today to deal in detail with the causations which have brought about that feeling in my country. This is not the occasion to enter any "bill of particulars." Those facts, those difficulties between our Nations, are matters for consideration by the two Governments; indeed, some of them are matters which I have been discussing with the Japanese Government during the past 2 years, and I shall continue to approach these matters. But I believe that the broad outline of those facts and difficulties are known to you. Some of those difficulties are serious.

Now many of you who are listening to me may well be thinking: "There are two sides to every picture; we in Japan also have our public opinion to consider." Granted. In America, as I have already said, I did my best to show various angles of the Japanese point of view. But here in Japan I shall try to show the American point of view. Without careful consideration of both points of view we can get nowhere in building up good relations. I wish you could realize how intensely I wish for that most desirable end and how deeply I desire, by pure objectivity, to contribute to a successful outcome. Let me therefore try to remove a few utterly fallacious conceptions of the American attitude as I think they exist in Japan today.

One of these fallacies is that the American approach to affairs in East Asia is bound by a purely "legalistic" attitude, a conception which widely prevails in this country today. What is meant by a "legalistic" attitude? If

we mean respect for treaties, official commitments, international law, yes; that respect is and always will be one of the cardinal principles of American policy. But the very term "a legalistic attitude," as it has often been used in my hearing in Japan, seems to imply a position where one cannot see the woods for the trees, where one's vision of higher and broader concepts is stultified. Let me therefore touch briefly on a few of the cardinal principles of American policy and objectives, moulded to meet the requirements of modern life, which, it is true, are fundamentally based upon but which seem to me far to transcend any purely "legalistic" approach to world affairs.

The American people aspire to relations of peace with every country and between all countries. We have no monopoly on this desire for peace, but we have a very definite conviction that the sort of peace which, throughout history, has been merely an interlude between wars is not an environment in which world civilization can be stably developed or, perhaps, can even be preserved. We believe that international peace is dependent on what our Secretary of State has characterized as "orderly processes" in international dealing.

The American people desire to respect the sovereign rights of other people and to have their own sovereign rights equally respected. We have found by experience that the successful approach to the resolving of international disputes lies not so much in merely abstaining from the use of force as in abstaining from any thought of the use, immediately or eventually, of the methods of force. Let cynics look about them and contemplate the consequences of resort to menacing demands as a process in the conduct of international relations. Is it being purely "legalistic" to put to wise and practical use the finer instincts common to all mankind?

The American people believe that the day is past when wars can be confined in their effects to the combatant nations. When national economies were based upon agriculture and handcraft, nations were to a large extent self-

sufficient; they lived primarily on the things which they themselves grew or produced. That is not the case today. Nations are now increasingly dependent on others both for commodities which they do not produce themselves and for the disposal of the things which they produce in excess. The highly complex system of exchange of goods has been evolved by reason of each nation's being able to extract from the ground or to manufacture certain commodities more efficiently or economically than others. Each contributes to the common good the fruits of its handiwork and the bounties of nature. It is this system of exchange which has not only raised the standard of living everywhere but has made it possible for two or even three persons to live in comfort where but one had lived in discomfort under a simple self-contained economy. Not only the benefits of our advanced civilization but the very existence of most of us depends on maintaining in equilibrium a delicately balanced and complex world economy. Wars are not only destructive of the wealth, both human and material, of combatants, but they disturb the fine adjustments of world economy. Conflict between nations is therefore a matter of concern to all the other nations. Is there then any stultification through "legalistic" concepts when we practice ourselves and urge upon others the resolving of international disputes by orderly processes, even if it were only in the interests of world economy? How, except on the basis of law and order, can these various concepts in international dealing be secured?

The American people believe in equality of commercial opportunity. There is probably no nation which has not at one time or other invoked it. Even Japan, where American insistence on the "open door" is cited as the supreme manifestation of what is characterized as a "legalistic" American attitude—even Japan, I say—has insisted upon and has received the benefits of the "open door" in areas other than China, where, we are told, the principle is inapplicable except in a truncated and emasculated form. That highly complicated sys-

tem of world economy of which I have just spoken is postulated upon the ability of nations to buy and sell where they please under conditions of free competition—conditions which cannot exist in areas where preemptive rights are claimed and asserted on behalf of nationals of one particular country.

I need hardly say that the thoughts which I have just expressed are of universal applicability.

Another common fallacy which I am constrained to mention is the charge that the American Government and people do not understand "the new order in East Asia." Forgive me if I very respectfully take issue with that conception. The American Government and people understand what is meant by the "new order in East Asia" precisely as clearly as it is understood in Japan. The "new order in East Asia" has been officially defined in Japan as an order of security, stability, and progress. The American Government and people earnestly desire security, stability, and progress not only for themselves but for all other nations in every quarter of the world. But the new order in East Asia has appeared to include, among other things, depriving Americans of their long-established rights in China, and to this the American people are opposed.

There's the story. It is probable that many of you are not aware of the increasing extent to which the people of the United States resent the methods which the Japanese armed forces are employing in China today and what appear to be their objectives. In saying this, I do not wish for one moment to imply that the American people have forgotten the long-time friendship which has existed between the people of my country and the people of Japan. But the American people have been profoundly shocked over the widespread use of bombing in China, not only on grounds of humanity but also on grounds of the direct menace to American lives and property accompanied by the loss of American life and the crippling of American citizens; they regard

with growing seriousness the violation of and interference with American rights by the Japanese armed forces in China in disregard of treaties and agreements entered into by the United States and Japan and treaties and agreements entered into by several nations, including Japan. The American people know that those treaties and agreements were entered into voluntarily by Japan and that the provisions of those treaties and agreements constituted a practical arrangement for safeguarding—for the benefit of all—the correlated principles of national sovereignty and of equality of economic opportunity. The principle of equality of economic opportunity is one to which over a long period and on many occasions Japan has given definite approval and upon which Japan has frequently insisted. Not only are the American people perturbed over their being arbitrarily deprived of long-established rights, including those of equal opportunity and fair treatment, but they feel that the present trend in the Far East if continued will be destructive of the hopes which they sincerely cherish of the development of an orderly world. American rights and interests in China are being impaired or destroyed by the policies and actions of the Japanese authorities in China. American property is being damaged or destroyed; American nationals are being endangered and subjected to indignities. If I felt in a position to set forth all the facts in detail today, you would, without any question, appreciate the soundness and full justification of the American attitude. Perhaps you will also understand why I wish today to exercise restraint.

In short, the American people, from all the thoroughly reliable evidence that comes to them, have good reason to believe that an effort is being made to establish control, in Japan's own interest, of large areas on the continent of Asia and to impose upon those areas a system of closed economy. It is this thought, added to the effect of the bombings, the indignities, the manifold interference

with American rights, that accounts for the attitude of the American people toward Japan today. For my part I will say this. It is my belief, and the belief of the American Government and people, that the many things injurious to the United States which have been done and are being done by Japanese agencies are wholly needless. We believe that real security and stability in the Far East could be attained without running counter to any American rights whatsoever.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have tried to give an accurate interpretation of American public opinion, most carefully studied and analyzed by me while at home. The traditional friendship between our two Nations is far too precious a thing to be either inadvertently or deliberately impaired. It seems to me logical that from every point of view—economic, financial, commercial, in the interests of business, travel, science, culture, and sentiment—Japan and the United States forever should be mutually considerate friends. In the family of nations, as between and among brothers, there arise inevitable controversies, but again and again the United States has demonstrated its practical sympathy and desire to be helpful toward Japan in difficult times and moments, its admiration of Japan's achievements, its earnest desire for mutually helpful relations.

Please do not misconstrue or misinterpret the attitude which has prompted me to speak in the utmost frankness today. I am moved first of all by love of my own country and my devotion to its interest; but I am also moved by very deep affection for Japan and by sincere conviction that the real interests, the fundamental and abiding interests of both countries, call for harmony of thought and action in our relationships. Those who know my sentiments for Japan, developed in happy contacts during the 7 years in which I have lived here among you, will realize, I am sure, that my words and my actions are those of a true friend.

One Japanese newspaper queried, on my return from America, whether I had concealed in my bosom a dagger or a dove. Let me answer that query. I have nothing concealed in my bosom except the desire to work with all my mind, with all my heart, and with all my strength for Japanese-American friendship.

Today I have stated certain facts, straightforwardly and objectively. But I am also making a plea for sympathetic understanding in the interests of the old, enduring friendship between our two great Nations. In a world of chaos I plead for stability, now and in the long future, in a relationship which, *if it can be preserved*, can bring only good to Japan and to the United States of America.

## *Commercial Policy*

### LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO SENATOR CAPPER

[Released to the press November 8]

Following is the text of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Honorable Arthur Capper, United States Senate:

"NOVEMBER 7, 1939.

"MY DEAR SENATOR CAPPER:

"I have received your letter of October 17, 1939,<sup>4</sup> in which you comment further upon the proposed trade agreement with Argentina. Elaborating the expressions of apprehension concerning the possible effects of this agreement upon agriculture which were contained in your previous letter, you discuss at some length certain of the agricultural items which were listed in our public announcement as being open to consideration for the granting of possible concessions to Argentina.

"It would manifestly be improper for me, while the negotiations are in progress and before any decisions have been reached concerning these and other pending items, to attempt to anticipate the results of the very careful study which will be given to all such items by the best practical experts from the various

Departments of the Government which are collaborating in this work, including, of course, the Department of Agriculture. I note that you have sent a copy of your letter to the Committee for Reciprocity Information with a request that it be made a part of the statement which you submitted to the Committee at the hearings on October 16. You may be assured that this additional expression of your views will be carefully considered by the interdepartmental trade-agreements organization.

"Your views appear to be broadly similar to those expressed before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, at the recent hearings on the Argentine agreement, by various other members of Congress, and also by representatives of certain organizations speaking, or purporting to speak, for the farmer. Hence I should like—speaking also for the farmer as well as for the rest of the country—to take this opportunity to point out some of the salient facts which should be borne in mind in connection with this whole matter.

<sup>4</sup> Not printed.

"First of all, I want to emphasize that attempts to prejudge the case by forecasting all sorts of dire happenings to agriculture in consequence of an agreement with Argentina which has not yet been negotiated, are wholly premature and are in no sense justified by the experience in connection with earlier agreements. Expressions of fear and sweeping assertions of this type have been heard every time trade-agreement negotiations have been undertaken with another country. Invariably, this occurred *before* the negotiation of the particular trade agreement had been completed. Invariably, the clamor subsided as soon as the actual terms of the agreement were made public, and the moderate and careful nature of the tariff adjustments made by us was revealed.

"Second, I want to emphasize that neither you yourself nor any of the others who have expressed opposition to the negotiation of a trade agreement with Argentina, on the ground of alleged injury to agriculture, can possibly have more at heart than I do the interests of the farmers of this country. There cannot be any question of that. The point at issue is wholly different. I am convinced that the trade-agreements program has been highly beneficial to our farmers and to the nation as a whole. You, apparently, are not. I am confident that the proposed trade agreement with Argentina, which is a part of the program, will not be injurious to our farmers, but, on the contrary, will be helpful both to our agriculture and to the economic well-being of the nation as a whole. You, apparently, are not. Let us look at the facts.

"In most of the recent discussions of the proposed agreement with Argentina, including your own observations, I note a decided tendency not only to prejudge this prospective agreement in the absence of any knowledge of what its actual terms will be, but also to weigh it solely by itself, entirely separate and apart from the remainder of the trade-agreements program. That, I submit, is wholly untenable

and unfair. I recognize, of course, that each agreement must be appraised, in the first instance, on its own merits; but I cannot, in fairness to the interests of the farmers themselves or the nation as a whole, agree that responsible consideration of the matter can stop at that point.

"As regards the prospective agreement with Argentina, obviously it cannot be appraised on its own merits until its actual terms are determined. At the present stage of the negotiations, neither I nor any one else concerned with the negotiations can possibly know precisely what commodities will be affected and in what measure—except that, as was invariably the case in all previous negotiations, the well-being of our farmers, as well as of all other groups of the population, will be fully and carefully taken into account.

"As to the wisdom of negotiating an agreement with a country like Argentina, it should be noted, first of all, that during the past 15 years our sales to Argentina amounted to \$1,543,000,000, which was \$187,000,000 in excess of our purchases from Argentina. The agreement now under negotiation is necessary in order to safeguard and expand this important foreign market for American products as a necessary means of expanding our domestic market as well. Shall we throw away this mutually beneficial trade relationship and the increased purchasing power for both agriculture and industry resulting from it, simply because of exaggerated fears—entirely unwarranted and, in too many instances, unfairly fostered—that American farmers might be injured by an agreement containing, among its other features, limited adjustments of tariffs on a few agricultural products, some of them largely or wholly non-competitive and all of them supplementary to our own production?

"The whole question of negotiating a trade agreement with Argentina or any other country is one which can be fully and properly evaluated only in conjunction with the entire program. In the conduct of trade negotiations

there is neither justification in principle nor authority in law for deliberately discriminating between agricultural and non-agricultural countries in choosing the field for negotiation. If we are to proceed seriously with this broad program for the reopening of the channels of trade, we must be prepared to negotiate either limited or comprehensive agreements—as circumstances warrant—with all countries whose trade policies are such as to afford a basis for negotiation under principles laid down in the Trade Agreements Act.

“Almost without exception, opponents of this agreement—even those who, in all sincerity, have been making public statements in opposition to it—have failed to grasp the fundamentals of the issue. The problem is one of promoting the economic welfare of the entire nation through increase of purchasing power and expansion of markets, at home and abroad, to the benefit of our agriculture, industry and labor. To do this requires that we exert every effort—without materially impairing, even temporarily, the interests of any established and reasonably efficient domestic industry—to lower or remove excessive barriers to international trade. Agriculture, dependent as it is not only upon foreign markets but also upon the general prosperity of the nation, has probably more to gain from such a program of trade liberalization than any other major branch of the nation's economic life.

“This is the central problem which we have been seeking to solve through trade agreements. It is because of the vital bearing of a constructive foreign trade policy on our national prosperity that the President and his entire Administration have made the trade-agreements program an essential part of their unceasing effort to rehabilitate our agriculture and our whole economic life.

“The trade-agreements program has had, and now has, no purpose more essential than that of benefiting our agriculture. Notwithstanding reckless and grossly unfair assertions

to the contrary, we have made great headway in the face of difficulties of the most serious character. Now, however, as we enter upon negotiations with Argentina, it is violently asserted in certain quarters that we should forego the unquestionable advantages of a trade agreement with Argentina on the spurious and unsupported plea that certain branches of American agriculture would be injured in the process. It is even sweepingly alleged, without one scintilla of supporting evidence, that agriculture as a whole will suffer from this agreement.

“However sincerely such feelings may be held, they are not, I repeat, founded upon a full understanding of the facts. They rest upon premises which are so erroneous or so narrow that the entire picture is distorted. The allegation that the Argentine agreement will be injurious to certain branches of American agriculture is based upon two false assumptions: (1) that whatever tariff adjustments are made will not be as carefully considered and as adequately safeguarded as those made in agreements already negotiated; and (2) that every additional pound or bushel or other unit that is imported deprives the domestic producers of that much business. This second assumption entirely overlooks the fact that the domestic market is not a fixed or a static market but, on the contrary, expands or contracts under the influence, among other factors, of a prosperous or a depressed foreign trade.

“The inherent fallacy involved in the assumption that the domestic market is a static one is nowhere better demonstrated than by our own experience under embargo tariffs. I have discussed that experience so often and so fully in the past that it is surely unnecessary to repeat it here. The essential facts are, as our Hawley-Smoot experience painfully demonstrated: first, that it is impossible to grant embargo tariffs to some groups and withhold them from others, and that, once political trading of this sort gets under way,



there is no stopping short of prohibitive tariffs all along the line; and second, that the net result of such an embargo tariff policy is a disastrous decline in our foreign trade which leaves in its wake a prostrate agriculture and a prostrate nation.

"Far from being preserved, the farmer's home market—as well as his foreign—is drastically reduced as a result of embargo tariffs. We have learned from experience that to embark upon such a policy is ruinous folly. For well-meaning persons assuming to speak for agriculture still to cling, despite all that happened after 1930, to the delusion that the farmer has something to gain from embargo tariffs—or from resisting a program for adjusting such tariffs below the embargo level while still providing thoroughly adequate safeguards—is folly compounded. Most of those who are today attempting to destroy our trade program by making insupportable charges that it is injuring agriculture are the same false prophets who solemnly assured the farmers that the Hawley-Smoot embargoes would guarantee to them full and permanent prosperity; whereas, in actual fact, within two years from the enactment of the 1930 tariff, millions of farmers found themselves in, or on the verge of, bankruptcy.

"The plain truth is that farmers in this country have everything to gain and nothing to lose from a carefully administered program for the reestablishment of our foreign trade, to the fullest extent that international conditions will permit. It is either such a course of moderation, with expanding markets for American products at home and abroad, or else it is embargo tariffs all around, with consequences that we have already seen.

"Moreover, there is no basis in fact for truly astounding statements that the program, in actual operation, has injured American farmers. The very reverse is the case.

"The facts are that we have secured extremely valuable benefits for agriculture through the safeguarding and expanding of

foreign markets for our farm surpluses. The improved facilities for the marketing abroad of the products of our farms were one of the major factors responsible for the rise in our agricultural exports from \$662,000,000 in 1932 and \$694,000,000 in 1933 to \$828,000,000 in 1938, as contrasted with their drastic decline from a level of \$1,693,000,000 in 1929. In addition, of course, the farmer's home market has expanded in consequence of increased domestic employment and purchasing power for farm products, partly brought about by trade-agreement concessions obtained for American exports of both agricultural and non-agricultural commodities.

"The trade agreements thus far concluded are with countries which take about 60 percent of our total exports. In these agreements we have obtained valuable concessions, including binding of duty-free entry, for 47 percent of our exports of farm products to all countries. These concessions cover about three-fourths of our exports of farm products to the trade-agreement countries themselves. Old markets have been safeguarded and new markets have been opened up for all surplus-producing branches of our agriculture. A few illustrations will suffice.

"After a prolonged period of domestic shortage, the corn-hog industry is again becoming heavily dependent upon export outlets. Reduction of barriers against our exports of pork, ham or bacon has been obtained in ten countries. On lard, nine countries have reduced barriers, while 3 others have agreed not to impose new restrictions. Of special significance is the removal in the agreement with Great Britain of a burdensome preferential duty on lard, originally imposed in retaliation for some of the super-protectionist provisions of the Smoot-Hawley tariff.

"On grains and grain products, foreign trade barriers have been lowered in all but five of the agreements now in effect, and in three of the remaining five agreements the foreign countries concerned have bound existing favor-

able duties against increase. Great Britain has removed its duty on wheat, also originally imposed in retaliation for our action under the Smoot-Hawley tariff, and has bound corn and cotton on the free list.

"Fruits, vegetables and a long list of other farm products have benefited from the concessions obtained in the trade agreements.

"Analysis of the results obtained under the trade-agreements program reveals that between 1935 and 1938 our exports of farm products to trade-agreement countries increased by nearly 50 percent, whereas to other countries they actually declined slightly. It is a stupendous fact that this progress in re-opening market outlets was attained in the face of such formidable obstacles as the continuation in many countries of exorbitantly high trade barriers, the existence abroad of an extraordinarily low level of purchasing power, the increasing diversion of purchasing power to the procurement of commodities needed for the construction of armaments, and the disastrous effects of unprecedented droughts upon our own exporting capacity.

"One would look in vain, in the mass of statements and appeals with which those who seek to destroy the trade-agreements program have flooded the farmers, for any reference to these undisputed and important benefits secured, through trade agreements, for the farmers themselves and for the nation as a whole. In their unholy zeal, they deliberately suppress and withhold all material facts favorable to the trade-agreements program. It is high time for the farmers of our corn-hog belt, our wheat belt, our cotton belt to ask why such opponents of the trade-agreements program—professing, as they do, to have the interests of the farmers at heart—do not give them all of the facts essential for informed judgment on this issue, which is so crucial to their welfare.

"The agreements we have concluded are with countries which account for a little over 60 percent of our total imports. Among these are such important agricultural producers as

Canada and some of the Latin American Republics. To these countries we have granted carefully considered and carefully safeguarded tariff adjustments on some of their characteristic products, designed to permit a moderate increase of their sales to us in exchange for increased outlets for our products.

"Much has been said in recent years about imports of agricultural products, by persons who have sought to persuade farmers that such imports are highly detrimental; and efforts have been unceasing to make it appear that trade-agreement concessions have been seriously harmful in this connection. It has even been falsely asserted that the bulk of the concessions granted by us in trade agreements have been on farm products. Repeated exposure of the utter hollowness of such unfounded assertions has not prevented their endless repetition.

"The facts with regard to concessions on farm products are that, while duties have been adjusted on more than a fifth of our *non-agricultural* imports, in the case of *agricultural* imports the tariff adjustments now in effect apply to only about 8 percent of the total. It is clear that these adjustments in duties on farm products could not possibly have been a factor of any considerable importance in the recent situation as regards imports of agricultural products.

"It needs to be understood just what these agricultural imports are and what is the true explanation of the changes in their volume in recent years. In all of the vast array of misleading literature put out on this subject, there is not the slightest suggestion as to the true character or the true significance of these imports.

"For example, if we examine the figures for 1938—the last full year available, and a year in which most of the abnormality in the import figures arising from the cumulative effects of the droughts of 1934 and 1936 had disappeared—what do we find? We find that, of the total imports of agricultural, or so-called

agricultural products, amounting to \$956,000,000, more than half consisted of things like rubber, coffee, silk, etc., which are not even produced in the United States. Among these items were \$138,000,000 worth of coffee; \$130,000,000 of crude rubber; \$89,000,000 of raw silk; \$29,000,000 of bananas; \$20,000,000 of cocoa beans; \$18,000,000 of tea; \$13,000,000 of carpet wool; and \$10,000,000 of sisal and henequen (mostly for the farmer's binder twine). This was the situation notwithstanding that the relatively low business and industrial activity in the United States in 1938 resulted in much smaller importation of industrial raw materials than takes place in more prosperous years. For example, in 1937 our imports of products of this type, not produced in the United States, amounted to \$711,000,000.

"With respect to the remainder of our 1938 imports of agricultural products (amounting to slightly less than half of the total), we find that sugar alone accounted for \$130,000,000, or well over a fourth; and sugar imports have been regulated by quota restriction until quite recently when the quotas were removed and the tariff duty on Cuban sugar reverted to the pre-Cuban-trade-agreement rate. So far as concerns the rest of these imports, two things are to be noted: first, that they consist—as in the case of sugar—of commodities of a type which we do not produce in sufficient quantities, despite high tariffs on most of them, to meet our own requirements; and second, that, in very considerable part, they consist of products imported because of seasonal, quality or other special factors.

"The significance of changes in the volume of imports of agricultural, or so-called agricultural, products from year to year is equally in need of clarification. It is easy to attach a completely false significance to the rise of such imports from \$668,000,000 in 1932 to \$956,000,000 in 1938, meanwhile conveniently ignoring the fact that farm income, after reaching its lowest ebb in 1932, had increased, between 1932 and 1938, by almost *three billion* dollars. It

is easy to neglect pointing out that in 1929 we brought in from abroad \$2,218,000,000 of such products; so that, on the theory that the volume of farm imports governs farm prosperity, agriculture should have reached the very bottom of depression in 1929, instead of which—after two years of Hawley-Smoot embargoes—it reached bottom in 1932. It is easy to make utterly false use of import figures which are, in a large degree, abnormal. For example, a large part of the greatly increased volume of agricultural imports in 1937 was—as every informed person should have known—the direct result of severe domestic shortages caused by the droughts of 1934 and 1936. A considerable part of the increase was also, of course, the result of the marked economic improvement in 1937, which led to increased imports of agricultural and other raw materials, in large part non-competitive and essential for the operation of our industries.

"That our agriculture has not been injured by these imports of agricultural products may be clearly seen from an examination of the income received by farmers in recent years and from the movement of prices of the principal agricultural commodities. What the figures show, on the contrary, is that agricultural imports and farm income have tended generally in the past to move up and down together.

"The total cash income from the marketing of all farm products, exclusive of government payments, was \$4,606,000,000 in 1932; \$5,248,000,000 in 1933; \$8,621,000,000 in 1937; and \$7,538,000,000 in 1938. The latest estimated income for 1939 is \$7,600,000,000. All major groups of producers participated in these increases, just as in the preceding three years they all shared in the calamitous decline of farm income from the level of \$11,221,000,000 which was received in 1929.

"The contrast between the two periods is striking. During the first, the Hawley-Smoot tariff was in full operation; during the second, the trade-agreements program was increasingly being put into effect.

"When the Hawley-Smoot tariff was enacted in 1930, the farmers were promised a period of great prosperity, under the slogan, 'the American market for the American farmer'. Instead, during the three years which followed, the cash income from the marketing of crops fell by \$1,355,000,000, while the income from the marketing of livestock and livestock products dropped by \$2,338,000,000. This latter figure included a decline of \$1,252,000,000 in the income from meat animals alone, and a decline of \$641,000,000 in the income from dairy products.

"When the Trade Agreements Act was passed and periodically since then, as trade agreements were negotiated, irresponsible and terrifying predictions were made in some quarters that the effect would be to 'ruin' our agriculture. Yet, between 1933 and 1938, the income received from the marketing of crops increased by \$716,000,000, and the income received from the marketing of livestock and livestock products increased by \$1,574,000,000. This latter figure includes an increase of \$952,000,000 in the income from meat animals and of \$408,000,000 in the income from dairy products.

"The movement of prices of farm products since 1932 tells essentially the same story. In 1932 the average index of farm prices (1909-14=100) was 65; in 1938, it was 95. In 1932 the average farm price of wheat was 38.8 cents a bushel; in 1938, 66.1 cents; and on September 15, 1939, 72.7 cents. For corn the figures for these same respective dates were 28.1, 49.0, and 56.2 cents a bushel. For hogs, the figures were \$3.34, \$7.74, and \$7.06 a hundred, respectively. For beef cattle, the figures were \$4.25, \$6.53 and \$7.07 a hundred. For butterfat, the figures were 17.9, 26.3 and 24.7 cents a pound. For wool, the figures were 8.6, 19.1 and 24.3 cents a pound.

"While there was a considerable rise in prices of some of these products after the recent outbreak of war in Europe, inspection of the earlier figures reveals that, before that

time, the prices received by farmers for beef cattle, hogs, corn and wheat had risen one and one-half times as compared with 1932; those for butterfat, by nearly one-third; and those for wool, to three times their 1932 level.

"The data for income and prices with respect to beef cattle and dairy products are particularly significant. It is in connection with these commodities that the loudest prophecies of doom and the most reckless claims of injury have been occasioned by the tariff adjustments made in the trade agreements. Yet both of these branches of our agriculture have shown substantial improvement during recent years. It is in the face of such facts as these that some lobbyists in and out of Washington purporting to speak for dairy and livestock interests carry on their unceasing efforts to mislead not only the public but the very industries for whom they pretend to speak.

"The record recited above shows all too clearly that the whole idea that farmers have anything to gain by supporting a policy of air-tight embargo tariffs on farm products is shot through with fallacy. It shows, as already stated, that this leads to embargo tariffs all around, destroying both foreign and domestic markets and resulting in disaster to agriculture, as to other branches of our economic life. It proves conclusively that statements to the effect that our farmers are being injured by the trade agreements can only be based either upon ignorance of the facts, for which there is little excuse, since all of the data given above are regularly published and are easily available; or else upon a deliberate attempt to mislead the farmers and the public in general. It is an incontrovertible fact that no agricultural tariff adjustments have been made in our trade agreements without the utmost care to see to it that those branches of our agriculture affected were left with ample safeguards.

"I feel that I must emphasize once more the point that those who now attack the trade-agreements program on the alleged ground that the proposed Argentine agreement will injure

our agriculture assume that this agreement, or any single agreement, can be weighed in complete dissociation from the remainder of the entire program. They would have us ignore completely the moderate nature of the concessions made in other trade agreements and the beneficial effects of other agreements upon agriculture, through expansion of market outlets for farm products both at home and abroad. They even assume that the tariff adjustments which we may make in the Argentine agreement can be appraised independently of the benefits obtained in the way of safeguarding and expanding our exports to Argentina.

"Far from injuring farmers, the trade agreements have made a twofold contribution to their economic welfare. Increased foreign markets for agricultural products have eased the burden of our surpluses and have placed greater purchasing power in the hands of the producers. Increased foreign markets for industrial, as well as agricultural, products—and in the trade agreements negotiated to date, valuable concessions were secured from foreign countries for one-quarter of our nonagricultural exports—have expanded domestic demand for all types of farm products.

"The accomplishment of both of these aims—that is, expansion of both the domestic and the foreign demand for our products at fair prices—is among the paramount purposes of the trade-agreements program. Neither is possible in a satisfactory measure without the establishment throughout the world of conditions under which mutually profitable trade, based upon the essential principle of equal treatment, can be given the greatest practicable scope of operation. And experience has shown that no more effective method of promoting such conditions of trade has been devised than that embodied in our trade-agreements program.

"We have taken a position of leadership in this field, not only because a healthy development of foreign trade is necessary to the economic stability and welfare of this country and is an indispensable foundation of endur-

ing peace; but also because the alternative to the type of policy which we pursue is a growth of national economic isolation, with all its disastrous results for the peace and prosperity of nations. That alternative means, within nations, increasing regimentation in all phases of economic life, beginning with the surplus-producing industries and steadily extending to all other branches of production and distribution. It means the dole in an expanding and more and more aggravated form, and a decline in the general standard of national well-being. Even before the outbreak of the present war, excessive trade barriers were predominantly responsible for the piling up of huge surpluses in some countries, while millions of people throughout the world were compelled to subsist on short rations. Internationally, it means growing animosities, bitter resentments, and, in the end, the anarchy of violence through the unbridled use of armed force.

"When the present unfortunate period of hostilities is over, this and other important nations will be confronted with the choice of either furnishing an increased measure of leadership in bringing the world back to a sane and healthy economy, both domestically and internationally, and thus in building the foundation of enduring peace; or of undergoing a steady deterioration in their economic life, with all the evil consequences of such a downward course for stability and prosperity within nations and for peace among nations.

"At the present time, the best interests of this nation require the greatest possible effort in the direction of maintaining the results of our unremitting work in the field of trade-agreement negotiations during the past five years and of extending the area of negotiations wherever possible. The negotiations now in progress with such countries as Argentina are a part of this vital effort. Here we have an opportunity to place the trade relations between this country and the nations to the south of us on a basis of greater mutual advantage, to the benefit of both sides, and at the same time to strengthen the ties of friend-

ship and solidarity in the Western Hemisphere, which are so vitally important to our common security in a world harassed by war.

"In view of all these circumstances, I earnestly hope that those, like yourself, who have been apprehensive concerning the pending negotiations will give the whole matter further thought. It seems to me that it is due the nation, and the farmers themselves, that premature judgments with respect to these negotiations be suspended and that, when the negotiations are completed, appraisal of the results be based upon *all* of the relevant facts. I am confident that, if this is done, the only

reasonable verdict will be that the interests of the farmers will have been promoted, rather than hurt. I am confident that, in consequence of both direct and indirect benefits arising from the Argentine agreement itself and of the further impetus that conclusion of this agreement will give to a program which is basically in their interest, farmers will share with the rest of the nation the manifest advantages to be gained from the improvement of our trade relations with an influential and a friendly nation in the Western Hemisphere.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL"

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

## ANALYSIS OF THE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA <sup>6</sup>

[Released to the press November 7]

### SUMMARY

The United States and Venezuela signed at Caracas on November 6, 1939, a reciprocal trade agreement designed to maintain and improve the mutually beneficial trade relations

<sup>6</sup>This information has been prepared by representatives of the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Treasury, and the Tariff Commission. These Government agencies, under the reciprocal-trade-agreements program, cooperate in the formulation, negotiation, and conclusion of all trade agreements entered into by the United States under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as extended by a joint resolution of Congress on March 1, 1937.

The text of the agreement and accompanying schedules will be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

between the two countries. This agreement is the twenty-second trade agreement negotiated by the United States under the provisions of the Trade Agreement Act of June 12, 1934, as extended on March 1, 1937, and is the eleventh to be concluded with another American republic. Upon entry into force of the agreement with Venezuela, our trade with that nation and the other 19 countries with which trade agreements are now in effect will constitute about 60 percent of total United States trade with the world, on the basis of trade statistics for 1938.

Under the terms of a *modus vivendi* signed the same day, the substantive provisions of the agreement, including the general provisions and the schedules of concessions, will enter

provisionally into force on December 16, 1939, pending ratification of the agreement by the Venezuelan Government. The agreement will enter into full force 30 days after exchange of the instrument of ratification of the Venezuelan Government and the proclamation of the agreement by the President of the United States. It will remain in force, subject to certain special provisions, until December 15, 1942, and may continue in force indefinitely thereafter until 6 months after notice of termination has been given by either country.

Since May 12, 1938, trade relations between the United States and Venezuela have been regulated by a provisional commercial agreement providing for reciprocal unconditional most-favored-nation treatment. The reciprocal trade agreement, which supplants the previous arrangement, continues and strengthens the provisions for unconditional most-favored-nation treatment and in addition provides for reciprocal tariff concessions. These concessions include benefits for United States exports in the form of reductions or bindings of numerous Venezuelan tariff rates.<sup>7</sup> In return, Venezuela receives reductions in duties or guaranties of the continuance of existing tariff treatment on a smaller number of products which represent a large percentage of its exports to the United States.

Concessions, including bindings, obtained from Venezuela cover such important American exports to that country as wheat flour, oatmeal, prepared milks, hog lard, lumber, iron and steel products, automotive products and accessories, radios, refrigerators, engines, pharmaceutical products, and paints. These products represented in 1938 about 36 percent of total United States exports to Venezuela, or about \$19,000,000 out of \$52,000,000.

Concessions granted to Venezuela include a reduction of 50 percent in the import tax on

crude petroleum and fuel oil on an annual quota of imports not in excess of 5 percent of the total quantity of crude petroleum processed in refineries in the continental United States during the preceding calendar year. The other concessions granted to Venezuela consists chiefly of guaranties of continued duty-free entry on fuel oil used for vessel bunkers and on a list of tropical or semitropical products of which Venezuela is a supplier.

## I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

### A. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE VENEZUELAN ECONOMY

The petroleum industry is today the principal factor in the economic life of Venezuela. As late as 1914 petroleum production was negligible, and the country's economy was based largely on coffee and cacao. In 1938 the output of Venezuelan oil wells reached a record total of about 188 million barrels of crude oil, and approximately 90 percent of the Republic's exports consisted of petroleum and its derivatives.

Venezuela's area of approximately 352,000 square miles supports a population of 3,500,000 and is divided into three main economic areas: The petroleum district in the western part of the country around Lake Maracaibo and the city of the same name; the agricultural and pastoral district in central Venezuela with its chief center of population at Caracas, the capital, and its production of coffee, cacao, sugar cane, tobacco, corn, and tropical fruits and vegetables; and the Orinoco region in eastern Venezuela, which is known for its forest products, such as balata, tonka beans, divi-divi, hard woods, and medicinal plants. The recently developed oil fields in eastern Venezuela are also becoming increasingly important.

Manufacturing is relatively unimportant in Venezuela, but the following articles now produced in considerable quantities are indicative

<sup>7</sup> For convenience, the word "concessions" is used in this statement to include both these classes of benefits.

of the industrial trend: Petroleum derivatives, cotton textiles, leather, sawmill products, sugar, flour, corn meal, cigars, cigarettes, footwear, matches, glass, paper, dairy products, lard, soap, beverages, bakery products, confectionery, and furniture.

#### B. VENEZUELA'S FOREIGN TRADE

The character of the economy of Venezuela is reflected in the composition of the country's foreign trade. The most important imports are manufactured products, particularly machinery, equipment, and supplies for the petroleum industry. Other important import groups are: Foodstuffs, including wheat flour and lard; iron and steel manufactures; automotive vehicles, parts, and accessories; cotton fabrics; rayon and wool textiles; electrical apparatus, including radios, refrigerators and storage batteries; drugs and pharmaceutical products; and lumber.

In the export trade, crude petroleum is by far the most important item, representing about 84 percent of merchandise shipments to foreign countries. If petroleum derivatives are included, this figure approaches 90 percent. Coffee accounts for about 5 percent of exports and cacao for less than 2 percent, but these products are of great importance in the economy of central Venezuela. Other exports include cattle, hides, skins, balata, pearls, divi-divi, tonka beans, hard woods, and bananas.

The United States supplies about one-half of Venezuela's imports. During 1938 American participation amounted to 56.2 percent as compared with 11.9 percent for Germany and 7.0 percent for the United Kingdom. Excepting shipments of crude petroleum from Venezuela to the nearby Netherlands West Indies for refining and reexport, the United States provides the chief market for exports from Venezuela. During 1938 the United States absorbed 13.2 percent of total Venezuelan exports as compared with 3.3 percent for the United Kingdom, the next most important consumer of Venezuelan products following the Netherlands West Indies and the United States. Although the islands of Curaçao and

Aruba take about three-fourths of Venezuela's total exports in the form of shipments of crude petroleum for their refineries, a considerable part of this Venezuelan oil is later reexported to the United States. Approximately 95 percent of exports of petroleum products from the Netherlands West Indies to the United States is produced from Venezuelan crude oil.

#### C. SUMMARY OF TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA

Trade between the United States and Venezuela has undergone a sharp increase during recent years, with an expansion of both exports and imports. Total trade between the two countries in 1938 was valued at about \$72,300,000 as compared with \$69,200,000 in 1937, a depression low of \$26,600,000 in 1933, an average of \$59,000,000 for the period 1926-30, and an average of \$16,500,000 for the period 1911-15.

The trade of the United States with Venezuela during the period 1911-38 is shown below in table 1:

TABLE 1. UNITED STATES TRADE WITH VENEZUELA, 1911-38

(Values in thousands of dollars)

Year or period	Exports <sup>a</sup> to Venezuela <sup>b</sup>	General imports from Venezuela <sup>b</sup>
1911-15	5, 522	10, 949
1916-20	14, 582	19, 178
1921-25	14, 576	14, 873
1926-30	38, 129	35, 782
1931-35	15, 371	20, 827
1928	37, 920	38, 905
1929	45, 325	51, 224
1930	32, 967	36, 868
1931	15, 645	26, 845
1932	10, 229	20, 294
1933	13, 115	13, 450
1934	19, 281	22, 120
1935	18, 585	21, 428
1936	24, 079	26, 258
1937	46, 445	22, 770
1938	52, 278	20, 035

<sup>a</sup> Includes reexports of foreign goods, a small fraction of the total.  
<sup>b</sup> The figures for the first five entries indicate the yearly average.

Exports of American products to Venezuela have more than doubled during the last 3 years. This expansion of trade is due in large



measure to increased activity in the petroleum industry. There have also been substantial purchases of American supplies and equipment in connection with the Venezuelan Government's public works program.

Among the chief exports from the United States to Venezuela, in their approximate order of importance are: Industrial machinery, including well and refinery machinery, construction and conveying machinery; iron and steel manufactures, including pipe, shapes, tanks, and wire products; automotive vehicles, parts, and accessories; wheat flour, dairy products, oatmeal, lard, and canned fish; cotton, rayon and wool fabrics; electrical apparatus; lumber; medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations; paints; rubber tires, tubes, and hose; leather; glass; paper products; and copper wire.

Direct merchandise imports into the United States from Venezuela amounted to \$20,035,000 in 1938 as compared with \$22,770,000 in 1937, a decrease of 12 percent, which was accounted for largely by smaller imports of goat and kid skins, cacao, and coffee. In 1938 about four-fifths of the direct imports in value consisted of 23,564,000 barrels of crude petroleum worth \$16,541,000, a small decrease from 1937. The fact should not be overlooked, however, as indicated above, that a large additional part of Venezuelan oil production reaches the United States indirectly. The bulk of the petroleum products credited in our import statistics to the Netherlands West Indies is produced from Venezuelan crude oil.

Coffee is the second most important commodity imported directly from Venezuela. Imports in 1938 were valued at \$1,963,000, a decline from the considerably higher values of \$3,286,000 in 1937 and \$4,909,000 in 1936. Imports of cacao from Venezuela declined in value in 1938 to \$759,000 as compared with \$1,695,000 in the previous year. Less important Venezuelan products imported into the United States during recent years were the following: balata, divi-divi, tonka beans, orchid plants, barbasco or cubé root, reptile skins, certain manures, and boxwood.

## II. NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE CONCESSIONS

### A. TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM VENEZUELA

Venezuela's present tariff policy reflects its dependence upon import duties as an important source of revenue, its program to diversify and extend agricultural and industrial production, and its desire to maintain development of the important petroleum industry. Under this policy, machinery, equipment, and supplies for petroleum companies, for certain mining and public utility enterprises, and for the Venezuelan Government are imported free of duty under special provisions. Most consumer goods are dutiable, however, at relatively high tariff rates, while capital goods, including machinery and building materials, if not free of duty under special provisions, are for the most part dutiable at moderate rates. The present Venezuelan tariff, which became effective on October 23, 1936, provided for numerous duty increases on "luxury" products and articles not considered necessities. Duties on so-called "necessities" were reduced in numerous instances.

The tariff advantages obtained from Venezuela under the present agreement cover a long list of agricultural and industrial products classified under 96 items of the Venezuelan tariff. On the basis of United States trade figures for 1938, exports to Venezuela of products covered by these 96 items represented a value of nearly \$19,000,000 and accounted for approximately 36 percent of total exports to Venezuela. Duty reductions in varying degree were obtained on 35 items, the most important of which include wheat flour, hog lard, lumber, furniture, and parts for agricultural machinery and implements. Assurances against less favorable customs treatment were obtained in the case of the remaining 61 items, important among which are prepared milks, oatmeal, hams, and other food products; iron and steel products; automotive products and accessories; tires and tubes; radio sets and other electrical apparatus; office equipment; and paints.

By a Venezuelan decree of September 11, 1939, issued as an emergency measure to protect

consumers against rising prices as a result of war conditions, the general tariff rates on certain food products were temporarily reduced. On two of the products included among those on which concessions were obtained in the trade agreement, hog lard and rolled oats, the rates of duty provided for by the emergency decree are lower than those specified in the trade agreement. In the case of those products, imports from the United States will, while the emergency decree remains in force, receive the benefits of the rates provided therein, and whenever that decree is repealed, be dutiable at rates no higher than those set forth in the trade agreement. In the case of wheat flour, also included in the trade agreement, the general rate of duty was also reduced by the decree, but to a rate higher than that provided for in the trade agreement. Accordingly imports of wheat flour from the United States, at present dutiable at the rate set forth in the decree, will be subject to the lower rate specified in the trade agreement, when the agreement becomes effective.

Table 2 below summarizes the tariff concessions obtained from Venezuela in the trade agreement:

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM VENEZUELA (SCHEDULE I)

	Number of items	Exports to Venezuela in 1938 from the United States (thousands of dollars)	Percent of total exports from the United States
A. Reductions in duty	35	5,122	9.8
B. Bindings	61	13,590	26.1
Total items upon which tariff concessions were obtained	96	18,712	35.9
Exports not subject to tariff concessions		33,357	64.1
Total exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to Venezuela		52,069	100.0

R. TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES

The tariff concessions granted by the United States to Venezuela cover 14 items which in 1938 accounted for 88.6 percent of the total

value of United States imports from Venezuela. The concessions are of three types: *Reductions* in tariffs or import taxes on four items, of which the most important are crude petroleum and fuel oil; *binding* of the present duty on one item, orchid plants; and *binding* on the free list of nine items. Table 3 below summarizes the tariff concessions made by the United States:

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES (SCHEDULE II)

	Number of items	Imports into the United States in 1938 from Venezuela (thousands of dollars)	Percent of total imports into the United States from Venezuela
A. Reductions in duty or import tax:			
Imports subject to customs quotas (crude petroleum and fuel oils derived from petroleum, including gas oil and topped crude petroleum) <sup>a</sup>	2	14,965	74.6
Imports not subject to quotas (ground barbasco root and tonka beans)	2	31	.2
Total of above	4	14,996	74.8
B. Bindings:			
Binding of present duty (orchid plants)	1	13	.1
Binding on free list <sup>b</sup>	9	2,750	13.7
Total of above	10	2,763	13.8
Total items upon which tariff concessions are granted	14	17,759	88.6
Imports not subject to tariff concessions		2,295	11.4
Total imports into the United States from Venezuela		20,054	100.0

<sup>a</sup> For explanation of customs quota on petroleum and fuel oil, see *infra*.  
<sup>b</sup> Cocoa beans and shells; coffee; divi-divi; manures; gutta balata, crude; barbasco root, crude; crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil for supplies of vessels, etc.; reptile skins, raw; boxwood in the log.

*Reductions.* The four items upon which duties or import taxes are reduced accounted for nearly 75 percent of total United States imports from Venezuela in 1938, the value of the imports of these items from Venezuela amounting to \$14,996,000. The outstanding commodities of this group are crude petroleum and fuel oil, including gas oil and topped crude petroleum. These products are free of duty under the Tariff Act of 1930 but are subject to an import tax under section 3422 of the Internal Revenue Code. The present agreement

provides for the continuance of the duty-free status of crude petroleum and fuel oil. The import tax is reduced by the agreement from  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$  per gallon on an annual quota in any calendar year after 1938 not in excess of 5 percent of the total quantity of crude petroleum processed in refineries in the continental United States during the preceding calendar year. Imports in excess of the quota are subject to the full tax of  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  per gallon, which is bound against increase.

The two remaining items on which more favorable customs treatment was granted by the United States in the agreement are ground barbasco root and tonka beans, on which the duties were reduced from 10 percent to 5 percent ad valorem and from 25¢ per pound to  $12\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  per pound, respectively. Both of these are typical products of the tropical or semitropical zones and are not produced in the United States.

*Bindings of existing tariff treatment.* The one product on which the present rate of duty was bound against increase by the United States in the agreement is orchid plants, dutiable at 15 percent ad valorem. These plants had previously been the subject of a concession in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939, in which agreement the duty was reduced from 25 percent to 15 percent ad valorem.

On the remaining 9 items in schedule II, existing duty-free entry into the United States was bound against change. These items, most of which are tropical commodities not produced in the United States, are cacao, coffee, divi-divi, manures, crude gutta balata, crude barbasco or cubé root, crude petroleum and fuel oil for ships' supplies, raw reptile skins, and boxwood in the log.

### III. ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM VENEZUELA

(Trade figures are for 1938, unless otherwise specified. *All duties are on a gross-kilo basis, equivalent to 2.2 pounds.* The average value of the Venezuelan bolivar in September 1939 was about 31 cents.)

#### *Foodstuffs*

**GRAIN PRODUCTS.** Wheat flour is the most important food product exported to Venezuela from the United States, and in 1938 the trade in this commodity amounted to 317,000 barrels with a value of \$1,635,000. Under the agreement, the duty on wheat flour is reduced from 0.40 bolivar (about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents) to 0.24 bolivar (about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents).

The duty on crushed oats or oatmeal is bound against increase under the agreement at 0.20 bolivar, and affects a trade amounting to \$430,000. The existing rate of duty on oat flour is also bound against increase.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.** The Venezuelan duty on canned fruit prior to the agreement was 1.20 or 1.30 bolivares, depending on the type of fruit. Under the agreement those rates are reduced, respectively, to 0.90 or 1.00 bolivar, to the benefit of a trade in 1938 to \$100,000. More favorable customs treatment was also obtained on dried fruit, with a duty reduction from 1.20 bolivares to 0.90 bolivar per gross kilo affecting a trade of \$62,000.

In 1938 exports of fresh apples, pears, and grapes from the United States to Venezuela were valued at \$92,000. Under the agreement these products receive the benefit of a duty reduction from 1.00 to 0.75 bolivar per gross kilo. On sterilized fruit juices the former Venezuelan duty is lowered from 0.60 to 0.40 bolivar (approximately 13 cents). Among the important items in United States exports of foodstuffs to Venezuela are canned vegetables, soups, sauces, and relishes. The trade in these products in 1938 was valued at \$137,000, and their sale in Venezuela will be facilitated by a duty reduction obtained in the agreement of from 1.20 to 0.80 bolivares per gross kilo.

**CANNED FISH.** Assurance of no less favorable customs treatment was secured in the agreement for canned sardines (except those packed in olive oil), an important item in our exports of fish products to Venezuela, with trade amounting to \$301,000 in 1938. The duty was bound at 0.28 bolivar or approximately  $8\frac{3}{4}$  cents per gross kilo.

On canned salmon, the duty was reduced under the agreement from 1.20 to 0.90 bolivares and on canned shellfish from 2.00 to 1.50 bolivares. The trade in these two items in 1938 amounted to \$60,000.

**LARD AND MEAT PRODUCTS.** Under the agreement the duty on hog lard is reduced from 1.20 to 0.90 bolivares, although the special emergency rate, effective September 11, 1939, of 0.80 bolivar will be applicable to imports from the United States as long as the provisions of the decree of that date remain in effect. In 1938 exports of hog lard to Venezuela were valued at \$331,000, but in former years this trade exceeded \$1,000,000. The trade-agreement rate of 0.90 bolivar per gross kilo is equivalent to approximately 12¾ cents per gross pound.

On bacon and hams the Venezuelan duty is bound against increase at the rate of 1.20 bolivares per gross kilo, affecting United States exports to Venezuela in 1938 of about \$280,000. Similar rates of duty on pork sausage and canned pork are also bound against increase. United States exports of these two products to Venezuela in 1938 amounted to approximately \$160,000.

**MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS.** Exports of prepared milks from the United States to Venezuela amounted to \$732,000 in 1938, and the duty on this important product is bound at 0.50 bolivar. Another binding under this group of products is that on special foods for children and invalids, including malted milk preparations. Under the agreement this product will be dutiable at either 0.30 if its cacao content is not more than 10 percent or 0.70 bolivar per gross kilo if such content is more than 10 percent but not more than 15 percent. The trade in these items in 1938 amounted to \$374,000.

Two items in this group on which duty reductions were obtained include confectionery, with a lowering of the rate from 6.00 to 4.50 bolivares per gross kilo, and unsweetened crackers and biscuits, with a reduction from 1.50 to 1.20 bolivares per gross kilo. On these two products our exports to Venezuela in 1938

were valued at about \$175,000. On chewing gum the existing duty of 2.00 bolivares is bound against increase on an amount of trade valued in 1938 at \$116,000.

#### *Automotive products*

Automotive products are among the most important of our exports to Venezuela, and on passenger automobiles, truck and bus chassis and parts, the present customs treatment is bound against increase. The Venezuelan rates of duty on passenger automobiles vary according to the weight of the vehicle, from 0.55 bolivar per gross kilo on the lightest cars to 1.60 bolivares on the heaviest models. Automotive accessories and tires and tubes are dutiable at a uniform rate of 1.00 bolivar. The importance of the trade in these automotive lines is indicated by the value of exports in 1938: Trucks, \$3,709,000; passenger cars, \$2,209,000; parts and accessories, \$803,000; and tires and tubes, \$396,000.

#### *Machinery*

Existing duty-free entry for all types of tractors is bound in the agreement, affecting exports in 1938 of \$406,000. An important reduction in duty of 50 percent was obtained in the case of parts for agricultural machinery, in which our trade last year was valued at about \$150,000.

Existing customs treatment on such important export products of the United States as typewriters and parts, calculating machines, cash registers, and sewing machines is bound against increase under the agreement. Such treatment protects a trade exceeding \$500,000 in 1938.

#### *Lumber and paper*

The chief types of lumber exported from the United States to Venezuela are free of duty or dutiable according to the sawn size of the wood. On the smaller sizes, that is, 25 centimeters or less in thickness, our exports in 1938 were valued at about \$475,000, but in former years this trade has been much larger. Under the agreement the Venezuelan duty on

this type of lumber is reduced from 0.24 to 0.15 bolivar per gross kilo, the new rate being equivalent to about 4½ cents per gross kilo. Larger sizes of lumber enter Venezuela free of duty, and this favorable treatment for imports from the United States will be continued under the agreement, protecting trade valued in 1938 at \$110,000.

On plain writing paper a duty reduction is obtained in the agreement of 25 percent from the existing rate of 1.20 bolivares per gross kilo. Our exports of this type of paper to Venezuela in 1938 were valued at \$171,000.

#### *Metals and manufactures*

On such important American exports to Venezuela as galvanized sheets, tin plate, and filing cabinets, assurance was obtained in the agreement of continuance of existing customs treatment. The trade in these three items in 1938 amounted to about \$625,000.

On metal furniture a reduction in duty was secured in the agreement from 1.80 to 1.40 bolivares per gross kilo and on metal beds from 1.80 to 1.00 bolivares. The 1.00-bolivar rate is equivalent to about 31 cents per gross kilo. The trade in these two items amounted in 1938 to about \$335,000.

#### *Electrical apparatus*

Several electrical products of major importance in our export trade with Venezuela are protected under the agreement against increases in duty. The rates of duty on radio receiving sets and phonographs range from 2.00 to 5.00 bolivares per gross kilo depending on weight. With a trade valued at more than \$400,000 in 1938, these rates are bound. Other important electrical products on which present customs treatment is bound include radio tubes and parts, automatic refrigerators, and storage batteries. The trade in these three products in 1938 exceeded \$600,000.

#### *Paints, pharmaceuticals, and chemical products*

Several products in this group benefit from concessions under the agreement. The rate of

duty on ready-mixed paints is bound at 0.50 bolivar per gross kilo and that on varnishes, paints, and enamels is reduced from 1.50 to 1.20 bolivares, while the rate on varnishes and lacquers is lowered from 1.20 to 0.80 bolivares. Our exports to Venezuela of these three items amounted to about \$340,000 in 1938. A reduction of 50 percent in the duty of 1.20 bolivares on industrial polishes was obtained in the agreement, and the rate of duty on shoe polishes was bound at 1.20 bolivares per gross kilo.

A reduction in duty affecting exports valued at \$40,000 in 1938 was secured on toilet and shaving soaps through lowering of the existing rate of 5.00 bolivares by 20 percent. Continuance of existing customs treatment was secured on numerous pharmaceutical specialties, including dentifrices and antiseptic cotton, which involve a trade estimated at \$1,250,000 in 1938. Most of these products are dutiable at 1.95 bolivares and others at 2.00 bolivares, the difference representing a reduction of 2½ percent granted to France under a commercial treaty with Venezuela and extended to the United States under the most-favored-nation provision of the provisional commercial agreement between the United States and Venezuela.

#### *Miscellaneous products*

On hosiery of pure silk or mixtures with a trade valued at \$134,000 in 1938 the Venezuelan customs duty was reduced under the agreement by 20 percent from the present level of 50.00 bolivares per gross kilo. A reduction in duty was also secured from 40.00 to 15.00 bolivares on corsets, garters, and similar articles made of silk and mixtures, while the same articles when made of cotton are assured of a continuance of the existing rate of 15.00 bolivares.

Present duties on unprinted motion-picture film (2.00 bolivares) and on printed film (2.60 bolivares) are bound against increase under the agreement and affect a trade valued in 1938 at \$100,000. Continuance of existing customs

treatment is also guaranteed on miscellaneous sporting goods, transmission belting, and tire repair kits. The trade in these three items amounted to nearly \$150,000 in 1938. Finally,

on wick and pressure lanterns the existing duty of 1.20 bolivares is reduced to .80 bolivar under the agreement, benefiting a trade of \$22,000.

TABLE 4. ANALYSIS OF UNITED STATES EXPORT PRODUCTS AFFECTED BY THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA (SCHEDULE I)

(The Venezuelan bolivar equals about \$0.31 United States currency. The average exchange rate for September 1939 was 3 17 bolivares to \$1.00. All duty rates are per gross kilogram, equivalent to 2.2 pounds.)

(n. a. = statistics not available)

Venezuelan tariff number	Description of commodities	Venezuelan duties		Extent of reduction	U. S. exports to Venezuela (thousands of dollars)		
		1936 tariff rate as amended	Agreement rate		1929	1937	1938
3-D	Salmon, canned	1. 20	0. 90	25%	20	12	21
3-E	Sardines, canned, in oil (except olive oil), in sauce or in their own juice.	0. 28	0. 28	Bound	174	225	301
3-F	Shellfish, canned	2. 00	1. 50	25%	54	22	39
4	Hog lard	<sup>a</sup> 1. 20	0. 90	25%	1, 307	113	331
7	Bacon	1. 20	1. 20	Bound	59	21	30
9	Prepared milk, including evaporated, condensed, dried skimmed, and dried whole milk.	0. 50	0. 50	Bound	330	199	732
13-B	Apples, pears, and grapes, fresh	1. 00	0. 75	25%	147	80	92
14-C	Dried fruits, not specified, including raisins, prunes, apricots, peaches, apples, pears, and mixed fruits.	1. 20	0. 90	25%	59	62	62
15-A	Fruits, canned or bottled, in their own juice	1. 20	0. 90	25%	163	71	100
15-B	Fruits, canned or bottled, in syrup	1. 30	1. 00	23%			
22-B	Oats, crushed or rolled	<sup>b</sup> 0. 20	0. 20	Bound	91	345	430
27-A	Wheat flour	<sup>c</sup> 0. 40	0. 24	40%	1, 845	1, 579	1, 635
27-C	Oat flour	0. 40	0. 40	Bound	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
36-A	Hams	1. 20	1. 20	Bound	111	179	249
36-B	Pork sausages	1. 20	1. 20	Bound	38	11	12
36-C	Canned pork	1. 20	1. 20	Bound	113	91	147
36-C	Vegetables, soups, sauces, and relishes, canned or bottled	1. 20	0. 80	33 1/2%	131	97	137
37-B	Special foods for children and for dietary uses, including malted milk and similar milk-base preparations not containing cacao or containing not more than 10 per centum of cacao, and also including those with fruit or vegetable bases.	0. 30	0. 30	Bound	32	313	374
37-C	Special foods for children and for dietary uses, containing more than 10 per centum but not more than 15 per centum of cacao.	0. 70	0. 70	Bound			
39	Sweets, hobbons, and candies of any kind, including chocolate confectionery.	6. 00	4. 50	25%	168	17	20
44	Crackers and biscuits, unsweetened	1. 50	1. 20	20%	126	113	154
57	Sterilized fruit juices	0. 60	0. 40	33 1/2%	N. S. C.	12	20
99-E	Corsets, elastic garments, garters, and similar articles (of cotton).	15. 00	15. 00	Bound	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )	( <sup>d</sup> )
143-A	Hosiery of pure silk or mixtures	50. 00	40. 00	20%	78	116	134
143-C	Corsets, elastic garments, garters, and similar articles (of pure silk or mixtures).	50. 00 or 40. 00	15. 00	62 1/2%	44	45	29
224-F	Rubber patches for repairing tires and tubes and emergency repair kits consisting of patches, cement, and buffer.	0. 75	0. 75	Bound	11	9	9
229	Cigarettes	20. 00	12. 00	40%	42	105	131
	Internal tax	20. 00	20. 00	Bound			
230-B	Sawn timber and rough lumber, measuring 25 centimeters or less in thickness at both ends, including pitch pine, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, Douglas fir, spruce, hemlock, redwood (Sequoia), cedar, and southern cypress.	0. 24	0. 15	37 1/2%	914	613	473
243	Writing paper, not lined	1. 20	0. 90	25%	71	209	171
298-J	Iron or steel sheets, galvanized	0. 20	0. 20	Bound	287	250	392
298-L	Tin plate in sheets	0. 08	0. 08	Bound	13	154	135
319-D	Metal filing cabinets	0. 40	0. 40	Bound	20	62	100
319-E	Beds of ordinary metals, with or without spring mattresses	1. 50	1. 00	44%	99	41	52
319-F	Furniture of ordinary metals, not specified	1. 80	1. 40	22%	64	181	283
320-A	Automobile, truck, and bus chassis, without bodies, but including chassis with cabs.	0. 09	0. 09	Bound	1, 308	3, 419	3, 709
321-A	Passenger automobiles with bodies, not exceeding 800 kgs. in weight.	0. 55	0. 55	Bound	2, 751	3, 041	2, 209
321-B	Passenger automobiles with bodies whose weight exceeds 800 kgs. and is not more than 1,400 kgs.	0. 60	0. 60	Bound			
321-C	Passenger automobiles with bodies whose weight exceeds 1,400 kgs. and is not more than 1,600 kgs.	0. 80	0. 80	Bound			
321-D	Passenger automobiles with bodies whose weight exceeds 1,600 kgs. and is not more than 1,700 kgs.	1. 00	1. 00	Bound			
321-E	Passenger automobiles with bodies whose weight exceeds 1,700 kgs. and is not more than 2,000 kgs.	1. 40	1. 40	Bound			
321-F	Passenger automobiles with bodies whose weight exceeds 2,000 kgs.	1. 60	1. 60	Bound			

<sup>a</sup> Rate of duty reduced to 0.80 bolivar per gross kilo as an emergency measure by Venezuelan decree of Sept. 11, 1939.

<sup>b</sup> Rate of duty reduced to 0.10 bolivar per gross kilo as an emergency measure by Venezuelan decree of Sept. 11, 1939.

<sup>c</sup> Rate of duty reduced to 0.30 bolivar per gross kilo as an emergency measure by Venezuelan decree of Sept. 11, 1939.

<sup>d</sup> Included in item 143-C.

TABLE 4. ANALYSIS OF UNITED STATES EXPORT PRODUCTS AFFECTED BY THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA (SCHEDULE I)—Continued

Venezuelan tariff number	Description of commodities	Venezuelan duties		Extent of reduction	U. S. exports to Venezuela (thousands of dollars) <sup>1</sup>		
		1936 tariff rate as amended	Agreement rate		1929	1937	1938
322	Accessories for automobiles:						
322-A	Wheels for rubber tires	1.00	1.00	Bound	(*)	(*)	(*)
322-B	Rubber tires	1.00	1.00	Bound	459 <sup>2</sup>	373	365
322-C	Inner tubes	1.00	1.00	Bound	46	26	31
322-D	Spring seats	1.00	1.00	Bound			
322-E	Boxes (trunks) for automobiles	1.00	1.00	Bound			
322-F	Automobile tops	1.00	1.00	Bound			
322-G	Fenders	1.00	1.00	Bound	593	1,395	803
322-H	Spare-tire holders	1.00	1.00	Bound			
322-K	Not specified	1.00	1.00	Bound			
330-A	Radio receiving sets, phonographs, weighing up to 10 kgs., net each.	2.00	2.00	Bound			
330-B	Radio receiving sets, phonographs, weighing more than 10 kgs., net each up to 25 kgs.	3.00	3.00	Bound	391	500	407
330-C	Radio receiving sets, phonographs, weighing more than 25 kgs., net each up to 50 kgs.	4.00	4.00	Bound			
330-D	Radio receiving sets, phonographs, weighing more than 50 kgs.	5.00	5.00	Bound			
330-E	Accessories for radio receiving sets, including tubes	0.40	0.40	Bound	24	105	105
332-A	Motion-picture film, silent and sound, unprinted	2.00	2.00	Bound	1	13	17
332-B	Motion-picture film, silent and sound, printed	2.60	2.60	Bound	63	80	83
333-A	Refrigerators, weighing up to 100 kgs., net each	0.40	0.40	Bound			
333-B	Refrigerators, weighing more than 100 kgs., up to 250 kgs., net each.	0.50	0.50	Bound			
333-C	Refrigerators, weighing more than 250 kgs., up to 500 kgs., net each.	0.60	0.60	Bound	80	465	426
333-D	Refrigerators, weighing more than 500 kgs., net each.	0.40	0.40	Bound			
338-A	Sewing machines	0.20	0.20	Bound	304	370	147
342-B	Lanterns, wick and pressure types	1.20	0.80	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	12	27	22
344	Typewriters and accessories, including parts, cases, covers, and stands.	1.00	1.00	Bound	125	173	180
345	Calculating machines, including electric ones	2.00	2.00	Bound	42	128	96
346	Cash registers	2.00	2.00	Bound	96	44	86
348	Internal-combustion engines	0.08	0.08	Bound	91	232	306
349	Spark plugs	1.20	1.20	Bound	24	28	23
356	Parts for agricultural machinery and implements:						
-A	Weighing not more than 1 kg. net each	2.00	1.00	50%			
-B	More than 1 kg. up to 5 kgs. net each	1.00	0.50	50%			
-C	More than 5 kgs. up to 10 kgs. net each	0.70	0.35	50%			
-D	More than 10 kgs. up to 30 kgs. net each	0.60	0.30	50%			
-E	More than 30 kgs. up to 50 kgs. net each	0.50	0.25	50%			
-F	More than 50 kgs. up to 100 kgs. net each	0.40	0.20	50%			
-G	More than 100 kgs. up to 500 kgs. net each	0.30	0.15	50%			
-H	More than 500 kgs. up to 1,000 kgs. net each	0.20	0.10	50%			
-I	More than 1,000 kgs. net each	0.10	0.05	50%			
357	Pharmaceutical specialties, not specified	2.00	1.95	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	323	750	797
358-C	Absorbent and antiseptic or medicinal cotton	2.00	2.00	Bound	43	70	67
358-D	Pharmaceutical products, not specified	2.00	1.95	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	474	130	165
359	Dentifrices	2.00	2.00	Bound	50	127	141
364-A	Chewing gum	2.00	2.00	Bound	29	109	116
367-B	Toilet soap, including shaving soap in any form	5.00	4.00	20%	89	33	40
370	Varnishes and lacquers	1.20	0.80	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	31	37	46
371-A	Ready-mixed paints in oil, liquid	0.50	0.50	Bound	200	274	295
371-B	Paints for varnishing and enameling	1.50	1.20	20%			
382-C	Industrial preparations for polishing or cleaning	1.20	0.60	50%	14	16	18
382-H	Industrial preparations for coloring or shining footwear	1.20	1.20	Bound	11	14	15
394-E	Sporting goods, not specified	0.08	0.08	Bound	28	47	57
405	Electric batteries (except storage batteries) and parts	0.20	0.20	Bound	117	106	194
406	Storage batteries and parts	0.50	0.50	Bound	29	85	88
422	Transmission belting	1.20	1.20	Bound	65	72	81
424	Pharmaceutical articles, not specified	2.00	2.00	Bound	n. a.	n. a.	80
442	Toilet paper	Free	Free	Bound	9	25	35
451	Tractors, wheel and track-laying types	Free	Free	Bound	206	267	406
472	Lumber of white pine, pitch pine, and Douglas fir, sawn, measuring more than 25 centimeters in thickness at both ends.	Free	Free	Bound	752	424	110

\* Included in parts and accessories.

<sup>1</sup> This duty was reduced to 1.95 bolivares in the commercial agreement between Venezuela and France.

<sup>2</sup> Included in 371-A.

#### IV. ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO VENEZUELA (SCHEDULE II)

*Crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum, including fuel oil known as gas oil (par. 1733).*

Imports of crude petroleum and fuel oils are duty-free, but subject to an excise tax of 1/2-cent a gallon.<sup>8</sup> Under this agreement, the excise tax is reduced from 1/2 cent to 1/4 cent a gallon on an annual amount of imports not in excess of 5 percent of the total quantity of crude petroleum processed in refineries in continental United States during the preceding calendar year. Any imports in excess of this quota will pay the 1/2-cent rate, which is bound against increase. The quota applies to the combined imports of crude petroleum, topped crude, and fuel oil including gas oil, i.e., there is no separate quota for each of these commodities. With respect to the significance of the 5 percent quota arrangement, it may be noted that the total quantity of crude oil processed in the refineries in 1938 was 1,165,015,000 barrels, 5 percent of which is 58,251,000 barrels. The average annual imports of taxable crude and topped petroleum and fuel oil for the years 1933-38 were 34,569,000 barrels. The quota applies to total imports from all sources.

The United States share of the known world reserves of crude petroleum is somewhat less than 50 percent. On the other hand, this country produces slightly over 60 percent of the total world output notwithstanding the fact that the principal domestic fields are being operated under restrictions in order to avoid wasteful production.

Fuel oil (in one or more grades) is obtained from nearly all grades of crude petroleum and is produced in most refineries. Venezuelan crude is much heavier than the average domestic crude and yields principally heavy fuel oil and asphalt. Domestic crudes yield larger per-

centages of gasoline and kerosene, and superior grades of lubricating oil, the more valuable petroleum products. Fuel oil from domestic crudes consists chiefly of grades much lighter than imported fuel oil or fuel oil produced in this country from imported crude. The domestic demand for all grades of fuel oil, including both the heavy grades for ships' bunkers and industrial plants and the lighter grades for Diesel engines and residential heating, has been increasing. Production in the United States of heavy fuel oil from low-grade foreign crude and the importation of heavy fuel oil tend to reserve the high-grade domestic crudes for the production of the more valuable petroleum derivatives.

The United States leads the world in the production and consumption of petroleum products. This country is also important both as an importer and an exporter of crude petroleum and petroleum products. The domestic industry has been on an export basis for many years. In 1938, imports of crude petroleum amounted to 26,048,000 barrels as compared with exports of 77,272,000 barrels. Imports in that year of fuel oil of all grades (including tax-free entries for use in ships' bunkers) amounted to 26,165,000 barrels<sup>9</sup> as compared with exports of 43,832,000 barrels. Venezuela is the most important supplier of United States imports of crude petroleum, accounting for 85 percent of the total in 1937 and 90 percent in 1938. Imports of fuel oil are supplied almost entirely by the Netherlands West Indies, but most of the fuel oil refined in the Netherlands West Indies is produced from Venezuelan crude.

*Ground barbasco or cubé root (par. 35).*

The duty on ground barbasco root or cubé root is reduced from 10 percent to 5 percent ad valorem in the present agreement.

Barbasco root is not produced in the United States. It grows in tropical and semitropical

<sup>8</sup> Imports of these products are exempt from the excise tax when imported either for supplies of ships in foreign trade and certain others, or for manufacturing in bond.

<sup>9</sup> The figure for imports includes 18,231,000 barrels of tax-free fuel oil for use in ships' bunkers and 682,000 barrels entering free under bond for manufacture and export.



climates and is found largely in Central and South America. The production of the ground root in the United States is entirely dependent upon imported crude barbasco root, which is ground and processed for use in the manufacture of agricultural insecticides.

*Barbasco root, crude or unmanufactured, not specially provided for (par. 1722).*

Crude barbasco root has been duty-free under the Tariff Acts of 1930, 1922, and 1913. In the present agreement, the duty-free status is bound against change.

Crude barbasco root is not produced in the United States, and most South American countries have passed laws preventing its export, except in a dried or ground condition, in order to prevent its transplantation to other countries.

Imports of the crude root are supplied principally by Peru, Brazil, and Venezuela. In 1938 imports from Venezuela, which totaled 55,000 pounds valued at \$8,167, comprised 9 percent of total imports of the root into the United States.

*Tonka beans (par. 92).*

The duty on tonka beans is reduced from 25 cents a pound to 12½ cents a pound.

Tonka beans are not produced in the United States and they do not compete with any product of American farms or forests. These beans have an agreeable odor, and their principal aromatic constituent, coumarin, is used for scenting tobacco, snuff, confectionery, and liqueurs. The tobacco industry is by far the largest consumer.

Venezuela is the principal producer and exporter of tonka beans. Most of the exports from Venezuela are shipped to Trinidad, where they are treated with rum and then reexported to consuming countries. Venezuela and Trinidad together are the principal suppliers of tonka beans imported into the United States; in 1937, the combined imports from these two countries amounted in value to \$522,000 and in 1938, to \$763,000.

*Orchid plants (par. 754).*

In the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939, the United States duty on orchid plants was reduced from 25 percent to 15 percent ad valorem. In the present agreement the duty is bound against increase at the 15 percent rate.

The bulk of the United States requirements of orchid plants is grown domestically. The annual production in this country is estimated at about \$700,000, or approximately seven times the value of imports. It is estimated that the total annual sales of orchid flowers (as distinguished from the plants) amounts to between 8 and 10 million dollars.

Imports consist principally of two types: (1) Cultivated species or hybrids from the greenhouses of Europe, and (2) native species collected in the tropics of South America. The United Kingdom, Venezuela, and Colombia are the principal suppliers of United States imports.

*Cocoa or cacao beans (par. 1650).*

Cocoa and cacao beans have been duty-free in the Tariff Acts of 1930, 1922, and 1913, and are bound against change in the present agreement; similar action with respect to these products has been taken in the trade agreements with Haiti, Brazil, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and the United Kingdom.

Cacao beans are not produced in the United States, and the domestic cocoa and chocolate industry depends entirely on imports for its source of this raw material. The United States outranks any other country as a market for cacao beans.

*Coffee (par. 1654).*

Coffee has been on the free list under all recent tariff acts. Moreover, it has been bound on the free list in previous trade agreements with nine countries; and in the present agreement its duty-free status (except coffee entering Puerto Rico) is again bound against change.

No coffee is produced in continental United States, but there is a large and important industry for roasting, grinding, and packaging coffee, for all of the imports consist of green or raw coffee.

Imports usually range from about 1.5 to 2 billion pounds annually. From one-half to two-thirds of total coffee imports come from Brazil and consist of Brazils or strong coffees. Imports from other countries are generally mild coffees used for blending, and the blends desired by American coffee users largely determine the quantities of each class imported.

Venezuela is one of the principal sources of mild coffees imported into the United States.

*Reptile skins, raw (par. 1765).*

Raw reptile skins have been duty-free under the Tariff Acts of 1930, 1922, and 1913. They were bound on the free list in trade agreements with six countries and are again so bound in the present agreement.

The United States is dependent on foreign sources for most of the reptile skins used in this country. Only alligator skins, practically all of which come from Florida, are produced on a commercial basis in the United States; statistics of domestic production are not available. Imports of reptile skins vary closely with the demand for reptile leather footwear, which is a matter of fashion.

*Divi-divi (par. 1670).*

Divi-divi, the dried pod of a tree found in tropical America, has been free of duty under the Tariff Acts of 1930, 1922, and 1913, and is bound against change in the present agreement.

There is no domestic production of divi-divi, which is used by the tanning industry for the tannin contained in the pods.

*Manures (par. 1685).*

Manures have been duty-free under the Tariff Acts of 1930, 1922, and 1913, and are bound against change in the present agreement.

Most of the imports from Venezuela consist of goat manure, which is usually processed

and packaged before distribution for use in gardens and potted plants.

*Gutta balata, crude (par. 1697).*

Gutta balata has been bound on the free list in trade agreements with Brazil and Colombia and is so bound in the present agreement.

Crude gutta balata is the coagulated latex of a tree found in northern South America; it is used chiefly in the manufacture of covers for golf balls and in making transmission belts, footwear, chewing gum, medical tape, and marine cables.

*Crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum, including fuel oil known as gas oil, for use as supplies for ships (par. 1733).*

Imports of crude petroleum and fuel oils for use as ships' supplies are free of duty under paragraph 1733 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and also free of excise tax under section 3451 of the Internal Revenue Code. Under the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939, the United States bound the tax-exempt status of all liquid derivatives of crude petroleum, including fuel oil, intended for use as ships' supplies. This binding is in substance repeated in the present agreement and extended to include crude petroleum used in this manner.

*Boxwood in the log (par. 1803 (2)).*

The duty-free status of boxwood has been previously bound in trade agreements with four countries and is now bound in the agreement with Venezuela.

Boxwood is a wood of fine texture. It is not indigenous to the United States, and there is no commercial production of logs in this country. Boxwood is practically a noncompetitive wood, its principal use in the United States being in the production of high-grade measuring instruments, such as engineers' and architects' scales.

Venezuela has been the outstanding source of imports of boxwood in the log for some years.

TABLE 5. ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO VENEZUELA (SCHEDULE II)

(n. a. = statistics not available)

Paragraph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty			Ad valorem equivalent on basis of imports in 1938		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)				
		1929	Before agreement	Under agreement	Rate before agreement	Rate under agreement	From Venezuela			From all countries	
							1929	1937	1938 <sup>a</sup>		1938 <sup>a</sup>
35	<b>A. REDUCTIONS IN DUTY</b> Barbasco or cubé root, natural and uncomounded, but advanced in value or condition by grinding beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, whether or not otherwise advanced, and not containing alcohol.	10% ad val.	10% ad val.	5% ad val.	Percent 10	Percent 5	n. a.				245
92	Tonka beans	25¢ lb	25¢ lb	12½¢ lb	<sup>b</sup> 19.4	9.7	6	48	31		795
1733 (Internal Revenue Code, sec. 3422).	Petroleum, crude	Free	½¢ gal	¼¢ gal	29.2	14.6	32,609	15,760	14,965		16,407
	Fuel oil derived from petroleum, including gas oil and topped crude petroleum.	Free	½¢ gal	¼¢ gal			( <sup>c</sup> )		( <sup>d</sup> )		6,998
	Total						32,615	15,808	14,996		
754	<b>B. BINDINGS OF PRESENT DUTY</b> Orchid plants	25%	15% ad val.	15% ad val.	15	15	n. a.	16	13		103
	Total						n. a.	16	13		
1653	<b>C. BINDINGS ON FREE LIST</b> Cocoa or cacao beans, and shells thereof.	Free	Free	Bound free			2,716	1,695	759		20,139
1654	Coffee, except coffee imported into Puerto Rico and upon which a duty is imposed under the authority of sec. 319.	Free	Free	Bound free			13,687	3,286	1,964		137,821
1670	Dyeing or tanning materials: Divi-divi, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any similar process, and not containing alcohol.	Free	Free	Bound free			15		2		3
1685	Manures	Free	Free	Bound free			n. a.	<sup>e</sup> 42			<sup>f</sup> 17
1697	Gutta balata, crude	Free	Free	Bound free			58				181
1722	Barbasco or cubé root, crude or unmanufactured, not specially provided for.	Free	Free	Bound free			n. a.		8		44
1733 (Internal Revenue Code, sec. 3451).	Crude petroleum and fuel oil derived from petroleum; any of the foregoing sold for use as fuel supplies, ships' stores, sea stores, or legitimate equipment on vessels of war of the United States or of any foreign nation, or vessels employed in the fisheries or in the whaling business, or actually engaged in foreign trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States and any of its possessions, under regulations prescribed with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.	Free	Tariff free; exempt from taxes imposed by secs. 3420 and 3422 of the Internal Revenue Code.	Bound tariff free and bound exempt from taxes imposed by secs. 3420 and 3422 of the Internal Revenue Code.					( <sup>g</sup> )		9,845
1765	Reptile skins, raw	Free	Free	Bound free			7	29	17		312
1803 (2)	Boxwood in the log	Free	Free	Bound free			26	n. a.	n. a.		n. a.
	Total						16,509	5,052	2,750		

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>b</sup> Equivalent ad valorem based on total imports into the United States from all countries. The equivalent ad valorem on imports from Venezuela was 15.6 percent.

<sup>c</sup> Imports of crude petroleum and fuel oil are duty-free but subject to an import revenue tax of ½ cent a gallon as imposed under the Internal Revenue Code, sec. 3422. The reduction in the import tax from ½ to ¼ cent a gallon in the present agreement is applicable to annual quotas of crude petroleum and fuel oil entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in any calendar year, not in excess of 5 percent of the total quantity of crude petroleum processed in refineries in the continental United States during the preceding calendar year. Imports in excess of the annual quotas are subject to the full tax of ½ cent a gallon, which is bound against increase. In addition, the present agreement provides for the binding of the duty-free status (as distinguished from the taxable status) of crude petroleum and fuel oil derived from petroleum.

<sup>d</sup> Imports, \$10.

<sup>e</sup> While there were no direct imports of Venezuelan fuel oil in 1938, a large proportion of the 7,215,000 barrels valued at \$6,070,000 imported from the Netherlands West Indies was produced from crude oil of Venezuelan origin. A similar statement applies to tax-free imports for ship supplies.

<sup>f</sup> The duty on orchid plants was reduced under the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

<sup>g</sup> Shells of cocoa beans dutiable at 10 percent under the act of 1922.

<sup>h</sup> The values shown here include imports of manures and other fertilizer substances, n. e. s.; these products are entered under the import classification "substances used chiefly for fertilizers, n. e. s."

## V. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE TRADE AGREEMENT

The general provisions of the agreement embody the basic principle of equality of treatment essential to the development of international trade upon a sound and nondiscriminatory basis. They define the nature of the obligations assumed by each country in making tariff concessions to the other, set forth reciprocal assurances of nondiscriminatory treatment with respect to all forms of trade control and contain provisions relating to various other matters affecting the trade between the two countries.

### PROVISIONS RELATING TO TREATMENT OF TRADE IN GENERAL

*Article X.* The United States and Venezuela undertake to accord to each other unconditional most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties and related matters, including methods of levying duties and charges and the application of rules and formalities. This means that if either the United States or Venezuela reduces any customs duty or related charge, either autonomously or in connection with a commercial agreement with a third country, the other country will immediately and unconditionally be granted the benefit of the reduced rate of duty or charge.

*Article V* of the agreement relates to the imposition of internal taxes or charges levied in either country on products imported from the other and provides that such taxes or charges shall not be higher than those imposed on like articles of domestic or other foreign origin. An exception is made, however, in the case of taxes imposed by the Venezuelan Government on cigarettes, which are taxable at a higher rate if of foreign origin than are domestic cigarettes. It is provided, however, that the present tax rate applicable to cigarettes originating in the United States shall not be increased during the life of the agreement. Further, the provisions of the article will not apply to taxes imposed in either country on alcoholic beverages.

*Article VII* applies the principle of nondiscriminatory treatment to import quotas, prohibitions, and other forms of restriction on imports. All such restrictions are to be based upon a predetermined amount of imports to be admitted. If either country establishes such restrictions and if the amount of permitted importations is allocated by it among exporting countries, the share allotted to the other country shall in general be based upon the proportion of such imports which that country supplied in a previous representative period.

*Article VIII* provides that if either Government should establish a monopoly or grant monopoly privileges for the importation, production, or sale of any product, the commerce of the other country shall receive fair and equitable treatment in respect of foreign purchases by the monopoly.

*Article IX* provides that if either Government should establish or maintain any form of exchange control, it will accord to products imported from the other country, in regard to restrictions or delays on payments, exchange rates, taxes, or surcharges on exchange transactions and rules and formalities relating thereto, treatment no less favorable than that accorded to any product imported from any third country. The right is reserved by either Government to terminate the agreement on 30 days' written notice if difficulties should arise in the application of the provisions of this article which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted.

*Article XI* provides for the prompt publication of laws, regulations and administrative and judicial decisions relating to the classification of articles for customs purposes or to rates of duty. It is further provided that such laws, regulations, and decisions shall in general be applied uniformly at all ports of each country open to foreign commerce.

### PROVISIONS RELATING TO CONCESSIONS

*Articles I and II* of the agreement relate to the tariff concessions granted by each country on products of the other and provide that products included in the schedules annexed to the

agreement shall, upon importation into the other country, be exempt from ordinary customs duties higher than those specified in the schedules and from all other charges in connection with importation in excess of those imposed on the day of signature of the agreement or required to be imposed thereafter by laws in force on that day.

*Article III* permits either country, notwithstanding the provisions of articles I and II, to impose on any product imported from the other country an import charge equivalent to an internal tax imposed on a similar domestic product or on any article from which the imported product has been made.

*Article IV* provides that the schedules annexed to the agreement will be considered as integral parts thereof.

*Article VI* relates to quantitative restrictions on imports of products included in the schedules annexed to the agreement and provides as a general undertaking that such products may not be subjected to such restrictions. It is recognized, however, that special circumstances may arise necessitating the imposition of restrictions on imports of articles included in the schedules. In such circumstances provision is made for consultation between the two Governments and if it is not possible to reach an agreement regarding the proposed restriction, for the termination of the agreement upon 30 days' notice. It is further provided that a period of notice shall be given to traders before any quantitative restriction is imposed under this article.

*Article XII* contains a provision permitting either country to terminate the agreement on 30 days' notice if the rate of exchange between the currencies of the two countries varies so substantially as to prejudice its industries or commerce.

*Article XIII* concerns the imposition of customs penalties for clerical errors and provides that both Governments shall accord the most favorable treatment permitted by law. It also provides for sympathetic consideration of representations in regard to customs regulations and related matters and the application of san-

itary regulations. If there should be disagreement between the two Governments with respect to sanitary laws or regulations, a committee of experts including representatives of both Governments may be established upon request of either Government. This committee would then study the matter and submit a report to both Governments.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO APPLICATION OF THE AGREEMENT

*Article XIV* provides that the agreement shall apply, on the part of the United States, to the continental United States and to the territories and possessions included in its customs territory, the most important of which are Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The most-favored-nation provisions of the agreement will, however, apply also to those possessions of the United States which have separate tariffs, including the Philippines, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the island of Guam.

*Article XV* excepts from the application of the agreement special advantages granted by either Government to facilitate frontier traffic and advantages accorded to any third country as a result of a customs union. There is also included the usual exception relating to special advantages accorded by the United States and its territories and possessions or the Panama Canal Zone to one another or to the Republic of Cuba. This article provides further that the Government of Venezuela may continue to apply a special import surtax upon articles imported into Venezuela from the Antilles not included in the customs territory of the United States.

*Article XVI* exempts from the provisions of the agreement regulations affecting imports or exports of gold and silver, measures relating to neutrality, sanitary regulations, et cetera.

*Article XVII* pledges each country to consider any representations which the other country may make concerning any measure adopted which, although not in conflict with the terms of the agreement, is considered by the second country to impair the effectiveness of any of

the benefits of the agreement. If an agreement is not reached with respect to such representations, the Government making them has the right to terminate the entire agreement.

*Article XVIII* provides that the two Governments will settle any differences arising in the interpretation or execution of the agreement by peaceful methods and in conformity with treaties and conventions in force between them.

*Article XIX* provides that the agreement shall be proclaimed by the President of the United States and ratified by the Government of Venezuela. The agreement will enter into full force on the thirtieth day after exchange

of the instrument of ratification of the Venezuelan Government and the proclamation by the President of the United States. It will remain in force, subject to certain special provisions, until December 15, 1942, and may continue in force indefinitely thereafter until 6 months after notice of termination has been given by either country.

Under the terms of a *modus vivendi* signed the same day, the substantive provisions of the agreement, including the general provisions and the schedules of concessions, will enter provisionally into force on December 16, 1939, pending ratification of the agreement by the Venezuelan Government.

## Publications

### PUBLICATION OF "FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1924"

[Released to the press November 10]

*Foreign Relations of the United States, 1924*, released November 10, is a two-volume compilation of nearly 1,600 pages of documents, principally correspondence, relating to subjects of diplomatic discussion during that year with more than 40 other countries. Most of these papers have not hitherto been made available to the public. Each volume is complete in itself, with table of contents, list of papers, and index.

Volume I opens, as have previous volumes, with a section entitled "General," amounting to nearly half the volume and devoted to subjects of multilateral character, such as international conferences and boundary controversies. Among the other topics of 1924 which appear under this heading are the negotiations looking to the settlement of debts owed by foreign governments, conventions for the prevention of liquor smuggling, and arrangements for an around-the-world flight by United States Army airplanes.

The remainder of volume I consists of the sections under country headings: Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, and France. Forty-four separate topics are included in these sections. As in preceding years the China section is extensive, covering 250 pages. Among the topics treated therein are the civil war in North China, the proposal by the Chinese Government to convene a preliminary customs conference, the failure to secure from the interested powers a general acceptance of an arms embargo resolution, and the policy of the Department of State with respect to questions of treaty rights raised by Americans in China.

The wide range of American interests which may receive diplomatic attention in their behalf is exemplified by the efforts made to protect the activities of American archeological investigators in Afghanistan, Albania, and Egypt.

Volume II consists of sections under the following country headings: Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Japan, Lithuania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Rumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey. More than 60 topics are presented in these sections. Under Japan, among the papers on the restriction of Japanese immigration, are the previously unpublished documents of 1907-8 containing the Gentlemen's Agreement.

The section under Germany presents, among other topics, the views of the United States upon its right to participate in reparation payments. Elsewhere, under the appropriate country headings, are treated such subjects as the rights of Americans in mandated areas, most-favored-nation treatment in customs matters, assistance to the Mexican Government in suppressing armed insurrection, policy of the United States with regard to participation in

the Statute of Tangier, rejection by the Nicaraguan Government of proposals to supervise elections, retention of American extraterritorial rights in Persia, questions relating to petroleum production in Rumania and other parts of the world, discontinuance of arms shipments to Turkey, the continuation of American consular protection to Swiss interests in Egypt, and the policy pursued with regard to Russia.

*Foreign Relations of the United States, 1924*, was compiled in the Division of Research and Publication under the direction of the late Dr. Cyril Wynne, Chief of the Division, and Dr. Ernest R. Perkins, Chief of the Research Section. Copies of the volumes will be available to the public shortly and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The volumes are sold separately at \$1.50 each, cloth-bound (volume I, cxiv, 780 pages; volume II, xciv, 764 pages).

## *Treaty Information*

*Compiled by the Treaty Division*

### ARBITRATION AND JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

#### General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes

There is quoted below the text of a letter from the Swiss Government addressed to the Secretary General of the League of Nations on September 25, 1939, in regard to the declaration made by Australia when adhering to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, signed at Geneva on September 26, 1928 (see the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939, Vol. I, No. 15, p. 352):

“[Translation]

“We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. C. L. 144. 1939 of

September 13th, regarding the restriction by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia of the effect of its accession to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes of September 26th, 1928.

“We have duly noted this communication, which obliges us to make the same reservation as was made by the Swiss Federal Council in regard to the denunciation by certain States of the Optional Clause of Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice”.

The reservation in regard to the denunciation by certain states of the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice is printed on page 473 of the *Bulletin* of November 4, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 19).

## MUTUAL GUARANTIES

### **Pact of Mutual Assistance Between Latvia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**

There is printed below, in translation, the text of the Pact of Mutual Assistance between Latvia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed October 5, 1939:

#### PACT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE BETWEEN LATVIA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. on the one hand and the President of the Latvian Republic on the other, for the purpose of developing the friendly relations created by the peace treaty of August 11, 1920,<sup>10</sup> which were based on the recognition of the independent statehood and noninterference in the internal affairs of the other party;

recognizing that the peace treaty of August 11, 1920, and the agreement of February 5, 1932,<sup>11</sup> concerning nonaggression and the amicable settlement of conflicts continue to be the firm basis of their mutual relations and obligations;

convinced that a definition of the precise conditions insuring mutual safety is in accordance with the interests of both contracting parties;

have considered it necessary to conclude between them the following mutual assistance pact and for this purpose have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R.;

V. M. Molotov, President of the Soviet of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs;

<sup>10</sup> For text, see League of Nations Treaty Series, vol. 2, p. 195.

<sup>11</sup> For text, see League of Nations Treaty Series, vol. 148, p. 113.

The President of the Republic of Latvia; Wilhelm Munters, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

who, having mutually verified their credentials, which were found to be executed in the required form and in proper order, have agreed upon the following:

#### *Article I*

Both contracting parties undertake to render each other every assistance, including military, in the event of a direct attack, or threat of attack, on the part of any European great power, with respect to the sea borders of the contracting parties on the Baltic Sea, or their land borders through the territory of the Estonian or Latvian Republics, or also the bases referred to in article III.

#### *Article II*

The Soviet Union undertakes to render assistance on preferential conditions to the Latvian Army in the shape of armaments and other war materials.

#### *Article III*

In order to insure the safety of the U. S. S. R. and to consolidate her own independence, the Latvian Republic grants to the Union the right to maintain in the cities of Liapaja (Libava) and Ventspils (Vindava) naval bases and several airfields for aviation purposes on leasehold at a reasonable rental. The locations of the bases and airfields shall be exactly specified and their boundaries determined by mutual agreement.

For the purpose of protecting the Straits of Irbe, the Soviet Union is given the right to establish on the same conditions a coast artillery base between Ventspils and Pitragas.

For the purpose of protecting the naval bases, the airfields, and the coast artillery base, the Soviet Union has the right to maintain at its own expense on the areas set aside for bases and airfields a strictly limited number of Soviet land and air forces, the maximum number of which is to be fixed by special agreement.



*Article IV*

Both contracting parties undertake not to enter into any alliances or to participate in any coalitions directed against one of the contracting parties.

*Article V*

The carrying into effect of the present pact must in no way affect the sovereign rights of the contracting parties, in particular their political structure, their economic and social system, and their military measures.

The areas set aside for the bases and airfields (article III) remain the territory of the Latvian Republic.

*Article VI*

The present pact goes into force with the exchange of documents of ratification. The exchange of documents will take place in the city of Riga within 6 days after the signing of the present pact.

The present pact shall remain in force for a period of 10 years, and in the event that one of the contracting parties does not consider it necessary to denounce the present pact 1 year prior to the expiration of such period, it will automatically remain in force for the following 10 years.

In witness whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed this pact and affixed their seals thereto.

Executed in Moscow, in duplicate, in the Lettish and Russian languages, October 5, 1939.

V. MUNTERS

V. MOLOTOV

**Pact of Mutual Assistance Between Estonia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**

There is printed below, in translation, the text of the Pact of Mutual Assistance between Estonia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed September 28, 1939:

**MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT BETWEEN ESTONIA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**

The Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R. on the one part, and the President of Estonia on the other,

Being desirous of promoting the friendly relations which were established by the Treaty of Peace concluded on February 2, 1920,<sup>12</sup> and which are founded upon independent political existence and noninterference in internal affairs of the other contracting party;

Recognizing that the Treaty of Peace of February 2, 1920, and the Pact of Nonaggression and Peaceful Settlement of Conflicts of May 4, 1932,<sup>13</sup> continue as heretofore the firm foundation of their mutual relations:

Being convinced that it is in the interests of both of the contracting parties to determine the exact terms of insuring their mutual security:

They have considered it necessary to conclude between themselves the following pact for rendering mutual assistance and have designated as their plenipotentiaries:

The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.—the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and the Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Molotov,

The President of the Republic of Estonia—Minister for Foreign Affairs Selter,

Who have agreed as follows:

*Article 1.*

Both contracting parties shall be obliged to render each other any mutual aid, also including military assistance, in the case either of a direct aggression or a threat of aggression on the part of some great European power against Baltic maritime borders of the contracting parties or against their land borders via Latvian territory, likewise against bases referred to in article 3.

<sup>12</sup> For text, see League of Nations Treaty Series, vol. 11, p. 30.

<sup>13</sup> For text, see League of Nations Treaty Series, vol. 131, p. 297.

*Article 2.*

The U. S. S. R. shall be obliged to render assistance to the Estonian Army with arms and other war materials on favored terms.

*Article 3.*

The Republic of Estonia shall secure the U. S. S. R. the right to possess on the Estonian isles of Saaremaa (Oesel), Hiiumas (Dagö), and in the city of Paldiski bases for the Navy and a certain number of landing fields for air forces on a leasehold basis at an acceptable price. The exact location of bases and landing fields shall be marked out and the boundaries thereof shall be fixed by mutual agreement.

In the interests of protection of naval bases and landing fields, the U. S. S. R. shall have the right to maintain at their own cost in the sectors apportioned under bases and landing fields Soviet territorial and air forces in exactly fixed numbers, the maximum number whereof shall be fixed by a special agreement.

*Article 4.*

Both contracting parties shall obligate themselves not to conclude any alliances nor to take part in any coalitions directed against either of the contracting parties.

*Article 5.*

The entering into force of this pact shall in no way infringe upon the sovereign rights of the contracting parties, particularly their economic system and political structure.

The sectors which are designated as bases and airfields (article 3), shall remain the territory of the Republic of Estonia.

*Article 6.*

This pact shall enter into force upon the exchange of ratifications. This exchange shall take place at Tallinn within 6 days from the date of the signing of this pact.

This pact shall be valid for 10 years and in case one of the contracting parties does not

abrogate the pact before the expiration of 1 year prior to the termination of its validity, the validity thereof shall automatically be extended for a subsequent period of 5 years.

*Article 7.*

This pact has been made in two original texts, in the Estonian and Russian languages, in Moscow on September 28, 1939.

V. M. MOLOTOV  
K. SELTER

### Anglo-Franco-Turkish Treaty of Mutual Assistance

There is printed below the text of the Anglo-Franco-Turkish Treaty of Mutual Assistance, signed on October 19, 1939:

#### ANGLO-FRANCO-TURKISH TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

The President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India (in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and the President of the Turkish Republic:

Desiring to conclude a treaty of a reciprocal character in the interests of their national security, and to provide for mutual assistance in resistance to aggression, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, namely:

The President of the French Republic:

M. René Massigli, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Commander of the Legion of Honor;

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India (in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, K.C.M.G., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;

The President of the Turkish Republic:

Dr. Refik Saydam, President of the Council,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Interim,  
Deputy for Istanbul.

Who having communicated their full powers,  
found in good and due form, have agreed as  
follows:

*Article I*

In the event of Turkey being involved in hostilities with a European power in consequence of aggression by that power against Turkey, the French Government and the Government of the United Kingdom will cooperate effectively with the Turkish Government and will lend it all aid and assistance in their power.

*Article II*

1. In the event of an act of aggression by a European power leading to war in the Mediterranean area in which France and the United Kingdom are involved, Turkey will collaborate effectively with France and the United Kingdom and will lend them all aid and assistance in its power.

2. In the event of an act of aggression by a European power leading to war in the Mediterranean area in which Turkey is involved, France and the United Kingdom will collaborate effectively with Turkey and will lend it all aid and assistance in their power.

*Article III*

So long as the guaranties given by France and the United Kingdom to Greece and Rumania by the respective declarations on the 13th of April, 1939, remain in force, Turkey will cooperate effectively with France and the United Kingdom and will lend them all aid and assistance in its power, in the event of France and the United Kingdom being engaged in hostilities in virtue of either of the said guaranties.

*Article IV*

In the event of France and the United Kingdom being involved in hostilities with a Euro-

pean power in consequence of aggression committed by that power against either of those states without the provisions of articles 2 or 3 being applicable, the high contracting parties will immediately consult together. It is nevertheless agreed that in such an eventuality Turkey will observe at least a benevolent neutrality toward France and the United Kingdom.

*Article V*

Without prejudice to the provisions of article III above, in the event of either:

1. Aggression by a European power against another European state which the government of one of the high contracting parties had, with the approval of that state, undertaken to assist in maintaining its independence or neutrality against such aggression, or

2. Aggression by a European power which, while directed against another European state, constituted, in the opinion of the government of one of the high contracting parties, a menace to its own security.

The high contracting parties will immediately consult together with a view to such common action as might be considered effective.

*Article VI*

The present treaty is not directed against any country, but is designed to assure France, Great Britain, and Turkey of mutual aid and assistance in resistance to aggression should the necessity arise.

*Article VII*

The provisions of the present treaty are equally binding as bilateral obligations between Turkey and each of the two other high contracting parties.

*Article VIII*

If the high contracting parties are engaged in hostilities in consequence of the operation of the present treaty, they will not conclude an armistice of peace except by common agreement.

*Article IX*

The present treaty shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited simultaneously at Angora as soon as possible. It shall enter into force on the date of the deposit.

The present treaty is concluded for a period of 15 years. If none of the high contracting parties has notified the two others of its intention to terminate it 6 months before the expiration of the said period, the treaty will be renewed by tacit consent for a further period of 5 years and so on.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present treaty and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Angora, in triplicate, the 19th October, 1939.

R. MASSIGLI  
H. M. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN  
Dr. REFIK SAYDAM

## PROTOCOL 1

The undersigned plenipotentiaries state that their respective governments agree that the treaty of mutual assistance dated this day shall be put into force from the moment of its signature.

## PROTOCOL 2

At the moment of signature of the treaty of mutual assistance between France, Great Britain, and Turkey the undersigned plenipotentiaries, duly authorized to this effect, have agreed as follows:

The obligations undertaken by Turkey in virtue of the above-mentioned treaty cannot compel that country to take action having as its effect or involving as its consequence entry into armed conflict with the U. S. S. R.

The present protocols shall be considered as an integral part of the treaty of mutual assistance concluded today between France, Great Britain, and Turkey. Done at Angora, in triplicate, the 19th October, 1939.

R. MASSIGLI  
H. M. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN  
Dr. REFIK SAYDAM

## ORGANIZATION

**Protocol for the Amendment of the Preamble, of Articles 1, 4, and 5, and of the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations***Netherlands*

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated October 16, 1939, the instrument of ratification by the Netherlands of the Protocol for the Amendment of the Preamble, of Articles 1, 4, and 5, and of the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations, which was opened for signature at Geneva on September 30, 1938, was deposited with the Secretariat on October 10, 1939.

## EXTRADITION

**Extradition Treaty With Germany (Treaty Series No. 836)**

By a note dated July 22, 1939, the German Chargé in Washington, on behalf of his Government, requested that this Government agree to the proposal that the operation of the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Germany, signed on July 12, 1930, shall now extend also to the territory in which the former Extradition Treaty between the United States and Austria (Treaty Series No. 822) was effective.

The proposal was accepted by this Government and the notice thereof was given to the German Chargé on November 2, 1939.

The proposal as stated in the above-mentioned note of July 22, 1939, is quoted in translation as follows:

"The Government of the German Reich considers the Extradition Treaty between the Republic of Austria and the United States of America, of January 31, 1930, to have ceased to exist in consequence of the reunion of Austria with the German Reich. Since that time, the German extradition law has been introduced into the state of Austria by the order of April 26, 1939, (*Reichsgesetzblatt* 1939, I, p. 844).

"The Government of the German Reich therefore proposes that the operation of the Extradition Treaty of July 12, 1930, between the German Reich and the United States of America (*Reichsgesetzblatt* 1931, II, p. 403), shall now extend also to the territory in which the former Austro-American treaty was effective.

"I should be greatly obliged to you for the favor of a statement whether the United States Government agrees to this proposal of the Government of the German Reich."

### HEALTH

#### Convention Modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926

##### *Turkey*

The American Ambassador to Turkey transmitted to the Secretary of State with a des-

patch dated October 2, 1939, a translation of law No. 3722, whereby the Turkish Grand National Assembly ratified the Convention Modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926, signed at Paris on October 31, 1938. The law, dated July 10, 1939, was published in the *Official Gazette* for July 14, 1939.

### COMMERCE

#### Reciprocal Trade Agreement With Venezuela

A statement and analysis of the general provisions and reciprocal benefits of the trade agreement with Venezuela signed on November 6, 1939, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy."



# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 18, 1939

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## Europe

### NEUTRALITY ACT OF 1939

#### Analysis of Requirements of Section 2 (Commerce With States Engaged in Armed Conflict)

[Released to the press November 16]

I. American vessels (including aircraft) are prohibited from carrying passengers or any articles or materials to any state named as a belligerent in a proclamation issued by the President.

A. Exceptions:

1. Transportation of any passengers or any articles or materials by American vessels (including aircraft) on or over lands, lakes, rivers, and inland waters bordering on the United States.

2. Transportation by American vessels, other than aircraft, of mail, passengers, or any articles or materials, except arms, ammunition, or implements of war, to any port—

a. in the Western Hemisphere north of 35° north latitude and west of 66° west longitude;

b. in the Western Hemisphere south of 35° north latitude;

c. on the Atlantic Ocean or its dependent waters south of 30° north latitude; or

d. on the Pacific or Indian Oceans or their dependent waters;

*provided*, that no such port is included within a combat area.

3. Transportation by aircraft of mail, passengers, or any articles or materials, except

arms, ammunition, or implements of war, to any port—

a. in the Western Hemisphere; or

b. on the Pacific or Indian Oceans or their dependent waters;

*provided*, that no such port is included within a combat area.

4. Transportation, as described in (1), (2), and (3) above, of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, if they are to be used exclusively by American vessels, aircraft, or other vehicles in connection with their operation and maintenance.

II. All right, title, and interest in any articles or materials (except copyrighted articles or materials) to be exported or transported to a belligerent country must be transferred to foreign ownership at the port of lading in the United States, before the articles or materials are so exported or transported, or attempted to be so exported or transported, or caused to be so exported or transported.

A. Exceptions:

1. Transportation of articles or materials, other than arms, ammunition, or implements of war, by American vessels (including aircraft) on or over lakes, rivers, and inland waters bordering on the United States, or by vehicles or aircraft on or over lands bordering on the United States.

2. Transportation by American vessels, other than aircraft, of mail or any articles or materials, except arms, ammunition, or implements of war, to any port—

a. in the Western Hemisphere north of 35° north latitude and west of 66° west longitude;

b. in the Western Hemisphere south of 35° north latitude;

c. on the Atlantic Ocean or its dependent waters south of 30° north latitude; or

d. on the Pacific or Indian Oceans or their dependent waters;

*provided*, that no such port is included within a combat area.

3. Transportation by aircraft of mail or any articles or materials, except arms, ammunition, or implements of war, to any port—

a. in the Western Hemisphere; or

b. on the Pacific or Indian Oceans or their dependent waters;

*provided*, that no such port is included within a combat area.

4. Transportation by a neutral vessel to any port referred to in (2) above, of any articles or materials, other than arms, ammunition, or implements of war,

*provided*, such port is not included in a combat area.

5. Transportation, as described in (1) (2); and (3) above, of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, if they are to be used exclusively by American vessels, aircraft, or other vehicles in connection with their operation and maintenance.

(Note: There is no exception in the case of transportation by a vessel of a belligerent state.)

B. Issuance of bill of lading under which title passes unconditionally to foreign pur-

chaser upon delivery of the articles or materials to a carrier constitutes transfer of right, title, and interest.

C. The shipper of such articles or materials is required to file with the collector of customs at the port of lading a declaration under oath that he has complied with the requirements of law regarding transfer of right, title, and interest, and that he will comply with such rules and regulations as shall be promulgated from time to time.

III. In the event of transportation by American vessels (including aircraft) as described in I A (2) and (3), and II A (2) and (3), and by neutral vessels (including aircraft) as described in II A (4), every such vessel or aircraft shall, before departing from the jurisdiction of the United States, file with the collector of customs of the port of departure, or, if no collector at such port, with the nearest collector of customs, a sworn statement containing—

A. a complete list of all articles or materials carried as cargo, and the names and addresses of the consignees of all such articles and materials; and

B. a statement of the ports at which such articles and materials are to be unloaded and of the ports of call of the vessel.

NOTE: Section 7 of the Neutrality Act forbids the extension of credit to the government of any belligerent state or political subdivision thereof or to any person acting for or on behalf of such government or political subdivision. It does not forbid the extension of credit to any person in a belligerent state who is not acting for or on behalf of a belligerent government or any political subdivision thereof, except that no credit of any kind may be extended to any person whatsoever in a belligerent state in connection with the sale of arms, ammunition, and implements of war as defined in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937. Articles and materials other than arms, ammunition, and implements of war may, therefore, be sold on credit to private persons or firms in belligerent states, pro-

vided those persons or firms are not acting for or on behalf of a belligerent government or a political subdivision thereof.

It may be added that section 7 of the act does not apply to the extension of credit to the gov-

ernments of neutral states or to persons or firms in those states, unless those persons or firms should be acting for or on behalf of the government of a belligerent state or a political subdivision thereof.

### Departmental Order Regarding Travel in Combat Areas and on Belligerent Vessels

[Released to the press November 18]

The Acting Secretary of State on November 17 signed Departmental Order No. 827 setting forth regulations relating to travel in combat areas and on belligerent vessels, which reads as follows:

#### REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRAVEL IN COMBAT AREAS AND ON BELLIGERENT VESSELS

##### *Departmental Order No. 827*

Section 5 (a) of the Neutrality Act of 1939 regarding travel on belligerent vessels provides as follows:

"Sec. 5. (a) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 (a) it shall thereafter be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to travel on any vessel of any state named in such proclamation, except in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed."

On November 6, the following regulations were prescribed in pursuance of the above provision:

"American diplomatic and consular officers and their families, members of their staffs and their families, and American military and naval officers and personnel and their families may travel pursuant to orders on vessels of France; Germany; Poland; or the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa if the public service requires.

"Other American citizens may travel on vessels of France; Germany; Poland; or the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zea-

land and the Union of South Africa, provided, however, that travel on or over the north Atlantic Ocean, north of 35 degrees north latitude and east of 66 degrees west longitude or on or over other waters adjacent to Europe or over the continent of Europe or adjacent islands shall not be permitted except when specifically authorized by the Secretary of State in each case."

Section 3 (a) of the Neutrality Act of 1939, regarding travel into or through combat areas provides as follows:

"Sec. 3. (a) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 (a), and he shall thereafter find that the protection of citizens of the United States so requires, he shall, by proclamation, define combat areas, and thereafter it shall be unlawful, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed, for any citizen of the United States or any American vessel to proceed into or through any such combat area. The combat areas so defined may be made to apply to surface vessels or aircraft, or both."

The President, by proclamation of November 4, 1939, entitled "Definition of Combat Areas" defined a combat area as follows:

"All the navigable waters within the limits set forth hereafter.

"Beginning at the intersection of the North Coast of Spain with the meridian of 2°45' longitude west of Greenwich;

"Thence due north to a point in 43°54' north latitude;

"Thence by rhumb line to a point in 45°00' north latitude; 20°00' west longitude;

"Thence due north to 58°00' north latitude;

"Thence by rhumb line to latitude 62° north, longitude 2° east;

"Thence by rhumb line to latitude 60° north, longitude 5° east;

"Thence due east to the mainland of Norway;

"Thence along the coastline of Norway, Sweden, the Baltic Sea and dependent waters thereof, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Spain to the point of beginning."

On November 6, 1939, the following regulations relating to travel into and through combat areas were prescribed:

"Holders of American passports issued or validated subsequent to September 4, 1939 for travel in Europe are hereby permitted to proceed, in accordance with the authorizations and subject to the restrictions noted on such passports, into and through any such combat area, whether by surface vessels or aircraft, or both, until further regulation. Holders of American passports, whether or not so issued or validated, presently in the combat areas defined by the proclamation of the President of the United States dated November 4, 1939, are hereby permitted to proceed into and through such combat areas in connection with travel in accordance with the authorizations and subject to the restrictions noted on such passports, until further regulation."

By virtue of and pursuant to the above quoted provisions of law and in pursuance of the President's proclamation of November 4, 1939, I, the undersigned, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, hereby prescribe the following regulation amending the regulations of November 6, 1939, relating to travel on belligerent vessels, by substituting for the words "the Secretary of State" the words "the Passport Division of the Department of State or an American Diplomatic or Consular Officer abroad," and also the following regulations supplementing the regulations prescribed on November 6, 1939, relating to travel into or through combat areas.

1. American nationals may not travel on any surface vessel or aircraft into or through any area which is or may be defined as a combat area unless they possess American passports which have been endorsed as valid, as hereinafter provided, for such travel by the Passport Division of the Department of State or an American Diplomatic or Consular officer abroad.

2. Each such endorsement shall be restricted in validity to one specific journey into or through a combat area and shall not be valid for travel on a belligerent vessel unless transportation on a neutral vessel is not reasonably available.

3. Endorsements valid for travel into or through a combat area may be placed on the passports of officers and employees of the United States, civil or military, and members of their families if the public service requires.

4. Endorsements valid for travel into or through a combat area shall not be placed on the passports of other American nationals except in cases of imperative necessity and unless other routes of travel to destination are not reasonably available.

5. These regulations are not applicable to the following American nationals who are hereby authorized, under the conditions stated, to travel into or through combat areas without being in possession of American passports endorsed as valid for such travel:

(a) Officers and enlisted personnel on board any vessels of the United States Navy or United States Coast Guard proceeding into or through combat areas under orders or in the course of duty.

(b) Officers and members of the crew of any American vessel which, by arrangement with the appropriate authorities of the Government of the United States, may be commissioned to proceed into or through a combat area in order to evacuate citizens of the United States who are in imminent danger to their lives as a result of combat operations incident to the present war.

(c) Officers and members of the crew of any American vessel proceeding into or through a combat area under charter or other direction and control of the American Red Cross and under safe conduct granted by belligerent states.

(d) Officers and members of the crew of any American vessel which in advance of a proclamation by the President defining any area as a combat area cleared and departed from an

American or foreign port for a port or ports within the area so defined as a combat area; *Provided, however*, that the provisions of this subsection are limited to a current voyage so undertaken.

SUMNER WELLES

*Acting Secretary of State*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*November 17, 1939.*



## CONTRABAND LISTS

### Announcement by France

[Released to the press November 16]

The Department of State has received the following translation of the French Government's notice published in the *Journal Officiel* of September 4, 1939, listing articles considered as contraband of war during hostilities:

"The Government of the French Republic makes known to interested parties that, during the course of hostilities, it will consider as articles of contraband the following objects:

#### "ABSOLUTE CONTRABAND

"(a) All sorts of arms, munitions, explosives, chemical products or apparatuses which may be utilized in chemical warfare, and machinery intended for their manufacture or repair; component parts of these articles, articles necessary or appropriate for their utilization; substances or ingredients employed in their manufacture; articles necessary or appropriate for the production or utilization of these substances or ingredients;

"(b) Combustibles of all sorts; all apparatuses or means permitting of the transportation on land, water or in the air, and all machinery

utilized for their manufacture or repair; component parts of these articles; instruments, articles or animals necessary or appropriate for their employment, substances or ingredients utilized in their manufacture; articles necessary or appropriate for the production or employment of the said substances or ingredients;

"(c) All means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, geographic maps, pictures, papers and other articles, machinery or documents necessary or appropriate for the conduct of enemy operations, articles necessary or appropriate for their manufacture and their employment;

"(d) Coins, gold and silver ingots, banknotes, bonds, as well as metals, materials, specie, metal sheets, machinery or other articles necessary or appropriate for their manufacture.

#### "CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND

"All sorts of foodstuffs, provisions, products for feeding animals, fodder, clothing, as well as objects and material utilized for their production."

### Announcement by New Zealand

[Released to the press November 16]

The Department of State has received from the American Consul General at Wellington the following extract from the *New Zealand Gazette* No. 106, dated September 7, 1939:

**"CONTRABAND EMERGENCY REGULATIONS 1939**

"1. These regulations may be cited as the Contraband Emergency Regulations 1939.

"2. During the continuance of the war between New Zealand and the Government of the German Reich, or until further enactment, the articles enumerated in the First Schedule hereto shall be treated as Absolute Contraband, and the articles enumerated in the Second Schedule hereto shall be treated as Conditional Contraband.

"3. These regulations shall have the same effect in law as if they were a Proclamation made by His Majesty in exercise of His Majesty's prerogative powers.

"4. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to limit or abridge the effect of any Proclamation made by His Majesty and extending to New Zealand as part of the law of New Zealand.

**"SCHEDULES**

**"First Schedule**

"(a) All kinds of arms, ammunition, explosives, chemicals, or appliances suitable for use in chemical warfare, and machines for their manufacture or repair; component parts thereof; articles necessary or convenient for their use; materials or ingredients used in their manufacture; articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients.

"(b) Fuel of all kinds; all contrivances for, or means of, transportation on land, in the water or air, and machines used in their manufacture or repair; component parts thereof; instruments, articles, or animals necessary or convenient for their use; materials or ingredients used in their manufacture; articles necessary or convenient for the production or use of such materials or ingredients.

"(c) All means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, maps, pictures, papers and other articles, machines, or documents necessary or convenient for carrying on hostile operations; articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture or use.

"(d) Coin, bullion, currency, evidences of debt; also metal, materials, dies, plates, machinery, or other articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture.

**"Second Schedule**

"(e) All kinds of food, foodstuffs, feed, forage, and clothing and articles and materials used in their production."

♦ ♦ ♦

### RETURN VOYAGE OF THE "CITY OF FLINT"

[Released to the press November 13]

The American Chargé in Berlin, Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, has been informed by the Foreign Office that the German naval command, in view of its understanding that the cargo of the *City of Flint* has been landed at Bergen, Norway, has ordered all German warships not to interfere with the vessel in any way while it is on its voyage to the United States.

♦ ♦ ♦

### SINKING OF THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP "SIRDHANA" IN SINGAPORE HARBOR

[Released to the press November 13]

The American Consul General at Singapore, Mr. Kenneth S. Patton, reported to the Department that 10 American passengers were saved without injury when the British steamship *Sirdhana* was sunk, probably by a mine, in Singapore harbor the morning of November 13. The 10 American passengers are all members of the Nicola Troupe of Magicians. They are reported to have lost all their belongings and are

being cared for by the steamship company and the local theatrical manager at Singapore. Their names and addresses are as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. William Nicola, 322 West First Avenue, Monmouth, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Classen, 545 Flint Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gaillard, 39 Prospect Street, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Mr. Charles C. Vance, 100 Randolph Avenue, Peoria, Ill.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Camp, Brooklyn, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cockerberg, 10731 South Campbell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



### DETENTION BY BELLIGERENTS OF AMERICAN VESSELS FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGOES

[Released to the press November 18]

Following is a tabulation completed to November 16 showing the American vessels which have been reported to the Department of State as having been detained by belligerents since September 1, 1939, for examination of papers or cargo.

It was explained at the Department of State that injury to American vessels destined to European ports has not resulted in the main from their diversion from the high seas to belligerent ports. As a general practice, for reasons of their own, the vessels which cleared

from ports of the United States on or before November 4, the effective date of the Neutrality Act of 1939, ordinarily put into belligerent ports en route to their destinations, and the principal difficulty thus far has arisen in connection with delay involved in the examination of the vessels and their cargoes before being permitted to proceed on their voyages. Although all cases of detention may not have been reported to the Department, the statement is as nearly complete as is possible to arrange it.

AMERICAN VESSELS REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY BELLIGERENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGO

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
Saccarappa	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	Phosphate, cotton, general.	Arrived September 3. Cargo seized September 8 by British authorities.	Ship released promptly. Cargo unloaded. September 18.
Shickshinny	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	Phosphate, cotton.	Detained September 16, Glasgow, by British authorities.	
Sundance	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	Rosin and general cargo.	Detained October 11, London, British authorities.	October 25.
Black Osprey	Black Diamond Lines	General	Vessel picked up September 5 by British naval vessel.	September 13.
Santa Paula	Grace Line		When 30 miles from Curaçao ordered to stop, delayed 20 minutes, unidentified British cruiser, believed to be <i>Esser</i> .	
Executive	American Export Lines		Detained Casablanca, Morocco, September 27 on orders from Paris because of nature of cargo.	September 29 on condition vessel proceed to Bizerte, Tunisia.

AMERICAN VESSELS REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY BELLIGERENTS SINCE  
SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGO—Continued

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
Ethan Allen.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co....	Tobacco.....	British authorities, Sep- tember 20.	September 30.
Patrick Henry.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co....	Cotton, flour, cop- per.	British authorities, Octo- ber 10.	October 22.
Oakman.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co....		British authorities, Octo- ber 13.	October 27.
Cranford.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co....		British authorities, Octo- ber 17.	October 21.
Nashaba.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co....	Copper, cotton, etc.	French authorities, Octo- ber 14.	October 25.
West Hobomac.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co....	Gilsonite, cotton, rice.	French authorities, October 18.	October 25.
City of Joliet.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co....	Cotton, lead, cop- per, etc.	French authorities, Sep- tember 14.	October 5.
Syros.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co....	Cotton, lead, ma- chinery.	French authorities, Sep- tember 22.	October 10.
Hybert.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co....		Detained September 10 about 2 hours by Ger- man submarine. Ex- amined papers and warned not to use radio for 24 hours.	
Lehigh.....	U. S. Maritime Com- mission.	Cargo for Ham- burg.	British authorities, Sep- tember 5.	September 7.
Warrior.....	Waterman S. S. Corp....	Phosphate rock....	British, September 7. Cargo phosphate requi- sitioned.	September 18.
Wacosta.....	Waterman S. S. Corp....		Detained September 9 for 3 hours by German submarine. Papers ex- amined, holds searched.	September 9.
Black Eagle.....	Black Diamond Lines....		British authorities, Octo- ber 26.	November 5.
Exochorda.....	American Export Lines....		French authorities at Mar- seille. Removed 2 sea- men (German national- ity) September 6.	September 6.
City of Flint.....	U. S. Maritime Com- mission, owner. Chartered to United States Lines.	General cargo part of which was contraband.	Seized on high seas by German vessel and taken by prize crew to Soviet port.	November 4 by Norwegian au- thorities.
I. C. White.....	Standard Oil of N. J....		Tanker challenged by an unidentified cruiser Sep- tember 7, when 15 miles offshore near Barran- quilla, Colombia.	
Eglantine.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co....		Ordered to stop by German submarine September 18; told not to use radio and to send papers for inspec- tion. Advised not to use radio for three hours on being permitted to pro- ceed.	After 1 hour and 20 minutes.
Meanticut.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co....		British, October 23. Or- dered to proceed to Oran to discharge certain Italian cargo.	October 27.
West Gambo.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co....		French, October 22. 750 bales carbon black ordered ashore.	Cleared from Havre November 2.
Endicott.....	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co....		French, October 22. 2,276 bars of copper and 1,796 bags carbon black ordered ashore.	Cleared from Havre November 2.



AMERICAN VESSELS REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY BELLIGERENTS SINCE  
SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGO—Continued

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
President Harding	United States Lines		French, September 9. Cargo still under seizure on October 28; 135 tons copper, 34 tons petroleum, hides, oil, coffee, tin plate and miscellaneous.	Promptly.
Scanstates	American Scantic Line		British authorities at Kirkwall, October 14.	October 20.
Scanpenn	American Scantic Line		British authorities, at Kirkwall, October 30.	November 11.
Black Condor	Black Diamond Lines		British authorities, September 17.	September 24.
Black Eagle	Black Diamond Lines		British authorities, at Downs, September 12.	September 19.
Black Falcon	Black Diamond Lines		British authorities, October 6.	October 17.
Black Gull	Black Diamond Lines		British authorities, October 6.	October 11.
Black Hawk	Black Diamond Lines		British authorities, September 19.	Probably October 4.
Black Heron	Black Diamond Lines		British authorities, at Weymouth, October 7.	October 16.
Black Tern	Black Diamond Lines		British authorities at Weymouth, October 11. Removed 368 bags of United States mail.	October 28.
Black Osprey	Black Diamond Lines		British authorities, at Downs, October 31. Arrived at Ramsgate November 2.	
Exporter	American Export Lines		British authorities, at Gibraltar, October 14.	October 27.
Hybert	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.		British authorities, at Downs, October 30. Arrived at Ramsgate November 1.	Arrived at Rotterdam November 5.
Exeter	American Export Lines		French authorities, October 5. Vessel west-bound from Marseille. Reported to have been examined several times by French naval authorities.	October 6.
Ipswich	Waterman S. S. Corp.		British, September 20. Cargo seized which was billed for Bremen and Hamburg.	September 30.
Iberville	Waterman S. S. Corp.		British, October 13. Cargo seized which was to be discharged at Antwerp and Rotterdam.	October 24.
Gateway City	Waterman S. S. Corp.		British, October 16. Cargo seized which was billed for delivery at Antwerp and Rotterdam.	October 31.
Wacosta	Waterman S. S. Corp.		British, October 24. Seized cargo billed for Rotterdam.	November 8.
Exeter	American Export Lines		British, November 6. Detained at Gibraltar. 700 bags United States mail for Germany removed from vessel.	November 6.

AMERICAN VESSELS REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY BELLIGERENTS SINCE  
SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGO—Continued

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
Exminster	American Export Lines		British, November 1. Detained at Gibraltar. Released without any confiscation of cargo.	November 6.
Express	American Export Lines		British, November 8. Released after examination at Gibraltar.	November 8.
Lafcomo	Tampa Interocean S. S. Co.		Arrived Weymouth, England, November 16.	

## *The American Republics*

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Address by the Under Secretary of State <sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press November 13]

The meeting of consultation between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the American republics, which concluded its sessions early last month, was the first meeting of this character which has taken place in the history of the American nations.

The need for such a meeting was foreseen by the American governments when they assembled, upon the initiative of President Roosevelt, at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires in 1936. At that extraordinary conference, and at the regular inter-American conference held at Lima in 1938, agreements were entered into which provided that in the event that an American government believed that there existed any menace to the peace of the 21 American peoples, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of all the American republics, or their representatives, would meet for the purpose of consultation in order to determine how best

the peace of the Western Hemisphere might be preserved.

Consequently, the meeting at Panamá was not an inter-American conference in the ordinary sense of the term. It was a meeting held in accordance with prior specific agreements for the sole purpose of determining, in view of the grave world emergency which had arisen, how best the American peoples and their governments could collaborate in the task of preserving the American republics from involvement in war and from unnecessary and unjustifiable prejudice to their legitimate interests as the result of the hostilities which had broken out in Europe.

The representatives of the American governments, when they assembled in Panamá on September 23, had before them for determination three major problems.

First, the consideration of how they could best, through common endeavor, and through practical forms of cooperation, maintain unimpaired their normal inter-American economic and commercial life during the continuation of the war. The governments which

<sup>1</sup> Delivered by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, in the National Radio Forum of the Washington *Evening Star*, over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co., November 13, 1939.

they represented had all suffered greatly during the World War years. Many of the republics which had maintained their neutrality throughout that conflict had seen their export markets greatly diminished, and in many cases, where profitable opportunity for export trade still existed, the lack of shipping facilities had made it impossible for them to send their products abroad. In other cases, war booms had ended in fantastic overproduction and in consequent disastrous dislocation of national economies, and even more widespread had been rapid fluctuations in exchange with resultant prejudice to normal inter-American trade.

Moreover, it must be remembered that during the years from 1914 to 1918 there had never been undertaken any joint effort to attempt through collaboration to mitigate the hardships encountered by each individual republic, and we were all of us persuaded that the experience of that period demonstrated that by joint inter-American action the damages which we as individual nations had suffered might to a very considerable extent be now prevented.

At the Panamá meeting many governments presented urgent problems for consideration and for study, but it was the unanimous opinion that the limitations of time made it impossible for the meeting itself to resolve the very far-reaching questions presented for our consideration. It was consequently agreed that the American republics would constitute an Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which should meet in Washington on November 15 and which should be composed of properly qualified technical representatives from each of the 21 republics. It was further agreed that this advisory committee would continue in existence for the duration of the war, in order that it might propose solutions for the general problems which affect all the American nations, as well as for the specific difficulties which may confront some particular American government and which that government may desire to submit for the consideration of the Committee.

This Committee, when it meets 2 days from now, will have, in my judgment, a unique opportunity to undertake a task of the highest significance and of the highest usefulness. It is called upon to deal with practical problems, and if it is to be successful, the solutions it recommends must in their turn be feasible and practical. If it limits itself to theoretical expositions of doctrine, however unexceptionable its recommendations may be, it will completely fail to attain the objective for which it was created. If it points out in a practical manner the way in which existing and urgent problems affecting inter-American communications and trade can actually be solved, bluntly and realistically, it will not only have achieved the purpose for which it was created, but it will have likewise demonstrated the best of reasons why close inter-American cooperation of this character should continue in the future in times of peace as well as in times of war.

The second great problem with which the American representatives at Panamá had to deal was the question of the steps which the American republics might best take in order to maintain inviolate their status as neutral nations. During the World War the American republics pursued no common neutrality policy. While the great majority of the American governments were signatories to the Hague conventions of 1899 and of 1907, many of them during the last war demonstrated widely divergent criteria both as to their rights as well as with regard to their obligations as neutral powers. At Panamá it was agreed that in the interest of the peace of the hemisphere as well as in the individual interest of every American nation, an effort should be made to fix common inter-American standards of neutrality without prejudice, of course, to our several sovereign rights. The meeting consequently unanimously agreed upon the declaration termed the "General Declaration of Neutrality of the American Republics," in which are set forth these common standards. As a result, the American governments will adopt similar dispositions with regard to such

vital questions as those involving the rights of belligerents within their several jurisdictions and with regard to their own rights and obligations as neutrals in their dealings with the belligerents. The common determination which we have thus set up will be of an importance that cannot be overestimated in avoiding that kind of friction with the belligerents which has in past years so often led to involvement in war.

Finally, at Panamá the American governments through their representatives dealt realistically with the all-important problem of how our nations might best keep war away from our New World. We were all of us in accord that the sovereign and independent nations of the Americas, constituting, from the northern boundary of the United States to the southern tip of Cape Horn, the greater part of a continent, were entitled by inherent right to insist that so long as they maintain their neutrality, the war which had broken out more than 3,000 miles away and in which they were in no sense involved should not interfere with nor destroy the purely inter-American life of the American republics. We all of us felt that the lives of citizens of the American republics, traveling from one American port to another American port, should no longer be jeopardized as they were in the World War years and that normal and legitimate commercial relations between the American republics should neither be interfered with nor destroyed as they were in so many instances between 1914 and 1919.

This consensus of opinion took shape in the provisions of a declaration of policy unanimously adopted and which is known as the "Declaration of Panamá." This Declaration, in the name of all the American republics, proclaims that as a matter of inherent right the American republics are entitled to obtain of the belligerents assurances that, within a limited area of the waters adjacent to American coasts, which is required for the self-protection of the American nations and which embraces normal inter-American maritime communications, the belligerents will not commit acts of hostility nor undertake belligerent activities.

I should make it clear at the outset that the provisions of this Declaration were in no sense original nor do they represent any new or startling theories. In the years 1914 and 1915 this very thesis, in one form or another, had been advanced by several of the American republics, notably Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Argentina, and Chile.

I have heard it alleged, however, that the Declaration of Panamá is bellicose in character and destined to involve our own Government in dangerous controversies. I have further heard it alleged that the United States Navy will have to engage in the task of patrolling all of the waters comprised within the security zone. Finally, I have heard it said that the Declaration of Panamá is merely a collection of words which really mean nothing and that it will soon be permitted to lapse. All of these assertions are equally unfounded.

I cannot help but feel that the majority of such commentators upon the Declaration of Panamá have not taken the trouble to read it, and since it is relatively brief, I am going to read to you the text of the Declaration, which is as follows:

"The Governments of the American Republics meeting at Panamá, have solemnly ratified their neutral status in the conflict which is disrupting the peace of Europe, but the present war may lead to unexpected results which may affect the fundamental interests of America and there can be no justification for the interests of the belligerents to prevail over the rights of neutrals causing disturbances and suffering to nations which by their neutrality in the conflict and their distance from the scene of events, should not be burdened with its fatal and painful consequences.

"During the World War of 1914-1918 the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru advanced, or supported, individual proposals providing in principle a declaration by the American Republics that the belligerent nations must refrain from committing hostile acts within a reasonable distance from their shores.

"The nature of the present conflagration, in spite of its already lamentable proportions, would not justify any obstruction to inter-American communications which, engendered by important interests, call for adequate protection. This fact requires the demarcation of a zone of security including all the normal maritime routes of communication and trade between the countries of America.

"To this end it is essential as a measure of necessity to adopt immediately provisions based on the above-mentioned precedents for the safeguarding of such interests, in order to avoid a repetition of the damages and sufferings sustained by the American nations and by their citizens in the war of 1914-1918.

"There is no doubt that the Governments of the American Republics must foresee those dangers and as a measure of self-protection insist that the waters to a reasonable distance from their coasts shall remain free from the commission of hostile acts or from the undertaking of belligerent activities by nations engaged in a war in which the said governments are not involved.

"For these reasons the Governments of the American Republics

RESOLVE AND HEREBY DECLARE:

"1. As a measure of continental self-protection, the American Republics, so long as they maintain their neutrality, are as of inherent right entitled to have those waters adjacent to the American continent, which they regard as of primary concern and direct utility in their relations, free from the commission of any hostile act by any non-American belligerent nation, whether such hostile act be attempted or made from land, sea or air.

"Such waters shall be defined as follows. All waters comprised within the limits set forth hereafter except the territorial waters of Canada and of the undisputed colonies and possessions of European countries within these limits:"

There then follows the technical geographical definition of the Zone.

"2. The Governments of the American Republics agree that they will endeavor, through joint representation to such belligerents as may now or in the future be engaged in hostilities, to secure the compliance by them with the provisions of this Declaration, without prejudice to the exercise of the individual rights of each State inherent in their sovereignty.

"3. The Governments of the American Republics further declare that whenever they consider it necessary they will consult together to determine upon the measures which they may individually or collectively undertake in order to secure the observance of the provisions of this Declaration.

"4. The American Republics, during the existence of a state of war in which they themselves are not involved, may undertake, whenever they may determine that the need therefor exists, to patrol, either individually or collectively, as may be agreed upon by common consent, and in so far as the means and resources of each may permit, the waters adjacent to their coasts within the area above defined."

I wish to emphasize that while the American republics thus declare their rights as they have defined them, the second article of the Declaration makes it equally apparent that they are solely obligated to endeavor to obtain assurances, by means of joint representations, from the belligerents that these rights will be respected. Many complex problems arise which must necessarily be discussed at length with the belligerents in order to achieve the equitable solution of such questions. Should the belligerents refuse to observe the provisions of the Declaration—which I may frankly state I do not assume—the Declaration further provides that in such contingency the American republics will consult together to determine what steps they may then individually or collectively take. There is no implication in this agreement of a determination on the part of any American republic to undertake to exercise force in order to procure observance of its terms.

Insofar as the question of the patrol of the waters within the security zone is concerned, the patrol which may thereby be undertaken by each American republic is solely the kind of patrol which the United States and many other American republics have already undertaken. It is a patrol intended to make it possible for each American government to ascertain to the best of its ability the nature of the activities which are being undertaken in close proximity to its shores. Such information is indispensable in times like these, not only to make it possible for us to safeguard our neutrality but also to make it possible for every American government to insure the security of its people.

There exists no obligation on the part of the United States to undertake to patrol the areas not adjacent to its own coasts, nor would many of the other American republics either request or want any such activity on the part of this Government. The Declaration solely provides that in certain cases agreements may be entered into between two or more of the American republics for collective patrol should such be considered desirable by the governments concerned.

General respect on the part of all nations for the principles contained in the Declaration of Panamá will mean that the lives and the vital interests of the citizens of the American

nations will be safeguarded and that the maintenance of the peace of the Western Hemisphere will be greatly facilitated.

A well-known writer in an editorial which he published a few days ago upon the Declaration of Panamá truly said: "We want to keep the backwash of European hostilities from our shores. That is the principle, the goal, the ideal. . . . Such a principle, so clearly aimed singly at the protection of the Western Hemisphere, and directed at no country's legitimate interests, has within itself the vitality to grow and to gain strength as the years pass."

The meeting at Panamá was outstanding in the sad history of recent times. The delegates of 21 sovereign nations, representing 250,000,000 people, met together on terms of complete equality. No nation among those there represented feared aggression at the hands of any one of its neighbors nor were the policies of any government determined under the shadow of the threat of force. From the first session until the last, but one thought and but one objective prevailed—to endeavor through cooperation to lessen the material hardships with which the American peoples are confronted as the result of the European war and to seek by joint effort to maintain our New World at peace.



## INTER-AMERICAN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Designation of the Under Secretary of State as Representative of the United States

[Released to the press November 13]

The Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, has been designated as the representative of the United States on the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which will convene at the Pan American Union on November 15, 1939.

This Committee will be established in accordance with a resolution of the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics held in Panamá in September of this

year and will be composed of one expert representing each of the American republics. The Committee will consider means of establishing a close and sincere cooperation between the American republics in order that they may protect their economic and financial structure, maintain their fiscal equilibrium, safeguard the stability of their currencies, promote and expand their industries, intensify their agriculture, and develop their commerce.

### Address by the Acting Secretary of State <sup>2</sup>

[Released to the press November 15]

I regard it as a very great personal privilege to have the honor in the name of the Government of the United States to offer a most cordial and friendly welcome to the representatives of the American republics upon the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.

We enter upon the task entrusted to us under highly favorable auspices. Trust, understanding, and an identity of purpose unite the American republics. The entire world knows that they are as one in their determination to safeguard their security and to preserve the peace of the Western Hemisphere. They are happily free from those rivalries and antagonisms which would put cooperative commercial and economic action in their common interest beyond the bounds of possibility. Such a condition in the relations between countries is exceptional, and we must make exceptional use of these fortunate circumstances.

This Committee, appointed to deal with the economic and monetary questions confronting the American republics, was created by resolution of the consultative meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the American republics, held in Panamá a few short weeks ago. The immediate cause was the gravity of the situation created by the outbreak of war in Europe. By the terms of the resolution which created it, the Committee is called upon to study and to recommend solutions of general problems, many of which urgently require determination. But the tasks of the Committee, as I see them, are composed of two somewhat different kinds, corresponding to their two different lines of origin.

The European war in many directions and in many countries has disturbed economic activities and economic balance. Some of the

governments represented upon the Committee, faced abruptly with difficulties and dislocations, will wish to bring these immediate problems before this body with a view to securing counsel and assistance. I feel sure we will all agree that the Committee will accord to each such request prompt, helpful, and adequate consideration.

Second, the Committee is called upon to make a continuous effort gradually to create conditions, or perhaps even institutions, which will enlarge and stabilize economic and financial dealings between the American peoples. Here we shall have to consider, through such subcommittees and such continued technical help as may be necessary, what can be done to increase healthy trade between us; to improve the monetary and financial mechanism by which trade and other commercial transactions are facilitated; to stimulate the employment of capital in such productive directions as may be found sound; to improve, not only immediately, but permanently, the means of transport and communication between us; and to make more fully available among all of us that kind of technical ability and experience which has now become so important.

These make a vast array of potentialities. The effort to progress towards their achievement should be no less than our fullest abilities and our most earnest endeavor.

Commerce between the American republics has already reached considerable proportions. We supply, one to the other, much of what we consume, and we thereby give profitable employment to our nationals. This field of commercial exchange can, I am confident, be greatly enlarged. Trade and tariff obstacles between some of us are still in certain directions excessive and can be modified with benefit to all our national economies. The trade agreements which have been negotiated between some of our countries, or which are now in process of negotiation, constitute a long and a highly desirable step in this direction. Im-

<sup>2</sup>Delivered by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, at the inaugural meeting of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee at the Pan American Union, November 15, 1939.

provement of the standard of living which we are all seeking in our several countries could further permanently augment our commerce. New fields of complementary production within our boundaries await sufficiently capable hands and organized effort to provide new opportunities for profitable trade between us. This Committee can play an important role by discriminating study and encouragement of such governmental actions as may be necessary and desirable. Achievement is possible without creating any form of discrimination against the legitimate commercial interests of nations outside of this hemisphere.

In the sphere of our monetary and banking relations I believe that our studies may show that we have similar opportunities. Monetary and credit arrangements constitute, of course, only an intermediary assistance towards more basic economic activity. Therefore, anything which we may attempt in this field must necessarily be in accord with the underlying economic facts.

With regard to questions involving temporary financial assistance to tide over immediate emergencies, or with regard to the movement or the investment of capital also, I feel that this Committee can render assistance and guidance, and possibly even, in some circumstances, may be enabled to play a more active part. There exists in this hemisphere a large potential amount of capital available for that kind of employment which offers a sufficiently assured reward. Undeveloped natural resources in many of our countries offer possible fields for such investment. There are also many branches of industrial production which, competently developed, would lead to the supply of goods on better terms than they are now available and thereby give enhanced employment.

In summary it may be said that, both within each of our republics as between them, there is much opportunity to achieve vast results of general benefit provided proper human and economic arrangements and conditions can be established and maintained. That is a problem in which we are all of us vitally concerned,

and I think we will all recognize that our approach to the problems which we are called upon to consider is rendered far easier by reason of the fact that there is no longer the thought in any of our minds that the citizens of any one American republic can claim to enjoy a privileged status in any other republic. The citizen of one American nation who undertakes to do business in another American country, or who invests his money in another American republic, recognizes today that his business and his investment are subject to the laws of that country. He has solely the right to expect that he will receive justice under those laws and in accordance with the generally accepted principles of international law.

All of us also recognize that if confidence on the part of any of our nationals in the justice of the treatment which they will receive or which their legitimate investments will receive at the hands of the people or the authorities of a neighbor country is shaken, credit is correspondingly undermined. As has been truly said, confidence is the mother of credit. Without such reciprocal confidence on the part of all of our peoples, that increase of inter-American trade and investment on a sound and mutually beneficial basis, which we all desire and from which we would all profit, will necessarily remain an unattained goal.

I have attempted in these brief words to review some of the immediate and urgent objectives which lie before the members of this Committee, as well as some of the long range problems with which I believe the Committee will feel called upon to deal. I am confident that as our sessions continue, many of the members of the Committee will bring before you additional and valuable suggestions. Of two things I can speak with intimate conviction: First, of my confidence that if the members of this Committee are afforded the opportunity by the Governments they represent of solving the practical problems presented in a forthright and practical manner, the highest interests of the peoples of all of the Americas will be greatly advanced; and the second, that in such an endeavor, the members of the Committee can



count upon the wholehearted cooperation of every branch of the Government of the United States.

It is appropriate to note, in closing, that the group here assembled is attempting a task new in the history of world affairs. This is an international committee to forward the cause of cooperative economic life in our hemisphere. It meets, not in a spirit of competition, but in the desire to work out methods of common action by which 21 American peoples recognize

the just right of all of the member nations to live their normal lives and to have made available to them the means by which they may improve the condition of their people. This has come about not through empire or conquest but through common sense and reason. If we succeed, as I feel sure we will, our success will stand as a great milestone on the road to a peaceful, a happy, and a prosperous New World.



## FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC

[Released to the press November 17]

A letter of felicitation from President Roosevelt in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Brazilian Republic was delivered yesterday to President Vargas of Brazil by Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, who commanded a flight of United States Army bombers ("Flying Fortresses") to Rio de Janeiro. Major General Emmons was presented by the Honorable Jefferson Caffery, American Ambassador to Brazil.

The text of President Roosevelt's letter to President Vargas follows:

"MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

"On November 15 your country will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Proclamation of the Brazilian Federative Republic. I have great pleasure in sending you on this happy occasion my own best wishes and those of the people of the United States.

"It is a tribute to the Brazilian nation and its leaders that the complete independence of your country was attained by patient adjustment and without bloodshed. The less fortunate people who today do not enjoy independence and freedom can take courage from the lesson in tolerance that your people have given to mankind.

"This occasion is an appropriate one on which to refer again to the traditional friend-

ship of the United States of Brazil and the United States of America. This friendship is based on mutual respect and the New World principle which affirms the right of peoples to work out their destinies without foreign interference. It should be obvious to all that the similarity of our objectives, and our cooperation in working for their attainment, is not due to any mere accident of fate, but to the common ideals which inspire us.

"My memory of the warm welcome and hospitable reception which you and the citizens of Rio de Janeiro were kind enough to give me at the time of my visit in November, 1936 serves to assure me of the cordial reception that will be given to the commander, officers and men who fly this message to you.

"Believe me, my dear Mr. President,

"Yours very sincerely,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

[Released to the press November 18]

The President of Brazil has replied to the letter of felicitation from President Roosevelt in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Brazilian Republic. President Vargas' reply was sent to Ambassador Jefferson Caffery with the request that

he give it to Major General Emmons to take to President Roosevelt.

The text of President Vargas' letter follows:

"RIO DE JANEIRO, *November 16.*

"MR. PRESIDENT:

"I wish to express to you my great satisfaction upon receiving through General Delos Emmons the letter which Your Excellency addressed to me sending to the Government and people of Brazil the compliments of the Government and people of the United States of America on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Brazilian Republic. There exists, Mr. President, in our country the same very affectionate sentiment of cordial friendship which Your Excellency has expressed. This happy state of mutual feeling shows how close the collaboration between our two friendly nations in all fields of international relations has been and remains. The Brazilian people are highly grateful for the reference which Your Excellency made to the way in which Brazil has been able to work out its political destiny without violence. That line of conduct practical in the internal life of the nation also guides our foreign relations and therefore we may be always found on the side of the supporters of peace and of those who realize the necessity of resolving peacefully questions of any nature.

"My Government and the people of Brazil cherish the recollection of the visit of Your Excellency and we welcome with warm sympathy the envoys of the American Government and representatives of its glorious military institutions.

"Please accept, dear Mr. President, the best wishes of the people and the Government of Brazil for the happiness of Your Excellency and the United States of America."

[Released to the press November 18]

Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, who commanded the flight of Army bombers ("Flying Fortresses") to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was

given a message from the President of Paraguay for President Roosevelt.

The text of the message from the President of Paraguay reads as follows:

"I am very grateful for the visit of the American aviators and the flying fortresses. It is a great honor for Paraguay to have them visit my country. My best wishes to my eminent friend the President of the great republic of the United States of America."

♦ ♦ ♦

### CATASTROPHE AT LAGUNILLAS, VENEZUELA

[Released to the press November 15]

The Honorable Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, sent the following message to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela (E. Gil Borges):

"NOVEMBER 15, 1939.

"The people and the Government of the United States are profoundly shocked by the tragic fire which occurred yesterday at Lagunillas. Please accept the assurances of my deepest sympathy.

SUMNER WELLES"

♦ ♦ ♦

### PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE

**Ambassador of Colombia**

[Released to the press November 14]

*Translation of remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Colombia, Señor Dr. Don Gabriel Turbay, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence:*

EXCELLENCY:

On the occasion of delivering to Your Excellency, as I have the honor of doing, the letters accrediting me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Colombia and

the letters of recall of my predecessor, Mr. Miguel López Pumarejo, I take pleasure in bringing to Your Excellency the personal greetings of the President of Colombia, Dr. Eduardo Santos, and the expression of his warm wishes for the well-being and prosperity of the people of the United States.

A historic process of sincere *rapprochement* having been initiated a few years ago, which has placed the relations between Colombia and the United States on a footing of cordiality and mutual confidence, the two nations have been drawing closer and closer their bonds of cooperation and friendship, favored by a propitious geographical situation and under the stimulus of the joint interests which it creates and strengthens, to the common benefit. Recent world events daily render more advisable a closer relationship among the countries of this hemisphere. Your Excellency contributed toward the accomplishment of this aim, with the most timely foresight, when you proclaimed the new good-neighbor policy, which was greeted with such approval by the American peoples. It is, therefore, in the present circumstances of international life, a necessity to open new channels for increase of relations of all kinds among the countries of the New World, in order to strengthen the tendencies and developments of the policy of continental solidarity that was so happily defined at the recent consultative meeting at Panamá. As far as Colombia is concerned, I shall constantly devote myself to the task of contributing to the translation into actuality of those views of political cooperation and intensification of economic and commercial relations, in harmony with the laudable efforts which the United States Government has been making in that sense and in conformity with the wishes and instructions of my Government.

It is especially pleasing to me to join in the sincere good wishes of the Government and the people of Colombia for the prosperity of the United States and the personal well-being of Your Excellency.

*President Roosevelt's reply to the remarks of Señor Dr. Don Gabriel Turbay:*

MR. AMBASSADOR:

It is a great pleasure for me to receive from you today the letter whereby His Excellency the President of the Republic of Colombia accredits you near the Government of the United States. I also accept the letter of recall of your distinguished predecessor, whose sojourn here I shall always warmly remember.

It will be my privilege, Mr. Ambassador, as well as that of the officials of the United States Government, to facilitate the accomplishment of your desire to strengthen the economic and cultural ties which so happily exist between our two countries. The recent conference at Panamá has once again demonstrated the mutual understanding which underlies our efforts for a continued cooperation which I am confident will become increasingly effective. In these days of widespread international discord, the cordial relations between the Governments and people of Colombia and the United States are a particular source of gratification to me.

In welcoming you, may I ask you to express my thanks to His Excellency President Santos for his kind sentiments and to convey to him my personal greetings and sincere wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the Colombian people.

#### Minister of Paraguay

[Released to the press November 14]

*Translation of remarks of the newly appointed Minister of Paraguay, Dr. Horacio A. Fernández, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence:*

MR. PRESIDENT:

In delivering to Your Excellency the letters whereby His Excellency the President of the Republic of Paraguay accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, I have the honor to express to Your Excellency, in the name of the Paraguayan Government, the most cordial

good wishes for Your Excellency's personal well-being and for the ever-increasing prosperity of the great people over whom you so wisely preside.

I have the great honor of representing my country before Your Excellency's Government at a moment of exceptional expectancy; but notwithstanding the magnitude of the responsibilities inherent in my office, I feel encouraged by my certainty of the cooperation which I shall find in Your Excellency's Government, a cooperation of which my country has just received an authentic and memorable proof in the financial accords recently signed while His Excellency President Estigarribia was the representative of Paraguay at Washington.

I request you respectfully, Excellency, to accept, for my part, the assurance that I shall at every moment devote my best endeavors to cultivating assiduously the cordial relations which have always existed between our two peoples. I hold express instructions from my Government to second the good-neighborly efforts which have so happily been undertaken by Your Excellency's Government for the purpose of guiding the policy of our continent in a course of common action, a policy the general lines of which Your Excellency's Government has so clearly traced. In carrying out the said instructions I shall fulfill, not a desire of my Government only, but that of all the people of Paraguay.

*President Roosevelt's reply to the remarks of Dr. Horacio A. Fernández:*

MR. MINISTER:

I am happy to welcome you to Washington and to receive from your hands the letters by which His Excellency the President of Paraguay has accredited you as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States.

Your remarks regarding the economic cooperation between the United States and Paraguay are most gratifying and I wish to assure you that this Government will follow the

development of these plans with keen and continuing interest. I believe that practical cooperation of this nature can serve most effectively, not only for mutual economic benefit, but also to promote better understanding between the people of Paraguay and the United States.

May I ask that you convey to General Estigarribia, your distinguished President, whose recent residence in Washington is most cordially remembered, my good wishes for his personal health and happiness and for the continued prosperity of the people of Paraguay.

I hope that you will enjoy your stay in Washington and that you will feel free to call upon the assistance of the officers of this Government whenever you may have occasion to do so.

♦ ♦ ♦

#### PROCLAMATION OF CONVENTION ON INTERCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS

An announcement to the press regarding the proclamation by the President of the United States of the Convention on Interchange of Publications appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information."

### *Foreign Service*

#### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press November 18]

*Changes in the Foreign Service of the United States since November 4, 1939:*

The assignment of Landreth M. Harrison, of Minneapolis, Minn., as second secretary of legation and consul at Bucharest, Rumania, has been canceled. Mr. Harrison has now been designated second secretary of embassy and consul at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

William D. Moreland, Jr., of Portland, Oreg., vice consul at Bordeaux, France, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Edward B. Rand, of Shreveport, La., consul at Panamá, Panama, will resign from the Foreign Service effective February 3, 1940.

Frederick J. Cunningham, of Boston, Mass., Foreign Service officer designated assistant trade commissioner at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The assignment of Paul C. Daniels, of Rochester, N. Y., as second secretary of embassy and consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has

been canceled. Mr. Daniels has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

E. Tomlin Bailey, of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., vice consul at Warsaw, Poland, has been designated third secretary of legation and vice consul at Kaunas, Lithuania, and will serve in dual capacity.

Harry C. Reed, of New Hampshire, clerk at Quito, Ecuador, has been appointed vice consul at that post.

Erland Gjessing, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., vice consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, will retire from the Foreign Service effective March 31, 1940.

## *Commercial Policy*

### TRADE AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA

[Released to the press November 17]

The President proclaimed on November 16, 1939, the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Venezuela signed at Caracas on November 6, 1939. The substantive provisions of the agreement will become provisionally effective on December 16, 1939.

At the same time, the President addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the application of the duties proclaimed in the agreement with Venezuela:

"THE WHITE HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, *November 16, 1939.*

"MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

"Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, approved June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 943), as extended by the Joint Resolution approved March 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 24), I hereby direct that the duties proclaimed on this date in connection with the trade agreement signed on November 6, 1939 with Venezuela, and all other duties heretofore proclaimed in connection

with trade agreements (other than the trade agreement with Cuba signed on August 24, 1934, the trade agreement with Nicaragua signed on March 11, 1936 and the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia signed on March 7, 1938, as amended) entered into under the authority of the said Act, as originally enacted or as extended, shall be applied on and after the effective date of such duties, or, as the case may be, shall continue to be applied on and from the date of this letter, to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of all foreign countries, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, whether imported directly or indirectly, so long as such duties remain in effect and this direction is not modified.

"Such proclaimed duties shall be applied to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of Cuba in accordance with the provisions of the trade agreement with Cuba signed on August 24, 1934.

"Because I find as a fact that the treatment of American commerce by Germany is discriminatory, I direct that such proclaimed duties

shall not be applied to products of Germany. Products of territories now under the de facto administrative control of Germany shall be regarded as products of Germany for the purposes of this paragraph.

"My letter addressed to you on April 5, 1939, with reference to duties heretofore proclaimed in connection with the trade agree-

ments signed under the authority of the Act of June 12, 1934, is hereby superseded.

"You will please cause this direction to be published in an early issue of the weekly *Treasury Decisions*.

"Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

### *International Conferences, Commissions, etc.*

## REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN STATES MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

[Released to the press November 18]

On November 21, 1939, a Regional Conference of the American States Members of the International Labor Organization will convene at Habana, Cuba. This Government was represented at the first and only previous regional meeting of this nature, which was held at Santiago, Chile, in 1936.

The President has approved the designation of the following persons as members of the United States delegation to the forthcoming Conference:

#### *Delegates:*

Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., Government delegate and chairman of the delegation

Mr. James B. Carey, President, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y., labor delegate

Mr. George Harrison, President, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Railway Clerks Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, labor delegate

Mr. Clarence McDavitt, retired Vice President of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, 212 Mill Street, Newtonville, Mass., employer delegate

Miss Josephine Roche, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Denver, Colo., Government delegate

#### *Advisers:*

Mr. Willard L. Beaulac, First Secretary of the American Embassy, Habana, Cuba. Government adviser

Miss Dorothy Bellanca, Vice President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N. Y., labor adviser

Mr. Parke P. Deans, member of the Department of Workmen's Compensation of the State of Virginia, Richmond, Va., Government adviser

The Right Reverend Francis J. Haas, Dean, School of Social Science, Catholic University, Washington, D. C., labor adviser

Miss Kathryn Lewis, Executive Secretary to the President, United Mine Workers of America, Washington, D. C., labor adviser

Mr. Otto T. Mallery, President, Tod Company, 1427 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa., employer adviser

Miss Beatrice McConnell, Director, Industrial Division, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., Government adviser

Miss Mary V. Robinson, Industrial Economist, Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., Government adviser

Miss Rose Schneiderman, National President of Women's Trade Union League, 80 Center, New York, N. Y., labor adviser

Mr. Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., Foreign Service officer, Department of State, Government adviser and secretary of the delegation

Mr. Ralph Watson, Vice President, United States Steel Corporation, New York, N. Y., employer adviser

Miss Mary Nelson Winslow, United States Representative on the Inter-American Commission of Women, Washington, D. C., Government adviser.

## *Treaty Information*

*Compiled by the Treaty Division*

### RESTRICTION OF WAR

#### **Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field (Treaty Series No. 847)**

There is printed below the text of a note dated November 10, 1939, to the Swiss Minister in Washington, sent in acknowledgment of the Minister's note dated October 18, 1939, concerning the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field, signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929, the text of which is printed on page 474 of the *Bulletin* for November 4, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 19):

"SIR:

"As an act of courtesy due from a signatory government to the depositary government, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of October 18, 1939 in which, by direction of your Government and in accordance with Article 37 of the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field, concluded at Geneva on July 27, 1929, you advise that the Government of the Slovak Republic has notified the Swiss Federal Council, through the intermediary of the Legation of Switzerland at Berlin, of its adherence to the said Convention.

"I deem it proper to remark, however, that the Government of the United States of America does not recognize Slovakia as an independent sovereign state.

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

R. WALTON MOORE"

#### **Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Treaty Series No. 846)**

There is printed below the text of a note dated November 10, 1939, to the Swiss Minister in Washington sent in acknowledgment of the Minister's note of October 18, 1939, concerning the Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929, the text of which is printed on page 474 of the *Bulletin* for November 4, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 19):

"SIR:

"As an act of courtesy due from a signatory government to the depositary government, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of October 18, 1939 in which, by direction of your Government and in accordance with Article 95 of the Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, concluded at Geneva, July 27, 1929, you advise that the Government of the Slovak Republic has notified the Swiss Federal Council, through the Lega-

tion of Switzerland at Berlin, of its adherence to the said Convention.

"I deem it proper to remark, however, that the Government of the United States of America does not recognize Slovakia as an independent sovereign state.

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

R. WALTON MOORE"

### COMMERCE

#### Declaration on the Juridical Personality of Foreign Companies

##### *Dominican Republic*

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated November 10, 1939, that the Declaration on the Juridical Personality of Foreign Companies, which was opened for signature by the American republics on June 25, 1936, was signed on behalf of the Dominican Republic on November 7, 1939.

A declaration was made by the Minister of the Dominican Republic when signing the Declaration, which reads in translation as follows:

"Companies established under the laws of one of the Contracting States with place of business in the territory thereof, not having any company establishment, branch or representation in another of the Contracting States, may, nevertheless, perform in the territory of the said States juridical acts which are not contrary to their laws and may appear in court as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of the country".

The Declaration has been signed by Chile (with a statement formulating the principle of the Declaration), Dominican Republic (with a declaration), Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru, Venezuela, and the United States of America (with two understandings).

#### Trade Agreement With Venezuela

An announcement to the press regarding the proclamation by the President of the trade agreement with Venezuela appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy."

### LABOR

#### Conventions of the International Labor Conference

With a circular letter dated September 21, 1939, the Secretary General of the League of Nations transmitted to the Secretary of State certified copies of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference at its twenty-fifth session (Geneva, June 8-28, 1939).

The 4 draft conventions and 10 recommendations are listed as follows:

- Recommendation (No. 57) Concerning Vocational Training
- Draft Convention (No. 64) Concerning the Regulation of Written Contracts of Employment of Indigenous Workers
- Recommendation (No. 58) Concerning the Maximum Length of Written Contracts of Employment of Indigenous Workers
- Draft Convention (No. 65) Concerning Penal Sanctions for Breaches of Contracts of Employment by Indigenous Workers
- Recommendation (No. 59) Concerning Labour Inspectorates for Indigenous Workers
- Recommendation (No. 60) Concerning Apprenticeship
- Draft Convention (No. 66) Concerning the Recruitment, Placing and Conditions of Labour of Migrants for Employment
- Recommendation (No. 61) Concerning the Recruitment, Placing and Conditions of Labour of Migrants for Employment
- Recommendation (No. 62) Concerning Cooperation Between States Relating to the Recruitment, Placing and Conditions of Labour of Migrants for Employment
- Draft Convention (No. 67) Concerning the Regulation of Hours of Work and Rest Periods in Road Transport



- Recommendation (No. 63) Concerning Individual Control Books in Road Transport  
 Recommendation (No. 64) Concerning the Regulation of Night Work in Road Transport  
 Recommendation (No. 65) Concerning the Methods of Regulating Hours of Work in Road Transport  
 Recommendation (No. 66) Concerning Rest Periods of Professional Drivers of Private Vehicles.

## NAVIGATION

### International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Bills of Lading for the Carriage of Goods by Sea (Treaty Series No. 931)

#### *Germany*

By a note dated October 27, 1939, the Belgian Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the instruments of ratification by Germany of the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Bills of Lading for the Carriage of Goods by Sea and the Protocol of Signature, both signed at Brussels on August 25, 1924, were deposited with the Belgian Government on July 1, 1939. In accordance with the provisions of article 14 of the convention it will become effective for Germany on January 1, 1940.

The American Embassy at Brussels reported by a despatch dated October 19, 1939, that an announcement appeared in the *Moniteur Belge* (No. 289-290), of October 16-17, 1939, stating that the instruments of ratification by Germany of the above-mentioned convention and protocol of signature were deposited on July 1, 1939, and not on July 5, 1939, as was reported in the *Moniteur Belge* (No. 239) of August 27, 1939. This information appeared on page 450 of the *Bulletin* for October 28, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 18), and note should be taken of the correct date of the deposit as now furnished by the Belgian Government.

## POSTAL

### Parcel-Post Service From the United States to Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Danzig

There is printed below the order suspending parcel-post service from the United States to Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Danzig as published in the *Postal Bulletin* of November 3, 1939:

"Owing to disruption of transportation facilities, the parcel-post service to Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Danzig, cannot be conducted as provided by the agreements for parcel-post service with those countries. The parcel-post service from the United States to said countries is, therefore, suspended immediately and until further notice.

"Until otherwise instructed postmasters will refuse to accept parcel-post packages for mailing to Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Danzig. Such parcel-post packages for said countries as have been mailed or which may be mailed inadvertently hereafter will be returned to the senders and the postage prepaid on said parcels refunded to the senders (except in the case of such of the parcels as had been dispatched abroad and returned) if application is made in accordance with section 2211 Postal Laws and Regulations."

## PUBLICATIONS

### Convention on Interchange of Publications (Treaty Series No. 954)

#### *United States*

On November 15, 1939, the President proclaimed the Convention on Interchange of Publications, signed at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936. The convention will be published as Treaty Series No. 954.

## *Publications*

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1924 (in two volumes). Volume I. Publication 1366. cxiv, 780 pp. \$1.50 (cloth).

Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1924 (in two volumes). Volume II. Publication 1374. xciv, 764 pp. \$1.50 (cloth).

Air Transport Services: Agreement between the United States of America and France.—Effected by exchange of notes signed July 15, 1939; effective August 15, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 153. Publication 1388. 7 pp. 5¢.

Visits in Uniform by Members of Defense Forces: Arrangement between the United States of America and Canada.—Effected by exchange of notes dated March 7, April 5, and June 22, 1939; effective July 1, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 157. Publication 1393. 4 pp. 5¢.

Diplomatic List, November 1939. Publication 1398. ii, 83 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

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# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 25, 1939

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## *General*

### FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY

Address by Assistant Secretary Messersmith <sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press November 23]

The President, in proclaiming Thanksgiving Day this year, called upon the American people to give thanks for the "hope that lives within us of the coming of a day when peace and the productive activities of peace shall reign on every continent."

In these moving words may be discerned the fundamental objectives of American foreign policy. That policy is an expression of the will that our Nation remain at peace, and of the hope that peace, which has been broken on other continents, will be restored and that conditions will be realized soon through which the productive activities of peace in science and learning, in art and letters, in international commerce and trade, can be resumed between nations.

Never so much as now has there been need for mankind to realize that it is the part of wisdom for nations to live as good neighbors in an ordered world.

In the critical years which preceded the actual outbreak of war in Europe, the American Government consistently, and not without some measure of success, placed the weight of its moral influence behind the cause of peace. Time after time, the voices of the President and the Secretary of State were raised in appeals for calm, objective consideration of troublesome problems which divided some nations and for use of reason instead of resort to force in the solution of international controversies.

<sup>1</sup> Delivered at the Governors' Session of the Fifteenth New England Conference, Boston, Mass., November 23, 1939.

Time and again, spokesmen for our people called upon the responsible leaders of other countries to pause and reflect what war would mean in terms of human suffering and of menace to the modern civilization. Repeatedly these spokesmen emphasized the importance of observing fundamental moralities as rules of conduct between nations as, in most parts of the world, they govern the relationships between man and man.

Outstanding among the various statements of the principles which we firmly believe to be essential to orderly international relations was the comprehensive statement issued on July 16, 1937,<sup>2</sup> by the Secretary of State. That statement dealt not only with the political but also with the economic phases of international relationships. At this moment I shall limit myself to a brief summarizing of the general political principles on which Secretary Hull laid stress. I shall speak later of the economic principles involved.

Secretary Hull said that this country constantly and consistently advocates maintenance of peace, exercise of national and international self-restraint, and abstention by all nations from the use of force in pursuit of policy and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations. He reaffirmed this country's advocacy of adjustment of problems in international relations by processes of peaceful negotiation and agreement, our advocacy of faithful observance of the principle of the sanctity of treaties, and

<sup>2</sup> See *Press Releases* of July 17, 1937 (Vol. XVII, No. 407), pp. 41-42.

our belief in such modification of treaties as may from time to time be required by orderly processes. In view of events which were then taking place in the Far East and of the successive aggressions that have taken place in Europe in the two and one-half years since then, especially significant were these words: "We believe in respect by all nations for the rights of others . . ."

It is a source of most profound regret that these principles to which so many governments promptly expressed their adherence have not been universally applied in practice and that widespread hostilities have become, unhappily, facts.

In surveying the fundamentals of this country's foreign policy let us note, first of all, the substantial and encouraging results it has produced in our relations with other American republics. In 1933, at the Montevideo Conference, we signed with 19 other American states a convention which contained, among other important provisions, a condemnation of intervention in the internal or external affairs of other nations. In 1934, we abrogated the Platt Amendment and thereby voluntarily renounced our right of intervention in Cuba. In 1934, we withdrew our marines from Haiti and gave our adherence to the Argentine Antiwar Pact. In 1935, we participated with five other American republics in successfully mediating the Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay, and during the next few years we assisted in the negotiations which culminated in 1938 in the signing of a definitive peace treaty. In 1936, we suggested the convocation of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace which was held at Buenos Aires and which resulted in the establishment of means for consultation in case the peace of the Western Hemisphere were threatened. In 1937, we extended our good offices, in conjunction with other American republics, to Honduras and Nicaragua with reference to a boundary dispute and to Haiti and the Dominican Republic with reference to a dispute resulting from the deaths of Haitian citizens in the Dominican Republic. In 1938, we participated in the Eighth Inter-American

Conference, held at Lima, which so signally reaffirmed the continental solidarity of the American republics. Finally, in the recent Panamá meeting, to which I shall refer again, this country actively participated in the successful consultation by the republics of this hemisphere with regard to the serious problems, affecting their mutual interests, that had arisen as a result of the outbreak of war in Europe.

I cite these illustrations of specific recent steps in the execution of the "good neighbor" policy as indicating the steady growth of confidence between our country and its southern neighbors. This course of action has brought rich rewards to all concerned. In these days of national animosities and open warfare, it is an achievement of which the Nation may justly feel proud.

With the outbreak of war in Europe, your Government has been faced with many inescapable problems. When war makes its appearance anywhere in the modern world, the safety and security of all countries everywhere, including our own, are endangered. Perhaps no other people desires more than does our people to avoid entanglements and conflicts—an attitude strongly counseled by our forefathers. Perhaps no other government is more acutely conscious than is ours of the desire of its people to be spared the horrors of armed conflict. It is not enough, however, for our Government to give verbal expression to the desire of the American people for security and peace; our Government must face the actualities of a menacing situation and must act to insure our security and to safeguard the various rights and interests of our people.

As you well know, when the war broke out, we had on our statute books legislation which had been designed to establish certain rules governing the conduct of the Government and the people in the face of unpredictable events. Among these were the arms-embargo provisions of the law, which were potentially dangerous, inasmuch as it was impossible to tell where they might lead us in unforeseen circumstances. Accordingly, the administration invited Congress to resume a reconsideration of this question begun last summer and to devise new legis-

lation, designed to go as far as legislation can toward keeping our United States from becoming involved in conflict.

The Congress, I am happy to be able to say, attacked the problem in a truly realistic and farsighted manner. It has modified our neutrality legislation so that no longer is there an artificial distinction between the sale of finished articles, on the one hand, and of the raw materials and foodstuffs, which are likewise sinews of war, on the other; so that American vessels cannot become exposed to perils resulting from military operations and from various controls established by the belligerents; and so that our goods can still be exported, but not under conditions which would involve dangerous risks for the country and people of their origin.

I am confidently of the opinion that by this action of our Congress the possibility of this country's being drawn into this war is immeasurably decreased; more, that there is virtually no chance of the United States becoming involved unless we are challenged beyond endurance by overt acts of violence directed against us by a warring government.

Pursuant to the new legislation, the President has proclaimed as a combat area, into which American vessels and American citizens may not legally enter, the waters adjacent to belligerent European territory. The President has also issued a proclamation under section 1 of the new statute naming the states involved in war, thus bringing into effect, among others, those provisions of the statute which forbid American vessels to carry passengers or materials to certain belligerent ports; which require the transfer of title to exports shipped to such ports; and which prohibit the granting of loans or credits for belligerent governments. He has, further, issued a proclamation restricting the use of American ports or territorial waters by submarines of the belligerent powers. The Secretary of State, by virtue of authority vested in him by the President's proclamations or by special provisions in the act, has issued various regulations which define in detail those

transactions which are not affected by the transfer of title provisions, which prescribe certain exceptions as to entrance of American citizens or vessels into the designated combat area and as to travel by American citizens on belligerent vessels, which deal with arms necessary for the preservation of discipline on American vessels, and which govern solicitation and collection of contributions for use in the belligerent nations.

Another objective of the administration from the moment war broke out has been to devise, with the Governments of the other American republics, measures which would safeguard our—and their—neutral position, would lessen mutually the economic dislocations in the Western Hemisphere resulting from the European war, and would assure the maintenance of peace in this hemisphere. A consultative meeting took place at Panamá, at which the United States was represented by the Honorable Sumner Welles, the Under Secretary of State. Mr. Welles has asked me to convey to you his sincere regret that he is unable to be present here tonight. The declarations which issued from the consultation at Panamá, among other things, stated the unanimous intention of the 21 republics not to become involved in the European conflict; laid down the rules of conduct which these republics proposed to follow in order to maintain their neutrality and to insure that their rights as neutrals are respected; and provided for the creation of an Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which will consider the most practical means of obtaining stability of the monetary and commercial relationships between the American republics in accordance with those liberal principles of international trade which have been accepted generally among the American nations and which should again serve as the basis for expanded world trade when order and peace have been restored.

War is chaos. Reconstruction after a great war, as we have clearly seen in our time, is a stupendous task. In no field is the task more difficult and more fraught with obstacles than

in the field of economic relations. Narrow nationalisms create obstacles to that normal and healthy trade which alone enables all peoples to make full use of the world's natural resources and to benefit to the full from scientific discoveries and technical progress. Dislocations have to be repaired and maladjustments have to be corrected. International trade has to be restored to its normal channels, and purchasing power within and among nations has to be set free.

After the last great war the governments of the world failed to recognize some of the fundamental conditions of recovery and embarked on policies which, by failing to prevent economic warfare, contributed materially to those economic maladjustments that have marked the post-war period with its recurring economic crises and its increasingly frequent outbursts of violent aggression.

Today, in consequence of the outbreak of the present war in Europe, we are faced by two sets of economic problems. In the first place there is the problem of our general economic relationships with nations during the course of the war itself. In the second place, thought must be given to the conditions which will arise upon the termination of the war when the period of reconstruction begins.

During the period of hostilities, we shall have special problems arising from our trade with belligerents and more general problems with respect to our economic relations with neutral nations. In dealing with the belligerents it is our intention to be truly neutral, that is, to trade in all commodities with both sides within such limitations as may derive from our desire to eliminate or reduce danger to our nationals, our goods, and our ships, and the legitimate limitations which may be imposed by the belligerents themselves in strict accordance with the rules of war. In dealing with nonbelligerent nations we shall seek to maintain our economic relationships on a basis as nearly normal as possible. In dealing with certain neutral nations of Europe we shall have to avoid imprudent risks, but every effort will be made to keep the trade channels reasonably open. So much for the immediate problem which, we all realize, has

many complex angles and will require at all times the most delicate handling.

Looking to the future, when the hostilities come to an end, we must draw wisdom from study of the errors of the past and must cooperate with other countries in a determined effort toward a sound and healthy reconstruction of international economic relationships. We must help to restore trade relations on a rational basis of nondiscriminatory treatment, following the course outlined by our trade-agreements program—which despite vast obstacles has achieved substantial results and has demonstrated to all countries a universally applicable and practical means of freeing trade from the restrictions that have all but strangled it in recent years. Only thus may free enterprise in all nations have full opportunity to foster an enriching interchange of the products of the world's diverse skills and variegated natural resources. In short, we must be prepared, by assisting in the promotion of healthy economic relationships at home and abroad, to play our part toward creating and maintaining a more stable basis for peace.

As Secretary Hull has said: "There is no more dangerous cause of war than economic distress, and no more potent factor in creating such distress than stagnation and paralysis in the field of international commerce." It must be our constant aim, when peace is restored, to bring about an adequate trade revival, which will raise the standard of living of peoples throughout the world and ease political tensions.

Our most earnest desire is to see such international relationships established and conducted that peace will be the natural and normal condition among nations. The problem of establishing conditions which will assure a satisfactory peace everywhere will have to be attacked in a comprehensive manner, not only from the angle of economic stabilization, to which I have already referred, but from the angles of political adjustment as well. These problems are interdependent and closely integrated.

Only 20 years ago, statesmen representing the nations of the earth sat down together at the



end of the preceding great cataclysm to prepare the way for an enduring peace. There was hope then of the emergence of a more enlightened civilization and a new world order. International justice and fair dealing were to be the guiding principles. We know only too well that what was hoped for was never realized. We know, too, that since that day international relationships have deteriorated: such depths were reached that brutality and appeals to force have become commonplace. It is our sincere hope that the next peace conference will function to better effect, will approach its problems with as little passion and prejudice as is humanly possible, and will give adequate consideration to the true interests of the whole human race.

As regards the Far East, it will be recalled that, in 1921, the nine powers having the greatest interest in the Far Eastern problems, including the United States, met at Washington, and, after months of discussion, in which many concessions were mutually made as contributions to a general agreement, treaties were signed (and were subsequently ratified) which provided for the regulation of the situation in the Pacific and the Far East in such manner as to diminish existing friction and to guard against recurrence of serious issues in subsequent years.

In recent years, these treaties have become vitally affected by the unfortunate developments that have occurred in the Far East. Our Government stands on the objectives, the spirit, and the provisions of these treaties. This does not mean, however, that we are not disposed to discuss with all the nations having interests in the Far East reasonable proposals which may be advanced for sympathetic and intelligent reconsideration of the situation in that region of the world. We hold, however, that any revision which may take place must be achieved by due processes of international law, in accordance with treaty provisions, and with due consideration for American rights and interests, rather than by unilateral action on the part of any one power.

There are some in this country who suggest a moratorium for the established principles of our foreign policy until the kaleidoscope of the modern world has come to rest. New group-

ings abroad, they say, call or may call for changes in our own policy. To these I say with conviction that no arrangements between other nations can cause the people of this country to abandon the principles to which we have been committed by instinct and by tradition from the earliest days of our national existence; that our Government cannot and must not admit the right of any country arbitrarily to disregard the rights by law and by treaty of this country and its citizens; and that no changed groupings of foreign countries will cause this country to desist from its advocacy of orderly processes in international relationships.

Finally, there is another essential problem with which the United States is vitally concerned, namely, the problem of limitation of armaments. This country cannot afford; no nation, however wealthy in natural resources and in its mastery of productive efficiency, can afford indefinitely to devote large portions of its substance to the piling up of sterile armaments. At the same time we cannot afford; no nation can afford, while some powerful nations continue to arm heavily, to permit its measures of defense to lag behind. Our country, no less than others, has, therefore, a vital interest in furthering by all appropriate means a world order in which armaments can be reduced to reasonable levels.

It must be clear that limitation of armaments should be a potent factor in restoring confidence and eliminating international mistrust when peace is made. It must, however, be equally clear that there can be expected no real disarmament until the basic factors of political and economic discord between nations have been remedied.

In conclusion, may I summarize briefly what I regard as the cardinal points of our American foreign policy at the close of this year, 1939:

- (1) It is the earnest desire of our Government to remain at peace;
- (2) It is our hope that peace will be restored on other continents;
- (3) While war is in progress we are determined, in collaboration with the other govern-

ments, to keep the Western Hemisphere neutral and free of warlike activities and to give in our relations with the other American republics practical effect, no less than in peacetime, to the "good neighbor" policy;

(4) Where, and when, practicable we shall seek to promote a sound and healthy reconstruction of international economic relationships;

(5) With strict regard to American interests, we shall seek to assist, by every practicable means, in the establishment of conditions which will assure stable peace;

(6) We stand ready to discuss with other nations having interests in the Far East, in accordance with treaty provisions and by due processes of international law, the situation in that part of the world;

(7) We are ready to discuss with other nations the problem of limitation of armaments by international agreement.

In a word, we urge a return to liberal international practices and to those standards of justice, fair dealing, good faith, and order under law which offer the only reliable foundations for enduring peace among nations, and we are prepared to assist toward return to and improvement of such practices and standards.

And now, if I may, I should like to say a few words about the peculiar significance of all this for the great New England region. History and tradition have made an interest in international affairs part and parcel of the life and development of the New England States. For many generations, the Yankee ships sailing from your ports were familiar to the Seven Seas. From their daring enterprise, you have drawn much of the wealth that made you great and a potent factor in the progress of the entire Nation. With the growth of manufacturing industry, the products of your initiative and skill have made New England known and appreciated, not only in our own developing country, but in the whole world.

International trade and commerce are an integral part of the relations among nations. To your region, therefore, as much as to any other region of our country—and more than to many others—the question of war and peace,

the question of the kind of world we live in, the question of the expansion or curtailment of the productive activities of peace in international relations are of vital and intimate concern. That is why, in speaking before such an audience as yours, I have sought to canvass all outstanding phases of our country's foreign policy, for in the formulation and carrying out of that policy New England has a profound and abiding interest.

Just a word, before I finish, about one particular aspect of that policy. The trade-agreements program, which is an important cornerstone of our foreign policy, has an immediate bearing on the life and development of the New England States. Your industries are vital to the well-being of the Nation as a whole. Hence, in making tariff adjustments in the agreements we have negotiated, we have taken the utmost care not to expose to injury any branch of your production—just as we have done this with respect to all other regions of the country. At the same time, we have striven, and striven successfully, to reopen and enlarge foreign markets for your characteristic products.

The producers of various types of industrial machinery in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire have benefited by trade concessions obtained in 14 agreements. The producers of electrical machinery in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut have secured better markets in 16 countries. Connecticut's typewriter-manufacturing industry has better markets in 15 countries. The producers of machine tools in Vermont and Connecticut profit by concessions obtained from 5 countries. The rubber-products industry in Rhode Island and Massachusetts is better off because of concessions obtained from 19 countries. Better markets have been secured in 8 countries for the paper and allied products industry of Maine and of the other New England States engaged in the manufacture of such products. New England's famous textile industry and her manufacturers of leather products have been benefited by concessions in a large number of countries.

These are a few outstanding examples. I could multiply them if time permitted. I could go into the problem of the expansion of our domestic market for American products resulting from the business improvement attendant upon increased exports. All these benefits to the Nation as a whole and to every region of

the country have been amply demonstrated by the experience of recent years.

Whether viewed from a national or a regional point of view, a policy of peace, resting upon a vigorous promotion of healthy international economic relations, is one in which a region like yours has a vital stake.

## Europe

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press November 20]

Following is a tabulation of contributions received and funds expended during the month of September 1939 as shown in the reports submitted by the persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the purpose of soliciting and receiving contributions

for use in belligerent countries in conformity with the regulations promulgated on September 5, 9, and 11, 1939, pursuant to section 3 (a) of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, and the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939:

#### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

Name of organization, city, date of registration, and country or countries to which contributions are being sent	Funds received	Expenditures for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1939	Estimated value of contributions in kind collected by registrant and sent to countries named
Polsko Narodowy Komitet w Ameryce, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	\$2,325.32	None	None	\$2,325.32	None
International Save the Children Fund of America, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1939. England and Poland.....	None	None	None	None	None
Anthracite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	1,427.87	None	None	1,427.87	None
Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	75.00	None	None	75.00	None
Polish Relief Fund, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland.....	26,958.91	\$20,000.00	None	6,958.91	None
Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland.....	14,322.04	10,000.00	\$15.10	4,306.94	None
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland.....	2,586.12	None	None	2,586.12	None
Polish Radio Programs Bureau, Hamtramck, Mich., Sept. 12, 1939. <sup>a</sup> Poland.....	16,313.62	14,548.06	None	1,765.56	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland.....	2,745.57	None	None	2,745.57	None
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland.....	2,500.00	None	None	2,500.00	None
New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 13, 1939. Poland.....	None	None	None	None	None
Federation of Polish Jews in America, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	None	None	None	None	None
Rekord Printing and Publishing Co., Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	18.00	None	None	18.00	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations in Pittsburgh, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	1,312.78	None	None	1,312.78	None

<sup>a</sup> The registration of this organization has been revoked at its request.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of organization, city, date of registration, and country or countries to which contributions are being sent	Funds received	Expenditures for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1939	Estimated value of contributions in kind collected by registrant and sent to countries named
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France	None	None	None	None	None
American Committee for Civilian Relief in Poland, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. <sup>b</sup> Poland	\$75.55	\$60.55	\$15.00	None	None
Polish Club of Washington, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	354.50	None	None	\$354.50	\$27.75
French and American Association for the Relief of War Sufferers, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France	3,989.68	None	None	3,989.68	None
Polish Emergency Council of Essex County, N. J., Newark, N. J., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	71.00	None	None	71.00	None
Central Committee of the United Polish Societies, Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	2,559.41	None	228.70	2,270.71	None
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	153.12	None	10.00	143.12	None
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	1,609.37	None	None	1,609.37	None
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Central Citizens Committee, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	5.00	None	None	5.00	None
Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	4,612.21	None	None	4,612.21	None
The Council of Polish Organizations in the United States of America, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939. <sup>c</sup> Poland	25.00	None	None	25.00	None
Chester (Delaware Co., Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, Chester, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	534.27	None	None	534.27	None
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	4,125.15	3,059.40	None	1,065.75	None
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	733.14	598.80	134.34	None	None
Modjeska Educational League Welfare Club at the International Institute, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	308.00	None	None	308.00	None
Schuykill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	972.05	None	None	972.05	None
Holy Rosary Polish Roman Catholic Church, Passaic, N. J., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	205.00	None	None	205.00	None
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	143.33	133.50	None	9.83	None
Club Amical Français, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939. France, Poland, and Great Britain	141.07	141.07	None	None	None
Polish National Catholic of the Holy Saviour Church, Union City, Conn., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	639.82	59.00	.67	580.75	None
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, and their allies	3,065.89	556.76	None	2,609.13	None
Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Falcons of America, First District, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1939. <sup>a</sup> Poland	495.00	None	None	495.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	2,245.69	2,245.69	None	None	None
Poland War Sufferers Aid Committee, Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	139.75	None	None	139.75	None
Polish Welfare Association, Hyde Park, Mass., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	1,622.57	None	315.69	1,306.88	None
Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich., Sept. 18, 1939. Poland	288.64	None	None	288.64	None
The Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	4,184.56	None	95.60	4,088.96	None
Polish American Central Civic Committee of South Bend, Ind., South Bend, Ind., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	1,010.49	1,010.49	None	None	None
Edmund Tyszka, Hamtramck, Mich., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	163.00	None	None	163.00	None
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	691.77	691.77	None	None	None
Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	184.31	None	None	184.31	None
Circle of Poles of St. Hedwig, Polish American Citizens' Committee, New Britain, Conn., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	6,047.54	883.11	3,802.99	1,310.94	6,036.00
Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1939. <sup>c</sup> France	1,000.76	None	None	1,000.76	None
Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	4,614.56	3,550.00	7.02	1,057.54	None
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France					

<sup>a</sup> The registration of this organization has been revoked at its request.

<sup>b</sup> Report for September not yet received. The registration of this organization has been revoked at its request.

<sup>c</sup> This organization transmitted \$50.50 and contributions in kind with an estimated value of \$3,008 to nonbelligerent countries for the relief of Spanish refugees.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of organization, city, date of registration, and country or countries to which contributions are being sent	Funds received	Expenditures for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Sept. 30, 1939	Estimated value of contributions in kind collected by registrant and sent to countries named
American Committee for Aid to British Medical Societies, New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. United Kingdom	None	None	None	None	None
Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., Webster, Mass., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	\$58.00	None	None	\$58.00	None
Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France	16,227.99	\$5,575.83	\$2,194.42	8,457.74	None
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France	3,172.20	2,277.50	488.71	405.99	None
Beth-Lechem, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	503.76	None	299.84	203.92	None
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (fourth ward), Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	1,113.16	1,105.16	None	8.00	None
Central Spanish Committee for Relief of Refugees, Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1939. France	2,110.89	20.00	553.90	1,536.99	None
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	302.58	None	None	302.58	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Passaic, N. J., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	437.91	None	None	437.91	None
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland, France, and India	40.21	None	40.21	None	None
Medem Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. <sup>b</sup> Poland	\$16.50	None	1,279.80	None	None
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	\$12.55	None	None	\$12.55	None
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	766.94	None	90.25	676.69	None
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	1,331.45	None	None	1,331.45	None
Polish Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	44.00	None	1.75	42.25	None
'Fundusz Ratunkowy' Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. France	2,020.79	934.67	486.16	599.96	\$200.00
Polish Medical Relief Fund of Mt. Desert Island, Maine, Bar Harbor, Maine, Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	2,747.77	None	96.88	2,650.89	None
Polish Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
The Catholic Leader, New Britain, Conn., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	80.00	None	None	80.00	None
Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	1,240.39	None	6.44	1,233.95	None
Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	263.00	None	None	263.00	None
Scott Park Mothers and Daughters Club, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1939. <sup>a</sup> Poland	120.72	103.26	17.46	None	None
California State Committee for Polish Relief, Culver City, Calif., Sept. 26, 1939. <sup>a</sup> Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	298.00	None	None	298.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Gardner, Mass., Gardner, Mass., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	411.25	None	None	411.25	None
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany	4,903.85	3,695.50	476.96	731.39	None
American Committee for Christian Refugees, New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Germany and France	None	None	None	None	None
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	1,020.91	None	None	1,020.91	None
Polish Relief Fund of Irvington, N. J., Irvington, N. J., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	594.05	None	None	594.05	None
St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Army Veterans Association of America, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	334.80	None	None	334.80	None
Holy Cross Relief Fund Association of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
United Polish Societies of Hartford, Conn., Hartford, Conn., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
American Field Service, New York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1939. France	None	None	None	None	None
<b>Total</b>	<b>159,370.10</b>	<b>71,250.12</b>	<b>10,717.29</b>	<b>77,815.49</b>	<b>6,263.75</b>

<sup>a</sup> The registration of this organization has been revoked at its request.

<sup>b</sup> This organization has an apparent hypothetical deficit of \$463.30. Since it has, however, received a loan of \$1,500, its actual unexpended balance is \$261.70.

## REGULATION CONCERNING TRANSFER OF TITLE

[Released to the press November 25]

REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 2 (c) AND (i) OF  
THE JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS APPROVED  
NOVEMBER 4, 1939

By virtue of the authority vested in him by the President's proclamation of November 4, 1939, to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of section 2 (c) and (i) of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, as made effective by that proclamation, the Secretary of State hereby prescribes the following regulation supplementary to those prescribed on November 10, 1939:

"(5) The shipper's declaration (oath) required by section 2 (c) of the Neutrality Act of 1939 must be filed with the Collector of the Port from or through which articles or materials are exported prior to the exportation from the United States of such articles or materials. If the required declarations (oaths) have not been filed with regard to all articles and materials

on any vessel before clearance thereof, the vessel may nevertheless be cleared if, but only if, the Collector of Customs to whom request for clearance is made is satisfied that the transfer of right, title and interest required by section 2 (c) has been made as to all such articles and materials. All failures by shippers to file the declarations (oaths) as required by this regulation shall be referred to the United States attorney having jurisdiction."

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## REGULATION CONCERNING CREDITS TO BELLIGERENTS

[Released to the press November 20]

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles today called attention to the fact that the President's Regulation Concerning Credits to Belligerents, dated September 6, 1939, and amended September 11, 1939, which was issued under the act of May 1, 1937, expired on November 4, 1939, with the enactment of the Neutrality Act of 1939, which repealed the act of May 1, 1937.

## *The Far East*

### RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

#### Statement by the Acting Secretary of State

[Released to the press November 22]

Following is a statement by the Acting Secretary of State, the Honorable Sumner Welles:

"The American Ambassador in Tokyo is, and has been over a period of many years, constantly in communication with the Japanese Foreign Office on the subject of relations be-

tween the United States and Japan and problems which arise in connection therewith.

"There are not going on either in Tokyo or in Washington negotiations in regard to commercial treaty relations between the two countries.

"This Government has not instructed Am-

bassador Grew on the subject of any specific feature of possible future treaty relations.

"The Government of the United States has repeatedly made clear that such matters will depend upon developments.

"This Government is, of course, giving attention to every development and every fact bearing upon relations between the two countries and known to it, and is carefully studying all angles of the various problems presented."



## SITUATION AT TIENSIN

[Released to the press November 20]

In response to inquiries at the press conference today concerning the situation at Tientsin, the Acting Secretary of State said that the American Consul General, Mr. John K. Caldwell, at Tientsin has been reporting that difficulties of transit at the Japanese military barriers around the foreign concessions at Tientsin are increasing. Mr. Caldwell telegraphed under date of November 13 that although there have been reported only a few cases of delay to American citizens he has received many complaints of delays, varying from many hours to more than a day, to American goods. For example, the Japanese

military authorities have required that loads of coal and of peanuts be dumped on the street for inspection. He has reported under date November 16 that these transit difficulties are on the increase. An American rug manufacturer has complained that a truckload of rugs proceeding under an American pass bearing a Japanese consular visa was refused permission to pass through the barrier until the rugs had been spread out in the street. Another American had complained of difficulties in bringing food supplies into the concessions. The coal situation was becoming critical although ample supplies of coal are easily available across the river.

### *The American Republics*

## FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC

[Released to the press November 22]

Following is the text of a personal message sent to President Roosevelt by President Vargas of Brazil on November 21, 1939, while he was flying over the city of Rio de Janeiro in one of the United States Army "Flying Fortresses:"

"PRESIDENT FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT:

"During a splendid flight in one of the powerful flying fortresses now honoring us with their

visit for the purpose of joining in the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Republic of Brazil, I present to Your Excellency the warm thanks of the Brazilian people for the visit of this brilliant military representation which brings the greetings of the glorious American nation. Cordial best wishes.

GETULIO VARGAS"

## DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR

[Released to the press November 22]

Following is a message from the Provisional President of Ecuador to President Roosevelt:

"QUITO, ECUADOR,  
November 19, 1939.

"THE PRESIDENT.

"I request Your Excellency, respectfully, to be so good as to accept the profound thanks of the Government and the people of Ecuador for your warm expression of sympathy on the occasion of the lamentable death of the illustrious President of the Republic, Doctor Aurelio Mosquera Narvaez.

C. ARROYO DEL RIO  
*Acting Head of the Executive Power*"

Following is a message to the Acting Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, from the Minister of Foreign Relations of Ecuador:

"QUITO, ECUADOR,  
November 20, 1939.

"I thank Your Excellency very sincerely for your telegram of condolence on the death of His Excellency Dr. Mosquera Narvaez, President of Ecuador. I have communicated Your Excellency's expression of regret to the family of the deceased President and they request me to express to you their eternal gratitude and the special esteem in which they hold Your Excellency's condolence.

JULIO TOBAR DONOSO  
*Minister of Foreign Relations*"

### *International Conferences, Commissions, etc.*

## INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, UNITED STATES AND PORTUGAL

[Released to the press November 22]

The President has appointed the Honorable C. A. Magrath, former Chairman of the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Canada and also former Chairman of the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission, the United States and Canada, as American Nonnational Commissioner on the International Commission provided for under the terms of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace, between the United States and Portugal, signed February 4, 1914.<sup>3</sup>

Mr. Magrath's appointment fills the vacancy caused by the death of the Honorable George

Herbert Sedgwick, a former Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Canada, who died shortly after his appointment to the Commission in March 1939.

The present composition of the Commission is as follows:

*American Commissioners:*

National: James P. Pope, of Idaho

Nonnational: C. A. Magrath, of Canada

*Portuguese Commissioners:*

National: Barbosa Magalhães

Nonnational: Sánchez Toca, of Spain

*Joint Commissioner:*

Arnold Raestad, of Norway.

<sup>3</sup> Treaty Series No. 600 (38 Stat. 1847).



## INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM

[Released to the press November 25]

By the joint action of the Governments of the United States and Belgium, Mr. Cemil Bilsel of Turkey, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and Mr. Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, have been appointed to the positions of Joint Commissioners on the International Commission provided for under the terms of the Treaty of Conciliation between the United States and Belgium signed March 20, 1929.<sup>4</sup>

The present composition of the Commission is as follows:

*American Commissioner:*

W. Hallam Tuck, of New York

*Belgian Commissioner:*

Alfred Nerinez

*Joint Commissioners:*

Dr. Roberto Repetto, of Argentina, *president*

<sup>4</sup> Treaty Series No. 824 (46 Stat. 2794).

Cemil Bilsel, of Turkey  
Jan C. Smuts, of the Union of South Africa.

♦ ♦ ♦

## REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN STATES MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OR- GANIZATION

[Released to the press November 21]

The President has approved the designation of Miss Mary Nelson Winslow as substitute Government delegate to the Regional Conference of the American States Members of the International Labor Organization which convenes today at Habana, Cuba. Miss Josephine Roche, who was designated as a Government delegate in the Department's release of November 18, will be unable to attend the Conference, and Miss Winslow, who was designated as Government adviser, will take the place of Miss Roche as Government delegate. Miss Winslow is the United States Representative on the Inter-American Commission of Women.

## *Foreign Service of the United States*

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press November 25]

*Changes in the Foreign Service since November 18, 1939:*

William H. Beck, of Washington, D. C., consul general at Oslo, Norway, has been assigned as consul general at Hamilton, Bermuda.

Harold L. Williamson, of Chicago, Ill., consul at Hamilton, Bermuda, has been assigned as consul at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Cabot Coville, of Los Angeles, Calif., second

secretary of embassy at Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Hervé J. L'Heureux, of Manchester, N. H., consul at Stuttgart, Germany, has been assigned as consul at Antwerp, Belgium.

The assignment of Charles A. Converse, of Valdosta, Ga., as consul at Palermo, Italy, has been canceled. Mr. Converse has now been assigned as consul at Manchester, England.

Gordon H. Mattison, of Wooster, Ohio, third secretary of legation and vice consul at Bagh-

dad, Iraq, has been assigned as vice consul at Madras, India.

Harlan B. Clark, of Brookfield, Ohio, vice consul at Birmingham, England, has been designated third secretary of legation and vice con-

sul at Bangkok, Thailand, and will serve in dual capacity.

Thomas R. Flack, of Chicago, Ill., vice consul at Vienna, Germany, has been appointed as vice consul at Frankfort on the Main, Germany.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS PROMOTED EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 16, 1939

Name	Post	Title	Home address
<i>From class II to class I</i>			
Walter A. Adams	Department	Consul general	Greenville, S. C.
Joseph W. Ballantine	Department	Consul general	Amherst, Mass.
Pierre de L. Boal	Mexico City	Counselor	Boalsburg, Pa.
Monnett B. Davis	Buenos Aires	Consul general	Boulder, Colo.
Herschel V. Johnson	London	Counselor	Charlotte, N. C.
John Farr Simmons	Ottawa	Consul general and counselor	New York City
S. Pinkney Tuck	Buenos Aires	Counselor	New Brighton, N. Y.
George Wadsworth	Jerusalem	Consul general	Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>From class III to class II</i>			
George L. Brandt	Department	Consul	Washington, D. C.
Homer Brett	Callao-Lima	Consul general and first secretary	Meridian, Miss.
Joseph Flack	Department	First secretary	Grenoble, Pa.
<i>From class IV to class III</i>			
Ralph C. Bussor	Leipzig	Consul general	Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>From class V to class IV</i>			
George Atcheson, Jr.	Department	Second secretary	Berkeley, Calif.
J. Rives Childs	Department	Second secretary	Lynchburg, Va.
John Carter Vincent	Geneva	Consul	Macon, Ga.
<i>From class VI to class V</i>			
Maurice W. Altaffer	Zürich	Consul	Toledo, Ohio.
George J. Haering	Warsaw	Consul	Huntington Station, N. Y.
A. Dana Hodgdon	Berlin	Consul and second secretary	Leonardtown, Md.
John F. Huddleston	Department	Consul	Cleveland, Ohio.
Joel C. Hudson	Berlin	Consul and second secretary	St. Louis, Mo.
Quincy F. Roberts	Chefoo	Consul	Wichita Falls, Tex.
<i>From class VII to class VI</i>			
H. Merrell Benninghoff	Peiping	Second secretary	Rochester, N. Y.
Daniel M. Braddock	Caracas	Second secretary	Grand Rapids, Mich.
James E. Brown, Jr.	London	Second secretary	Sewickley, Pa.
Gerald A. Drew	Department	Second secretary	San Francisco, Calif.
Kenneth C. Krentz	Canton	Consul	Waterloo, Iowa.
Horace H. Smith	Shanghai	Consul	Xenia, Ohio.
Robert S. Ward	Foochow	Consul	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Archer Woodford	Maracaibo	Consul	Paris, Ky.
<i>From class VIII to class VII</i>			
Robert English	Ottawa	Consul and third secretary	Hancock, N. H.
Willard Galbraith	Batavia	Consul	Los Angeles, Calif.
Randolph Harrison, Jr.	Rio de Janeiro	Third secretary	Lynchburg, Va.
Frederick P. Latimer, Jr.	Istanbul	Consul	New London, Conn.
Cecil B. Lyon	Department	Third secretary	New York City
John B. Ocheltree	San José	Consul and third secretary	Reno, Nev.
Edward Page, Jr.	Department	Vice consul and third secretary	West Newton, Mass.
James K. Penfield	Department	Consul	San Francisco, Calif.
John C. Shillock, Jr.	Lisbon	Consul	Portland, Oreg.
Stanley O. Slavens	Tokyo	Consul	Austin, Tex.
Gerald Warner	Taihoku	Consul	Northampton, Mass.
<i>From unclassified (A) to class VIII</i>			
William C. Afield, Jr.	Kobe	Vice consul	Minneapolis, Minn.
Charles A. Cooper	Shanghai	Vice consul	Humboldt, Nebr.
Theodore J. Hohenthal	Vienna	Vice consul	Berkeley, Calif.
E. Allan Lightner, Jr.	Riga	Vice consul and third secretary	Mountain Lakes, N. J.
H. Gordon Minnigerode	Singapore	Vice consul	Washington, D. C.
John S. Service	Shanghai	Vice consul	Oberlin, Ohio.
<i>From unclassified (B) to unclassified (A)</i>			
Jay Dixon Edwards	Tokyo	Language officer	Corvallis, Oreg.
<i>From unclassified (C) to unclassified (B)</i>			
Philip D. Sprouse	Peiping	Language officer	Springfield, Tenn.

## Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

### MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press November 25]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

#### ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1939 up to and including the month of October:

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Afghanistan.....	I (4)	-----	\$25,000.00
Albania.....	IV (1)	-----	360.79
Angola.....	I (4)	-----	59.00
	V (1)	-----	6,000.00
	(2)	\$420.00	1,303.00
Total.....		420.00	7,362.00
Argentina.....	I (4)	254.00	852.00
	(5)	-----	500.00
	III (1)	-----	275,000.00
	(2)	2,285.68	4,992.96
	IV (1)	77.00	2,938.95
	(2)	1,920.00	12,111.00
	V (1)	-----	156,750.00
	(2)	21,395.00	109,672.50
	(3)	9,000.00	19,752.00
	VI (1)	-----	6,310.00
	VII (2)	70.00	39,266.22
Total.....		35,001.68	628,145.63
Australia.....	I (1)	-----	3,956.14
	(4)	-----	4,554.48
	(1)	-----	1,131.44
	(2)	-----	497.39

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Australia—Continued.	V (1)	-----	\$24,296.00
	(2)	-----	1,466.20
	(3)	-----	3,450.00
Total.....			39,351.65
Bahamas.....	V (2)	-----	40.00
Barbados.....	I (4)	-----	2.00
	IV (1)	-----	111.38
	(2)	-----	87.00
	V (1)	-----	1,610.00
	(2)	-----	30.00
Total.....			1,840.38
Belgian Congo.....	V (1)	-----	1,249.00
	(2)	-----	30.00
Total.....			1,279.00
Belgium.....	I (1)	-----	655.21
	(2)	-----	55,696.65
	(4)	-----	935.85
	IV (1)	-----	97.48
	(2)	-----	20.28
	V (2)	-----	5,250.00
	(3)	-----	86,400.00
Total.....			149,055.47
Bermuda.....	IV (1)	-----	69.13
	(2)	-----	17.45
	V (3)	-----	9,600.00
Total.....			9,686.58
Bolivia.....	I (1)	-----	574.00
	(4)	\$153.00	1,052.00
	IV (1)	-----	487.39
	(2)	-----	550.80
	V (1)	-----	9,100.00
	(2)	-----	8,972.20
	(3)	9,600.00	65,200.00
	VII (1)	-----	988.66
Total.....		9,753.00	86,925.05
Brazil.....	I (1)	-----	202.00
	(2)	-----	86,038.00
	(4)	512.00	4,334.00
	III (1)	-----	274,000.00
	IV (1)	-----	714.00
	(2)	-----	3,955.55
	V (1)	232,600.00	25,216.00
	(2)	414.00	648,844.00
	(3)	4,000.00	160,714.72
			174,393.00
Total.....		238,276.00	1,377,697.27
British Guiana.....	I (4)	-----	20.00
	IV (1)	-----	108.38
	V (2)	-----	250.00
	(3)	-----	4,500.00
	VII (2)	-----	4,200.00
Total.....			9,078.38
British Honduras.....	IV (1)	-----	129.20
	(2)	-----	75.00
	VII (2)	-----	193.80
Total.....			398.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
British North Borneo.....	I (1)		\$26.43
	(2)		28.00
	V (2)		50.00
	(3)		700.00
Total.....			804.43
British Solomon Islands.....	I (2)		175.00
	(4)		10.00
	Total.....		185.00
Bulgaria.....	IV (1)		23.00
	(2)		2.30
	Total.....		25.30
Burma.....	I (1)		522.10
	(4)		199.00
	IV (1)		1,520.35
	(2)		128.46
Total.....			2,369.91
Canada.....	I (1)		23,651.33
	(2)		592.00
	(4)		16,766.26
	(5)		600.00
	III (1)		549,900.00
	IV (1)		6,480.14
	(2)		1,019.35
	V (1)		862,036.18
	(2)		41,899.87
	(3)		96,694.92
VII (1)		63,569.96	
(2)		152,610.72	
Total.....			1,815,820.73
Ceylon.....	IV (1)		86.88
Chile.....	I (1)		60.00
	(4)		27.00
	IV (1)		13,499.40
	(2)		617.00
	V (1)		15,500.00
	VII (2)		61,055.00
Total.....			90,758.40
China.....	I (1)		1,344.00
	(2)	\$223,850.00	359,257.95
	(3)	850.00	2,340.00
	(4)	850.00	10,128.00
	III (1)	2,284,945.03	2,310,957.03
	(2)	519.47	519.47
	IV (1)		1,856.00
	(2)		4,371.50
	V (1)		259,907.00
	(2)	141,740.35	359,583.27
	(3)	1,179,161.00	1,274,358.00
	VII (2)		49.88
Total.....		3,831,915.85	4,584,732.10
Colombia.....	I (1)		179.70
	(4)		170.56
	IV (1)		4,401.15
	(2)	583.00	2,843.10
	V (1)		611,060.00
	(2)	1,050.00	31,190.50
	(3)		126,050.00
VII (1)	2,892.00	3,977.15	
(2)		840.00	
Total.....		4,525.00	780,717.16
Costa Rica.....	I (4)		13.00
	IV (1)	96.00	2,605.65
	(2)	8.00	492.00
	V (1)	2,000.00	21,000.00
	(2)		6,279.54
	(3)	6,150.00	33,082.35
	VII (1)	240.00	1,107.60
(2)		1,634.93	
Total.....		8,494.00	66,216.07

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Cuba.....	I (1)		\$57.00
	(4)	\$84.00	50,710.60
	III (1)		57,800.00
	IV (1)		6,856.19
	(2)	2,811.00	13,671.00
	V (2)	1,495.00	3,891.30
	(3)	1,000.00	1,000.00
	VII (1)		3,446.34
(2)		11.00	
Total.....		5,390.00	137,443.43
Curaçao.....	I (4)		25.10
	IV (1)		39.00
	V (2)		49.14
	(3)		187.00
Total.....			9,526.24
Czechoslovakia.....	V (3)		12,800.00
Denmark.....	I (3)		2,750.00
	(4)		340.00
	V (1)		11,130.62
	(2)		876.00
(3)		5,275.00	
Total.....			20,371.52
Dominican Republic.....	I (1)	50.00	85.00
	(2)		100.76
	(4)	25.00	73.00
	IV (1)		4,095.00
	(2)		264.00
	V (2)	7,500.00	7,750.00
	(3)		11,100.00
VII (1)		1,714.40	
(2)	1.00	1.00	
Total.....		7,576.00	25,183.15
Ecuador.....	I (4)		92.00
	(5)		128.00
	IV (1)		67.00
	(2)		149.00
	V (2)		30.00
Total.....			466.00
Egypt.....	I (1)		30.00
	(2)		600.00
	(4)		3,105.00
	(5)		518.00
	IV (1)		172.84
	(2)		5.30
Total.....			4,431.14
El Salvador.....	I (4)		336.00
	IV (1)		4,205.58
	(2)	1,630.00	3,455.00
	V (2)		1,504.00
	(3)		850.00
	VII (2)	235.00	4,355.00
Total.....		1,865.00	14,715.58
Federated Malay States.....	I (4)		14.00
IV (1)		59.08	
(2)		15.10	
Total.....			88.18
Finland.....	I (1)		10,655.55
	(4)		7,423.04
	IV (1)		80.00
	(2)		95.67
	V (1)		16,400.00
(2)	18,560.00	142,600.00	
(3)	830,400.00	1,141,400.00	
Total.....		848,900.00	1,318,654.26
France.....	I (1)		151.94
	(4)		334.50

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
France—Continued.	III (1)		\$8,581,050.00
	(2)		660.00
	IV (2)		118.00
	V (1)		375,962.00
	(2)		602,067.14
	(3)		1,947,616.00
	VI (1)		2,200.00
Total.....			11,510,159.58
French Cameroun.....	I (1)		32.50
	(4)		5.92
Total.....			38.42
French Equatorial Africa.....	I (1)		34.00
	(4)		30.00
Total.....			64.00
French Indochina.....	I (1)		67.50
	(4)		78.31
	IV (1)		4,131.00
	(2)		1,154.76
Total.....			5,431.57
French West Africa.....	I (4)		33.83
	V (2)		90.00
Total.....			123.83
Germany.....	I (1)		69.05
	(4)		653.46
	IV (1)		1,134.62
	(2)		287.42
	V (2)		12,800.00
Total.....			14,944.55
Great Britain.....	I (1)		428.85
	(2)		1,000.00
	(3)		31,100.00
	(4)		29,649.37
	III (1)		4,723,950.00
	IV (1)		937.78
	(2)		438.55
	V (1)		431,134.25
	(2)		211,867.42
	(3)		470,652.50
	VII (2)		52,978.00
Total.....			5,954,136.72
Greece.....	I (5)		124,400.00
	V (2)		3,509.00
	(3)		2,200.00
Total.....			130,100.00
Guatemala.....	I (1)	\$298.00	436.00
	(4)	73.00	1,960.00
	IV (1)	30.60	200.15
	(2)		84.00
	V (2)		85.00
	(3)		7,565.00
	VII (1)		93.00
	(2)	780.00	9,227.50
Total.....		1,181.60	19,650.65
Haiti.....	I (1)		11,687.50
	(4)		36,652.50
	IV (1)		2,391.95
	(2)		717.11
	VII (1)		61.52
	(2)		332.50
Total.....			51,843.08
Honduras.....	I (1)	159.00	159.00
	(4)	118.00	1,081.38
	IV (1)		441.00
	(2)	864.00	3,841.60
	V (1)		250,000.00
	(2)		51.00
	(3)		5,000.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Honduras—Continued.	VII (2)		\$975.00
Total.....		\$1,141.00	261,548.98
Hong Kong.....	I (1)		933.00
	(4)		686.56
	IV (1)		25,211.32
	(2)		3,215.92
	V (2)		40.00
	VII (2)		1,011.50
Total.....			31,098.30
Iceland.....	I (1)		43.40
	(4)		5.00
	V (3)		3,670.00
Total.....			3,718.40
India.....	I (1)		2,048.95
	(4)		6,673.29
	IV (1)		3,140.86
	(2)		59.64
	V (1)		19,100.00
	(2)		1,905.00
	(3)		2,500.00
	VI (2)		334.00
Total.....			35,761.74
Iraq.....	IV (1)		1,028.27
	(2)		188.10
	V (1)		40,000.00
	(2)		100.00
Total.....			41,316.37
Ireland.....	I (3)		26,500.00
	(4)		19.34
	V (1)		210,000.00
	(2)		4,379.00
	(3)		29,266.00
Total.....			270,164.34
Italy.....	V (2)	9,310.00	18,810.00
	(3)		13,900.00
Total.....		9,310.00	32,710.00
Jamaica.....	I (4)		62.44
	IV (1)		2,680.97
	(2)		450.67
Total.....			3,194.08
Japan.....	V (1)		757,000.00
	(2)		100.00
Total.....			757,100.00
Kenya.....	I (1)		1,057.50
	(4)		395.35
	IV (1)		173.20
	(2)		124.36
	V (1)		2,300.00
Total.....			4,050.71
Leeward Islands.....	VII (2)		494.00
Liberia.....	I (2)		4,000.00
	(4)		11.01
Total.....			4,011.01
Macau.....	I (1)		567.75
	(2)		500.00
	(4)		97.00
	IV (1)		1,312.00
	(2)		2,592.00
Total.....			5,368.75
Mauritius.....	I (1)		96.43
	(4)		86.66
Total.....			183.09

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Mexico.....	I (1)	\$26.40	\$785.84
	(3)		304,000.00
	(4)	26.00	38,768.00
	III (1)		995,600.00
	IV (1)	510.00	36,690.51
	(2)		16,492.00
	V (1)	102,350.00	617,363.00
	(2)	3,495.00	322,537.05
	(3)	6,000.00	896,130.00
	VII (1)		10,098.75
	(2)	8,200.00	50,966.21
Total.....		120,607.40	3,289,431.36
Mozambique.....	I (1)		30.40
	(4)		111.67
	V (2)		1,000.00
	(3)		20,610.00
Total.....			21,752.07
Netherlands.....	I (2)		17.50
	III (1)		1,071,540.00
	(2)		20,341.80
	IV (1)		45.00
	V (1)		2,609,018.50
	(2)	150,700.50	545,867.09
	(3)		1,071,452.00
	VII (2)		40,051.48
Total.....		150,700.50	5,358,333.37
Netherlands Indies.....	I (1)		448.17
	(2)	2,040.00	47,685.00
	(4)	238.00	1,155.91
	(5)		4,000.00
	III (1)	266,500.00	1,071,862.00
	(2)	118.80	21,145.60
	IV (1)	227.00	39,889.30
	(2)	138.82	557.86
	V (1)		142,478.00
	(2)	84,327.00	214,432.18
	(3)		324,442.00
	VII (1)		10.00
	(2)	56,000.00	56,000.00
Total.....		409,589.62	1,924,106.02
New Caledonia.....	I (1)		547.15
	(4)		695.13
	V (3)		14,000.00
Total.....			15,242.28
Newfoundland.....	I (1)		593.04
	(4)		448.47
	IV (2)		166.53
	V (2)		3,000.00
	(3)		14,500.00
Total.....			18,708.04
New Guinea, Territory of.....	I (1)		17.00
	(4)		67.56
	IV (2)		54.00
	V (2)		18,199.00
	(3)		101,500.00
Total.....			119,837.56
New Hebrides.....	I (4)		116.10
New Zealand.....	I (1)		353.66
	(4)		401.88
	IV (2)		82.68
	V (2)		14,540.00
	(3)		19,300.00
	VII (1)		6,000.00
	(2)		4,104.00
Total.....			44,782.29

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Nicaragua.....	I (2)		\$1,600.00
	(4)		1,345.00
	III (1)		20,906.00
	IV (1)		427.00
	(2)		2,059.70
	V (2)		52.50
	VII (2)		885.00
Total.....			27,275.20
Nigeria.....	I (4)		41.00
Northern Ireland.....	IV (1)		48.00
	(2)		3.57
	VII (1)		5.76
Total.....			57.33
Norway.....	I (1)	\$45.50	439.22
	(2)	4,374.00	4,429.00
	(4)		557.14
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)	3.00	5.03
	V (2)	1,900.00	4,540.87
	(3)		19,300.00
	VII (2)		5,825.00
Total.....		6,322.50	35,126.26
Palestine.....	V (1)		3,052.00
	(2)		60.00
	(3)		450.00
Total.....			3,562.00
Panama.....	IV (1)	290.00	541.88
	(2)		465.00
	V (1)		5,541.13
	(2)		800.00
	(3)		1,754.39
	VII (1)	1,094.00	3,703.20
	(2)		800.00
Total.....		1,384.00	13,605.60
Paraguay.....	IV (1)		8.00
	(2)		820.00
Total.....			828.00
Peru.....	I (1)		45.00
	(2)		26,500.00
	(4)		955.36
	II		16,000.00
	III (1)		256,260.00
	(2)		10,038.00
	IV (1)		245.00
	(2)		412.00
	V (1)		37,100.00
	(2)	10,643.10	50,727.49
	(3)	3,575.00	33,502.52
	VII (1)		150.00
	(2)		28,688.00
Total.....		14,218.10	460,623.37
Pitcairn Island.....	I (4)		7.47
Poland.....	I (1)		118.70
	(4)		44.48
	IV (1)		1,056.55
	(2)		111.39
	V (1)		420,000.00
	(2)		50.00
Total.....			421,381.12
Portugal.....	I (4)		10.00
	IV (1)		317.00
	(2)	100.00	100.00
	V (1)		8,097.00
	(2)	30.00	9,205.00
	(3)		475.00
Total.....		130.00	18,204.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Rumania.....	I (5) V (2) (3)		\$1,265,000.00 3,950.00 26,100.00
Total.....			1,295,050.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) V (1)		609.92 277.95 201.75 1,900.00
Total.....			2,989.62
Straits Settlements.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)		39.00 116.37 229.50 34.76
Total.....			419.63
Sweden.....	I (1) (4) III (1) V (2) (1) (2) (3)		71.25 1,248.74 \$902,250.00 902,250.00 65,000.00 70,520.00 193,213.12 19,915.00
Total.....		1,017,557.28	1,187,218.11
Switzerland.....	I (1) IV (1) V (1) (2) (3)		62.90 616.75 237,967.50 22,810.84 20,200.00
Total.....			281,657.99
Syria.....	IV (2)		19.00
Thailand.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)		23.58 12.18 2,896.25 23,744.26 41.83 32,347.61 115,000.00 386,960.00
Total.....		117,896.25	443,129.46
Trinidad.....	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)		1.08 82.50 37.00 1,055.50 8,500.00
Total.....			9,676.08
Turkey.....	I (2) (5) III (1) (1) (2) IV (1) (2) (2) V (2) (3) VI (1)		35,000.00 158,750.00 1,653,749.00 1,653,749.00 28,883.60 28,883.60 15,672.34 1,205.25 333,259.95 768,037.12 116,025.00 8,100.00
Total.....		2,209,642.55	2,797,122.31
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	IV (1) (2)		18.70 .80
Total.....			19.50
Union of South Africa.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) (3) VII (2)		1,086.68 1,737.33 3,010.46 3,010.46 347.24 59,663.00 10,635.07 3,765.00 11,760.00
Total.....			92,004.78

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	V (1) (2) (3)		\$702,900.00 70,614.23 146,408.00
Total.....			919,922.23
Uruguay.....	I (4)		13.00
Venezuela.....	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		40.00 165.00 98.00 20,471.34 1,276.05 \$195,200.00 6,927.00 17,767.00 577.60 6,463.21 13,650.00
Total.....		220,471.60	481,544.36
Yugoslavia.....	V (1) (2) (3)		63,000.00 40,937.00 2,000.00
Total.....		2,210.00	105,937.00
Grand total.....		9,274,478.93	49,748,571.36

During the month of October, 158 arms export licenses were issued, making a total of 3,602 such licenses issued during the current year.

### ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1939 up to and including the month of October under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State.

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Albania.....	IV (1)		\$360.79
Angola.....	I (4) V (1) (2)		59.00 7,427.00 545.00
Total.....			8,031.00
Argentina.....	I (4) (5) III (1) (2) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VI (1) VII (2)		668.00 840.00 11,246.00 751,012.00 2,707.00 1,096.50 7,026.00 155,276.00 105,155.20 10,752.00 6,310.00 26,447.00
Total.....		15,273.00	1,067,239.70

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Australia	I (1)		\$4,010.94
	(4)		4,553.76
	IV (1)		1,131.44
	(2)		497.39
	V (1)		17,236.00
	(2)		157,244.95
	(3)		3,450.00
Total			188,184.48
Bahamas	V (2)		40.00
Barbados	I (4)		2.00
	IV (1)		111.38
	(2)		87.00
	V (1)		1,610.00
	(2)		30.00
Total			1,840.38
Belgian Congo	V (1)		1,249.00
	(2)		30.00
Total			1,279.00
Belgium	I (1)		655.21
	(2)		55,769.00
	(4)		938.35
	IV (1)		111.62
	(2)		35.11
	V (1)		114,800.00
	(2)		5,518.00
	(3)		86,400.00
Total			264,227.29
Bermuda	IV (1)		69.13
	(2)		17.45
	V (3)		9,600.00
Total			9,686.58
Bolivia	I (1)		574.00
	(2)		7,000.00
	(4)	\$464.00	1,402.00
	IV (1)		487.39
	(2)		550.80
	V (1)		9,100.00
	(2)	2,000.00	5,772.20
	(3)		47,200.00
	VII (1)	72.00	994.16
Total		2,536.00	73,080.55
Brazil	I (1)		202.00
	(2)		86,038.00
	(4)	3,163.00	4,654.00
	III (1)		668,240.00
	IV (1)	2,109.00	8,762.46
	(2)	9,279.00	30,862.00
	V (1)	34,511.00	576,445.00
	(2)	17,045.00	107,514.33
	(3)	2,000.00	120,896.00
Total		68,107.00	1,603,613.79
British Guiana	I (4)		20.00
	IV (1)		108.38
	V (2)		250.00
	(3)		4,500.00
	VII (2)		4,200.00
Total			9,078.38
British Honduras	IV (1)		129.20
	(2)		75.00
	VII (2)		302.60
Total			506.80
British North Borneo	I (1)		26.43
	(2)		23.00
	V (3)		750.00
Total			804.43

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
British Solomon Islands	I (2)		\$175.00
	(4)		10.00
Total			185.00
Bulgaria	IV (1)		23.00
	(2)		2.30
Total			25.30
Burma	I (1)		567.10
	(4)		203.00
	IV (1)		1,520.35
	(2)		128.46
Total			2,418.91
Canada	I (1)		21,972.52
	(2)		592.00
	(4)		16,740.74
	(5)		600.00
	III (1)		550,020.00
	IV (1)		6,863.94
	(2)		1,039.54
	V (1)		883,255.14
	(2)		57,848.08
	(3)		106,235.04
	VII (1)		90,675.37
	(2)		216,131.28
Total			1,951,973.65
Ceylon	IV (1)		86.88
Chile	I (1)		60.00
	(4)		116.00
	IV (1)		13,577.45
	(2)		730.00
	V (1)		4,600.00
	(2)		35.00
	VII (2)	\$35,661.00	47,516.00
Total		35,661.00	66,634.45
China	I (2)		135,408.00
	(3)		1,490.00
	(4)		8,735.00
	III (1)		26,042.00
	IV (1)		1,760.00
	(2)		125.00
	V (1)	66,261.00	961,461.00
	(2)		115,647.00
	(3)	8,082.00	76,982.00
	VII (2)		49.88
Total		74,343.00	1,327,699.88
Colombia	I (1)		281.70
	(4)		211.56
	IV (1)		4,358.55
	(2)		3,890.10
	V (1)	15,000.00	306,436.00
	(2)		40,687.50
	(3)	1,642.00	132,965.00
	VII (1)	3,352.40	3,977.49
	(2)		840.00
Total		19,994.49	493,648.00
Costa Rica	I (4)		13.00
	IV (1)		2,510.55
	(2)		484.00
	V (1)		41,580.00
	(2)	47.00	5,430.00
	(3)	2,400.00	34,975.00
	VII (1)		728.00
	(2)		1,605.93
Total		2,447.00	87,326.58
Cuba	I (1)		57.00
	(4)		39.00
	III (1)	43,350.00	50,647.00
	IV (1)		43,350.00
	(2)		7,002.35
	(3)		9,295.00



Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Cuba—Continued.	V (2)	\$1,300.00	\$2,300.00
	(3)	1,000.00	1,000.00
	VII (1)		3,368.82
	(2)		11.00
Total		46,262.00	117,031.17
Curaçao	I (4)		25.10
	IV (2)		49.14
	V (2)		187.00
	(3)		9,226.00
Total			9,487.24
Czechoslovakia	V (1)		115,500.00
	(3)		12,800.00
Total			128,300.00
Denmark	I (2)		2,750.00
	(4)		340.00
	V (1)		11,211.48
	(2)		3,266.00
	(3)		5,500.00
Total			23,067.48
Dominican Republic	I (1)		35.00
	(2)		100.75
	(4)		19,548.00
	IV (1)		4,000.00
	(2)		264.00
	V (2)		250.00
	(3)		11,100.00
	VII (1)		1,714.40
Total			37,012.15
Ecuador	I (4)		60.00
	(5)		128.00
	IV (1)		34.00
	(2)		245.00
	V (2)		26.00
Total			493.00
Egypt	I (1)		30.00
	(5)		518.00
	IV (1)		192.39
	(2)		6.40
	V (1)		1,600.00
Total			2,346.79
El Salvador	I (4)	41.00	180.00
	IV (1)		4,324.63
	(2)	1,630.00	1,791.00
	V (2)		1,504.00
	(3)		850.00
	VII (2)	244.00	4,364.00
Total		1,915.00	13,013.63
Estonia	V (2)		44,180.00
	VII (1)		2.07
Total			44,182.07
Federated Malay States	I (4)		14.00
	IV (1)		59.08
	(2)		66.10
Total			139.18
Finland	I (1)		8,517.05
	(4)		7,041.95
	IV (1)		80.00
	(2)		95.67
	V (1)		14,850.00
	(2)	34,875.00	57,025.00
	(3)	31,602.00	164,170.00
Total		66,377.00	251,479.67
France	I (1)		181.94
	(4)		339.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
France—Continued.	III (1)		\$14,474,481.00
	(2)		660.00
	IV (2)		118.00
	V (1)		379,062.00
	(2)		720,301.14
	(3)		2,405,631.00
	VI (1)		2,200.00
Total			17,982,844.08
French Cameroun	I (1)		32.50
	(4)		6.92
Total			38.42
French Equatorial Africa	I (1)		34.00
	(4)		32.00
Total			66.00
French Indochina	I (1)		67.50
	(4)		78.31
	IV (1)		4,131.00
	(2)		1,159.26
Total			5,436.07
French West Africa	I (4)		33.83
	V (2)		95.00
Total			128.83
Germany	I (1)		123.70
	(4)		798.70
	IV (1)		1,160.12
	(2)		287.42
	V (2)		13,300.00
	(3)		7,000.00
Total			22,664.94
Great Britain	I (1)		428.85
	(2)		1,000.00
	(3)		34,585.00
	(4)		62,617.32
	III (1)		24,417,393.00
	IV (1)		965.28
	(2)		451.55
	V (1)		492,464.00
	(2)		613,948.08
	(3)		649,223.50
	VII (2)		277,843.00
Total			26,550,919.58
Greece	V (2)		3,500.00
	(3)		2,200.00
Total			5,700.00
Guatemala	I (1)	\$298.00	298.00
	(4)	73.00	1,923.00
	IV (1)	122.00	169.55
	(2)		84.00
	V (2)		192.00
	(3)		7,565.00
	VII (1)		93.00
	(2)	741.00	9,489.00
Total		1,234.00	19,813.65
Haiti	I (1)	6,875.00	11,088.00
	(4)		36,652.50
	IV (1)		2,380.75
	(2)		728.11
	VII (1)		30.76
	(2)		334.54
Total		6,875.00	51,814.66
Honduras	I (4)		576.38
	IV (1)		441.00
	(2)		2,535.60
	V (1)	50,000.00	100,000.00
	(2)		51.00
	(3)	2,500.00	2,500.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Honduras—Continued.	VII (2)		\$959.00
Total		\$52,500.00	107,062.98
Hong Kong	I (1)		818.40
	(4)		654.68
	IV (1)		22,608.75
	(2)		3,215.92
	V (2)		40.00
	VII (2)		1,037.86
Total			28,375.64
Iceland	I (1)		43.40
	(4)		5.00
	V (3)		3,670.00
Total			3,718.40
India	I (1)		2,026.60
	(4)		6,684.29
	IV (1)		3,140.86
	(2)		59.64
	V (1)		16,780.00
	(2)		1,905.00
	(3)		2,500.00
	VI (2)		334.00
Total			33,430.39
Iraq	IV (1)		975.08
	(2)		162.85
	V (1)		40,000.00
	(2)		100.00
Total			41,237.93
Ireland	I (3)		26,500.00
	(4)		4,958.00
	V (1)		210,000.00
	(2)		4,300.00
	(3)		29,298.00
Total			275,056.00
Italy	V (2)		26,740.00
	(3)		13,900.00
Total			40,640.00
Jamaica	I (4)		62.44
	IV (1)		2,752.97
	(2)		453.67
Total			3,269.08
Japan	IV (1)		6,380.00
	V (1)		757,000.00
	(2)		235,210.00
Total			998,590.00
Kenya	I (1)		1,057.80
	(4)		395.35
	IV (1)		173.20
	(2)		124.36
	V (1)		2,300.00
Total			4,050.71
Leeward Islands	VII (2)		864.00
Liberia	I (1)		30.80
	(2)	2,000.00	2,000.00
	(4)		18.83
Total		2,000.00	2,049.63
Macao	I (1)		567.75
	(2)		3,576.00
	(4)		613.00
	IV (2)		1,276.00
Total			6,032.75

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Mauritius	I (1)		\$312.43
	(4)		123.66
Total			436.09
Mexico	I (1)	\$26.40	792.34
	(2)		175.00
	(3)		76,000.00
	(4)		9,330.00
	III (1)		935,600.00
	IV (1)		18,273.89
	(2)		16,600.00
	V (1)	120,850.00	499,650.00
	(2)	1,095.00	327,080.00
	(3)	6,750.00	888,846.00
	VII (1)		13,509.50
	(2)	17,000.00	49,973.08
Total		145,721.40	2,835,889.81
Morocco	I (4)		9.00
Mozambique	I (1)		30.40
	(4)		111.67
	V (2)		1,000.00
	(3)		20,610.00
Total			21,752.07
Netherlands	I (2)		17.50
	III (1)	364,866.00	486,488.00
	(2)		449.00
	IV (1)		45.00
	V (1)		504,029.00
	(2)	14,040.00	312,630.67
	(3)	145,819.00	944,023.00
	VII (2)		52,779.00
Total		524,725.00	2,400,461.17
Netherlands Indies	I (1)		65.25
	(2)		45,645.00
	(4)	46.00	402.48
	(5)		495,550.00
	III (1)		4,856,313.00
	(2)		21,026.80
	IV (1)	112.00	39,774.30
	(2)		314.82
	V (1)		142,478.00
	(2)	53,350.00	124,752.10
	(3)	28,830.00	261,607.00
	VII (1)		10.00
Total		82,338.00	5,987,938.75
New Caledonia	I (1)		699.25
	(4)		851.37
	V (3)		14,000.00
Total			15,550.62
Newfoundland	I (1)		612.87
	(4)		448.47
	IV (2)		166.53
	V (2)		2,740.00
	(3)		14,500.00
Total			18,467.87
New Guinea, Territory of	I (1)		17.00
	(4)		91.56
	IV (2)		82.00
	V (2)		18,199.00
	(3)		102,000.00
Total			120,389.56
New Hebrides	I (4)		116.10
New Zealand	I (1)		466.61
	(4)		592.43
	IV (2)		106.58
	V (1)		4,500.00
	(2)		12,752.00
	(3)		19,300.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
New Zealand—Continued	VII (1) (2)		\$5,578.00 5,964.00
Total			49,259.62
Nicaragua	I (2) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (2) VII (2)		1,600.00 1,345.00 20,906.00 427.00 2,059.70 30.00 885.00
Total			27,252.70
Nigeria	I (4)		41.00
Northern Ireland	IV (1) (2) VII (1)		48.00 3.57 5.76
Total			57.33
Norway	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3) VII (2)		486.72 50.00 558.14 30.00 2.03 4,326.87 19,537.00 2,471.00
Total		\$6,610.00	27,461.76
Palestine	V (1) (2) (3)		3,052.00 72.00 404.00
Total			3,528.00
Panama	IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		251.88 465.00 4,100.00 800.00 2,400.00 1,894.00 4,082.00 728.00
Total		1,894.00	12,826.88
Paraguay	IV (1) (2)		8.00 820.00 820.00
Total		820.00	828.00
Peru	I (1) (2) (4) II III (1) (2) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		45.00 37,000.00 955.36 16,000.00 1,083,240.00 10,078.40 303.50 412.00 27,500.00 1,041.50 3,575.00 65,972.00 150.00 558.00 29,368.00
Total		32,723.50	1,374,685.36
Pitcairn Island	I (4)		7.47
Poland	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2)		118.70 167.48 1,056.55 111.39 257,705.00 39.00
Total			259,198.12
Portugal	I (4) IV (1)		10.00 317.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Portugal—Continued	V (1) (2) (3)		\$9,135.00 6,280.00 28,475.00
Total			41,217.00
Rumania	I (5) V (2) (3)		835,000.00 3,970.00 26,190.00
Total			865,160.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1) (4) IV (1) V (1)		609.92 277.95 201.75 1,900.00
Total			2,989.62
Straits Settlements	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)		39.00 116.37 229.50 34.76
Total			419.63
Sweden	I (1) (4) V (1) (2) (3)		71.25 1,292.14 2,000.00 \$39,307.28 3,530.00
Total		42,837.28	148,510.11
Switzerland	I (1) IV (1) V (1) (2) (3)		62.90 634.75 245,697.00 13,544.00 20,200.00
Total			280,138.65
Syria	IV (2)		19.00
Thailand	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)		23.58 12.18 1,401.98 22,206.41 41.83 65,167.61 271,960.00
Total		1,401.98	359,411.61
Trinidad	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)		1.08 79.50 37.00 1,051.50 10,000.00
Total			11,169.08
Turkey	IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)		170.34 5.25 327,278.00 25.00
Total			327,478.59
Turks and Caicos Islands	IV (1) (2)		18.70 .80
Total			19.50
Union of South Africa	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)		1,210.83 1,835.41 3,356.21 368.24 63,178.00 10,553.57 3,765.00 11,760.00
Total			96,027.26

## CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		October 1939	10 months ending October 31, 1939
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	V (1)	-----	\$845,966.00
	(2)	\$8,808.00	74,513.78
	(3)	-----	146,408.00
Total	-----	8,808.00	1,066,887.78
Uruguay	I (4)	-----	13.00
	V (2)	-----	160.00
Total	-----	-----	173.00
Venezuela	I (1)	-----	40.00
	(2)	-----	41.00
	(4)	-----	57.00
	IV (1)	20.92	20,449.24
	(2)	-----	1,286.75
	V (1)	-----	76,722.00
	(2)	159.00	19,824.50
VII (1)	-----	141,086.50	
	(2)	7,350.00	6,109.77
Total	-----	7,529.92	279,026.76
Windward Islands	IV (1)	-----	48.00
Yugoslavia	V (1)	-----	182,036.00
	(2)	8,640.00	32,967.00
	(3)	-----	1,906.00
Total	-----	8,640.00	216,909.00
Grand total	-----	1,259,573.57	70,823,139.71

## ARMS IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of October 1939:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Belgium	I (1)	\$300.00	\$300.00
Brazil	V (2)	30.00	30.00
Canada	V (1)	4,800.00	4,800.00
Cuba	V (2)	1,000.00	10,000.00
	(3)	9,000.00	
Denmark	I (2)	5,500.00	5,540.00
	(4)	40.00	
El Salvador	I (4)	450.00	450.00
Great Britain	V (1)	20,000.00	20,000.00
Netherlands	I (4)	424.00	424.00
New Zealand	V (2)	2,600.00	2,600.00
Venezuela	V (1)	12,000.00	12,000.00
Total	-----	-----	56,144.00

During the month of October, 10 arms import licenses were issued, making a total of 143 such licenses issued during the current year.

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see pages 74-76 of the *Bulletin* of July 22, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 4)].

## SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with Article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>COCH<sub>2</sub>Cl) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph issued by the Secretary of State during October 1939, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
48	(1)	\$493.15	\$46,498.33
	(2)	115.70	
	(3)	14,226.60	
	(4)	31,662.88	
	(5)		

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during October 1939 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1)	\$540.00	\$18,868.90
(2)	45.40	
(3)	2,085.00	
(4)	16,198.50	
(5)		

**TIN-PLATE SCRAP**

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1939, up to and including the month of October, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15,

1936, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country of destination	October 1939		10 months ending October 31, 1939	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan	247	\$4,945.00	9,760	\$182,895.52

During the month of October, 5 tin-plate scrap licenses were issued, making a total of 156 such licenses issued during the current year.

**HELIUM**

No licenses authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, were applied for or issued during the month of October 1939.

*Publications*

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Foreign Service List, October 1, 1939. Publication 1399. iv, 111 pp. Subscription 50¢ a year; single copy 15¢.

Neutrality: Agreement between the United States of America and Pauama.—Effected by exchange of notes signed August 25, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 160. Publication 1403. 2 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of Cotton and Rubber: Agreement between the United States of America and Great Britain.—Signed at London June 23, 1939; effective by exchange of notes August 25, 1939; proclaimed September 6, 1939. Treaty Series No. 947. 7 pp. 5¢.

## *Treaty Information*

*Compiled by the Treaty Division*

### CONCILIATION

#### **Treaty With Portugal for the Advancement of Peace (Treaty Series No. 600)**

The present composition of the International Commission provided for under the terms of the Treaty between the United States and Portugal, signed February 4, 1914, for the Advancement of Peace, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "International Conferences, Commissions, etc."

#### **Treaty of Conciliation With Belgium (Treaty Series No. 824)**

The present composition of the International Commission provided for under the terms of the Treaty of Conciliation between the United States and Belgium, signed March 20, 1929, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "International Conferences, Commissions, etc."

### MUTUAL GUARANTIES

#### **Anglo-Franco-Turkish Treaty of Mutual Assistance**

The American Ambassador to Turkey reported by a telegram dated November 16, 1939, that the deposit of the ratifications of the Anglo-Franco-Turkish Treaty of Mutual Assistance, signed October 19, 1939, took place at Ankara, on November 16, 1939. The treaty entered into force upon the deposit of the instruments of ratification. The text of the treaty is printed on pages 544-546 of the *Bulletin* for November 11, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 20).

### EXTRADITION

#### **Extradition Treaty With Liberia**

The American Minister to Liberia reported by a telegram dated November 21, 1939, that the ratifications of the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Liberia, signed on November 1, 1937, were exchanged at Monrovia on November 21, 1939. The treaty entered into effect upon the exchange of ratifications and will remain in force for a period of 5 years. If neither party shall have given notice 1 year before the expiration of the 5-year period of intention to terminate the treaty, it will continue in force until the expiration of 1 year from the date on which such notice of termination shall be given by either of the contracting parties.

### COMMERCE

#### **Reciprocal Trade Agreement With the United Kingdom**

The American Ambassador to Great Britain reported by a telegram dated November 24, 1939, that the exchange of the President's proclamation of the Trade Agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom, signed on November 17, 1938, and the King's instrument of ratification of the agreement took place on November 24, 1939. Under the terms of the agreement it will enter into force definitively 30 days after the exchange of the President's proclamation and the instrument of ratification by His Majesty the King, namely, December 24, 1939.

### Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation With Liberia

The American Minister to Liberia reported by a telegram dated November 21, 1939, that the ratifications of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and Liberia, signed on August 8, 1938, were exchanged at Monrovia on November 21, 1939. According to the terms of article XXIV of the treaty it entered into force on the exchange of ratifications and will continue in force for a term of 5 years. If within 1 year before the expiration of the 5-year period neither party notifies to the other an intention of terminating the treaty upon the expiration of the 5-year period, the treaty will remain in force until 1 year from such time as either party shall have notified to the other an intention of terminating it.

This treaty supplants the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Liberia which was signed at London on October 21, 1862 (Treaty Series No. 195).

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

#### International Telecommunication Convention (Treaty Series No. 867)

##### *Latvia*

The American Legation at Riga transmitted to the Department with a despatch dated October 20, 1939, a translation of a law published in the *Valdibas Vestnesis* (Government Herald) No. 229, for October 9, 1939, by which the Latvian Government ratified the General Radio Regulations, the Additional Radio Regulations, the Telegraph Regulations, and the Telephone Regulations, annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention of 1932, as adopted at Cairo on April 4 and 8, 1938.

The following notices are printed, in translation, from Notification No. 343, dated November 1, 1939, from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern:

#### “BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA (PROTECTORATE OF)

“By a letter received October 25, the Federal Political Department at Bern sent us a copy of the note quoted below, which it received from the Legation of Germany at Bern:

“(Translation). On instructions from the German Government, the Legation of Germany, referring to Article 5, sections 1, 4 and 5 of the International Telecommunications Convention signed at Madrid December 9, 1932, has the honor to advise the Federal Political Department that the acceptance, by Germany, of the said Convention and the four Regulations annexed thereto is valid for the territory of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

“In this regard, attention is particularly drawn to the fact that the telegraphic and telephonic rates hitherto applied in intercourse with localities of the Protectorate remain in force for the present.

“The Legation of Germany requests the Federal Political Department to be good enough to bring this declaration—which the Embassy of Germany at S. Sebastian transmitted to the Spanish Government on September 7, 1939, for communication to the other contracting Governments—to the knowledge of the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union at Bern.

“The Legation of Germany would appreciate it if the Federal Political Department would inform it of the action taken on the present note and takes this opportunity . . .”

“The Federal Political Department adds that, to the present, it has not received the pertinent notification from the Spanish Government.”

#### “SWEDEN

“Communication received October 23, from the Royal Legation of Sweden at Bern:

“In compliance with instructions received and in accordance with Article 7 of the International Telecommunications Convention, concluded at Madrid December 9, 1932, the Royal

Legation of Sweden has the honor to inform the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union that, under date of the 6th of this month, the King's Government gave its approval to the following revised regulations connected with the said Convention, i. e., the Telegraph Regulations, the Telephone Regulations, the General Regulations on Radiocommunications and the Additional Regulations on Radiocommunications.' ”

## CONSULAR

### Consular Convention With Liberia

The American Minister to Liberia reported by a telegram dated November 21, 1939, that

the instruments of ratification of the Consular Convention between the United States and Liberia, signed on October 7, 1938, were exchanged at Monrovia on November 21, 1939. According to the terms of article XIV of the convention it will enter into force on December 21, 1939, i. e., 30 days from the day of the exchange of ratifications, and it will remain in force for a term of 5 years. If neither party notifies to the other an intention of modifying or of terminating the convention 6 months before the expiration of the period of 5 years, it will remain in force until 6 months from such time as either party shall have notified to the other an intention of modifying or terminating the convention.



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in number 2

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

DECEMBER 2, 1939

Vol. I: No. 23—Publication 1409

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## *Europe*

### **FINNISH-SOVIET SITUATION**

#### **Statement by the President**

[Released to the press by the White House December 1]

The news of the Soviet naval and military bombings within Finnish territory has come as a profound shock to the Government and people of the United States. Despite efforts made to solve the dispute by peaceful methods to which no reasonable objection could be offered, one power has chosen to resort to force of arms. It is tragic to see the policy of force spreading, and to realize that wanton disregard for law is still on the march. All peace-loving peoples in those nations that are still hoping for the continuance of relations

throughout the world on the basis of law and order will unanimously condemn this new resort to military force as the arbiter of international differences.

To the great misfortune of the world, the present trend to force makes insecure the independent existence of small nations in every continent and jeopardizes the rights of mankind to self-government. The people and Government of Finland have a long, honorable, and wholly peaceful record which has won for them the respect and warm regard of the people and Government of the United States.

#### **Statement by the Secretary of State**

[Released to the press November 29]

This Government is following with serious concern the intensification of the Finnish-Soviet dispute. It would view with extreme regret any extension of the present area of war and the consequent further deterioration of

international relations. Without in any way becoming involved in the merits of the dispute, and limiting its interest to the solution of the dispute by peaceful processes only, this Government would, if agreeable to both parties, gladly extend its good offices.

#### **Appeal by the President Regarding Bombardment From the Air of Civilian Populations**

[Released to the press December 1]

The American Minister to Finland and the American Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were requested to deliver the following message in the name of the

President to the Governments to which they are accredited:

"The ruthless bombing from the air of civilians in unfortified centers of population dur-

ing the course of hostilities which have raged in various quarters of the earth during the past few years, which has resulted in the maiming and in the death of thousands of defenseless men, women and children, has sickened the hearts of every civilized man and woman, and has profoundly shocked the conscience of humanity.

"If resort is had to this form of inhuman barbarism during the period of the tragic conflagration with which the world is now confronted, hundreds of thousands of innocent human beings who are not even remotely par-

ticipating in hostilities, will lose their lives. I am therefore addressing this appeal to the Soviet Government [read Finnish Government in the message to Helsinki], as I have to governments which have been engaged in general hostilities, publicly to affirm its determination that its armed forces shall in no event, and under no circumstances, undertake the bombardment from the air of civilian populations or of unfortified cities, upon the understanding that these same rules of warfare will be scrupulously observed by all of their opponents. I request an immediate reply.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

### Reports From the American Minister to Finland

[Released to the press November 30]

The American Minister to Finland, Mr. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, reported on November 30 to the Department of State that at 10:20 a. m., Helsinki time, he had handed to the Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs a memorandum containing the text of Secretary Hull's statement of November 29, printed above.

The Foreign Minister said the Finnish Government would welcome the exercise of good offices to put an end to the Russian attack, especially as it had no communication with the Soviet Government. The Foreign Minister said no attack had been made from the Finnish side anywhere but an artillery bombardment began at 7 a. m. the morning of November 30 by land and sea near Terijoki and Kuokkala District as well as north of Lake Lagoda where Russians crossed the frontier. The Russians had also occupied the Finnish part of Fisherman's Peninsula at Petsimo and seized Finnish frontier guards on the northern boundary. A plane which flew over Helsinki at 9:20 the morning of November 30 dropped five bombs on the Malmi airfield.

The American Chargé at Moscow, Mr. Walter C. Thurston, reports that at 11:45 a. m., Mos-

cow time, November 30, he handed to the Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, with a brief covering note, a copy of Secretary Hull's statement of November 29. The Vice Commissar remarked that in his opinion there was no occasion for good offices. Beyond this he made no comment, but the Chargé reported that presumably the Vice Commissar will deliver the statement at once to higher officials.

[Released to the press November 30]

The American Minister to Finland reported that at 9:20 o'clock, Finnish time, November 30, one Soviet two-motored plane passed over Helsinki at a low altitude. It was fired on by anti-aircraft artillery and departed after 15 minutes. At 10:20 a. m., Finnish time, a flight of 9 Soviet light bombers attacked fortresses in the Bay of Helsinki, were met by anti-aircraft fire, and departed at 10:25 a. m.

[Released to the press November 30]

The American Minister to Finland reported to the Department of State at 5 p. m., Finnish time, November 30, that there was another air raid the afternoon of November 30, at about 3 o'clock, when 15 planes flew over the immediate vicinity of the Legation offices, and some build-

ings within 3 blocks of the Legation were burning.

So far as Minister Schoenfeld was aware there have been no American casualties.

Minister Schoenfeld has opened an emergency office at the Badgrankulla Hotel, which is approximately 17 kilometers west of Helsinki, and is evacuating the Legation personnel to nearby places.

On the night of November 30 the personnel of the American Legation were being established at their new locations, and Mr. Schoenfeld will probably return to Helsinki itself on the morning of December 1.

[Released to the press December 1]

The American Legation at Helsinki reported to the Department of State at 12:30 a. m., Finnish time, December 1, that it is evacuating numerous Americans from Helsinki to the Legation's emergency quarters at Badgrankulla in private cars of the members of the Legation.

Helsinki was reported as being rapidly evacuated in cars, busses, and afoot. Fires were still burning at various places but were being brought under control. The casualty list includes children.

[Released to the press December 1]

Despatches to the Department of State from the American Legation at Helsinki, telephoned to the Legation at Stockholm, report that a heavy air raid started over Helsinki about 1 o'clock the afternoon of December 1.

A new Cabinet has been formed, headed by Mr. Riti, Director of the Bank of Finland, as Prime Minister, with Mr. Tanner, late Minister of Finance, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It was also reported from Finnish sources that heavy artillery preparations from the sea for an attempted landing had been proceeding at Hangoe, where transports visible at sea have met with strong resistance. The same sources also reported that air bombing squadrons crossed the Finnish Gulf entering Finnish territory over Sveaborg, passing Tavastehus in

the direction of the industrial cities Tammerfors and Jyvaskyla.

[Released to the press December 1]

The American Minister to Finland, Mr. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, reported to the Department at 3 p. m., Finnish time, December 1 that the Minister of the Interior made a radio speech to the nation at noon, December 1. The Minister of the Interior said that there was calm throughout the whole country, that evacuation was proceeding smoothly, solicited the continued public cooperation, praised the soldiers, and appealed to the public to follow their example. He said that the Finnish people have chosen independence and are unanimous, and history will show whether their choice was right.

Mr. Schoenfeld reported in his telegram that the calm of the public is impressive and that remarkable patience is noticeable everywhere. He described the temper of the public as admirable, despite severe hardships and approaching winter.

[Released to the press December 2]

The American Minister to Finland reported to the Department of State that 42 persons were known to have been killed in Helsinki by the air raids on November 30. The casualties were fewer on December 1. During the air raid of 15 planes which flew in the immediate vicinity of the Legation offices in Helsinki about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of November 30, Minister Schoenfeld personally witnessed indiscriminate bombing, and casualties were seen by members of the Legation. Buildings within 3 blocks of the Legation burned.

The city gas plant buildings were demolished, but the main tank was apparently intact and empty. An attack on the water reservoir on December 1 failed.

There were three heavy air raids on Helsinki on December 1. Minister Schoenfeld was in Helsinki the night of December 1 but expected to return immediately to Badgrankulla through a fairly effective blackout,

## DETENTION BY BELLIGERENTS OF AMERICAN VESSELS FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGOES

[Released to the press November 26]

Following is a list of American vessels in addition to the tabulation issued on November 17, 1939, showing the American vessels which have been reported to the Department of State as having been detained by belligerents since September 1, 1939, for examination of papers or cargo.

It was explained at the Department of State that injury to American vessels destined to European ports has not resulted in the main from their diversion from the high seas to belligerent ports. As a general practice, for

reasons of their own, the vessels which cleared from ports of the United States on or before November 4, the effective date of the Neutrality Act of 1939, ordinarily put into belligerent ports en route to their destinations, and the principal difficulty thus far has arisen in connection with delay involved in the examination of the vessels and their cargoes before being permitted to proceed on their voyages. Although all cases of detention may not have been reported to the Department, the statement is as nearly complete as is possible to arrange it.

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
Express-----	American Export Lines.	General-----	British, November 12, at Malta. Being detained pending receipt of instructions from British Government. Has remaining on board 420 tons general cargo for Greece, Turkey, and Rumania. Free to depart after November 21, in view of declaration furnished.	Departed November 23.
Black Hawk----	Black Diamond Lines.	-----	British, November 13. Arrived at Ramsgate.	
Exeter-----	American Export Lines.	-----	French, November 8. Detained 24 hours. 1,400 bales cottonseed hulk consigned to Switzerland removed.	November 10.
Black Condor---	Black Diamond Lines.	-----	British, November 5, at Weymouth. Part of cargo seized; 162 bags mail removed.	November 17.
Nishmaha-----	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.--	Cotton, paraffin, beef easings.	British, November 11, at Gibraltar. Large number of items of cargo seized. Free to proceed after November 17 on captain's undertaking to unload at Barcelona cargo for that port and to proceed to Marseille for unloading seized items.	
President Polk--	American President Lines.	-----	British, November 5, at Port Said. Certain cargo detained for inquiry.	
Scanmail-----	American Seantic Line.	Mixed-----	British, November 5, at Kirkwall. Part of cargo seized and detained. Free to depart after November 21 to return to United States.	
Tulsa-----	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	-----	British, October 23, at London.	November 9.
Examiner-----	American Export Lines.	General, oil, grease, rubber tires, cotton goods.	British, November 17, at Gibraltar. 11 bags first-class mail removed.	

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
West Harshaw	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	General, cotton, oil, carbon black.	British, November 16, at Ramsgate.	
Yaka	Waterman S. S. Co.	General, cotton, barbed wire, tool handles.	British, November 11. Destination London and Rotterdam.	
Exeambion	American Export Lines	General, oil, films	British, November 20, at Gibraltar.	
Exmouth	American Export Lines		British, November 22, at Gibraltar.	
Black Gull	Black Diamond Lines		British, November 17	

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press November 28]

The following persons and organizations have registered with the Secretary of State since November 9, 1939 (the names of 176 registrants were published on and before that date) under the rules and regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for medical aid and assistance or for the supplying of food and clothing to relieve human suffering in the countries now at war, promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 8 of the Neutrality Act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of November 4, 1939 (the names in parentheses represent the countries to which contributions are being sent):

177. Massachusetts Relief Committee for Poland, 340 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. (Poland)
178. Southbridge Allied Committee for Relief in Poland, 18 Ballard Court, Southbridge, Mass. (Poland)
179. American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, and France)
180. Réfugiés d'Alsace-Lorraine en Dordogne, 486 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. (France)
181. United Polish Societies of Manchester, 158 Eldridge Street, Manchester, Conn. (Poland)

182. Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Mich., 1425 Joy Avenue, Jackson, Mich. (Poland)
183. Share A Smoke Club, Inc., 504 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. (England and France)
184. Committee of French-American Wives, 18 East Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
185. Hadassah, Inc., 1860 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Palestine)
186. Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, Sampson Street, Woonsocket, R. I. (France)
187. Société Française de St. Louis, Inc., 3533 Longfellow Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. (France)
188. American German Aid Society, 2206 West Twenty-first Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (Germany)
189. French War Relief, 1209 Pershing Square Building, 448 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (France)
190. General Taufflieb Memorial Relief Committee for France, 265 Miramar Avenue, Santa Barbara, Calif. (France and England)
191. Polish Business and Professional Men's Club, Inc., 5252 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. (Poland)
192. League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold and vicinity, 857 Kenneth Avenue, New Kensington, Pa. (Poland)
193. British-American War Relief Association, in care of Dr. Ira L. Neill, Cobb Building,

- Seattle, Wash. (United Kingdom and allied countries)
194. The Fashion Group, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. (France)
195. Secours Franco-Américain—War Relief, 2555 Woodward Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. (France)
196. Mrs. Carroll Greenough, 1408 Thirty-first Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (France)
197. The United Polish Societies of Bronx County, 705-09 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
198. Committee for the Relief for Poland, 1714 Eighteenth Street, Seattle, Wash. (Poland)
199. Polish Women's Relief Committee, 149 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (France, Poland, and Germany)
200. Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Edgemoor, Bethesda, Md. (Great Britain)

## *The American Republics*

### CONFERENCE ON INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PUBLICATIONS AND LIBRARIES

#### The Role of the United States Government in International Cultural Relations: Address by Assistant Secretary Grady <sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press November 29]

It is an honor to welcome here today this distinguished group of writers, publishers, book dealers, and librarians. Your coming here to discuss the ways and means of increasing inter-American understanding and exchange through the printed word is, I assure you, greatly appreciated.

This is a subject of outstanding importance. A greater knowledge on the part of the two Americas of how the other continent lives, of what it thinks, and of what it likes is fundamental to a closer drawing together of the American republics and to the fullest realization of the "good neighbor" policy. It is natural that in seeking to promote cultural understanding between the Americas effort should be directed to a greater reciprocal exchange of publications.

A knowledge of the culture of a people leads to an understanding of their social, economic,

and political life. Culture is a social phenomenon. It is the pattern which determines how people in relation to others in a group think and act. The physical characteristics of man—the complexion of his skin, the color of his hair and eyes, the shape of his head, and his stature—are his biological heritage. His behavior and habits of thought, that is, his industry, his technical skill, his artistic appreciation, his moral code, including his attitude toward the institution of property, individual rights, and freedom of speech, are in a large part governed by his cultural environment. Differences in cultural environment account largely for differences in legal, political, and economic institutions.

Although the culture of a people is determined in part by geographical and other material factors, it may nevertheless be modified, developed, and enriched by the infiltration of ideas and values of other peoples. The development of the arts and tribal institutions of primitive peoples has resulted in many instances from migrations and invasions. The amalga-

<sup>1</sup> Delivered at the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Publications and Libraries, in the Coolidge Auditorium, Library of Congress, November 29, 1939.



mations of cultures produced revitalized social organizations. The glory that was Rome was in some measure borrowed from Greece. The colonization of western Europe by the Romans influenced the development of feudal society in the Middle Ages. The Renaissance, in which our modern civilization has its roots, provides an outstanding and well-known instance in history of the effect of the diffusion of the thought and learning of one society, even though of an ancient and bygone age, into the culture of another.

Social behavior and habits of thought during the Middle Ages were dominated by the church. The monks were the only writers and the monasteries the only libraries. The church was the guardian of learning and controlled its dissemination. The infiltration of the thought and knowledge from the East, however, following the Crusades and the Mongolian invasions, broadened the intellectual horizon of the people. Copies of the works of Plato and Aristotle and the Greek poets, which found their way into southern Italy, and a knowledge of higher mathematics, physics, and chemistry, which found its way into Europe from the Moorish universities in Spain, opened the minds of the people in the West, raised questions, and prepared the way for the reception of science. In Spain this intellectual reawakening found expression in voyages of discovery, made possible by the mariner's compass, imported from Asia, and led to the founding of new civilizations in the Americas.

The penetration of eastern and ancient culture into Europe was in a large part due to the printing press, also a product of the East. It made the dissemination of knowledge on a wide scale mechanically easy and financially possible. The printed word was one of the basic factors in the rise of modern civilization. As a medium for the expression of the aspirations, emotions, and intellectual activity and interests of a people, the printed word is today a powerful social force, and, because this medium of cultural expression is broad in scope and widely appreciated, it is a factor of great importance in international relations.

By the exchange of the printed word between peoples of various countries, there may be brought about a reciprocal exchange of ideas, learning, and values; in short, a welding together of cultures which enriches our lives, promotes the growth of common interests among nations, and leads to the maintenance of peace and harmony in the world.

Peace is the objective toward which our foreign policy is directed. In our relations with Latin America our desire for the preservation of peace and harmony has found expression in a number of inter-American conferences. At the Conference of Montevideo in 1933 substantial agreement was reached by the American republics concerning matters involving respect for sovereignty, elimination of intervention, and the perfecting of mechanisms by which disputes could be solved by peaceful means. At the Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, at Buenos Aires in 1936, the 21 American republics concluded certain agreements designed to make possible common action by all of the 21 American republics in the event that peace was threatened. At the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima last year they agreed that they would defend and maintain the integrity of the republican situations to which the New World is committed; that they would regard an attack on any one of these nations as an attack on all; and that they would consult together to take measures for the common defense in the event of a threat to peace or an attack on any one of them. At the outbreak of war last September, action was promptly taken on the basis of these provisions, and consultation of the American republics was held at Panamá.

Moreover, in our trade-agreements program we are seeking to promote peace and prosperity through the elimination of trade discriminations and the reduction of barriers to international commerce. In order to avoid economic frictions and consequent international ill-feeling which ultimately leads to war, the trade of all nations must be treated fairly and equitably and opportunity must be afforded them through the lowering of barriers against

their exports to realize more fully their economic potentialities. Only under conditions of economic prosperity is peace secure. Trade agreements providing on a reciprocal basis for most-favored-nation treatment and the relaxation of import restrictions have been concluded by this Government with 11 Latin-American countries, namely, Cuba, Brazil, Haiti, Colombia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, and Venezuela. Moreover, notice has been given of intention to negotiate trade agreements also with Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay.

Cultural relations therefore in promoting understanding and good will between nations are of vital interest to this Government from the point of view of its foreign policy, and this Conference, which is meeting to discuss the possibilities of developing more effective channels for the flow of culture between the two continents, has a far-reaching significance.

It is the theory and viewpoint of the Government, however, that cultural activities in this country rest primarily with private initiative and that the Government should play a secondary role, placing at the disposal of such agencies its facilities and aid. In this connection it may be noted that the establishment of the Division of Cultural Relations in the Department of State and the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress constitute important Government gestures to this end. Both are eager to make their facilities available and to aid in every legitimate way in the furtherance of inter-American cultural relations.

The Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State has been established essentially as a clearinghouse and coordinating agency to offer the good offices of the Government to the important private agencies in the field. The recent book exhibits held in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Montevideo in which the Department collaborated with 32 publishing houses of this country indicate how the Department can cooperate with private initiative. Another important step which has been taken toward the increase of exchange in the field of books is the Convention on the Interchange of Publications, signed at Buenos Aires in 1936. This accord provided for (a) the establishment in each national library or official library of a section dedicated to the other signatory states, (b) the installation in these sections by each of the signatory states of "a collection of works of such character as to afford an understanding of the thought of their men of letters and science", and (c) the provision (article III) by each signatory to the other contracting parties of copies of "official publications and such other publications as are edited with official assistance." This convention has been ratified by the Senate.

The Department is deeply appreciative of the presence of all who have come to Washington to consult and advise with each other and with the Department on these matters. These conferences are evidence in themselves of the desire of the Government to enlist the aid and cooperation of the numerous private agencies throughout the country in the task of furthering more effectively increased understanding between the peoples of this hemisphere.

### Proceedings of the Conference

[Released to the press November 28]

Representatives of leading publishing houses, university presses, public and special libraries, journals, magazines, and newspapers will attend a Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Publications and Libraries to be held at the Library of Congress on November

29 and 30.<sup>2</sup> The Conference, sponsored by the Department of State, has been called for the purpose of discussing how inter-American understanding can be forwarded by the ex-

<sup>2</sup> A list of the persons who had indicated their intention of attending the Conference as of November 27, 1939, was released to the press by the Department on November 28.

change of books and other publications and how this material can be made readily available to the public.

At the opening session, which will be held at 10 a. m. on November 29 in the Coolidge Auditorium, the Honorable Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, will address the Conference on the role of the United States Government in international cultural relations. The Honorable Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, will discuss the contribution of libraries to inter-American cultural relations. Under a review of resources for interchange, the Conference will hear José Balseiro of Puerto Rico, formerly Professor of Spanish Literature at the University of Illinois, outline what of special interest to the United States the other American republics can contribute. John A. Mackay, President of the Princeton Theological Seminary, formerly Professor of Philosophy at the University of San Marcos in Lima, Peru, will discuss what of special interest to the other American republics the United States can contribute. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Adviser on Political Relations, Department of State, and Ben M. Cherrington, Chief, Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State, will preside at the opening session.

The second session of the Conference, to be held at 2:30 Wednesday afternoon, will be devoted to a consideration of the facilities for interchange. Henry M. Snyder, President of Henry M. Snyder & Co., will outline the viewpoint of the general publisher. Mr. Snyder represented the American publishers participating in the exhibitions of books published in the United States held last summer in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro. R. O. Rivera, Director of the Duke University Press, will outline the contribution of university presses. Discussing the contribution of libraries, the Conference will hear from Charles F. Gosnell, Chairman, Committee on Library Cooperation with Latin America, American Library Association; Lewis Hanke, Director of the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress; the Honorable Leo S. Rowe, Director

General of the Pan American Union, who will describe the work of the Union's Columbus Library; and Laura A. Woodward, Vice President of the Special Libraries Association.

The place of the journal in the other American republics will be discussed by Samuel Guy Inman, of the University of Pennsylvania. Mortimer Graves, Administrative Secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, will outline the contribution of scholarly journals. The Honorable Wilbur Cross, editor of *The Yale Review*, will discuss the contribution of literary journals. The contribution of technical, trade, and business journals will be presented by John Abbink, President of the Business Publishers International Corporation. Joshua Powers, of Editors Press Service, Inc., will speak on the contribution of newspapers. Dr. Hanke will preside at the second session.

An informal dinner will be held at the National Press Club Wednesday evening at which delegates to the Conference will hear Hubert Herring, Executive Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, Blair Niles, author of *Peruvian Pageant*, and Waldo G. Leland, Permanent Secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, discuss personal adventures in the other Americas. The Reverend Edmund A. Walsh, Vice President of Georgetown University, will preside at the dinner.

The delegates will split up into two parallel discussion groups the second day of the Conference. Group I will consider how the market for books published in the United States can be increased in the other American republics; credit arrangements and exchange problems; methods of shipment; how the market in the United States for books published in the other American republics can be increased; developing a reading public, and its relation to the teaching of Spanish and Portuguese; a general survey of the resources for potential translations—English to Spanish or Portuguese, and Spanish or Portuguese to English; methods of selection of individual works; problems of publication and circulation; and the improvement

of inter-American cultural relations through copyright protection.

Group II will consider how books may be obtained from the other American republics; booklists and bibliographies; agencies for purchase and circulation; the exchange and use of government documents and official publications; stimulation of interchange of journals and articles; library cooperation other than through exchange of books, such as fellowships and grants-in-aid, exhibits, reproduction of bibliofilm, photostats, translations of publications about library work, library schools, and library participation in other phases of cultural cooperation, such as art and music. Curtis W. McGraw, Vice President of McGraw-Hill Book Co., will act as presiding officer in Group I, while Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association, will preside in Group II.

At its plenary session Thursday afternoon, the Conference will hear reports from the group meetings and the report of the Conference Findings Committee. Charles A. Thomson, Assistant Chief, Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State, will preside at the plenary session.

[Released to the press November 29]

Publishers, authors, and librarians attending the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Publications and Libraries were welcomed on November 29 by Assistant Secretary of State Henry F. Grady and Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, and heard Mr. José A. Balseiro, prominent Puerto Rican intellectual, and Dr. John A. Mackay, President of the Princeton Theological Seminary, discuss the type of literature best suited to contribute to better inter-American understanding. Approximately 150 persons attended the opening session of the Conference, held in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress.

Discussing the evident increasing interest in this country concerning the other American republics, Mr. MacLeish expressed the opinion that the cultural log jam of the past could

be broken by making readily available to the public the literary treasures of both continents.

Expressing the appreciation of the Department of State to those attending, Assistant Secretary of State Grady stated that a greater knowledge on the part of the two Americas of how the other continent lives, what it thinks, and what it likes, is fundamental to a closer drawing together of the American republics to the fullest realization of the "good neighbor" policy.

Discussing what of particular interest the other American republics can contribute to the United States, Dr. Balseiro, who was formerly a professor of Spanish literature at the University of Illinois, urged that an adequate edition in English of a selected number of works of Ibero-American authors be published. Such an inexpensive edition, Dr. Balseiro said, would be welcomed by the legion of North American readers who would like to become familiar with the essays, novels, plays, and poems of the other American republics. Such material, he added, was deserving of the widest possible public in the United States.

"It is not enough," Dr. Balseiro cautioned, "to read one another's books. We learn little from books unless we learn from life as well." To learn at first-hand, Dr. Balseiro urged that more teachers come to the United States; lecturers who could speak in English on the people's customs of the other Americas. "Men and women giving voice to the aspirations of their own peoples coming to this country as ambassadors of their governments and cultural centers, their scientific associations and artist groups, will bring to the United States an understanding of the essential spirit of Central and South America and the republics of the Caribbean."

The main republics of Ibero-America, Dr. Balseiro added, should arrange cultural programs to be transmitted by radio to the United States. Such programs might consist of lessons in Spanish and discussions in English of the art, literature, folk music, and narratives of their own history and biography.

A pan-American university should be established, Dr. Balseiro said. Such university would have a rotating plan for the periodic renewal of its teaching force representing each of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Students of the keenest mind and most solid worth from all the Americas, he said, would form even more surely a continental conscience. Dr. Balseiro urged that travel be stimulated in all the Americas. "After we have looked with clear eyes and a heart disposed to understanding, it will be to the mutual interests of each to search out the books and music which reveal in its entirety the soul of the continent."

Dr. John A. Mackay, who was at one time professor of philosophy at the University of San Marcos in Lima, Peru, outlined what of special interest to the other American republics the United States could contribute. The selection of material suitable for exchange should be dependent upon the cultural situation in Latin America, he said. Particular note should be given to the Latin American's evaluation of his own needs. "Latin America has the closest cultural ties with France; similar ties exist with Italy. Prior to the Nazi Revolution, German literature and works of science were widely read. Barcelona and Madrid popularized education. The Latin American knows our science, our miracles of mechanics, but he knows nothing of our cultural interests. Among the masses in the other American republics there is a greater popular interest in artistic matters than in the United States."

Agreeing with Dr. Balseiro, Dr. Mackay stated that the Latin-American mind was personalistic. The greatest cultural contribution we can make is to send to the other Americas cultured persons who may interpret and represent what is best in the United States. "The persons you send," Dr. Mackay said, "are just as important as the books you send."

The greatest need in view of the exigencies in Europe, Dr. Mackay indicated, is for popular books on contributions which have been made by the United States to the store of human knowledge; books popularizing and explaining the birth and growth of typically

American movements such as how education developed in this country; and popular biographies of great North American personalities. Translations of the poetry of Longfellow, Lannier, and Whittier would be popular. Works of the literary humanists—representative regional novels of the United States—Dr. Mackay said, would furnish a window through which our southern neighbors might see us as we are.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Adviser on Political Relations of the Department of State, and Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, presided at the opening session of the Conference.

[Released to the press November 30]

Pointing to the wealth of literary, scientific, and technical material suitable for exchange between the United States and the other American republics, speakers at the second session of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Publications and Libraries discussed ways and means whereby this material might be made readily available to the reading public.

Keynote of the Conference, held under the auspices of the Department of State at the Coolidge Auditorium in the Library of Congress, was the essential reciprocity of a coordinated program designed to make available in the other American republics books and other publications representative of the intellectual attainments of the United States and to receive from them outstanding works which would bring to the reading public in this country a better understanding of their culture.

Citing the unusual interest shown by the people of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil in books published in the United States, Henry M. Snyder, president of Henry M. Snyder & Co., said that regardless of the fact that English is not a compulsory language in South America some 50,000 people attended the recent exhibitions of American books shown in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Snyder, who represented the 32 publishers who cooperated in the showing of more than 2,000 volumes in each of these

cities, expressed the opinion that the exhibitions aroused an immense amount of interest in American publications. "If we will but keep this alive by sincere and hearty cooperation in the future, the time is not far distant when the two Americas will be brought closer together in thought and understanding."

"Cultural relations." Mr. Snyder continued, "the underlying motive of the book exhibitions and of this Conference on which our hopes for future success are based, have come to have a fuller meaning for me than heretofore in that I sense the necessity that they become reciprocal. With this view in mind I have tried to assure South American publishers of the sincerity of our purpose and that North American publishers will be glad to have information on their important publications suitable for translation into English and which may be published and marketed through their regular bookselling channels.

"The first step in such reciprocal publishing has been accomplished. While in Rio, my attention was called to a series of juveniles issued and subsidized to a great extent by the Ministry of Education. Each year a prize is offered by the Government for the best juvenile in an effort to encourage the publishing of worth-while books for younger children. Impressed with the excellent color work and general format of this year's prize winner, *The Story of the Palm Tree*, the thought occurred to me that it might readily lend itself for translation into English and find a place on one of our publishers' lists. Under ordinary publishing conditions this book might well be expected to retail at a price of \$2 in this country. The Minister of Education, however, was so interested in securing the widest sale possible, an extremely low price quite below cost was quoted and by his selection offered to Grosset & Dunlap for first refusal. These publishers have placed their order with the Brazilian Minister of Education for 10,000 copies, all of which are to be manufactured complete in Brazil, which will be sold here at a retail price of \$1 per copy."

Charles F. Gosnell, Chairman of the Committee on Library Cooperation with Latin

America of the American Library Association, told the Conference of the aims and program of the committee. These, he stated, included a survey of what could be done for the libraries both in the United States and the other American republics; the preparation of a handbook on technical problems of libraries; and making available fellowships to librarians in the other American republics in order that they might come to the United States to study library procedure. Among the long-range objectives of the committee, Mr. Gosnell listed a survey of public interest in Latin America as indicated by book resources, circulation, and reading habits of library users throughout the United States; a study of collections available in colleges and universities offering courses on Latin-American subjects; a study of the possibilities of promoting cultural relations through the exchange of publications; a study of the exchange relations now existing between important libraries in the United States and the other Americas; a study of the distribution of scholarly journals; a description of important Latin-American collections in the United States; and the assembling of information about libraries in the other American republics.

Lewis Hanke, Director of the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress, explained that the scope of the Foundation was to assemble materials on Spain, Portugal, and Latin America. He stated that studies in the Portuguese tongue had been sadly neglected in the United States. In order that more attention might be given to such studies in the future, Dr. Hanke explained that it was the hope of the Foundation to build up large collections from Brazil and Portugal.

Citing the tremendous importance of journals upon the life of the people of the other American republics, Samuel Guy Inman, of the University of Pennsylvania, traced the history of the development of journals and magazines in the other Americas. No better insight into the contemporary life, ideas, and aspirations of our southern neighbors, Dr. Inman stated, can be found than in the pages of these publications. He urged that some means be devised whereby

these journals and magazines might be given wider circulation in this country.

Mortimer Graves, Administrative Secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, speaking on the contribution of literary journals to international understanding, stated that current literary journals were improving the exchange of live ideas between the continents of North and South America. North American journals, he added, should be encouraged to publish articles dealing with the work done in their fields in South America. He also expressed the opinion that such journals should publish articles in Spanish and Portuguese dealing with significant developments in the United States.

John Abbink, President of Business Publishers International Corporation, told the Conference that 200,000 issues of technical, trade, and business journals published in the United States are circulated in the other American republics. Ninety percent of these, he added, are published in Spanish and Portuguese. Many are used as textbooks in the technical schools of Latin America, Mr. Abbink said.

Stating that many of the larger metropolitan dailies published in South America devote as much space to international news as papers published in the United States devote to local city coverage, Joshua Powers of Editors Press Service, Inc., pointed to the ever-increasing volume of news published in Latin-American papers concerning the United States. Mr. Powers expressed the opinion that Latin-American editors were much more aware of the United States than editors in this country were aware of significant literary developments in the other American republics. As an example, he cited a three-column review in a Colombian paper of a book published in the United States. Corroborating the statements of Mr. Powers, Edward C. Johnston, Vice President of Western Newspaper Union, stated that during a recent visit in South America he found that quickened reader interest in North America was noted by South American publishers. While events in Europe had limited full coverage of the other American re-

publics, Mr. Johnston stated that the press of the United States, small as well as metropolitan, was rapidly becoming aware of the increasing reader interest in things Latin American.

[Released to the press November 30]

The average North American is apt to think of South America as a continent composed of countries with essentially the same cultural and intellectual heritages. That this is a misconception which must not be overlooked in any effort toward promoting intellectual cooperation with the people of the South American Continent was the observation of Waldo G. Leland, Director of the American Council of Learned Societies, addressing delegates to the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Publications and Libraries at an informal dinner held Wednesday night, November 29, at the National Press Club, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Leland, who has just returned from an extended tour of South America, stated that to be effective any program of cultural interchange with the other American republics must take full account of the desires and needs of each of the participating countries. Visiting South America to determine the most effective method whereby scholars of both continents might consult each other in their mutual endeavors, Dr. Leland stated that he found an exceedingly friendly interest in the United States. Many Latin-American students expressed the desire to come to the United States to study. Concerning the types of books and publications desired in South America, Dr. Leland found that material which could serve as supplemental reading to courses taught in universities were most in demand. He said that the exhibitions of books published in the United States held in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro had made a sensation and had stimulated great interest in contemporary North American letters.

Preceding Dr. Leland, the Conference heard Hubert Herring, Executive Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America and Blair Niles, author of *Peruvia*

*Pageant*, describe personal adventures in the other Americas. Expressing the fear that misguided enthusiasm for Latin America might provoke suspicion and retard efforts toward closer cultural collaboration, Dr. Herring urged that the problem of promoting better understanding between the United States and the other American republics be approached with a greater degree of realism than had past efforts at pan-Americanism.

In describing personal contacts in remote parts of Central and South America in preparation for her novels, Mrs. Niles paid tribute to the spirit of the Indians and cited their contribution to the culture of Latin America.

The Reverend Edmund A. Walsh, Vice President of Georgetown University, who presided at the dinner, said that it was fitting that the last of the series of conferences sponsored by the Department of State should be devoted to books, publications, and libraries. The immortality of the printed word, Father Walsh pointed out, preserved forever the knowledge that springs from the ancient fountainheads of culture. "One of the requisites of international cultural relations is that it be a two-way process. We have much to learn from Latin America. There is much that we can contribute to them. Who knows but what the tragedy in Europe may bring us to the dawn of a new era? It is conceivable that we in this hemisphere may be the guardians of western civilization. Who knows but what the unfolding of the next great civilization may be here? Whatever the future may have in store for us it is our obligation and our opportunity to preserve, promote, and strive to bring to its fullest fruition the democratic ideals of personal freedom grounded upon the solid rock of justice, understanding, and good will."

[Released to the press December 11]

At its plenary session Thursday afternoon, November 30, delegates to the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Publications and Libraries heard the recommendations of the Conference Findings Committee and reports from the publishers' and librarians' discussion groups.

The Findings Committee recommended the establishment of a Temporary Committee on Report and Recommendations to be constituted by Lewis Hanke, Director of the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress; Waldo G. Leland, Director of the American Council of Learned Societies; and Charles F. Gosnell, Assistant Librarian of the Queens College Library. The committee was empowered to increase its membership as needed. It will receive reports from the chairmen of the publishers' and librarians' groups and will prepare a digest of the stenographic transcript of the Conference proceedings, which will be mailed to those attending the Conference and to other interested persons. The committee will consider all recommendations made at the Conference and will study possibilities for the establishment of some form of permanent clearinghouse or similar organization to be used by publishers and libraries. The Findings Committee recommended that a vote of appreciation and sincere thanks be extended to the Conference host—the Library of Congress, especially to the Hispanic Foundation and the Music Division. Report of the Findings Committee was read by Charles A. Thomson, Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, who presided at the final session of the Conference. The report was adopted unanimously by the Conference.

Curtis W. McGraw, Vice President of McGraw-Hill Book Co., read the report of Group I. This group, consisting of general publishers, directors of university presses, representatives of scholarly, literary, technical, trade, and business journals, magazines, and newspapers, reported that:

"There is an increase in study of English, particularly in secondary schools of the other American republics, and a consequent increased interest in American books.

"Some of this increased interest is due to work of inter-American associations, such as the Argentine-North American Cultural Institute and the Brazilian-United States Cultural Association.



"It was suggested that publishers consider establishing permanent book exhibits at such institutes and at certain libraries, and it was questioned as to whether it is best for such institutions to act as sales agents in competition with booksellers.

"Already there is a marked increase in the sale of technical books in English in the other Americas.

"A number of people emphasized the necessity of a reciprocal reduction in the book postage rates, as essential to the interchange of books. The publishers were requested to promote such reductions.

"Credit, exchange, and duty problems were thoroughly discussed. Attention was called to the facilities of the Department of Commerce for obtaining credit reports on accounts in Latin America and information available at the Department of Commerce relating to the preparation of shipments, shipping requirements, legalization of documents, et cetera.

"It was forcibly brought out by those familiar with Latin-American problems that a reduction in the price of books, particularly in the more general fields, was absolutely essential to obtaining wider markets. It was evident that at this time special editions for the Latin-American market are not feasible, but that publishers must offer their books at lower prices than in the United States market in order to stimulate sales in Latin America.

"It was brought out and discussed that the publishers through their new export organization are already in contact with many of the booksellers in the Latin-American market and intend to extend the bookseller contacts throughout the continent. Eventually, it is hoped that an educational market will be developed, as well as a market for translations and sale of rights.

"It was suggested that the publishers of pamphlets for popular distribution in the United States, such as reports of the Foreign Policy Association, as well as magazines and scientific studies, might well be distributed in various circles in Latin America. In this way

a general interest in United States literature would be created.

"It was reported and discussed that in recent years there has been a marked decrease in the teaching of Spanish and Portuguese, as well as other foreign languages, in schools and colleges in the United States, and that, consequently, this condition limits the field for Latin-American publications in the United States.

"It was suggested that good bibliographies of Latin-American books can be obtained from *Revista Iberoamericana*.

"An excellent proposal was made suggesting that some publisher or publishers should produce a cultural history of the Latin-American people, somewhat like Beard's *Rise of American Civilization*.

"Studies were reported concerning Latin-American books translated and printed in the United States and those translated and published from the United States in Latin America.

"Interesting and enlightening reports were made concerning the present copyright situation and status in Latin America, and also concerning the proposed changes in the United States copyright law. It was pointed out that the Latin-American situation was not as dark as originally supposed, is improving, and some protection can even now be had in most of the Latin-American countries. It was also brought out that many of the publishers in the Latin-American countries are well aware of the situation and are working toward improved protection. A statement was read from a Brazilian source concerning the necessity of protecting Latin-American copyrights in the United States. The discussion made clear that the present laws are much more adequate than usually supposed and need to be understood and applied more generally."

Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association, read the report of Group II. This group, consisting of representatives of the American Library Association, the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress.

the Columbus Library of the Pan American Union, public and special libraries, recommended that:

"Every encouragement be given to the acquisition by United States libraries of the publications of Latin America to the end that the cultures of the Latin-American countries may become better known in the United States; and to the acquisition by Latin-American libraries and readers of books published in the United States.

"It is essential that one copy of every book currently published in or for the Latin-American republics be made available promptly in at least one library in the United States. The responsibility for achieving this objective would appear to rest primarily on the library agencies of the national government.

"In the field of bibliography, a primary need is for lists of publications issued in each country, with publisher and price. Such bibliographies should be published periodically and as frequently as possible.

"It is important to make every effort to meet the specific needs of scholars and readers in the Latin-American countries and in our own country; the meeting of such needs may be of greater immediate importance than the development of large schemes for cooperation. Many of the needs can probably be met most rapidly through the use of photostats, micro-films, and other similar processes of reproduction.

"For small libraries and general readers there should be prepared suitable purchase lists and reading lists adapted to interests and needs.

"Libraries, both small and large, should prepare themselves at once to meet the demands of the general readers, students, and special groups whose interest in Latin America has been greatly aroused by recent world events.

"Translations from Latin-American literature, admittedly inadequate, may be somewhat increased by the willingness of American publishers to operate in a marginal market. It would be desirable to increase the number of translations available by volunteer translation work and nonprofit small edition publication in typescript.

"Encourage and facilitate the publication and distribution in the United States of books about great personalities and important events in the cultural history of Latin America.

"Libraries should make available their facilities for exhibits, talks, lectures, and discussions which will assist their readers to become better acquainted with the cultural achievements of the Latin-American republics.

"The acquisition of books and periodicals by exchange is to be encouraged.

"This group believes that the interchange of publications should be accompanied by an interchange also of librarians, publishers, and others who deal with books, and that the need and opportunities for such interchange be brought to the attention of those who are in a position to assist.

"That the exchange of students, teachers, and professors in accord with the agreement of the State Department be brought to the attention of library school directors so that librarians and students of library science may be included in the panel for each.

"American residents in Latin-American countries should be encouraged and assisted to establish and make collections of books published in the United States and services similar to those rendered by public libraries in the United States for the use of American residents or anyone else who is interested in any aspect of United States culture."

John G. Paine, General Manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, suggested that the movement toward inter-American understanding should go farther than the mere study of the culture of the other American republics. "To really understand our neighbors to the south," Mr. Paine said, "we must become exposed to the emotional forces which color their personalities. They in turn must become exposed to the spiritual forces that make us what we are. This, to me, is the exchange of true culture."

Ben M. Cherrington, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, in bringing the session to a close, expressed the appreciation of the Department

for the large attendance at the Conference. "The enthusiasm shown at this and at earlier conferences," Dr. Cherrington said, "clearly indicates the desire of the American people to forge new frontiers of friendship. This impression is strengthened by the enthusiasm of those who, returning from the other American republics, tell us of the ever-increasing friendship for us found there. We have much to share with each other. One need only live in the other Americas but a short time to realize what of their culture we want and need. There one will find that the amenities of living come first in the hierarchy of life. They

have mastered in such a beautiful way a mode of living we might well emulate.

"Our duty," Dr. Cherrington continued, "is to cherish and nurture the best that is our cultural heritage. In the process of sharing, the plans of effecting programs of interchange rightfully resides in private initiative. The sphere of your Government in these plans is merely that it lend its good offices when it may be of assistance in any appropriate way. Our concept of culture is that it is universal and therefore its promotion must spring from the desires of peoples and not as an instrument of policy of the governing body of any particular state."



## FIRST MEETING OF THE FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT GUATEMALA

### Final Act of the Meeting

[Released to the press November 28]

#### *Text of the Final Act:*

The Governments of the American Republics, at the invitation of the Government of Guatemala, and in accordance with recommendation No. LXIV of the VIII International American Conference at Lima, accredited the Delegations shown below, said Delegations having met in the City of Guatemala, Republic of Guatemala, from November fourteenth to November twenty-first in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine:

#### *Argentina*

H. E. Doctor Héctor Ghiraldo, Representative of the Ministry of Finance

#### *Bolivia*

Honorable Enrique Töpke, Delegate Observer

#### *Brazil*

H. E. Doctor Manuel César de Góes Monteiro, Representative of the Ministry of Finance

#### *Colombia*

H. E. Doctor Jorge Soto del Corral, Representative of the Ministry of Finance

#### *Costa Rica*

H. E. Licenciado Everardo Gómez Rojas, Minister of Finance

H. E. Rafael Castro Quezada, Delegate

#### *Cuba*

H. E. Engineer Eduardo Montoulien, Representative of the Ministry of Finance

#### *Chile*

H. E. Fernando Maira Castellón, Representative of the Ministry of Finance

H. E. Caspar Soto Mayer, Representative of the Ministry of Finance

#### *Dominican Republic*

H. E. Nicolás Vega, Representative of the Ministry of Finance

#### *Ecuador*

H. E. Doctor César D. Andrade, Minister of Finance

#### *El Salvador*

H. E. Doctor Juan Ernesto Vásquez, Representative of the Ministry of Finance

H. E. Doctor Rafael Reyes, Representative of the Ministry of Finance

*United States of America*

H. E. Herbert E. Gaston, Representative of the  
Ministry of Finance

Hon. Laurence Duggan, Assistant  
Hon. Howard H. Tewksbury, Assistant  
Hon. Joseph P. Cotton, Jr., Assistant  
Hon. Simon Hanson, Assistant  
Hon. Emilio G. Collado, Assistant  
Hon. Orvis A. Schmidt, Assistant

*Guatemala*

H. E. Licenciado José González Campo, Secretary of Finance

*Haiti*

H. E. Montrosier Déjean, Minister of Finance  
Hon. Joe Pierre Luis, Counsellor  
Hon. Mareel Robin, Secretary

*Honduras*

H. E. Donato Díaz Medina, Representative of the Ministry of Finance

*Mexico*

H. E. Eduardo Villaseñor, Representative of the Ministry of Finance  
Hon. Enrique Sarro, Assistant

*Nicaragua*

H. E. Doctor J. Jesús Sánchez, Minister of Finance  
H. E. Doctor Modesto Armijo Lozano, Delegate

*Panama*

H. E. José A. Arosemena, Representative of the Ministry of Finance  
Hon. Guillermo Arango, Assistant

*Peru*

H. E. Doctor Juan Mendoza Almenara, Representative of the Ministry of Finance

*Uruguay*

H. E. José Riehling, Representative of the Ministry of Finance

*Venezuela*

H. E. Doctor Cristóbal L. Mendoza, Representative of the Ministry of Finance.

## SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

*Preliminary*

a) At the preliminary session, held on November 11, the By-laws of the Meeting were approved, and the agenda was read.

b) At this session the following Commissions were appointed:

## 1) ON CREDENTIALS:

H. E. Lie. Everardo Gómez Rojas (Costa Rica).

H. E. Fernando Maira Castellón (Chile).

H. E. Eduardo Villaseñor (Mexico).

## 2) ON COORDINATION:

H. E. Manuel Cesar de Góes Monteiro (Brazil).

H. E. Herbert E. Gaston (United States of America).

H. E. Montrosier Déjean (Haiti).

H. E. Doctor J. Jesús Sánchez (Nicaragua).

## 3) BANKING:

Argentina

Brazil

Bolivia

El Salvador

Haiti

Mexico

Uruguay

## 4) MONETARY:

Costa Rica

Colombia

Chile

Dominican Republic

Honduras

Nicaragua

Peru

## 5) EXCHANGE:

Cuba

Ecuador

United States

Guatemala

Panama

Venezuela

## INAUGURATION

The Minister of Finance for Guatemala, His Excellency José González Campo, solemnly inaugurated the Meeting on the fourteenth day of November in the year one thousand, nine hundred and thirty-nine, at 10 a. m., in the Hall of the National Legislative Assembly. At this session, Licenciado González Campo was elected Permanent President.

Licenciado Ramiro Fernández acted as Secretary-General to the Meeting.

## RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MEETING

As a result of the labors of the different Committees, the First Meeting of Finance Ministers of the American Republics approved, at Plenary Sessions held on November 18 and 20 in the year one thousand, nine hundred and thirty-nine, the following resolutions and recommendations:

## I

## THE FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

*Resolves:*

to express to the people of Ecuador, to their Illustrious Government and to their Distinguished Representative at this gathering, H. E. César D. Andrade, the profound sorrow and deep sympathy felt on learning of the death of His Excellency Doctor Aurelio Mosquera Narvaez, President of the Republic of Ecuador.

## II

## THE FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

*Resolves:*

to convey to the people of Venezuela, to their Illustrious Government and to their Distinguished Representative at this Conference, H. E. Doctor Cristobal L. Mendoza, an expression of its sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathy in connection with the regrettable fire that occurred on Tuesday, November 14, on

the shores of Lake Maracaibo and that caused considerable loss of life among the inhabitants of the town of Lagunillas.

## III

## THE FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

## CONSIDERING:

that it is to the mutual and special interest of all the Nations of America to adopt a uniform nomenclature in their Customs tariffs and a common system of Customs procedure for the development of inter-American trade

*Resolves:*

1. To request that the Pan American Union complete the work already begun of investigating and reporting on the adoption by all the Nations of the Americas of the various customs recommendations approved at former Pan American Conferences, in order that a memorandum on the matter may be transmitted to all the American Governments.

2. To request that the Pan American Union appoint a Committee of five experts, in which all the official languages of America are to be represented, to undertake:

a) the preparation of a draft proposal for uniform customs nomenclature such as may be acceptable to all the American nations, taking into account the Laws, Regulations and Customs Rulings of said nations, as well as any other reports or suggestions from any of the American nations, and any proposals for uniform customs nomenclature already in existence. The Pan American Union shall submit this draft for the study and consideration of the American Governments and shall convey to them all observations made thereon, likewise requesting comment on such observations to be submitted in turn to all the governments. The Pan American Union shall prepare a final draft, embodying such observations from the various nations as may have received the approval of a majority, and shall submit it for the final consideration of all the Governments of the Americas.

b) The drafting of a code of Customs Procedure, designed to attain the objectives already indicated, to be submitted to the American Governments for analysis and approval in the manner described in the foregoing paragraph.

3. Pursuant to the ends described under the preceding number, it is recommended that each of the Governments of the Americas transmit to the remaining American Governments, through the medium of the Pan American Union, any resolutions adopted at any time by any of the nations of America in regional agreements regarding customs matters.

#### IV

##### THE FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

###### CONSIDERING:

that it is highly desirable to extend and strengthen exchange relations between all the Nations of the Americas, with a view to a greater stability of the value of the American currencies

###### *Resolves:*

That the Pan American Union undertake, in accordance with investigations and suggestions which it will previously request of the Finance Ministries and Central Banks of the nations of America, to present to the American Governments a draft proposal for the establishment of an inter-American exchange system to facilitate in accordance with sound principles the regularization and availability of foreign exchange as between all the Nations of America.

#### V

##### THE FIRST MEETING OF MINISTERS OF FINANCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

###### CONSIDERING:

that contraband activities are one of the principal sources of difficulty in the development of international trade, especially in neighboring countries or in those that, while

not adjoining, may be exposed by geographical considerations to illicit traffic

###### *Resolves:*

To recommend that the American Governments enter into regional agreements for the suppression of smuggling, communicating the texts of such agreements to all other American nations through the medium of the Pan American Union.

#### VI

##### THE FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

###### CONSIDERING:

that it is to the mutual and special interest of all the nations of the Americas to have available statistics of an economic and financial character relating to the American Nations

###### *Resolves:*

1. To recommend that the American Nations exchange, through the medium of the Pan American Union, all statistics of an economic and financial nature, especially those relating to their imports and exports; their revenues specified by classes; their disbursements specified by government agencies; their balances of international payments; their budgets; fluctuations in rates of exchange with respect to the other American currencies quoted on their markets; their maritime traffic; their local and international freight rates; and, generally, all other statistical information that may lead to a better understanding of current economic conditions, such as agricultural and industrial production, etc.

2. To recommend that the Governments of the Americas adopt a uniform system for the preparation of economic and financial statistics. To this end, it is recommended that the American Governments forward to the Pan American Union reports on the statistical systems now in use, so that the Union may proceed to draw up uniform models adaptable as far as possible to those now in use and submit them to the consideration of the interested governments.

## VII

THE FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE  
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

## CONSIDERING:

that it is to the mutual and special interest of the different Governments of the Americas to be informed of the changes which are being introduced by any nation in its fiscal organization or tax system

*Resolves:*

To recommend to the different American Governments that each shall communicate to the others, and to the Pan American Union, all legislative and administrative measures which modify, wholly or in part, its existing fiscal system or method of taxation, as well as all changes made in its Customs tariffs or fiscal procedure, or pertaining to the creation and operation of agencies for fiscal control. It is especially recommended that bulletins be published from time to time, reporting on the existing fiscal system and procedure, together with modifications introduced therein.

## VIII

THE FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE  
AMERICAN REPUBLICS*Declares:*

That the existence and operation of a similar Monetary Standard throughout the Republics of this Continent, as a point of reference in the alignment of exchange rates is highly beneficial for the development of inter-American economic relations.

## IX

THE FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE  
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Considers that the principal and most useful result of its labors has been the mutual exchange of information and impressions on the monetary, banking and exchange structures of the American Republics.

## X

THE FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE  
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Considers as of great importance the interchange of all information relating to the organization and operation of institutions of social security having direct relations with the development of the economy of the nations of the Americas.

## XI

THE FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE  
AMERICAN REPUBLICS*Declares:*

That as a medium for promoting the sound economic development of the American Republics, and of creating conditions which make possible the stabilization, both internal and external, of the respective currencies, it is desirable that the necessary capital be invested for the promotion of the agricultural and industrial development of the various countries in this hemisphere.

## XII

THE FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE  
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

## CONSIDERING:

That the idea of creating a Central Inter-American Organization to act as a Clearing House and as an Agency for Investments, presents delicate technical aspects and gives rise to problems involving the harmonizing of the different interests of the American nations

*Resolves:*

To request that the Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee, taking into consideration the conditions common to all American countries, as well as conditions peculiar to each, investigate the desirability and possibility of creating the said Institution, and if possible, present its findings two months prior

to the next Meeting of Finance Ministers at the latest.

### XIII

#### THE FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

##### CONSIDERING:

that it is to the special interest of the American Republics to prepare American Producers' Agreements;

##### CONSIDERING:

that these agreements would serve to regulate the situation as regards the production and exportation of those articles that are of interest to the life of groups of continental nations

##### *Resolves:*

To recommend to the Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee the possibility and desirability of calling regional meetings between American producers of determined articles that affect the life of the interested nations, for the purpose of studying problems relating to the production and exportation of such products, taking into consideration the existence and functions of organizations and institutions already established and tending toward the same objectives.

### XIV

#### THE FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

In order to secure better coordination in Pan American activities

##### *Resolves:*

To request that the Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee in Washington take effective action aimed at realizing the desire for closer collaboration in the economic relations of the American Republics.

### XV

#### THE FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

##### *Resolves:*

To express its sincere gratitude to His Excellency the President of the Republic of Guatemala, General Jorge Ubico, to the Government and people of Guatemala, for the splendid and courteous manner in which the delegations to this Conference have been received and entertained.

To convey to His Excellency Licenciado José González Campo, Minister of Finance of Guatemala and President of the Conference, its recognition of his efficiency and foresight as revealed in the preparatory arrangements as well as of the tact and discretion with which he directed its labors, thus contributing substantially to its success, and

To record a vote of congratulation to the Secretary-General, Licenciado don Ramiro Fernández and to the officers and employees who have worked in the Conference, in appreciation of the efficient and brilliant manner in which they have fulfilled their duties.

### XVI

#### THE FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

##### *Resolves:*

1. That the next Meeting of Finance Ministers of the American Republics be held in the City of Quito, Ecuador.

2. That the date of convocation of said meeting be decided by agreement between the Government of Ecuador and the Board of Directors of the Pan American Union.

In token whereof the Finance Ministers of the American Republics or their Representatives, do sign and seal this Final Act.

Done in Guatemala, Republic of Guatemala, C. A., this 21st day of November, in the year One thousand, nine hundred and thirty-nine, with versions in Spanish, English, Portuguese



and French, to be deposited in the files of the Pan American Union, to which they shall be transmitted by the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Guatemala.

[Here follow signatures of delegates.]

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### ADJUDICATION OF AGRARIAN CLAIMS IN MEXICO

[Released to the press November 30]

In a note addressed yesterday by the Secretary of State of the United States to the Mexican Ambassador in Washington, it was suggested that the period for the adjudication of agrarian claims of American citizens whose farm properties in Mexico have been expropriated since August 30, 1927, be extended to May 31, 1940. In a note dated today, the Mexican Ambassador states that the Mexican Government agrees to this extension.

The American Section of the Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, has practically completed its examination of the claims which it has received, and it is believed that adjudication of the claims can be completed within the period provided for in the exchange of notes above-mentioned.

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### INTER-AMERICAN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[Released to the press November 27]

Following is a list of guests attending the dinner given by the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, in honor of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, at the Sulgrave Club, Washington, D. C., November 27, 1939:

Argentina: Señor Don Ricardo Bunge, Counselor of the Argentine Embassy; Bolivia: the Honorable Señor Don Carlos Gnachalla; Brazil: Mr. Eurico Pentead, Financial Attaché to the Brazilian Embassy; Chile: Señor Don Carlos Davila; Colombia: the Honorable

Señor Dr. Don Esteban Jaramillo; Costa Rica: the Honorable Señor Don Ricardo Castro Becche, the Minister of Costa Rica; Cuba: Señor Dr. Don Ramiro Guerra y Sánchez; Dominican Republic: the Honorable Señor Don Andrés Pastoriza, the Minister of the Dominican Republic; Ecuador: Señor Dr. Don Eduardo Salazar, Financial Counselor of the Embassy of Ecuador; El Salvador: the Honorable Señor Dr. Don Hector David Castro, the Minister of El Salvador; Guatemala: Señor Dr. Don Enrique López-Herrarte, First Secretary of the Legation of Guatemala; Haiti: the Honorable Fernand Dennis; Honduras: the Honorable Señor Dr. Don Julian R. Caceres, the Minister of Honduras; Mexico: the Honorable Señor Lic. Don Antonio Espinosa de los Monteros; Panama: His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Augusto S. Boyd, the Ambassador of Panama; Paraguay: the Honorable Señor Dr. Don Horacio A. Fernández, the Minister of Paraguay; Peru: the Honorable Señor Don Pedro Larrañaga Montero; Uruguay: Señor Dr. Don Santiago Rivas, Consul General of Uruguay at New York; Venezuela: the Honorable Señor Don Gustavo Herrera.

His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Manuel Bianchi; Mr. Guillermo Suro, Secretary General of the Committee; the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the Secretary of the Treasury; the Honorable Henry A. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture; the Honorable Sol Bloom, House of Representatives; the Honorable Edward J. Noble, the Under Secretary of Commerce; the Honorable George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State; the Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; the Honorable George T. Summerlin, the Chief of Protocol; Mr. Ernest G. Draper, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Mr. Laurence Duggan, Chief of the Division of the American Republics, Department of State; Dr. Herbert Fels, Adviser on International Economic Affairs, Department of State; the Honorable Leo S. Rowe, Director General, Pan American Union; Dr. Pedro de Alba, Assistant Director, Pan American Union; Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman, United States Maritime Commission; the Honorable Robert H. Hinckley, Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Authority; Mr. Warren Lee Pierson, President, Export-Import Bank; Mr. Ellis O. Briggs, Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, Department of State; Mr. Leroy D. Stinebower, Office of the Adviser on International Economic Affairs, Department of State; Mr. William E. Pulliam; Mr. William A. Wieland; Mr. H. C. Montee; Mr. Leon Pearson; Mr. Edward B. Lockett.

## FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC

[Released to the press November 27]

Following is the text of a message from President Roosevelt to the President of Brazil (Getulio Vargas):

“THE WHITE HOUSE,  
November 27, 1939.

“I deeply appreciate Your Excellency’s generous message written during a flight in one of the airplanes of this Government which recently visited Rio de Janeiro.

“It was a great pleasure for the Government of the United States to participate in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Brazil, and I have learned with sincere gratification of the spontaneous and warm hospitality with which the United States aviators were received in Your Excellency’s country. We look forward with satisfaction to the forthcoming visit of the distinguished Brazilian officers who will return to the United States with the flight of airplanes.

“Please accept my warmest personal good wishes.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT”

## *Commercial Policy*

### STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE REGARDING ADDRESS OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN

[Released to the press November 27]

At the press conference at the Department of State November 27, the Secretary of State was asked for comment upon the radio address of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain on November 26. The Secretary proceeded to comment as follows:

“I was gratified but not surprised to find that Mr. Chamberlain should emphasize so strongly the idea that ‘there can be no lasting peace unless there is a full and lasting trade between nations’ and that ‘only by an increased interchange of goods and services can the standard of living be improved.’

“The trade-agreements program has been developed and carried forward by us in the course of our judgment that it was essential to bring back balance and prosperity to American agriculture and industry and thus to enable our farmers to exist satisfactorily and our workers to find steady employment. This is our view of the permanent national interest. If this point

of view is put aside and our trade policy is again to be determined solely by the short-sighted and mistaken claims of particular interests determined to win a completely favored position for themselves, we will fall again into the disorderly depression that followed the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

“Along with this compelling reason in support of the trade-agreements program has also been the belief in the truth of the generally recognized judgments expressed by Mr. Chamberlain as well as by the heads of many other governments—that the reestablishment of mutually beneficial international commerce is an essential basis of enduring peace and prosperity for all nations. I can only hope most earnestly that when the time comes to give these economic ideas broad and effective application, our people will be sufficiently united in support to enable this country to make an appropriate contribution, which is so important to every phase of our future welfare.”

## THE PRESENT NEED FOR A SANE COMMERCIAL POLICY

Address by Assistant Secretary Grady

[Released to the press November 27]

Americans in all sections of the country, in our cities and on our farms, in our offices and our factories, toiling in our cotton, wheat, and corn fields, in our mines and on our railroads, all are coming to realize that the United States is one of a group of nations which must seek their livelihood in an international community. Neither the United States nor any other country can draw apart from this world community and yet hope to maintain its present standard of living.

The world's resources are not equally distributed. Some countries possess great surpluses of raw materials but are lacking in capital equipment and skilled labor. Other countries are well adapted for carrying on industrial production but lack necessary raw materials. Even the United States with its unparalleled abundance of natural resources cannot hope to be self-sufficient.

The raw-material-producing countries differ widely in respect of the kinds of raw materials which they are able to supply, and industrial countries differ widely in respect of the types of goods which they are best equipped to manufacture. Even between industrialized countries there is close interdependence; the greatest development of mutually profitable international commerce has been between such countries.

To fulfill the needs of this interdependence of nations there has developed a mechanism of international economic relations of which the domestic economy of each country forms a functioning part. The exchange of commodities produced by countries rich in raw materials for articles manufactured by industrial countries illustrates the economic interdependence of nations, just as the exchange of the products grown on our farms for the factory

products of our cities illustrates the economic interdependence of the various sections of the United States.

Under normal conditions of peace, economic conditions in a country are affected to an important extent by the policies and actions of other countries. In time of war, however, changes occur in the economies of the participants which are relatively sudden and violent. Such changes have an especially far-reaching and disturbing effect on the economic structure of the entire world.

Under normal conditions, the international mechanism of trade and capital movements operates to effect adjustments; under wartime conditions, however, the changes which occur are even more serious in their consequences because of a partial break-down of this mechanism. The economic problems of war are not confined to the belligerents alone; they burden the international community as a whole; no nation escapes unaffected.

My discussion this evening of our present need of a sane commercial policy as embodied in the trade-agreements program is based, first, upon the fact that the world is closely bound together commercially, financially, and industrially, and, second, upon the significance of that fact in the light of the present conflict in Europe. In order, however, to appreciate the need of the trade-agreements program at this juncture of world affairs, it is necessary that we understand the bearing of foreign trade upon a prosperous domestic market and the contribution which this program has made to American prosperity by helping to restore and expand foreign markets for our products.

The most distinguishing characteristic of the depression through which this country passed between 1930 and 1932 was the sudden inability of manufacturers, farmers, and merchants to find buyers for the goods they had to sell and their consequent inability to afford the goods they had been accustomed to purchase. The

<sup>3</sup> Delivered in the National Radio Forum of the Washington *Evening Star*, over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co., November 27, 1939.

stagnation of domestic markets and interruption of the steady flow of production and consumption brought in its wake new unemployment, increased stagnation of business, and general pessimism regarding the future.

In the course of the depression years of 1930, 1931, and 1932, we learned once and for all that the great domestic market, in which we had come to place almost unbounded confidence, was capable, like Alice in Wonderland, of rapid shrinkage as well as growth. Instead of being destined to grow without interruption, as many had come to suppose, the market proved to be capable of stable activity and expansion only so long as it was able to draw nourishment from all accustomed forms of economic activity. In 1930 and after, this was not the case, and the market succumbed from a lack of certain essential stimulants, one of which was the impetus given to domestic trade by a normal flow of foreign trade.

In 1930, the Hawley-Smoot tariff was enacted as if on the assumption that our 9-billion-dollar foreign trade was a branch of the economy not essential to the prosperity of our domestic market—an assumption which proved to be tragically wrong. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act raised barriers to nearly all foreign goods, including those only remotely competitive with our products, and our imports were sharply and suddenly curtailed to a fraction of what they had been. As a result, foreign customers, for lack of purchasing power, were compelled to forego accustomed purchases of basic American export products such as cotton, tobacco, lard, tractors, and machinery.

But men thrown out of work by the loss of export business could no longer buy the same quantities of goods they needed; domestic producers, despite their increased protection against foreign competition, found fewer and fewer buyers. Practically the whole domestic market was theirs, but it was shrinking at an alarming rate before their eyes. The result of all this was, of course, net loss for everyone.

Since 1934, we have been applying a remedy designed to quicken the flow of domestic busi-

ness and so to restore Alice to her normal size and growth. Through the trade-agreements program, authorized by Congress in 1934 and extended in 1937, we are reducing some of the artificial barriers to foreign trade which have grown up both at home and abroad as a result of world-wide competition in import restrictions. We are concluding agreements with foreign countries like-minded in this purpose, by which they agree to lower tariffs, enlarge quotas, and remove discriminations against American goods, in return for which we also make concessions to facilitate the importation of some of their products.

Each concession gained from foreign countries creates an opportunity for American producers to increase exports—men are put to work in American factories, or the market for some agricultural commodity is strengthened. In either case, income is created, and the American workingman or farmer, when he goes to market, has more money to spend. His purchases stimulate business in many other industries, some of which may seem remote from foreign trade. Suppose he decided this year to buy a turkey for Thanksgiving; suppose he found that it was high time to replace an old radio, or that he finally decided to have his house repainted. Each purchase puts other men to work and creates a better market for domestic goods and services. This is the essential purpose of the trade-agreements program.

The trade-agreements program cultivates foreign markets for American products because the recovery of these markets is essential to the restoration of industries which produce for the home market as well as the prosperity of those which produce for the foreign market.

The index of the volume of our export trade fell from a base figure of 100 in 1929 to the low point of 52.3 in 1932, or nearly 48 percent. During the same period, the index of industrial production fell 47 percent; employment, as measured on a man-hour basis, fell 55 percent; and prices of finished products and raw materials declined 26 percent and 43.5 percent, respectively.

Similar evidence is to be found in the course of economic events in the United States during the 8-year period from 1922 to 1929, which was for the most part a relatively normal period, not affected by the abnormal factors of a world upheaval as was the period which followed. The period from 1922 to 1929 was marked in the United States by three distinct but minor fluctuations in economic activity which were national rather than international in scope. As measured by the index of manufacturing, the economic activity of the Nation fell to its lowest points of this period in 1924 and 1927 and experienced its greatest annual increases in 1923, 1925, and 1928-1929, the increase in 1929 being the same as in 1928. The years in which manufacturing activity increased the most, that is, in 1923, 1925, and 1928, were also the years in which occurred the greatest increases in our exports of finished manufactures. The years of decline in manufacturing activity, which were 1924 and 1927, were also the years of slower growth in these exports.

It is no mere coincidence that there has been a close correspondence between movements in exports and business conditions in the United States over a long period of years. There is an important connection between activity in production for export and production for the home market.

A few points may be worth mentioning to indicate that this connection is far more important and fundamental than might be suspected from the percentage of total output of domestic production which is exported.

In the first place, the percentage of total national production which is exported fails to indicate the extent to which many industries having exportable surpluses are dependent on foreign markets. For instance, the percentage of national production exported in 1929 was 55 percent in the case of cotton, 48 percent in the case of lard, 41 percent in the case of tobacco, 36 percent in the case of refined copper, 30 percent in the case of office appliances, 25 percent in the case of agricultural machinery, and from 8 to 51 percent in the case of certain petroleum products. Agricultural industries with large

exportable surpluses are a basic factor in the economic life of large sections of the United States. An increase or decrease in exports may mean to these sections prosperity or hard times. Moreover, some of the manufacturing industries constituting the chief mainstays in our industrial structure are export industries. A decrease or increase in their foreign markets affects the entire industrial welfare of the Nation.

Furthermore, the loss of our foreign markets would mean a far greater loss than that represented by the percentage of our total production which is exported, for a loss of foreign markets would also result in curtailment of the domestic market. A part of the production for domestic consumption is dependent on the purchases of those industries and their workers who are engaged in supplying goods for the export trade. Nor would the decrease in domestic business activity and employment resulting from export losses cease at that point. It would continue the cumulative effect to further stages of economic depression. Presumably a new equilibrium in the domestic economy would eventually be reached, but only at the cost of painful adjustments.

Another important aspect of the bearing of export trade on domestic economy involves the possible effects of export sales on the domestic price structure. Foreign sales give rise to claims for payment from abroad. These claims, when liquidated at the domestic banks, may result in an increase in the volume or circulation of money at home, thus tending to cause a rise in the general level of domestic prices and thereby stimulating business activity.

Increases in export trade stimulate domestic activity. Under the trade-agreements program our exports have increased. Although it is always difficult to isolate the effects of any single factor where so many are operative, we have conclusive evidence to show that our trade has improved faster under the agreements than would otherwise have been the case.

In 1934 and 1935, which may be considered as substantially preagreement years, exports from the United States averaged 2.2 billion

dollars. In 1937 and 1938, with 17 agreements in effect for most of the period, exports averaged 3.2 billion dollars. It is significant that during the postagreement period, 1937-38, exports from the United States to countries with which reciprocal trade agreements were in operation showed an increase of 61.2 percent against an increase of 37.9 percent in exports to non-trade-agreement countries.

It is significant, moreover, not only that exports from the United States to the trade-agreement countries have gained relatively more than exports to non-trade-agreement countries, but also that the agreement countries have generally increased their imports of American products more than they have increased their imports of the products of other countries. For example, in the 3 years 1936-38 of the first agreement with Canada, that country's imports from the United States averaged 42 percent greater than in 1934-35, compared with an average gain of 22 percent in Canadian imports from other countries.

Total Canadian imports from the United States increased from \$309,000,000 in 1935 to \$424,000,000 in 1938, a gain of 37 percent. Of importance is the fact that imports from the United States of products on which Canada granted duty reductions showed an increase of 65 percent in 1938 over 1935. On an average for the 3 years of the agreement, 1936-38, Canadian imports from the United States were 39 percent above the 1935 imports.

Cuban purchases from the United States have more than doubled since the agreement with Cuba went into effect. In 1936, 1937, and 1938, Cuban imports from the United States were valued at \$66,000,000, at \$89,000,000 and at \$75,000,000, respectively, representing gains of 193, 292, and 231 percent over 1933. During the same years Cuban imports from other countries were only 87, 107, and 57 percent greater than in 1933.

Altogether, in the 22 trade agreements concluded thus far, the foreign governments concerned have reduced duties, agreed to bind the existing duties or the free entry, or have granted other concessions such as enlarged

quotas, on hundreds of commodities which we export.

On the basis of 1937 data, foreign countries with which trade agreements had been concluded prior to November 1, 1939, granted concessions of some kind on about three-quarters of their total imports from the United States of agricultural products and on almost one-half of their total imports from the United States of nonagricultural products. For all products combined, 56 percent of these agreement-countries' imports from the United States have been the subject of concessions to the United States.

Hundreds of concessions in one form or another have been obtained for American farm products in the agreements thus far concluded. Let me illustrate by describing concessions and increases in our foreign sales of meat products.

Seventeen countries, plus many British colonies, have granted reductions, quotas, or bindings on various American meat or other animal products. Canada has made reductions ranging from 12 to 75 percent on fresh meats, bacon, ham, lard, cured meats, extracts, and other meat products. Canadian imports of animal products from the United States increased in 1938 over 1935 by nearly one and one-quarter million dollars. Again, the United Kingdom, which in 1937 purchased more than half of total United States exports of lard, removed its 10-percent duty on this product and established a liberal quota for hams. The United Kingdom imports of American lard and hams for the first 6 months of the agreement were the greatest since 1935. Cuba, the second most important foreign market for American lard, reduced its duty by successive stages from a rate equivalent to 9.6 cents a pound to 1.5 cents. Cuban lard imports from the United States increased from \$500,000 in 1933 to \$4,000,000 in 1938.

Concessions have also been obtained on a wide range of American manufactured products. Among the important groups of commodities benefited are iron and steel semimanufactures, automotive products, electrical apparatus, industrial, agricultural, and business machinery,

rubber products, chemicals, paints and allied products, hides and leather products, certain textiles, and various American specialty products.

Belgian imports for consumption of automobile parts for assembly totaled \$8,000,000 in 1938 as compared with \$2,700,000 during 1934. Canada's imports of passenger automobiles and chassis increased between 1935 and 1938 from \$1,700,000 to \$9,200,000.

These and many other increases in the foreign trade of the United States with trade-agreement countries have not only increased the prosperity of those portions of our agriculture, industry, and labor producing goods for export, but have also, by increasing employment and consumer purchasing power, benefited producers and workers engaged in supplying the domestic market.

But while our export trade is a very important factor in our domestic economic activity, so that prosperous exports are an essential element in a prosperous general business situation at home, we must not permit an undue concentration in the export side of foreign trade to obscure the larger significance of our trade with the world. The contribution of our foreign trade to our economic welfare is in the last analysis similar to the contribution of trade between regions within the country; it makes possible a higher standard of living than would be the case without this exchange of products.

Our foreign trade enables us to concentrate and specialize somewhat more than would otherwise be possible in those lines of production in which we are most capable and naturally best endowed. The resulting larger return for our efforts is shared by the consumer and the producer. And by exchanging with other countries the excess of what we produce beyond our own needs, of the things we are most capable and best endowed to produce, we are enabled to enrich our own lives and further raise our own standards.

This fundamental basis of our foreign trade should always be kept in mind, and particularly now when it may seem to be obscured by the distorting effects of warfare in other parts of

the world. Fortunately our country is, I think, more wide awake and informed than it was the last time. It is encouraging to note the widespread degree of caution expressed in business circles against plunging into artificial and ephemeral expansion based on the expectation of belligerent purchases, without due forethought for the aftermath. Let us not allow false hopes, based on such increased export business as may come to us through war-stimulated diversion of trade, to obscure from our vision the real nature of profitable foreign trade and the necessity of pursuing a sane and sound commercial policy which will bear lasting benefits—lasting because of their being mutually profitable and constructive.

Although the war may create a profitable market for some of our products, no one could be so foolish as to imagine that it will provide a lasting basis for prosperity. Far from removing the conditions which have created an urgent necessity for our trade-agreements program, the war will surely create an even more imperative need for agreements between nations providing for the reduction of excessive barriers to trade. When the war is over, we will be faced with the problem of restoring export outlets for many branches of our industry and agriculture whose exports may be curtailed as a result of the war, and of creating opportunities for the opening up of new channels of trade. Whatever the consequences of the war may be, one thing is certain: it will result in serious economic dislocations, and statesmanship of the highest quality will be required to effect the revival of a healthy international economic order.

It is not possible to anticipate exactly how this war will affect our trade. Although the present war resembles in some ways the first World War, there are important differences.

So far as the trade of our own country is concerned, the most conspicuous and probably the most important result of the last war was an enormous increase in our export balance of trade. For the decade before 1914 our exports had exceeded our imports by about half a billion dollars annually, on the average. During

the war and immediately after it, our export surplus increased rapidly, reaching a peak of 4 billion dollars in 1919.

We have no reason to assume that the present war will give rise to such an excess of exports in our foreign trade as resulted from the last war.

Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that our trade will be seriously affected by the war. Some of our trade is being interrupted by blockade. Our trade with the United Kingdom and France is bound to be affected by the economic changes in those countries which war makes necessary.

Fundamental changes must necessarily take place in the foreign trade of the countries at war. Even if the belligerent countries were to succeed in maintaining their exports, the character of their imports must change. Less will be imported for civilian consumption in order to conserve foreign exchange for the purchase of needed war materials.

Consequently, even if our total exports to the United Kingdom and France, for example, be increased, the character of that trade will undoubtedly change. We will export less of some things and more of others. As a result, those branches of our industry and agriculture which are producing for export the things which the European belligerents need for war will tend to expand. The development of other branches may be retarded.

When the war is over, there may develop out of the immediate needs of reconstruction and the satisfying of long-deferred wants, a temporary boom. The task of statesmanship will be to endeavor so to guide affairs as to promote the reestablishment of trade on a sound basis and to avoid those mistaken and short-sighted policies which will lead from temporary post-war stimulation into renewed economic depression. We must keep our trade-agreements program in the fullest possible effective operation, as an essential aid to this future task of statesmanship.

Our trade with the neutral countries will also be subject to modification because of the war. Many neutral countries, including those in Latin America, may turn to us for supplies

previously purchased from other sources but now no longer available from them. The degree in which our exports to these neutral countries will expand in consequence of these changes will depend in large measure upon their ability to sell their products to us in increased quantities. It is for this reason that no opportunity should be lost to provide improved opportunity for such increased exchange of goods through the negotiation of new trade agreements.

Moreover, the extent to which any increase in our trade with neutral countries may be based upon a sound and mutually profitable increase in reciprocal trade, will serve to diminish the dangers and extent of later readjustments which must follow from unsound and uneconomic wartime trade developments.

The end of a major war brings with it a complicated chain of problems of economic readaptation. In part, but only in part, it leaves a need for the restoration of previous channels of trade. In part it requires an adaptation of the economic system to conditions which are entirely new.

This need for reconstruction and readaptation will not be confined to the belligerents. It will affect American industry and American agriculture.

No approach to a satisfactory and permanent peace after the war has ended can be made without regard to the economic factors which govern the relations of countries to each other. Economic relations must be adjusted to insure friendly and cooperative relations among all nations. Economic and commercial warfare is a constant menace to peace. The raising of trade barriers and the giving and seeking of preferential advantages in commercial relations is in effect a form of conflict. It repudiates the concept of mutuality of interest among nations and substitutes that of struggle. It is aggression, and aggression is the logical antecedent of military action.

Every country must be able to feel that its interests are associated with a cooperating, peaceful world—that the functioning of a sound, wholesome international trade is vital to its well-being and security. In a word, an



international economic and political system to which every country owes allegiance is the only alternative to world confusion and disorder. By "system" I mean an informal but nonetheless real association based on accepted rules of conduct both political and economic for the protection and advantage of all. This means the inviolability of treaties and the outlawing of any practices whether economic or political by which one country injures another. Commercial policies which prejudice the rights of

other countries to carry on legitimate trade come in this class.

A stable world order must be based upon a cooperative attitude in the relations of nations to each other. To this end the whole network of excessive and preferential tariffs, of restrictive quotas, of exchange manipulation, of government-controlled foreign-trade monopolies must be replaced by an orderly system of international economic relations in order that the capitalist system may survive and the whole world may prosper and advance.



## SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA

[Released to the press November 30]

The Secretary of State today issued formal notice of intention to negotiate with Canada a trade agreement supplemental to the trade agreement signed at Washington on November 17, 1938, and now in force. Interested persons are invited to submit their views in regard to these proposed negotiations to the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information issued at the same time a notice setting December 16, 1939, as the closing date for the submission to it by interested persons of information and views in writing and of applications to appear at public hearings to be held by the Committee; this notice also set Tuesday, December 19, 1939, at 10 a. m. as the time for the opening of public hearings with respect to these negotiations, which hearings will be held before the Committee for Reciprocity Information in the hearing room of the United States Tariff Commission in the Old Land Office Building, 8th and E Sts., NW., Washington, D. C.

The Secretary of State, in issuing the notice of intention to negotiate a supplementary trade agreement with Canada, stated that the proposed negotiations will be of a limited character and are intended to deal only with special emergency conditions which have arisen with respect to the marketing of silver and black fox

furs and skins. The proposed negotiations will therefore be restricted to a consideration of the limitation of total imports for consumption into the United States of live silver and black foxes, silver and black fox furs and skins (dressed or undressed), parts of such furs and skins, and articles made wholly or in chief value of such furs and skins; and consideration of a reduction in the United States import duty on silver and black fox furs and skins. The present United States import duty on silver and black fox furs and skins originating in Canada, as fixed in item 1519 (c) of Schedule II of the trade agreement between the United States and Canada signed November 17, 1938, is 37½ percent ad valorem.

No consideration will be given in the proposed negotiations to the treatment by the United States of articles other than those mentioned above, or to the treatment by Canada of articles imported from the United States.

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION

TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA

*Public Notice*

Closing date for submission of briefs, December 16, 1939

Closing date for application to be heard,  
December 16, 1939

Public hearings open, December 19, 1939

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all information and views in writing, and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views, in regard to the negotiation of a trade agreement with the Government of Canada, notice of intention to negotiate which has been issued by the Secretary of State on this date, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12 o'clock noon, December 16, 1939. Such communications should be addressed to "Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Old Land Office Building, Eighth and E Streets, NW., Washington, D. C."

A public hearing will be held beginning at 10 a. m. on December 19, 1939, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Old Land Office Building, where supplemental oral statements will be heard.

Six copies of written statements, either typewritten or printed, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to. Appearance at hearings before the Committee may be made only by those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for a hearing, and statements made at such hearings shall be under oath.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 30th day of November 1939.

JOHN P. GREGG  
*Secretary*

NOVEMBER 30, 1939.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA

*Public Notice*

Pursuant to section 4 of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1934, entitled "An Act to Amend the Tariff Act of 1930," as extended by

Public Resolution No. 10, approved March 1, 1937, and to Executive Order No. 6750, of June 27, 1934, I hereby give notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Canada, to supplement and amend the trade agreement with that Government signed at Washington, November 17, 1938.

All presentations of information and views in writing and applications for supplemental oral presentation of views with respect to the negotiation of such agreement should be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in accordance with the announcement of this date issued by that Committee concerning the manner and dates for the submission of briefs and applications, and the time set for public hearings.

CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State*

NOVEMBER 30, 1939.

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### ALLOCATION OF TARIFF QUOTA ON HEAVY CATTLE

[Released to the press December 1]

The President signed a proclamation on November 30, 1939, allocating among countries of export for the calendar year 1940 the tariff quota applicable to cattle weighing 700 pounds or more each (other than cows imported for dairy purposes) which was established in the trade agreement with Canada signed on November 17, 1938. The agreement provides that not more than 225,000 head of such cattle may be imported in any calendar year at a rate of duty of 1½ cents per pound and that not more than 60,000 head of this quantity may be imported in any quarter year. Imports above these amounts are dutiable at 3 cents per pound.

Under the terms of the proclamation, 86.2 percent of the quota is allocated to Canada and 13.8 percent to other foreign countries. These proportions are the same as those established for the last three quarters of 1939 by the Presi-

dent's proclamation of February 27, 1939. The application of these percentages to the maximum annual quota established in the agreement results in the following allocation for the calendar year 1940:

Canada .....	193,950 head
Other foreign countries..	31,050 head

The maximum quarterly quota of 60,000 head has also been allocated, on the basis of the same percentages, as follows:

Canada .....	51,720
Other foreign countries.....	8,280

The trade agreement with Canada provides that, if, after consultation with the Government of the United States, the Government of Canada requests allocation of the tariff quota for heavy cattle, the Government of the United States shall take the necessary steps to allocate the quota. The agreement also requires that the allocation shall be based upon the proportions of total imports into the United States supplied by foreign countries in past years, account being taken insofar as practicable in appropriate cases of any special factors affecting the trade. Following consultation between the two Governments, the Government of Canada first requested allocation of the quota on February 24, 1939. In accordance with the agreement, the President on February 27, 1939, proclaimed the allocation of the quota for the last three quarters of 1939. The allocation of the quota for 1940 has been made in accordance with a similar request from the Canadian Government.

The allocations to Canada and to other countries are based upon imports into the United States during the years 1936 and 1937, which the President found to be representative of the trade in heavy cattle.

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#### AVAILABILITY OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL

[Released to the press December 1]

The following information has been received from the American Embassy at London:

The British Government has formulated tentative plans for the release of Australian wool to the United States. While the total amount of wool which will be made available to the United States during the present season has not been decided upon and will probably depend upon current developments, a decision has been reached to make up to 10 million pounds of Australian wool immediately available to United States importers. Definite prices have not been decided upon but will be fixed on a basis of securing approximate parity between manufacturers in the United Kingdom and United States. Payment in dollars will be required. The British Government at present cannot release any Australian wools coarser than 59's, nor any type of crossbred New Zealand wool.

American firms desiring to obtain Australian wool now available should communicate with the Central Wool Committee, at 419 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia, and in communicating should include information relative to quantities and types of Australian wool normally purchased.

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#### TRADE AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY

[Released to the press December 1]

A supplementary proclamation was issued by the President on November 30, 1939, declaring that the trade agreement between the United States and Turkey signed on April 1, 1939, came into force definitively on November 20, 1939.

This trade agreement was proclaimed by the President on April 5, 1939, and came into force provisionally on May 5, 1939. It has now been put into force definitively pursuant to a provision of its own article 16 by the receipt by the Government of the United States of notification of the ratification of the agreement by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and by the communication to the Government of the Turkish Republic on November 20, 1939, of the proclamation of the agreement by the President of the United States, executed on April 5, 1939.

## *Foreign Service*

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press December 2]

*Changes in the Foreign Service of the United States since November 24, 1939:*

Henry H. Balch, of Madison, Ala., consul general at Dublin, Ireland, has been assigned as consul general at Genoa, Italy.

Warden McK. Wilson, of Indianapolis, Ind., consul general at Genoa, Italy, has been designated first secretary of legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

Harry F. Hawley, of New York, N. Y., consul at Oporto, Portugal, has been assigned as consul at Gibraltar.

Erwin P. Keeler, of Indiana, Foreign Service officer assigned to the Department of State and detailed to the Department of Agriculture, has been designated agricultural attaché at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Laurence E. Salisbury, of Chicago, Ill., now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned to Manila, P. I., as Foreign Service officer, under commissions as consul and first secretary in pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 7, 1939.

Walter H. Schoellkopf, of Buffalo, N. Y., first secretary of embassy at Madrid, Spain, now on leave of absence in the United States, has retired from the Foreign Service effective December 1, 1939.

Owen L. Dawson, of Illinois, Foreign Service officer designated as agricultural commissioner at Shanghai, China, now on leave of absence in the United States, has been designated agricultural attaché at Shanghai, China.

Leo J. Callanan, of Dorchester, Mass., consul at Málaga, Spain, has been assigned as consul at Oporto, Portugal.

Joseph F. Burt, of Fairfield, Ill., consul at Veracruz, Mexico, has been designated second secretary of embassy at Mexico City, Mexico.

George Alexander Armstrong, of New York, N. Y., second secretary of legation at Lisbon, Portugal, has been assigned as consul at Málaga, Spain.

Augustus S. Chase, of Waterbury, Conn., consul at Canton, China, now on leave of absence in the United States, has been assigned as consul at Dairen, Manchuria.

Whitney Young, of New York, N. Y., consul at Swatow, China, has been assigned as consul at Palermo, Italy.

Douglas Jenkins, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., vice consul at Warsaw, Poland, has been designated third secretary of legation at Stockholm, Sweden.

M. Williams Blake, of Columbus, Ohio, vice consul at Warsaw, Poland, has been assigned as vice consul at Birmingham, England.

Kingsley W. Hamilton, of Wooster, Ohio, vice consul at Zürich, Switzerland, has been assigned as vice consul at Saigon, French Indochina.

J. Brock Havron, of Tennessee, vice consul at Veracruz, Mexico, has been appointed vice consul at Guadalajara, Mexico.

James R. Riddle, of Alabama, vice consul at Guadalajara, Mexico, has been appointed vice consul at Veracruz, Mexico.

The assignment of Casimir T. Zawadzki, of New York, N. Y., as vice consul at London, England, has been canceled. Mr. Zawadzki will remain as vice consul at Berlin, Germany.

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### PROCLAMATIONS OF TWO TREATIES AND A CONVENTION WITH LIBERIA

Announcements to the press regarding proclamation by the President of an extradition treaty, a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, and a consular convention with Liberia, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information."

## *Treaty Information*

*Compiled by the Treaty Division*

### ARBITRATION

#### Permanent Court of Arbitration

##### *Iran*

According to a communication from the Secretary General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration dated October 10, 1939, the Government of Iran has appointed as Members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration Mr. Hossein Ghadimy, Chief of the Section of the League of Nations and of International Relations; Mr. Mohamed Réza Vodjdani, Solicitor General in the Court of Cassation; and Mr. Ali Akbar Dehkhoda, Dean of the Tehran Law School.

### EXTRADITION

#### Extradition Treaty With Liberia (Treaty Series No. 955)

On November 30, 1939, the President proclaimed the Extradition Treaty with Liberia signed on November 1, 1937. The treaty will be printed as Treaty Series No. 955.

### COMMERCE

#### Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation With Liberia (Treaty Series No. 956)

On November 30, 1939, the President proclaimed the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and Liberia, signed on August 8, 1938. The treaty will be printed as Treaty Series No. 956.

#### Supplemental Trade Agreement With Canada

Two announcements to the press regarding intention to negotiate a supplemental trade

agreement with Canada and the proclamation by the President allocating the tariff quota on heavy cattle appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy."

#### Trade Agreement With Turkey

An announcement to the press regarding the supplementary proclamation by the President of the trade agreement with Turkey appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy."

### CONSULAR

#### Consular Convention With Liberia (Treaty Series No. 957)

On November 30, 1939, the President proclaimed the Consular Convention between the United States and Liberia signed on October 7, 1938. The convention will be printed as Treaty Series No. 957.

### FINANCE

#### Double Income Taxation With Sweden

The American Minister to Sweden reported by a telegram dated November 25, 1939, that the instruments of ratification of the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Income Taxation between the United States and Sweden, signed on March 23, 1939, were exchanged at Stockholm on November 14, 1939. The convention provides that it will become effective on the first day of January following the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

#### Final Act of the First Meeting of Finance Ministers of the American Republics at Guatemala

The text of the Final Act of the First Meeting of Finance Ministers of the American Re-

publics at Guatemala, November 14-21, 1939, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The American Republics."

## INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

### Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Revised 1934) (Treaty Series No. 941)

#### *Belgium—Switzerland*

By two notes dated November 18, 1939, the Swiss Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the Government of Belgium and the Swiss Federal Council have adhered to the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised at London on June 2, 1934. The adherence of Belgium became effective on November 25, 1939, and that of Switzerland on November 24, 1939.

According to the information of the Department the convention has been ratified and adhered to by the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan (including Chosen, Taiwan, and Karafuto), Norway, Tangier (French Zone), United States of America, and Switzerland.

### Arrangement for the Suppression of False Indications of Origin on Merchandise (Revised 1934)

#### *Switzerland*

By a note dated November 18, 1939, the Swiss Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State of the adherence by the Swiss Federal Council to the Arrangement for the Suppression of False Indications of Origin on Merchandise as revised at London on June 2, 1934. The adherence took effect on November 24, 1939.

According to the information of the Department the arrangement has been ratified or adhered to by the following countries: France, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, and Tangier (French Zone).

### Arrangement Concerning the International Registration of Trade Marks (Revised 1934)

#### *Belgium—Switzerland*

By two notes dated November 18, 1939, the Swiss Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State of the adherence of the Government of Belgium and the Swiss Federal Council to the Arrangement Concerning the International Registration of Trade Marks as revised at London on June 2, 1934. The adherence of Belgium took effect on November 25, 1939; that of Switzerland on November 24, 1939. According to the information of the Department this arrangement has been ratified and adhered to by the following countries: Belgium, France, Germany, and Switzerland.

### Arrangement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs and Models (Revised 1934)

#### *Belgium—Switzerland*

By two notes dated November 18, 1939, the Swiss Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State of the adherence of the Government of Belgium and the Swiss Federal Council to the Arrangement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs and Models as revised at London on June 2, 1934. The adherence became effective for Belgium on November 25, 1939, and for Switzerland on November 24, 1939.

According to the information of the Department this arrangement has been adhered to by the following countries: Belgium, France, Germany, and Switzerland.

## POSTAL

### Universal Postal Convention of 1934

#### *Germany*

There are quoted below, in translation, two notes from the Swiss Minister at Washington dated November 2 and 18, 1939, regarding the

adherence of Germany to the Universal Postal Convention, signed at Cairo on March 20, 1934, and the text of the Department's reply dated November 24, 1939:

"LEGATION OF SWITZERLAND,  
*Washington, D. C., November 2, 1939.*

"MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

"By order of my Government, I have the honor to advise you that the Government of the Reich, through its Legation at Bern, has notified the Swiss Government that the adherence of Germany to the Universal Postal Union Convention, signed at Cairo March 20, 1934, as well as to the arrangements mentioned in Article 9 of that diplomatic instrument, implies that of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and that the latter will be entitled, in the future, to a separate share of the taxes.

"I should appreciate it if you would be good enough to acknowledge the foregoing and beg you to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurance of my very high consideration.

C. BRUGGMANN  
*Minister of Switzerland"*

"LEGATION OF SWITZERLAND,  
*Washington, D. C., November 18, 1939.*

"MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

"Referring to my communication of the second of this month relative to the application to the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia of the Universal Postal Convention and of the arrangements signed at Cairo on March 20, 1934, I have the honor, by order of my Government, to make clear that the declaration of the German Government was made *in application of Article 9, Paragraph 4, of the diplomatic instrument in question.*

"It was through inadvertence that mention was made 'of the agreements mentioned in Article 9.'

"I would be grateful to you, if you would be good enough to take note of this correction, and beg you to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurance of my very high consideration.

C. BRUGGMANN  
*Minister of Switzerland"*

"NOVEMBER 24, 1939.

"SIR:

"In acknowledging the receipt of your note of November 2, 1939, advising, by direction of your Government, that the Government of the Reich through its Legation at Bern has notified the Swiss Government that the adherence of Germany to the Universal Postal Union Convention signed at Cairo on March 20, 1934, implies the adherence also of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, I have the honor to state that the Government of the United States of America does not recognize the claim of Germany to a protectorate over Bohemia and Moravia, perceiving the existence of no legal basis therefor.

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:  
R. WALTON MOORE"

## PUBLICATIONS

### Exchange of Official Publications With Argentina (Executive Agreement Series No. 162)

An Agreement for the Exchange of Official Publications between the United States and Argentina was concluded by an exchange of notes dated September 30, 1939, and October 17, 1939.

The agreement provides for the complete exchange between the two Governments of the official publications of their several departments, bureaus, offices, and institutions. The official exchange office for the transmission of the publications of the United States is the Smithsonian Institution, and on the part of Argentina it is the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Each Government furnished to the other a list of the various departments which issue publications and agreed to extend the list so as to include, without subsequent negotiations, any new office which either Government may establish in the future. Each party to the agreement agreed to bear the postal, railroad, steamship, and other charges arising in its own country.

## *Publications*

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Reciprocal Trade: Agreement and Protocol of Signature between the United States of America and France, and Related Notes.—Agreement and protocol signed at Washington May 6, 1936; effective provisionally June 15, 1936. Executive Agreement Series No. 146. Publication 1390. 68 pp. 10¢.

Reciprocal Trade: Agreement, Protocol, Notes, and Protocol of Amendment between the United States of America and Czechoslovakia, and Proclamation of March 23, 1939, by the President of the United States Terminating on April 22, 1939, His Proclamations of March 15, 1938, and April 15, 1938. Executive Agreement Series No. 147. Publication 1397. 62 pp. 10¢.

Air Transport Services: Arrangement between the United States of America and Canada.—Effected by exchange of notes signed August 18, 1939; effective August 18, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 159. Publication 1402. 6 pp. 5¢.



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# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

DECEMBER 9, 1939

*Vol. I: No. 24—Publication 1413*

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## Europe

### FINNISH-SOVIET SITUATION

#### Evacuation of Americans From Finland

[Released to the press December 5]

The American Minister to Finland, Mr. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, reported to the Department that on December 3, 1939, the following officers and employees of the Legation in addition to himself were established and residing at, or in the immediate vicinity of Badgrankulla (17 kilometers from Helsinki):

Harold Shantz, first secretary, of Rochester, N. Y.

L. Randolph Higgs, third secretary, West Point, Miss.

R. M. McClintock, third secretary, 1050 East Mariposa Street, Altadena, Calif.

Lawrence W. von Hellens, vice consul, Kennydale, Wash.

Maj. Frank B. Hayne, military attaché

Marvin A. Derrick, archive collator, no address

Henry W. Antheil, clerk, 135 North Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.

Aarne Kock, clerk, Helsinki

Yrjoa Pirkkala, clerk, New Castle, Pa.

Erki I. Kapy, interpreter, Watertown, N. Y.

Arthur Wilkman, messenger, Helsinki

Arne Lepisto, messenger, Fitchburg, Mass.

Miss Martha Peterson, messenger, born Toledo, Ohio

Henry G. Halla, messenger, New York City

Messrs. Low and Rannes, clerks, Helsinki.

[Released to the press December 4]

The American Minister to Finland informed the Department of State that the American vice consul reported from Abo at 5:15 p. m., Finnish time, December 4 that the steamship *Kastelholm*, carrying 43 American citizens and

10 non-American members of the American Legation in Finland, sailed from Abo for Stockholm at 4:45 p. m., December 4.

The American Minister to Sweden reports that the ship is scheduled to arrive at Stockholm the afternoon of December 5. Her course will take her north through Finnish waters, thence across the Gulf of Bothnia, and thence down the Swedish coast.

[Released to the press December 5]

The American Minister to Sweden, Mr. Frederick A. Sterling, reported from Stockholm at 3:30 p. m., Swedish time, that the S. S. *Kastelholm*, upon which 43 Americans were evacuated from Finland on December 4, was then within the Swedish Archipelago en route to Stockholm.

Among those on board were:

Miss Irja E. Lindgren, Hibbing, Minn.

Miss Sigrid Johnson, 722 Broadway, Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. Karin Korsstrom with her minor daughter, Brita, Helsinki, Finland

Mrs. Randolph Higgs, West Point, Miss.

Mrs. Marvin A. Derrick and son, William Richard, no home address

Mrs. Aarne Kock and four minor children, Helsinki, Finland

Mrs. Lawrence W. von Hellens and two minor children, Anita and Marita, Kennydale, Wash.

Mrs. R. Montell, Helsinki, Finland

Mrs. Arthur Wilkman and three minor children, Helsinki, Finland

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Antoniotti, 332 Belmont Avenue, Haledon, Paterson, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lugas, 440 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Matt Wiltala, Red Granite, Wis.

Mrs. Frances Deuel, 2213 Camden Avenue, West Los Angeles, Calif.

Dora Esther Laven and mother, New York City

Elsie Valdine Laven, New York City

Senia Susanna Rantala, 1207 West Eighth Street, Ashtabula, Ohio

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Jensen and son, Niels, Box 25, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Nora Heikkila, 44 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mabel Therese Bonney, 117 East Thirteenth Street, New York City

Maria Eleanor Elm, Chassell, Mich.

[Released to the press December 5]

The Department of State announces that the ship *Kastelholm* has arrived at Stockholm with 43 Americans, refugees from Finland, and 10 others, employees of the American Legation at Helsinki.

The American Red Cross has notified the Department of State that in case any of these persons need urgent relief it will be ready to administer to them and that it is taking appropriate steps to ascertain what the needs are in Finland as well.

### Anniversary of Independence of the Republic of Finland

[Released to the press December 6]

The President sent the following telegram to the President of the Republic of Finland, Kyösti Kallio, upon the occasion of the twenty-second anniversary of Finland's independence:

"THE WHITE HOUSE,  
December 6, 1939.

"This anniversary on which the Finnish people recall with pride the achievement of their independence gives me yet another wel-

come occasion to voice the wholehearted esteem felt for them and for their Government by the people and Government of the United States.

"It is my earnest hope that these tragic days may not be long in giving way to a happier era to permit the Finnish people to continue, untroubled, the steady development of their free political and social institutions which have aroused the admiration of the American people.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

### Finnish Reply to President Roosevelt's Appeal Regarding Bombardment From the Air of Civilian Populations

[Released to the press December 3]

The American Minister to Finland, Mr. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, transmitted on December 3 to the Department of State the following *note verbale* dated December 2, 1939, handed to him by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland in reply to President Roosevelt's message of November 30:

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland has the honour to deliver, in the name of the

President of the Republic of Finland, the following reply to the message of the President of the United States of America, delivered by the American Minister on December 1, 1939:

"The Government of Finland, approving the principle of international law enounced by the President of the United States of America, affirms its determination that its armed forces shall in no event, and under no circumstances, undertake the bombardment from the air of civilian populations or of unfortified cities,

upon the understanding that these same rules of warfare will be scrupulously observed by all their opponents.'”

No formal reply has yet been received to the President's message to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the same subject.

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### BRITISH BLOCKADE OF GERMAN EXPORTS

[Released to the press December 8]

Upon instructions of the Secretary of State, the American Embassy in London has delivered to the British Foreign Office a note reading textually as follows:

“My Government has noted with regret that by its Order-in-Council of November 28, the British Government has undertaken to intercept all ships and all goods emanating from German ports, and ports in territory under German occupation, after December 4, 1939, and all ships from whatever port sailing after December 4 having on board goods of German origin or German ownership, and to require that such goods be discharged in a British or allied port and placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court. This order if applied literally would subject American vessels to diversion to British ports if they are found to be carrying goods of German origin or German ownership, regardless of the place of lading of such goods or the place of destination and regardless of the ownership of the goods at the time that the vessel is intercepted, the words ‘enemy origin’, according to the order, covering any goods having an origin in any territory under enemy control, and the words ‘enemy property’ including goods belonging to any person in any such territory.

“Interference with neutral vessels on the high seas by belligerent powers must be justified upon some recognized belligerent right. It is conceded that a belligerent government has a right to visit and search neutral vessels on the high seas for the purpose of determining whether the vessel is carrying contraband of

war to an opposing belligerent, is otherwise engaged in some form of unneutral service, or has broken or is attempting to break an effective blockade of an enemy port and, if justified by the evidence, to take the vessel into port.

“American vessels are at the present time prohibited by our domestic law from engaging in any kind of commerce on the west coast of Europe between Bergen, Norway, on the north, and the northern part of Spain on the south. This prohibition applies to neutral as well as to belligerent ports within that area. Consequently, justification for interfering with American vessels or their cargoes on grounds of breach of blockade can hardly arise. Likewise the question of contraband does not arise with respect to goods en route from Germany to the United States.

“Whatever may be said for or against measures directed by one belligerent against another, they may not rightfully be carried to the point of enlarging the rights of a belligerent over neutral vessels and their cargoes, or of otherwise penalising neutral states or their nationals in connection with their legitimate activities.

“Quite apart from the principles of international law thus involved, the maintenance of the integrity of which cannot be too strongly emphasized at this time when a tendency toward disrespect for law in international relations is threatening the security of peace-loving nations, there are practical reasons which move my Government to take notice of the Order-in-Council here in question. In many instances orders for goods of German origin have been placed by American nationals for which they have made payment in whole or in part or have otherwise obligated themselves. In other instances the goods purchased or which might be purchased cannot readily, if at all, be duplicated in other markets. These nationals have relied upon such purchases or the right to purchase for the carrying on of their legitimate trade, industry and professions. In these circumstances, the British Government will readily appreciate why my Government cannot view with equanimity the measures contem-

plated by the Order-in-Council which if applied cannot fail to add to the many inconveniences and damages to which innocent trade and commerce are already being subjected.

"My Government is therefore under the necessity of requesting that measures adopted by the British Government shall not cause interference with the legitimate trade of its nationals and of reserving meanwhile all its rights and the rights of its nationals whenever, and to the extent that they may be infringed."



### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press December 5]

The following revised list sets forth information in regard to persons and organizations which have registered with the Secretary of State pursuant to the rules and regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for medical aid and assistance or for the supplying of food and clothing to relieve human suffering in the countries now at war, promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 3 (a) of the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939, and pursuant to the provisions of section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of November 4, 1939 (the names in parentheses represent the countries to which contributions are being sent):

1. Polsko Narodowy Komitet w Ameryce, 1002 Pittston Avenue, Scranton, Pa. (Poland)
2. International Save the Children Fund of America, Inc., One Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain and Poland)
3. Anthracite Relief Committee, 53-59 North Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Poland)
4. Polish Union of the United States of North America, 53-59 North Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Poland)
5. Polish Relief Fund, 1550 East Canfield Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Poland)
6. Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., 380 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
7. Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and Vicinity, 3111 Richmond Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Poland)
- <sup>a</sup> 8. Walter Golanski and Edmund P. Krotkiewicz, co-partners of Polish Radio Programs Bureau, 11301 Joseph Campau Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich. (Poland)
9. Polish Relief Fund, Hotel Plaza, Jersey City, N. J. (Poland)
10. Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland) (formerly American Committee for Relief of Polish Noncombatant Women, Children, Refugees)
11. New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, 2866 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J. (Poland)
12. Federation of Polish Jews in America, Inc., 225 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
13. Rekord Printing & Publishing Co., 603-605 North Shamokin Street, Shamokin, Pa. (Poland)
14. Central Council of Polish Organizations in Pittsburgh, 3509 Butler Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Poland)
15. American Women's Hospitals, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y. (France and Great Britain)
- <sup>a</sup> 16. American Committee for Civilian Relief in Poland, 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
17. Polish Club of Washington, Stansbury Hall, 5832 Georgia Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C. (Poland)
18. French and American Association for the Relief of War Sufferers, 229 East Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
19. Polish Emergency Council of Essex County, N. J., Room 619, 790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. (Poland)
20. Central Committee of the United Polish Societies, Bridgeport, Conn., 405 Barnum Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. (Poland)
21. Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., 15 Richland Street, Worcester, Mass. (Poland)
22. Polish National Council of New York, 25 St. Marks Place, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
23. Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Room 303, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. (Poland)
24. Central Citizens Committee, Room 3, Edwin Building, 9701 Joseph Campau Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Poland)
25. Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, 1213 Prospect Avenue, Scranton, Pa. (Poland)
26. Polish American Council, 1018 Noble Street, Chicago, Ill. (Poland) (formerly the Council of Polish Organizations in the United States of America, 1200 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)
- <sup>a</sup> 27. James F. Hopkins, Inc., 6559 Hamilton Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Poland)

<sup>a</sup> Revoked at request of registrant.

28. Chester (Delaware County, Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, 2718 West Third Street, Chester, Pa. (Poland)
29. Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., in care of Sigmund S. Zamierowski, attorney, 908 Grand Rapids Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich. (Poland)
30. The Paryski Publishing Co., 1154 Nebraska Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)
31. Modjeska Educational League Welfare Club at the International Institute, 303 Condley Drive, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)
32. Schuykill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Spring and Line Streets, Frackville, Pa. (Poland)
33. Holy Rosary Polish Roman Catholic Church, 6 Wall Street, Passaic, N. J. (Poland)
34. Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., in care of St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Rectory, 163 Chestnut Street, Chelsea, Mass. (Poland)
35. Club Amical Français, International Center of the Y. W. C. A., 2431 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. (France, Poland, and Great Britain)
36. Polish National Catholic of the Holy Saviour Church, 500 North Main Street, Union City, Conn. (Poland)
37. Committee of Mercy, Inc., 254 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France and Great Britain)
38. Kuryer Publishing Co., 747 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis. (Poland)
- <sup>a</sup> 39. Polish Falcons of America, First District, Inc., 188 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Poland)
40. Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass., 135 Otis Street, Cambridge, Mass. (Poland)
41. Poland War Sufferers Aid Committee, 6968 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. (Poland) (formerly Polish Committee to Aid Poland's War Sufferers)
42. Polish Welfare Association, 1450 River Street, Hyde Park, Mass. (Poland)
43. Polish Relief Committee, 3809 Industrial Avenue, Flint, Mich. (Poland)
44. The Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America, 142 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Poland)
45. Polish Civic League of Mercer County, 822 Ohio Avenue, Trenton, N. J. (Poland)
46. Polish American Central Civic Committee of South Bend, Ind., 1101-07 Western Avenue, South Bend, Ind. (Poland)
47. Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, 1344 Nebraska Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)
48. Edmund Tyszka, 11403 Joseph Campan Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich. (Poland)
49. The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, 45 Millbury Street, Worcester, Mass. (Poland)
50. Polish Falcons Alliance of America, 97-99 South Eighteenth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Poland)
51. Circle of Poles of St. Hedwig, Polish American Citizen's Committee, 17 Orange Street, New Britain, Conn. (Poland)
52. Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
53. Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, 340 High Street, Lowell, Mass. (Poland)
54. American Friends of France, Inc., 3 Sutton Place, New York, N. Y. (France)
55. American Committee for Aid to British Medical Societies, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain) (formerly American Committee for Aid to British Medical Society, 1660 Crotona Park East, New York, N. Y.)
56. Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., 51 Whitcomb Street, Webster, Mass. (Poland)
57. Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., 55 West Forty-Second Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
58. LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., 254 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
59. Beth-Lechem, Inc., 11 Essex Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
60. Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward, Toledo, Ohio), 345 East Oakland Street, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)
61. Central Spanish Committee for Relief of Refugees, 647 Earle Building, Washington, D. C. (France)
62. Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., corner Broad and Washington Streets, New Britain, Conn. (Poland)
- <sup>b</sup> 63. Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, in care of Stanley J. Polack, Esq., 145 Passaic Street, Passaic, N. J. (Poland)
- <sup>c</sup> 64. United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, 518 Penn Street, Reading, Pa. (Poland)
65. International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Poland, France, and India)

<sup>a</sup> Revoked at request of registrant.

<sup>b</sup> The registration of this organization was revoked on November 21, 1939, because of failure to observe the rules and regulations. However, upon the presentation subsequently of satisfactory assurances that it would comply in the future with all applicable regulations, the organization was permitted to re-register on December 4, 1939, under the same number assigned its previous registration.

<sup>c</sup> The registration of this organization was revoked on November 21, 1939, because of failure to observe the rules and regulations. However, upon the presentation subsequently of satisfactory assurances that it would comply in the future with all applicable regulations, the organization was permitted to re-register on November 30, 1939, under the same number assigned its previous registration.

- <sup>a</sup> 66. Medem Committee, Inc., 175 East Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
67. Polish Welfare Council, 233 Broadway, Schenectady, N. Y. (Poland)
68. Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, 1205 Beech Street, Wilmington, Del. (Poland)
69. Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, 31 Basswood Street, Lawrence, Mass. (Poland)
70. Polish Relief Fund, 164 Court Street, Middletown, Conn. (Poland)
71. Polish Broadcasting Corporation, 260 East 161st Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
72. "Fundusz Ratuikowy" Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, 111-115 First Street, Elizabeth, N. J. (Poland)
73. Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, 91 Charles Street, Springfield, Mass. (Poland)
74. International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, Room 310, 20 Vesey Street, New York, N. Y. (France, Great Britain, and Germany)
- <sup>a</sup> 75. Polish Medical Relief Fund of Mt. Desert Island, Maine, Bar Harbor, Maine. (Poland)
76. Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Mass., 40 Emerson Avenue, Brockton, Mass. (Poland)
77. Polish Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, 2961 Richmond Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Poland)
78. The Catholic Leader, 480 Burritt Street, New Britain, Conn. (Poland)
79. Relief Fund for Sufferers, 5009 Seventh Avenue, Kenosha, Wis. (Poland)
80. Polski Komitet Ratuikowy (Polish Relief Fund), 25 Miles Street, care of Peter Majka, Binghamton, N. Y. (Poland)
- <sup>a</sup> 81. Scott Park Mothers and Daughters Club, 712 Detroit Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)
- <sup>a</sup> 82. California State Committee for Polish Relief, 10202 Washington Boulevard, Culver City, Calif. (Poland)
83. Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, 271-A South Seventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Poland)
84. Ruth Stanley de Luze (Baroness de Luze) "Luthany," Pleasantville Road, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. (France)
85. Polish Relief Committee of Gardner, Mass., Gardner Trust Building, 32 Pleasant Street, Gardner, Mass. (Poland)
86. Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain, France, and Germany)
87. American Committee for Christian Refugees, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Germany and France) (formerly American Committee for Christian German Refugees)
88. Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., 1226 West Mitchell Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (Poland)
89. Polish Relief Fund of Irvington, N. J., 415 Sixteenth Avenue, Irvington, N. J. (Poland)
90. St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., 430 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J. (Poland)
91. Polish Army Veterans Association of America, Inc., 56 St. Marks Place, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
92. Holy Cross Relief Fund Association of New Britain, Conn., Holy Cross Rectory, Biruta Street, New Britain, Conn. (Poland)
93. United Polish Societies of Hartford, Conn., Polish National Home, 100 Governor Street, Hartford, Conn. (Poland)
94. American Field Service, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (France)
95. Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, 1514-20 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill. (Poland)
- <sup>a</sup> 96. Rev. John Wieloch, 5 Church Street, Millers Fall, Mass. (Poland)
- <sup>a</sup> 97. Orrin S. Good, 1410 Old National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash. (Great Britain)
98. United Polish Societies of Bristol, Conn., 462 North Main Street, Bristol, Conn. (Poland)
99. Russian Refugee Children's Welfare Society, Inc., 51 East 121st Street, New York, N. Y. (Germany, France, and Poland)
100. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., 100 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (France, Poland, Germany, and Great Britain)
101. Polish Central Council of New Haven, St. Stanislaus School Building, 9 Eld Street, New Haven, Conn. (Poland)
- <sup>a</sup> 102. Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Polish National Home, Ives Street, Willimantic, Conn. (Poland)
103. The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, 2201 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (France)
- <sup>a</sup> 104. Connecticut Radio Bureau, 185 Sherman Avenue, Meriden, Conn. (Poland)
105. Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, N. J., 13 Miller Street, South River, N. J. (Poland)
106. Humanitarian Work Committee, Polish National Home, 10 Hendrick Avenue, Glen Cove, N. Y. (Poland)
- <sup>a</sup> 107. Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, 320 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
- <sup>a</sup> 108. Association Franco-Americaine des Parrains et Marraines de Guerre des U. S. A., Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C. (France)
109. Legion of Young Polish Women, 1263 North Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill. (Poland)

<sup>a</sup> Revoked at request of registrant.

<sup>a</sup> Revoked for failure to observe rules and regulations.



110. Polish Relief Fund, 10 Main Street, Jewett City, Conn. (Poland)
111. The Kindergarten Unit, Inc., 128 East Avenue, Norwalk, Conn. (France, Poland, Great Britain, India, Australia, and New Zealand)
112. Le Paquet au Front, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
113. International Artists' Community Club, 701 Barr Building, Washington, D. C. (Poland)
114. The Federation of Polish Societies, 45 Furnace Street, Little Falls, N. Y. (Poland)
115. Polish Interorganization Council, 5090 Lonyo Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Poland)
116. Mrs. Bradford Norman, Jr., in care of Mr. Bradford Norman, Jr., Commercial National Bank and Trust Co., 56 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
117. Polish Relief of Carteret, N. J., 42 Hudson Street, Carteret, N. J. (Poland)
118. Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., 610 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
119. Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, 199 Geary Street, City of Paris Dry Goods Stores Co., San Francisco, Calif. (France)
120. Polish National Council of Montgomery County, 54 Cornell Street, Amsterdam, N. Y. (Poland)
121. Centrala, 1-3 Monroe Street, Passaic, N. J. (Poland)
122. Polish Relief Fund of Meriden, 9 West Main Street, Meriden, Conn. (Poland)
123. United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, 207 East Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Palestine)
124. United Polish Societies of Immaculate Conception Church, in care of Mr. Klemens Markowski, 36 Hill Street, Southington, Conn. (Poland)
125. American Society for French Medical and Civilian Aid, Inc., 46 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. (France) (formerly Friends of the American Hospital of Paris, Inc.)
126. Polish Welfare Association of the Archdiocese of Chicago, 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Poland)
127. Polish Central Committee of New London, Conn., 362 Main Street, New London, Conn. (Poland)
128. The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Twentieth and Sansom Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. (Great Britain and France)
129. United Polish Roman Catholic Parish Societies of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church, 607 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Poland)
130. East Chicago Citizens' Committee for Polish War Sufferers and Refugees, 4902 Indianapolis Boulevard, East Chicago, Ind. (Poland)
131. Citizens Committee for Relief of War Sufferers in Poland, 1505 Cass Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (Poland)
132. United Polish Central Council of Connecticut, 471 Park Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. (Poland)
133. French Committee for Relief in France, 12245 Abington Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (France)
134. Tolstoy Foundation for Russian Welfare and Culture, Room 54, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France and Poland)
135. Polish Relief Association, town of North Hempstead, 120 Jericho Turnpike, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y. (Poland)
136. American Society for British Medical and Civilian Aid, Inc., 46 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain and France) (formerly American Society for British Medical and Hospital Aid, Inc.)
137. United American Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., 219 Turnpike, South River, N. J. (Poland)
138. United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., 121 Derby Street, Salem, Mass. (Poland)
139. British War Relief Association of Northern California, 316-322 Shell Building, San Francisco, Calif. (Great Britain and France)
140. Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Mass., 20 Oak Street, Three Rivers, Mass. (Poland)
141. Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, 1416 Martin Street, Utica, N. Y. (Poland)
142. Fund for the Relief of Scientists, Men of Letters, and Artists of Moscow, in care of Eitingon Schild Co., Inc., 224 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y. (France and Great Britain)
143. St. Michael's Roman Catholic Parish, 75 Derby Avenue, Derby, Conn. (Poland)
144. The Polish Relief Committee, 510 South Broadway, Baltimore, Md. (Poland)
145. The Maryland Committee for the Relief of Poland's War Victims, 11 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md. (Poland)
146. Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., 108-11 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica, Queens County, N. Y. (Poland)
147. Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, 142 Cabot Street, Chicopee, Mass. (Poland)
148. United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, 4200 Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. (Poland)
149. Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., 18 Elm Street, Perry, N. Y. (Poland)
150. The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Inc., 710 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (Canada, France, and Great Britain)
151. Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benevolent Association, Inc., 40 East Seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
152. Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grande Guerre, Room 313, War Memorial Building, San Francisco, Calif. (France)
153. Polish Relief Fund, Echo Club, 341 Portage Road, Niagara Falls, N. Y. (Poland)
154. United Committee for French Relief, 330 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)

155. Polish Civilian Relief Fund, St. Joseph's School Hall, Monroe Street, Passaic, N. J. (Poland)
156. Polish Aid Association of the Sixth Congressional District, including Perham and Browerville, Minn., Little Falls, Minn. (Poland)
157. Central Committee Knesseth Israel, 214 East Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Palestine)
158. Polish Relief Committee of Nassau County, N. Y., 450 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y. (Poland)
159. L'Union Alsacienne Inc., 28 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
160. Committee of the American Fund for Breton Relief, care of Mrs. W. Kennedy Boone, Jr., 21 East Tenth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
161. Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, N. Y., and vicinity, 1411 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y. (Poland)
162. Polish Relief Committee, 1680 Acushnet Avenue, New Bedford, Mass. (Poland)
163. American Friends of Czecho-Slovakia, Room 2213, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain, France, and Bohemia and Moravia)
164. The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Little Falls, N. Y., Sacred Heart Rectory, Furnace Street, Little Falls, N. Y. (Poland)
165. Golden Rule Foundation, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland and Palestine)
166. United Polish Committees in Racine, Wis., 1809 Howe Street, Racine, Wis. (Poland)
167. Saint Adalbert's Polish Relief Association, Polish National Home, Thompsonville, Conn. (Poland)
168. Cercle Français de Seattle, 308 Marion Street, Seattle, Wash. (France and Great Britain)
169. General Gustav Orlicz Dreszer Foundation for Aid to Polish Children, 209 Heinrich Building, Washington, D. C. (Poland)
170. Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Mass., 200 Main Street, Holyoke, Mass. (Poland)
171. Ware Polish Relief Fund, Pulaski Street, Ware, Mass. (Poland)
172. Milford, Connecticut, Polish Relief Fund Committee, 61 Lafayette Street, Milford, Conn. (Poland)
173. Central Council of Polish Organizations, 103 West Miller Street, New Castle, Pa. (Great Britain, Poland, and France)
174. Polish Relief Committee, 138 Bernard Street, Rochester, N. Y. (Poland)
175. Polish Relief Fund of Fall River, Mass., 827 Globe Street, Fall River, Mass. (Poland)
176. American Auxiliary Committee de L'Union des Femmes de France, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
177. Massachusetts Relief Committee for Poland, 340 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. (Poland)
178. Southbridge Allied Committee for Relief in Poland, 18 Ballard Court, Southbridge, Mass. (Poland)
179. American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Great Britain, Poland, Germany, and France)
180. Réfugiés d'Alsace-Lorraine en Dordogne, 486 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. (France)
181. United Polish Societies of Manchester, 158 Eldridge Street, Manchester, Conn. (Poland)
182. Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Mich., 1425 Joy Avenue, Jackson, Mich. (Poland)
183. Share A Smoke Club, Inc., 504 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. (Great Britain and France)
184. Committee of French-American Wives, 18 East Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
185. Hadassah, Inc., 1860 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Palestine)
186. Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, Sampson Street, Woonsocket, R. I. (France)
187. Société Française de St. Louis, Inc., 3533 Longfellow Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. (France)
188. American German Aid Society, 2206 West Twenty-first Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (Germany)
189. French War Relief, 1209 Pershing Square Building, 448 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (France)
190. General Taufflieb Memorial Relief Committee for France, 265 Miramar Avenue, Santa Barbara, Calif. (France and Great Britain)
191. Polish Business and Professional Men's Club, Inc., 5252 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. (Poland)
192. League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold, and vicinity, 857 Kenneth Avenue, New Kensington, Pa. (Poland)
193. British-American War Relief Association, in care of Dr. Ira L. Neill, Cobb Building, Seattle, Wash. (Great Britain)
194. The Fashion Group, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. (France)
195. Secours Franco-Américain—War Relief, 2555 Woodward Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. (France)
196. Mrs. Carroll Greenough, 1408 Thirty-first Street, NW., Washington, D. C. (France)
197. The United Polish Societies of Bronx County, 705-09 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
198. Committee for the Relief of Poland, 1714 Eighteenth Street, Seattle, Wash. (Poland)
199. Polish Women's Relief Committee, 149 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (France, Poland, and Germany)
200. Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Edgemoor, Bethesda, Md. (Great Britain)
201. Mrs. Fernanda Wanamaker Munn, 17 East Ninetieth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
202. Der Kyffhaeuserbund, League of German War Veterans in U. S. A., 3827 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Poland and Germany)

- 203. Bethel Mission of Poland, Inc., 2316 West Fifty-fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. (Poland)
- 204. Polish Relief Committee of the Polish National Home Association, 10 Coburn Street, Lowell, Mass. (Poland)
- 205. A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
- 206. The Benedict Bureau Unit, 18 East Fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
- 207. American Friends of the Daily Sketch War Relief Fund, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
- 208. British War Relief Society, Inc., 620 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)

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## INTERGOVERNMENTAL DEBTS

### Statement of Payments Due

[Released to the press December 4]

Statements of amounts due and payable on indebtedness to the Government of the United States were sent on December 2 to the diplomatic representatives of 12 of the 13 governments from which payments under debt agreements and moratorium agreements are due on December 15, 1939. In view of the current gov-

ernmental conditions in Czechoslovakia, no statement of the sums due and payable has been rendered to that country.

### PAYMENTS DUE DECEMBER 15, 1939, AND THE AMOUNTS PREVIOUSLY DUE AND UNPAID

Country	Due December 15, 1939	Previously due and unpaid	Total
Belgium.....	\$4,642,453.88	\$84,627,446.56	\$89,269,900.44
Czechoslovakia.....	1,682,812.78	21,363,839.19	23,046,651.97
Estonia.....	463,850.29	5,264,838.48	5,728,688.77
Finland.....	234,693.00	-----	234,693.00
France.....	22,308,312.22	664,888,942.13	687,197,254.35
Great Britain.....	122,670,765.05	1,288,498,662.18	1,411,169,427.23
Hungary.....	52,260.66	554,938.25	607,198.91
Italy.....	2,141,593.38	120,344,537.30	122,486,130.68
Latvia.....	192,483.26	2,068,777.96	2,261,261.22
Lithuania.....	121,466.93	1,815,028.48	1,936,495.41
Poland.....	5,662,039.71	65,472,266.52	71,134,306.23
Rumania.....	956,309.89	11,785,000.96	12,741,310.85
Yugoslavia.....	38,515.63	2,879,062.52	2,917,578.15
Total.....	161,167,556.68	2,269,563,340.53	2,430,730,897.21

#### Due December 15, 1939:

Principal.....	\$40,410,450.00
Interest.....	105,832,260.69
Moratorium agreements.....	14,924,845.99
Total.....	161,167,556.68

#### Previously due and unpaid:

Principal.....	\$732,422,516.32
Interest.....	1,358,271,035.33
Moratorium agreements.....	178,869,785.88
Total.....	2,269,563,340.53

The following statement shows the amounts due under the funding and moratorium agreements on December 15, 1939, and January 1, 1940:

### PAYMENTS DUE DECEMBER 15, 1939, AND JANUARY 1, 1940, ON ACCOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Country	Funding agreements		Moratorium agreements	Total
	Principal	Interest		
<i>Due December 15, 1939:</i>				
Belgium.....		\$4,158,000.00	\$484,453.88	\$4,642,453.88
Czechoslovakia.....	\$1,500,000.00		182,812.78	1,682,812.78
Estonia.....	141,000.00	286,265.00	36,585.29	463,850.29
Finland.....	74,000.00	141,662.50	19,030.50	234,693.00
France.....		19,261,432.50	3,046,879.72	22,308,312.22
Great Britain.....	37,000,000.00	75,950,000.00	9,720,765.05	122,670,765.05
Hungary.....	14,850.00	33,185.08	4,225.58	52,260.66
Italy.....		1,245,437.50	896,155.88	2,141,593.38
Latvia.....	57,600.00	119,609.00	15,274.26	192,483.26
Lithuania.....		107,783.67	13,683.26	121,466.93
Poland.....	1,623,000.00	3,582,810.00	456,229.71	5,662,039.71
Rumania.....		907,559.81	48,750.08	956,309.89
Yugoslavia.....		38,515.63	-----	38,515.63
Total.....	40,410,450.00	105,832,260.69	14,924,845.99	161,167,556.68

PAYMENTS DUE DECEMBER 15, 1939, AND JANUARY 1, 1940, ON ACCOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS OF  
FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Country	Funding agreements		Moratorium agree- ments	Total
	Principal	Interest		
<i>Due January 1, 1940:</i>				
Germany (Austrian indebtedness) ..	\$460, 093. 00	-----	\$34, 767. 23	\$494, 860. 23
Greece-----	175, 000. 00	-----	13, 169. 45	188, 169. 45
Total-----	635, 093. 00	-----	47, 936. 68	683, 029. 68

### Lithuania

[Released to the press December 8]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Lithuania (Povilas Žadeikis):*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON,  
December 2, 1939.

SIR:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1939, inclusive, and December 15, 1939 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of September 22, 1924 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 9, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the Lithuanian Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA—JUNE 15, 1933, TO  
JUNE 15, 1939, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1939

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Mor- atorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Amount due June 15, 1933-----	\$39, 705	\$82, 395. 65	
Amount due December 15, 1933-----		85, 386. 01	\$13, 683. 26
Amount due June 15, 1934-----	41, 795	92, 386. 00	13, 683. 26

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA—JUNE 15, 1933, TO  
JUNE 15, 1939, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1939—  
Continued

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Mor- atorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Amount due December 15, 1934-----		\$107, 783. 67	\$13, 683. 26
Amount due June 15, 1935-----	\$42, 885	107, 783. 67	13, 683. 26
Amount due December 15, 1935-----		107, 783. 67	13, 683. 26
Amount due June 15, 1936-----	44, 975	107, 783. 67	13, 683. 26
Amount due December 15, 1936-----		107, 783. 67	13, 683. 26
Amount due June 15, 1937-----	46, 065	107, 783. 67	13, 683. 26
Amount due December 15, 1937-----		107, 783. 67	13, 683. 26
Amount due June 15, 1938-----	48, 155	107, 783. 67	13, 683. 26
Amount due December 15, 1938-----		107, 783. 67	13, 683. 26
Amount due June 15, 1939-----	49, 245	107, 783. 67	13, 683. 26
Total-----	\$312, 825	\$1, 338, 004. 36	\$164, 199. 12

*Amount due December 15, 1939:*

Semiannual interest due December 15, 1939, on bonds Nos. 16 to 62 and balance of principal amounts on bonds Nos. 63 to 71-----	\$102, 309. 23
Interest accrued from June 15, 1939, to December 15, 1939, on principal amounts which matured as follows:	
\$39, 705 matured 6/15/33-----	
41, 795 matured 6/15/34-----	
42, 885 matured 6/15/35-----	
44, 975 matured 6/15/36-----	
46, 065 matured 6/15/37-----	
48, 155 matured 6/15/38-----	
49, 245 matured 6/15/39-----	
312, 825-----	5, 474. 44
Thirteenth semiannual installment of annuity due December 15, 1939, on account of moratorium agreement of June 9, 1932-----	13, 683. 26
Amount due-----	121, 466. 93

*Note from the Minister of Lithuania in reply to the note dated December 2, 1939, from the Secretary of State:*

LITHUANIAN LEGATION,  
WASHINGTON,  
December 8, 1939.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of December 2, 1939, transmitting a statement showing the amounts due and payable June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1939, inclusive, and December 15, 1939 from my Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement

of September 22, 1924 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 9, 1932.

In accordance with my Government's instructions, I have the honor to inform you that the Lithuanian Government, acknowledging its indebtedness to the United States of America, regrets exceedingly its continued inability to effect the payments due to the United States Government on December 15, 1939, for the reasons stated in my previous communications and because of the additional economic strain resulting from the war.

My Government has taken note of your re-

iteration that the United States Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which my Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress. The Lithuanian Government will avail itself of this opportunity when it will be found that discussions in this matter will be likely to produce mutually agreeable results.

Accept [etc.]

P. ŽADEIKIS

## *The American Republics*

### COOPERATIVE PEACE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Address by Assistant Secretary Berle <sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press December 6]

Inter-American solidarity has been familiar to many students in the American countries over a long period of time. But it has lifted itself from the realm of ideas into the realm of international reality only in the past few years.

Plainly, the times call for this development. Elsewhere in the world we have seen the tragic spectacle of countries which did not act together; and as a result, we have seen one after another small country, first weakened, then attacked, and finally submerged by any great power close at hand which desired to extend its military strength. If the means of cooperation had been developed in the Old World, the history of the past few years might well have been different. However that may be, the American Hemisphere is firmly united in its will not to permit a repetition of that tragic spectacle on this side of the water. An attempt

to disrupt or dominate any American nation means necessarily an attack on all American nations. It means that any American nation is at once entitled to call on the American Continent for assistance. The more clearly this is understood, the safer every one of us will be.

International solidarity of the American brand depends for its ultimate strength on the will of the participating nations. This should be emphasized; for, important as agreements and international machinery may be, they can never rise higher than the desires of the people involved in them.

You are familiar with the recent background of the moves to strengthen the cooperative peace in the Western Hemisphere.

The phrase "continental solidarity" is of Argentine origin and is found in the so-called Saavedra Lamas Pact, named for the former Prime Minister of the Argentine Republic. It came out of the Conference of Montevideo in 1933 and was designed to protect this hemisphere against the spread of general war. That

<sup>1</sup> Delivered at the George Washington University Winter Conference on Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D. C., December 5, 1939.

treaty included a clause, pledging the American republics, in the event any one of them should be engaged in war, to adopt a common and solidary attitude as neutrals.

In the 3 following years, signs were not wanting that war fever was once more abroad in the world. Though there was, technically, a condition of peace, the race of armaments, the growing tension in international relations, and the growth of imperialist doctrines in new dress, made it plain that the peace of the Western Hemisphere needed further assurance. One power was again proclaiming the doctrine of world revolution which, translated into action, seemed to mean increasing its own territorial and national conquests. Another had adopted a theory of race superiority; and it presently added to that the doctrine that it was entitled to a living space of unspecified extent. These doctrines, backed as they were by virtually unlimited competition in arms, made it all too clear that peace was not to be had merely for the asking. Accordingly, in 1936 an Inter-American Conference for the Preservation and Maintenance of Peace was called, on the joint initiative of the President of the Argentine Republic and of President Roosevelt. At Buenos Aires the specific problem was that of further development of the idea of continental solidarity.

The Buenos Aires Conference made two major contributions. It was determined that if there were any disturbance of the peace of the American nations, they should promptly consult. In addition, the existing peace machinery was strengthened. The adoption of inter-American consultation meant the gradual emergence of a means by which the American nation could cope with any crises which might come.

In the 2 following years, an unhappy world watched the steady progress of a drama of disaster. New ambitions were stated; new passions unleashed; new forces were gathered. Doctrines were announced which, if adopted, meant that no small nation anywhere had a right to exist. Some small nations disappeared altogether. Instinctively, the American group of nations tightened their cooperation.

This drawing together took tangible form at Lima a year ago. There, meeting in the shadow of a world-wide crisis, the American nations, for the first time in the long history of the pan-American movement, expressed their plain intent to make a common front against overseas forces if they should attempt to attack or subvert the institutions of the New World. The Declaration of Lima affirmed the solidarity of the hemisphere against the rest of the world; it strengthened the machinery of consultation; and it did so at a time and in a fashion which plainly implied rejection by the 21 nations of those doctrines of imperialism, force politics, the right of the strong to seize the weak, and the right to impose by force institutions which the stronger might choose. The measures which might be needed to safeguard the American peace were left to determination by the consultative group, should occasion arise. Apprehensive of the gravity of the time, but happy in an increased cooperation, the Lima Conference dissolved. It had proclaimed the essential integrity of the New World; had lifted its voice against the oppression of any race; had taken measures to prevent the ripping apart of social structures by foreign forces; and thus prepared, awaited the coming storm.

No one of us, I think, cares to live over again the experiences of last spring and summer. All of us realize that if there is no law save that of force, then freedom, individual and national, has ceased to exist. We saw a world in which any nation which spoke of peace was promptly maligned as having provoked war; in which simple self-defense was labeled an act of provocation or aggression; in which desire for order was promptly misrepresented as oppression. Much of international relations was reduced to a witches' kitchen, in which black became white; religion was a crime; decent, human instincts were merely weakness; justice was a phantom. The enemy of yesterday, about whom no words were too foul, became the trusted ally of today. The process which was to lead to endless peace suddenly emerged as a method of producing an apparently in-

evitable war. There could be only one end; and it came on the night of the first of September as armies in various parts of Europe moved to their respective battle lines.

If any single fact were clear, it was that the American nations had no desire to reduce themselves to this level. Whatever the reason for the break-down beyond the water, this hemisphere made very plain its desire to continue its cooperative path. The immediate response was the consultation of Panamá called shortly after the outbreak of the present war. Properly, it was called under the inter-American agreement negotiated at Buenos Aires and carried forward by the Declaration of Lima. By a happy historical coincidence, the meeting was held in that city which Simon Bolívar had once dreamed of as a possible meeting place for the American cooperative group, and in which he had caused the first Pan American Congress to be held in 1826.

At Panamá it was recognized that the American nations face a problem of gravest importance to everyone in the New World.

In a modern war, strong powers endeavor to coerce weaker neutrals into giving them supplies and other forms of support. Further, if aggressive designs are ever let loose in this hemisphere, the dreary process which we have seen in Europe may be attempted here. The whole miserable business of stimulating hatreds between groups within any country, of weakening its social structure, and of at length promoting the success of a faction which will then virtually administer the government under the directions of a foreign power, may make its appearance here. Any belligerent is always under a temptation to violate the neutrality of other countries, and peculiarly of countries which seem unable to resist such violations. Finally, the outbreak of a major war inevitably produces great economic disturbance and distress. To protect the American group so far as possible from the obvious dangers of the situation was the plain task at Panamá.

Economics came first. Accordingly, the Foreign Ministers resolved to create an Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory

Committee, consisting of 21 experts, which was to meet in Washington on November 15th and was to continue in session indefinitely. This Committee has a wide range of functions, running all the way from monetary and banking problems to the possibilities for establishing new industries and finding new methods of marketing their products. In one sense, this is purely defensive. Yet, in a larger sense, it may mark the beginning of a great ideal in handling international affairs. It has long been recognized that economic forces are not strictly national, just as it has long been recognized by all serious students that unless trade relationships are unobstructed, the prosperity of any nation is limited, if not imperiled. Though the primary intent of the Inter-American Advisory Committee, which has already met and is now sitting, is to defend the peace and neutrality of the Americas, it is possible that its work may foreshadow the beginning of a true cooperative economics which may prove of incalculable benefit to the world at large.

A second problem was the necessity of maintaining the hemispheric communications. To a degree almost unrealized in the United States, all American countries, including our own, depend for their very life on shipping lanes and ample freight and passenger services. Yet the shipping services are precisely those which are first dislocated by warlike operations. In consequence, the governments undertook to examine and deal specifically with these necessary economic problems, so that goods should move freely from country to country as necessity might arise.

Another problem of general interest was that of the maintenance of neutrality. Accordingly, the status of neutrality of the 21 American republics was affirmed. Certain major principles which all were prepared to defend were laid down. The most important of these was that no American country would permit its territory to be used as a base for war operations; that their inhabitants should not engage in activities likely to affect the neutral status of the American republics; and that certain more detailed regulations should be set

up with respect to aircraft, warships, merchant ships, vessels blockaded in their ports, and the like. It was understood that the governments should maintain close contact, so that their neutrality measures might, so far as possible, be uniform. To assure this continuing work for neutrality, an Inter-American Neutrality Committee was set up, to sit through the duration of the European war.

The consulting powers, in common humanity, appealed to the belligerents to refrain from certain inhuman methods of war-making and to protect civilian populations wherever possible from starvation and want.

At the close, the Conference adopted a resolution which has already become historic under the name of the Declaration of Panamá. This Declaration, which has been widely discussed through the Americas, was based on the premise that in the New World neutrality rights were to be paramount. Accordingly, in the waters around the American Continents it was declared that inter-American communication and shipping took precedence over belligerent operations; and that the parties concerned were entitled to have these waters free from the commission of any hostile act by any non-American belligerent which might interfere with these paramount neutral rights. Were there serious infringement upon these rights, the governments would consult together to determine such measures as might be necessary. Meantime, a joint patrol of the waters principally affected was set up; and that patrol is at present operating.

The steps indicated by the Panamá Conference are already being taken. The neutrality measures in the various countries have been brought into a general, uniform pattern. Information under them is freely and rapidly interchanged. The violator of the neutrality of any of these countries would be very likely to find that he was considered the violator of the neutrality of all. The Inter-American Economic Committee is already at work and is meeting at Washington. The members of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee have

been appointed, and that Committee also will shortly be at work.

I have no doubt that specific measures will be taken in the various fields with which we have to do; but I am firmly convinced that more important even than specific measures is the resolution of the various parties to act together.

The strength of this arrangement lies precisely in the fact that the American nations do act together. This is not an arrangement dictated by a single power, or forced on unwilling participants by threat or fear. It arises from a cool and somewhat detached observation of world affairs during the past few years. At length the conviction has been reached that the American group of nations are safe when they act together with a common respect for each other and a common will in mutual defense; and that when they forsake that grouping, the security and national destiny of each is weakened.

Now this ideal contemplates something far deeper than any mere set of diplomatic forms. Arrangements, however perfect, go to pieces if each participant really desires not to cooperate but to aggrandize himself at the expense of others. Agreements which are defective may nevertheless be workable if the parties concerned propose to live together, to help each other, and to be of mutual assistance. Behind these diplomatic arrangements there must always be a steady and continuous process of understanding.

Mutual understanding, like everything else, has to be worked at. In the case of the Americas, it must be constantly fostered by the interchange of ideas, by the free flow of cultural relations, by the constant interpretation of nation to nation through the written and the spoken word. We have looked at conventional propaganda and regard it as unworthy of respect. In its place we have discovered the enrichment that comes from the sharing of our intellectual inheritances. You would find today that conferences were being held in many countries, designed to bring the best of the thought of the southern countries northward



and to offer the best of our own civilization to the countries south of us. The Ministers of Public Instruction in the Latin-American countries have been unfailingly cooperative in this regard; and the United States has endeavored to contribute what it could through the Division of Cultural Relations in our own State Department.

And finally, we are hard at work in maintaining the vitally necessary stream of commerce. This involves the continuous and never-ending work of seeking to reduce trade barriers, of negotiating necessary trade agreements, and of finding ways and means by which financial obstacles may be removed. I have heard this process described in recent weeks as an attempt to get for the United States the business formerly transacted by Europeans. Never was there a more shortsighted description of what actually is going on. While it is true that in the United States, as elsewhere in the Americas, all of us want business, and want more of it, the real problem is far more fundamental. Business is itself only a means to an end. In a world much of which is engaged in tearing itself to pieces, 21 governments are attempting to bring their peoples through with a minimum of distress. This means that they must have supplies which formerly they obtained elsewhere; and they must pay for them by exports which they formerly sold elsewhere. The economies of all of the countries involved, including our own, must be held so far as possible on an even keel. The measures taken will, it is hoped, help good business in the long run; but in any event the economic structure of the hemisphere must be maintained, else we all go down together.

No one, particularly if he works in a foreign office, can regard the present as a happy time. The record of the past year's work in inter-American affairs is largely the story of preventive measures, taken under stress of growing danger. But the vitality of inter-American cooperation is, so far as I know, the brightest light in the world today. If we are

successful in uniting our common will into a system which affords at once peace, protection, and promise of economic stability, we shall have done more than to defend this hemisphere. We shall have worked out at last an intelligent method by which international affairs may be handled in the common interest of peoples.

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### VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF THE PRESIDENT OF HAITI

[Released to the press December 5]

His Excellency Sténio Vincent, President of Haiti, will arrive at the Union Station in Washington Wednesday, December 6, 1939, at 9:45 a. m., on an unofficial visit. He will travel from Miami in a private car, accompanied by several representatives of the Department of State who met President Vincent at Miami and welcomed him on behalf of President Roosevelt. He is accompanied by the following Haitian officials:

The Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department, Mr. L. E. Etheart  
The Chief Agriculturalist, Mr. Georges Heraux  
The Head of the Sanitary Service, Dr. Rulx Leon  
The Chief of Protocol, Mr. Tirenne Carrié  
The Commander of the Northern Garde District, Col. Gustave Laraque  
The Chief of the Presidential Military Household, Capt. Arnaud Merceron.

President Vincent will be met informally at the Union Station by the Acting Secretary of State and other officials of the Department of State. During the course of his brief visit in Washington several informal functions will be given in his honor.

## *Commercial Policy*

### WAR, PEACE, AND THE AMERICAN FARMER

Address by the Secretary of State <sup>2</sup>

[Released to the press December 5]

This annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation is an appropriate occasion for examining every essential phase of our agricultural problem, in both its domestic and its international aspects. Both phases are of the utmost importance, and both should be given the fullest attention.

In the present world crisis, it is the first duty of every nation still at peace to be on the alert for its safety and security. To this end, in a country like ours, an informed and unified public opinion in support of a sound program of foreign policy was never more important. Tonight we may well consider, in the light of recent experience, some outstanding problems as they affect the future welfare of American farmers and of all other citizens as well.

Throughout the long period of tension which preceded the outbreak of present hostilities, our Government strove untiringly to strengthen the forces of peace. For many months it had been all too clear that, unless policies of peaceful and constructive cooperation could be made to prevail over policies of armed threat and conquest, the only possible outcome would be a major war.

Our efforts for peace failed. Today a large part of the world is engaged in armed conflict. With the same zeal with which we strove to avert this catastrophe, our Government is now seeking to provide every possible assurance against our being drawn into it. The recently enacted neutrality legislation and other measures which have been and are being taken

testify to this fact. This country should not, and must not, be drawn into war.

But even though we remain at peace, we cannot insulate ourselves from the economic and other effects of a major war anywhere in the world. Already we have begun to feel the impacts of this conflict. Wartime controls, with their disrupting effects, have replaced the normal processes of trade with areas where hostilities are in progress.

As the warring nations readjust their import trade increasingly to war necessities, both agriculture and industry in this country feel the effects. Some branches of industry experience the temporary stimulus of war demand. On the other hand, tobacco growers, fruit growers, and other producers of farm products not regarded as strictly essential to the prosecution of war are suddenly cut off from important markets. Many kinds of manufactured exports likewise feel the weight of such restrictions.

For the duration of the war we must be prepared to accept as unavoidable many of these temporary disarrangements. Nations at war give their first concern to military purposes. Naturally, this Government is striving to keep foreign markets for our products open and to secure a relaxation of restrictions newly imposed. But there are broader and more far-reaching problems involved. Temporary difficulties must not blind us to the importance of following policies which will both cushion the shock of current developments and enable us to grapple successfully with the colossal problems of the future.

In the welter of disruptive forces unleashed by the war, it is vital that we omit no step which will help to keep this country united and strong. One of the foundation stones for such

<sup>2</sup> Delivered December 5, 1939, on the occasion of the banquet held in connection with the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago, Ill., and broadcast over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company.

unity and strength is a sound and prosperous agriculture. In February 1938, before the National Farm Institute, at Des Moines, I said:

"I believe it to be vital for the Nation's stability and security that our farming population be adequate in proportion to other parts of the population. A wise policy for the Nation requires that the conditions under which those engaged in agriculture live and labor shall be just and fair, and that life on the farm should be attractive and adequately rewarding."

No one will question the soundness of this objective. The only problem is how best to promote it.

To attain that objective one of the basic facts that must be recognized is that the prosperity of agriculture in this country is tied in with that of the Nation as a whole. Upswings and downswings in factory pay rolls are reflected in rising and falling demand in our cities for products of the farm, just as ups and downs in farm prosperity influence factory pay rolls and thus affect the incomes and purchasing power of city people.

Second, full and stable prosperity for our Nation is definitely linked to economic conditions in the rest of the world. Fullest promotion by domestic measures of our national economic welfare is, of course, always essential. But it is idle to expect a satisfactory degree of sustained economic recovery in this country while the buying power of other countries is reduced to a mere fraction of what it ought to be. When we cannot sell abroad our great exportable surpluses of farm and factory products, agriculture, industry and labor—all three—must pay a heavy penalty. Agriculture suffers from the loss of its foreign markets. It also suffers from the shrinkage in its home market that takes place when great manufacturing industries find their export outlets curtailed, with resulting unemployment and reduced purchasing power in our cities for products of the farm.

In brief, the thing that I want strongly to emphasize is that the prosperity of agriculture

and of the whole Nation is closely tied up with the presence or absence of a healthy flow of trade between nations. The existence of actual military warfare abroad, with its disrupting effects upon production, trade, and finance, does not in any sense change the fundamentals; it only aggravates the problem and delays the solution.

On this subject of foreign trade, unless every farmer and every other American citizen thoroughly understands the lesson of what happened after the World War, we shall merely repeat the disastrous experience of that period.

By the close of that war the whole international economic machine had been thrown violently out of gear. Normal channels of trade and finance had been disrupted. Everywhere the condition was one of serious maladjustment and dislocation in both agriculture and industry.

The obvious need was for the restoration of normal and healthy trade relations among nations as the only possible means of establishing secure foundations for enduring peace and for the economic well-being of the peoples of all nations. But that is exactly what did *not* happen. Instead, the world pressed headlong down the perilous road of narrow nationalism. On all sides there grew up a vast network of trade restrictions and other impediments to normal economic intercourse imposed on the mistaken theory that such extreme measures would bring greater prosperity. Instead, new dislocations were added to old. Agricultural and other surpluses piled up in some parts of the world, with no way to sell them. At the same time, other regions were living on short rations, their purchasing power seriously reduced by inability to sell their industrial and other surpluses to foreign lands.

Finally, at the end of the twenties, came the sharp descent into the severest depression the world has ever known—followed by a further intensification of the very same policies of narrow nationalism which had done so much to bring on the general economic collapse. Every conceivable device for restricting trade was

brought into play. Higher tariffs, quotas, import licenses, exchange control, barter arrangements, currency manipulation, and many other devices increasingly choked off international trade.

Grave mistakes of policy on the part of the United States, as well as of other countries, contributed greatly during the twenties to the impairment of the whole world economic situation, culminating in the general break-down at the end of that decade.

We refused to face the realities of the situation. We raised our tariff sharply and indiscriminately and thus made it impossible for other countries to keep up their purchases of our farm and other products and at the same time make payments on their debts to us. We then tried to escape the consequences by loaning the money to pay for our own exports. Finally, after announcing in 1928 our intention of once more raising our tariff, we capped the climax of an ever-narrowing economic policy by putting on our own statute books in 1930 one of the most ill-timed and costly pieces of legislation in the entire history of this country—the Hawley-Smoot Act.

What followed is painful history. Foreign countries retaliated by drastically increasing their tariffs and other trade barriers against our products. Our exports of farm and other products slumped heavily. The claims of those who had blandly asserted that farmers and others would be assured permanent prosperity by this embargo tariff legislation were at once exposed to the relentless test of facts. Surpluses of farm and other products were dammed up; prices collapsed; factories were closed; many millions were thrown out of employment; and agriculture was in a state of bankruptcy.

It was to cope with this extreme economic emergency that Congress enacted the trade-agreements program. This program, while retaining thoroughly ample safeguards for our domestic producers, is designed to reopen the clogged-up channels of mutually beneficial trade between our country and other countries.

An emergency program to deal with emergency conditions, the trade-agreement policy is the only practicable method open to us for the purpose in view. The only suggestions seriously put forward today by opponents of the program are poorly disguised maneuvers to return this country to the Hawley-Smoot embargo policy or its equivalent.

Solid progress has been made during the past 5 years in the operation of the trade-agreements program. We have negotiated agreements with countries that account for practically three-fifths of our total foreign trade. Valuable benefits, through safeguarding or improving our access to foreign markets, have been secured for literally hundreds of products, both agricultural and nonagricultural. On farm products these benefits (including guaranties of continued duty-free entry of certain items, notably cotton) cover nearly half (47 percent) of our total exports of farm products to all countries. They affect about three-fourths of our total exports of farm products to the trade-agreement countries themselves.

A few illustrations will be helpful.

After a period of less-than-average supplies, the corn-hog industry is again becoming heavily dependent upon export outlets. Reduction of barriers against our exports of pork, ham, or bacon has been obtained in 10 countries. On lard nine countries have reduced barriers, while three others have agreed not to impose new restrictions. Of special significance is the removal in the agreement with Great Britain of a burdensome preferential duty on lard, originally imposed in retaliation for some of the superprotectionist provisions of the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

On grains and grain products, foreign-trade barriers have been lowered in most of the agreements now in effect. Great Britain has removed its discriminatory duty on wheat, also originally imposed in retaliation for our action under the Hawley-Smoot tariff, and has agreed to keep corn on the free list.

Fruits, vegetables, and a long list of other farm products have also materially benefited

from the concessions obtained in the trade agreements.

That these benefits have been helpful in disposing of our agricultural surpluses is sufficiently indicated by the fact that, between 1935 and 1938, our exports of farm products to trade-agreement countries increased by nearly 50 percent, whereas to other countries they did not increase at all, but declined slightly. In addition, of course, the benefits obtained for exports of nonfarm products have created employment in our cities and hence a better domestic market for farm and other products.

We have thus gone far toward safeguarding and reopening important foreign markets for our farm and other products. The agreements which we have negotiated are standing us in good stead now, at a time when, as a result of the war, our exports are faced with severe new trade restrictions in many countries. They provide an effective means of insuring better access to these markets than we would otherwise be able to get.

The work of rebuilding international trade on a sound basis, thus begun and substantially carried forward, has been, for the present, rendered more difficult by the outbreak of a new major war. The scope of operation of the trade-agreements program in the immediate future will, of course, be restricted by war conditions. But that is no reason, as some contend, for abandoning the entire program for the duration of the war. These counsels of despair and defeat overlook the all-important fact that the chances of sound economic restoration after the war, in which we shall have a vital interest, will be almost nonexistent if we now abandon our work in behalf of sound trade policies and cease our efforts to induce other nations to keep alive the imperative need for such policies. This is no time to strip ourselves of necessary means of action.

If there is anything certain in this world, it is that, after present hostilities come to an end, there will be an even more desperate need than there was in recent years for vigorous action designed to restore and promote healthy and mutually beneficial trade among nations. The

fact that, during the past 5 years, 21 nations showed their willingness, by entering into reciprocal trade agreements with us, to modify their trade policies in a more liberal direction, offers a solid basis for the hope that, with peace regained, there will be a good opportunity for completing the work of trade restoration. That precious opportunity will be lost if we, who have in the recent past taken a position of leadership in this vital work, should now reverse our own policy and turn our face straight back toward suicidal economic nationalism, with its Hawley-Smoot embargoes.

It is in all these implications that the trade-agreements program should be considered by our people. Much of the propaganda that is being poured out upon the farmer brushes aside lightly not only the inherent soundness of the program itself in its relation to domestic prosperity, but also its decisive significance in connection with the whole problem of the restoration and maintenance of enduring peace and of general economic reconstruction and progress. The central claim of such propagandists is that the trade-agreements program has caused an increase in our imports of agricultural, or so-called agricultural, products, and that this has hurt agriculture.

Let me say to you in perfectly plain language that if there were the slightest suspicion in my own mind that farmers in this country were being hurt, rather than helped, by the trade-agreements program, I would be the first to favor dropping it. But the facts tell a different story.

Let us look at the latest figures. During the first 9 months of 1939 we imported into this country \$795,000,000 worth of agricultural, or so-called agricultural, products. Those who use our agricultural import figures as a basis for attack on the trade-agreements program would have the country believe that these imports mean that American farmers have lost that much of their home market. Never was a more palpable and insidious falsehood perpetrated on our farm people.

What are these imports of agricultural products that you hear so much about? None of

the self-styled friends of the farmer will ever tell you the fact that two-thirds of what we brought in during the first 9 months of 1939, or about \$530,000,000, were products which even the authors of the Hawley-Smoot tariff considered so incapable of displacing our own farm production and so indispensable for our people that they were left on the free list in the Tariff Act of 1930. Among these were such products as coffee, rubber, raw silk, bananas, cocoa beans, tea, carpet wool, and sisal, et cetera, which we do not produce at all in this country. What farmer was hurt by the \$121,000,000 of rubber we brought in during this period? Or by the \$101,000,000 of coffee? Or the \$75,000,000 of raw silk? Or the \$22,000,000 of bananas, the \$20,000,000 of cocoa beans, the \$19,000,000 of carpet wool, or the \$15,000,000 of tea, and so on?

The products comprised in the remaining third of the total agricultural imports are predominantly of the two types: First, commodities of which we do not produce enough for our domestic requirements, notwithstanding that we have for years imposed—and still today impose—high tariffs on most of them; and second, products—most of them also subject to high duties—which we import because of special quality or use, or differences in marketing season, or other special considerations. These imports do not displace—they *supplement*—our deficient domestic supplies. Without hurting our domestic producers, these imports are also necessary for the economic well-being of our Nation and the comfort of our people.

Those who are responsible for the maneuver of laying so much unwarranted stress on farm imports claim that these limited importations are materially hurtful to American agriculture. Where is their evidence? If farmers had been hurt, it would be reflected in farm income. That is the real test for every farmer.

By 1932, after 2½ years of Hawley-Smoot tariff embargoes, farm cash income had fallen to 4.6 billion dollars. By 1938, after 4 years of trade-agreement policy, it had risen to 7.5 billions, excluding benefit payments. Were farmers hurt by this 3-billion increase in farm income?

The most reckless claims of injury have been made regarding the dairy and cattle industries. Yet the fact is that the income of the dairy industry—which had declined, under tariff embargoes, from \$1,844,000,000 in 1929 to \$991,000,000 in 1932—rose, under our trade program, to \$1,398,000,000 in 1938. Does this indicate injury? The income of the cattle industry—which, under tariff embargoes, fell from \$1,495,000,000 in 1929 to \$620,000,000 in 1932—rose, under our trade program, to \$1,144,000,000 in 1938. Does this indicate ruin?

And bear in mind that even in the period of our heaviest dairy importations, back in 1924–29, imports of dairy products never exceeded 1½ percent of our domestic production. In 1938 the imports were only ½ of 1 percent. Bear in mind, too, that the cattleman has today, as he has always had, 95 to 98 percent of the home market.

What about farm prices? None of us can ever forget how prices crashed between 1929 and 1932, when the Hawley-Smoot embargoes ruled the day. But let us not forget either how they have come back in recent years.

What farmer was hurt by the increase in the average farm price of wheat from 39 cents a bushel in 1932 to 66 cents in 1938? What was injurious about the increase in the farm price of corn from 28 cents in 1932 to 49 cents in 1938? What farmer was aggrieved by the increase in hog prices from \$3.34 a hundred in 1932 to \$7.74 in 1938? What cattleman suffered from the rise of cattle prices from \$4.25 a hundred to \$6.53 a hundred? What dairyman was hurt by the increase of butterfat prices from 17.9 cents a pound to 26.3 cents? What wool grower found reason to complain over the rise of wool prices from 8.6 cents a pound to 19.1 cents? On most of these products prices today are higher than they were a year ago. Hog prices are off at present, but are still nearly double the 1932 figure.

Not for one moment would I want to suggest that conditions for farmers today are nearly as good as they ought to be. First, last, and all of the time, I am for improving them. But I know that agricultural conditions cannot

be satisfactorily improved without the expansion of both domestic and foreign markets. That is precisely why I have faith in the effectiveness of the trade-agreements program, which is the best method in the continuing emergency for accomplishing this result.

If experience is any teacher at all, it should have taught every one of us by now that the notion that farmers can be saved by embargo tariffs is a snare and a delusion. It is politically impossible to grant tariff embargoes to some groups and withhold them from others. When such embargoes are granted generally, the result, as was the case in 1930-32, is a collapse of our foreign trade, vanishing foreign markets for our farm and other surpluses, a prostrate agriculture, and a prostrate nation.

It is not a question of giving the American market to the American farmer or taking it away from him. He has already got practically all of the American market, as he has always had it, except—as I have said—for a few types of products that we do not grow in sufficient quantities for our own needs even though we impose high tariffs on most of them. Nobody proposes to adjust any tariff rate in such a way as to diminish the sales of American farm products in the home market. The sole aim is, rather, to increase such sales in both the domestic and the foreign markets.

We all know that the home market just *will not* absorb our large surpluses of cotton, corn and pork products, tobacco, wheat, and fruits of various kinds, not to mention other products. We must either find outlets abroad or else see these surpluses back up on us until we are overwhelmed by them.

The contrast between our present trade policy, which contemplates an expansion of both the domestic and foreign markets for farm products, and the embargo policy, which shrinks both of these markets, has been admirably stated by Secretary Wallace, as follows:

“By all means, let us make the most of the home market. But I want you to think seriously about the fact that farmers have more to lose through nationalistic policies than any other group. In the present year, 1936, farm-

ers are cultivating probably 35 to 45 million acres that are going to produce things which will be sold abroad. The most additional land they could use by cutting out imports would be perhaps 10 million acres. It just wouldn't be good sense to risk having to leave 35 or 45 million acres idle in order to try to gain a market for 10 million acres. I don't think farmers are foolish enough to trade dollars for quarters, no matter how strong the pressure may be by those who are busy grinding their own axes.”

To sum up, the case for trade agreements comes down to the simple proposition that, by reducing excessive and unreasonable tariff barriers and inducing other countries to do likewise, thus permitting a healthy growth of mutually advantageous trade, we greatly enlarge the purchasing power and the market outlets for our farm and other surpluses, both at home and abroad, to the benefit of American agriculture, American industry, and American labor.

The best test of the trade-agreements policy and its administration is to be found in the 22 agreements already negotiated. No tariff adjustments have been made in our trade agreements without the utmost care to see to it that the branches of production concerned, in agriculture or in industry, are amply safeguarded. What warrant is there for assuming that whatever tariff adjustments may be made in the future will not be as carefully considered and as adequately safeguarded as those made in agreements already negotiated?

The record of achievement under the trade-agreements program is an open book. I invite any person to show a single instance of general tariff readjustment either upward or downward, in the entire fiscal history of the Nation, wherein there has been exercised as much impartiality, care, and accuracy as to facts as has uniformly characterized the negotiation of our 22 trade agreements—or any more solicitude for the welfare of agriculture, labor, business, and the population of the country in its entirety.

Full and stable prosperity for our Nation can be achieved only in a world which is at peace. War and threat of war, even when we succeed in keeping ourselves free from embroilment in actual hostilities, imposes upon us a heavy burden of expenditure for armament and an even heavier burden of economic dislocation. This burden of economic maladjustment persists long after the guns of war are stilled. And hope of enduring peace among nations is little short of an illusion unless there can be provided for it a solid foundation of economic well-being for all nations. For this, healthy and sound international trade relations are indispensable.

In the difficult days which lie ahead, the greatest of all issues will be whether or not the world will be reconstructed along lines of economic security and of firmly established order under law, which will make unthinkable a repetition of conditions of international lawlessness and of economic chaos such as we have witnessed in recent years. In the resolving of this issue, the weight of our country's influence may well prove to be decisive. By adhering to the trade policy which we now follow, we can throw our influence on the side of economic progress and of peace and order—to our own immense benefit. Were we to abandon this policy, under the pressure of narrow and short-sighted attitudes on the part of some of our people, we would render infinitely more difficult the process of building an orderly and prosperous world and would thus inflict upon ourselves an incalculable injury.

This is a truly national problem. With so much at stake in the dangerous world of today, a united public opinion in support of the type of trade policy we have so far pursued has never been so essential to our country's welfare. A nation cannot prosper in a disordered world any more than an individual or a group can prosper within a nation when the country as a whole is in the throes of destructive chaos. Upon each and every one of us rests the responsibility for the choice of the course of action which we as a people shall pursue.

## STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press December 8]

I am naturally gratified that the members of the American Farm Bureau Federation, at their annual national meeting in Chicago, endorsed the trade-agreements program. I am equally pleased that, after careful and exhaustive investigation, they reached the conclusion, which they embodied in their resolutions, to the effect that this emergency program, designed to deal with a grave and continuing emergency situation, has been beneficial to the American farmer. The farmers of this country and all other groups of the population may rest assured that in the future—as has been the case to date—all pertinent factors bearing on the problem of safeguarding and promoting the interests of our producers and of the Nation as a whole will be fully taken into consideration in the administration of the program.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY PROCLAMATION OF THE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM

[Released to the press December 7]

A supplementary proclamation was issued by the President on December 6, 1939, declaring that the trade agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom signed on November 17, 1938, will come into force definitively on December 24, 1939.

This trade agreement, which was proclaimed by the President on November 25, 1938, has been applied provisionally since January 1, 1939, except as to certain British colonies and protectorates. It will come into force definitively on December 24, 1939, in accordance with its own article XXIII as the effect of the exchange of a duplicate original of the President's proclamation of November 25, 1938, and the ratification of the King of Great Britain at London on November 24, 1939.



## LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS

[Released to the press December 3]

Following is the text of a letter from Secretary Hull to the Governor of Kansas:

“NOVEMBER 28, 1939.

“The Honorable PAYNE RATNER,  
*Governor of Kansas,*  
*Topeka.*

“MY DEAR GOVERNOR:

“I have received your telegram of November 7, 1939,<sup>3</sup> urging that the concessions on petroleum and fuel oil granted by the United States in the trade agreement with Venezuela be reconsidered on the ground that this concession will be detrimental to the domestic petroleum industry and in particular to that industry in Kansas.

“I assure you that under the procedure followed in the negotiation of a trade agreement no decision is made by the interdepartmental trade-agreements organization to recommend a concession on any product until the most careful study has been given by experts of the Government to the situation and needs of the domestic industry concerned. The statements and views submitted by interested persons to the Committee for Reciprocity Information are welcomed and receive full consideration in connection with this study, and no decision is made until after all points of view have been taken into account.

“Public notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with Venezuela was given on July 12, 1938, and an opportunity was provided to all interested persons to submit written statements and to appear at the hearings which were held by the Committee for Reciprocity Information beginning on August 15, 1938, in connection with the proposed negotiations. Representatives of the domestic petroleum industry submitted briefs and appeared at the hearings, and the information presented by them to the Committee, together with all pertinent infor-

mation available to the Government, was carefully considered by the interdepartmental trade-agreements organization.

“After the most careful study in this manner of the interests of the domestic petroleum industry and of other industries which might be affected, as well as the interests of the country as a whole, the decision was reached by the trade-agreements organization that it would be possible, without in any way injuring either the petroleum industry or any other domestic industries, to modify the import tax on crude petroleum and fuel oils, in the manner in which this was done in the trade agreement with Venezuela, as a part of an arrangement under which, in exchange for such carefully safeguarded adjustments on our part, that country would accord us valuable concessions for many of our important agricultural and other exports.

“As you know, imports of crude petroleum and fuel oils are subject to an import tax of one-half cent per gallon. In the trade agreement with Venezuela, the substantive provisions of which become provisionally effective on December 16, 1939, this import tax was reduced to one-fourth cent per gallon, but the amount of imports from all countries at this reduced rate may not exceed in any year 5 percent of the total quantity of crude petroleum processed in refineries in continental United States during the preceding calendar year. Any imports in excess of such an amount will be subject to the full import tax of one-half cent per gallon, which is bound against increase during the life of the trade agreement.

“In view of the fact that the amount of crude petroleum and fuel oils which may be imported annually at the reduced rate of tax represents such a small proportion of domestic refinery output, it is difficult to perceive how such imports could adversely affect the domestic petroleum industry to any important degree. Moreover, it is difficult to perceive how

<sup>3</sup> Not printed.

the concession on crude petroleum and fuel oils in the Venezuelan agreement could have any adverse effect upon efforts to conserve domestic oil resources. This is so, not only because of the fact that the amount of imports at the reduced rate of tax is limited to such a small proportion of domestic refinery output, but also because of the fact that variations in the amount of such relatively small imports are determinable under the agreement in direct proportion to variations in domestic output. If domestic output should increase in a given year it would be possible for imports at the lower rate of tax to increase proportionately. However, the absolute amount of any possible increase in imports at the lower tax rate would be only one-twentieth as large as the actual amount of the increase in domestic output. On the other hand, the amount of permissible imports at the lower tax rate would be reduced proportionately if domestic output should decline.

"The type of crude petroleum imported from Venezuela is much heavier than the average domestic crude and yields principally heavy fuel oil and asphalt. Most domestic crudes yield larger percentages of gasoline and kerosene, and superior grades of lubricating oil; in other words, the more valuable petroleum products. Also, imported fuel oil or fuel oil produced in this country from imported crude are chiefly much heavier than fuel oil produced from domestic crudes. The domestic demand for all grades of fuel oil, including both the heavy grades for ships' bunkers and industrial plants and the lighter grades for Diesel engines and residential heating, has been increasing. Production in the United States of heavy fuel oil from low-grade foreign crude and the importation of heavy fuel oil tend to reserve the high-grade domestic crudes for production of the more valuable petroleum derivatives. Therefore, from the viewpoint of the most efficient and economic use of our petroleum resources, imports largely supplement, rather than compete with, domestic petroleum production.

"As you doubtless know, for a number of years, including the periods both before and after the original imposition of the import tax on petroleum in 1932, this country has exported considerably more crude petroleum and petroleum products than it has imported. In 1937, for example, according to data in the *Minerals Year Book, 1939*, imports of crude petroleum into the United States amounted to 27,484,000 barrels, while exports amounted to 67,234,000 barrels. In 1938 the excess of exports was even more marked, with imports amounting to 26,412,000 barrels as compared with exports of 77,273,000 barrels. In the case of refined petroleum products, the position of the United States as a net exporter is even more evident, with imports in 1937 of 29,673,000 barrels and exports of 105,600,000 barrels. In 1938 the excess of exports amounted to almost 90,000,000 barrels, with imports of 27,736,000 barrels and exports of 116,633,000 barrels. Thus, for both classes, our surplus of exports in 1938 was about 140,000,000 barrels.

"So far as foreign trade is concerned, therefore, it is apparent from the foregoing statistics that export markets for the products of the domestic petroleum industry are of great importance.

"Concessions of value have been secured for American petroleum products in eleven of the reciprocal trade agreements thus far concluded. On various petroleum products lower duties have been obtained in five of the agreements; increased quotas were obtained in one agreement, and bindings of the existing duty or duty-free entry in six agreements. While no claim is made that increased exports to these countries were solely the result of these concessions, significant increases in exports have occurred in these concession items. For example, in the first trade agreement with Canada, which was in force from January 1, 1936, to December 31, 1938, reductions in Canadian duties on petroleum products were secured on a number of items of interest to the United States and these concessions are continued in the new Canadian agreement. Our exports to

that country of petroleum products on which duty reductions were obtained increased from \$4,837,207 in 1935, the year before the agreement came into force, to \$6,871,650 in 1937 and \$9,872,870 in 1938 (preliminary data). In the two full calendar years since Switzerland extended increased quotas on fuel oil, kerosene, lubricating oil and gasoline, Swiss imports of these products from the United States have averaged over \$2,000,000, or 80 percent more than the average imports for the two pre-agreement years.

"The subject of the concessions on crude petroleum and fuel oil granted in the trade agreement with Venezuela—which it is sincerely believed will not be detrimental to the domestic petroleum industry—cannot be adequately considered apart from the broader aspects of the trade-agreements program. I refer specifically to the benefits derived both directly and indirectly by the farmers and business men of Kansas from the trade agreements thus far concluded, including the agreement with Venezuela.

"Kansas stands to benefit both directly and indirectly by the agreement with Venezuela as a result of the concessions obtained by the United States in the agreement on a considerable range of American farm and factory products, including some of direct interest to Kansas. Among the latter are reductions in duty on hog lard and wheat flour and bindings of the present duties on bacon, hams, pork sausages, and canned pork.

"Even more important, of course, are the concessions received for American products in the other eighteen agreements, the tariff concessions of which are now in effect. Enclosed are lists of the many concessions obtained on grain and grain products and meat and meat products, which are naturally of interest to Kansas.

"I should like particularly to direct your attention to the removal in the trade agreement with Great Britain, the leading wheat-import market of the world, of that country's preferential duty of approximately 6 cents per bushel on wheat. As you may recall, about a fourth of total American wheat exports formerly were

shipped regularly to Great Britain. In 1932 (two years after the enactment of the Hawley-Smoot tariff and as one of the numerous instances of retaliation by foreign countries against some of the embargo provisions of that tariff), Great Britain established an import duty on wheat, excepting wheat imported from British Empire countries, which remained duty-free. This tended to divert to Canada and Australia, Great Britain's formerly large purchases of wheat from the United States. Between 1930 and 1933, imports of American wheat into Great Britain declined by 39,000,000 bushels, while that country's imports of wheat from empire countries increased by about 61,000,000 bushels. The removal of the British duty, accomplished through the trade agreement negotiated with Great Britain, restores to our wheat producers the valuable opportunity of competing on equal terms in the world's largest market for wheat.

"Kansas, moreover, benefits from the concessions obtained for products not produced in the State. As the workers in other states find increased employment in industries producing export commodities and as the farmers in other regions find increased outlets in foreign countries for their surpluses, their ability to buy the products of Kansas is naturally enhanced.

"A comparison of trends in our foreign trade with agreement and nonagreement countries indicates that trade agreements have been an important factor in increasing such trade. As the greater part of the agreements which have been in operation for a long enough time to produce results became effective in 1936, the most significant statistical comparisons are for trade before and after that year. A comparison made on this basis by the Department of Commerce shows that our average annual exports to the seventeen countries with which reciprocal trade agreements were in operation during the greater part of 1938 increased by 61 percent during the two-year period 1937-1938 as compared with the two-year period 1934-1935, while exports to other countries increased by 38 percent. An analysis made in the Department of Agriculture on the basis of crop years shows that our exports of farm products to the sixteen countries with which agreements were in

effect before 1938 increased by 55 percent during the crop year ending June 30, 1938 as compared with the crop year ending June 30, 1936, while our agricultural exports to nonagreement countries increased by 3 percent.

"There can be no doubt that a vigorous foreign trade contributes considerably to our national prosperity. By means of mutually profitable trade agreements involving reciprocal adjustments of excessive trade restrictions, the trade-agreements program is helping to restore and expand our formerly prosperous foreign trade. In this way, the program is doing much, both directly and indirectly, to promote the prosperity of the entire country and to enhance the demand at home and abroad for American products.

"Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL"

[Enclosure 1]

CONCESSIONS ON GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS OBTAINED  
BY THE UNITED STATES IN TRADE AGREEMENTS

Commodity and Country	Concessions Obtained
<b>WHEAT AND WHEAT PRODUCTS:</b>	
<i>Wheat:</i>	
United Kingdom.....	Former duty of approximately 6¢ per bushel removed. Now enters free.
Canada.....	Duty reduced by 60 percent.
Netherlands.....	Agreement to purchase, under certain provisions, 5 percent of the Netherlands' consumption.
Guatemala.....	Duty bound against increase.
El Salvador.....	Duty bound against increase until December 31, 1937, and thereafter bound at a slightly higher rate.
Switzerland.....	Quota of 118,000 metric tons established.
Jamaica.....	Margin of Empire preference bound against increase.
<i>Wheat flour:</i>	
Canada.....	Duty reduced by 63 percent.
Cuba.....	Duty bound and margin of preference to the United States increased on flour wholly of United States wheat, and bound on flour of other wheat.
Netherlands.....	Agreement to purchase, under certain provisions, 5 percent of Netherlands' consumption.
Honduras.....	Duty bound against increase.
Guatemala.....	Duty bound against increase.
Costa Rica.....	On first quality, duty bound against increase.
Newfoundland.....	Duty bound free.
Bermuda.....	Margin of Empire preference reduced from 12.5 percent to 5 percent ad valorem.
Gold Coast.....	Duty bound free.

CONCESSIONS ON GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS OBTAINED  
BY THE UNITED STATES IN TRADE AGREEMENTS—Con.

Commodity and Country	Concessions Obtained
<b>WHEAT AND WHEAT PRODUCTS—Continued.</b>	
<i>Wheat flour—Continued.</i>	
Gambia.....	Margin of preference in favor of imports from British Empire countries removed. Henceforth the United States will pay the same rate of duty paid by all Empire countries instead of the higher rates placed on non-Empire countries.
Northern Rhodesia.....	
Sierra Leone.....	
Nigeria.....	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	Margin of Empire preference bound against increase.
Venezuela.....	Duty reduced by 40 percent.
Ecuador.....	Duty reduced by 50 percent.
<b>CORN AND CORN PRODUCTS:</b>	
<i>Corn:</i>	
Cuba.....	Duty bound against increase.
United Kingdom.....	Duty bound free.
Canada.....	Duty reduced by 60 percent.
Other than for manufacture of cornstarch or cereals.....	
Jamaica.....	Margin of Empire preference reduced 50 percent.
Barbados.....	Margin of Empire preference bound.
<i>Cornmeal:</i>	
Cuba.....	Duty reduced by 39 percent and margin of preference to United States increased.
Canada.....	Duty reduced by 10 percent.
Nigeria.....	Margin of Empire preference bound against increase.
Bahamas.....	
Antigua.....	
Dominica.....	
Montserrat.....	
St. Christopher-Nevis.....	
Virgin Islands.....	
St. Lucia.....	
Grenada.....	
St. Vincent.....	
British Honduras.....	
Barbados.....	
<i>Cornstarch:</i>	
Belgium.....	Quota increased, duty bound.
Sweden.....	Duty bound against increase.
Guatemala.....	Duty bound against increase.
Finland.....	Duty bound against increase.
Colombia.....	Duty reduced by 25 percent.
France.....	(a)
United Kingdom.....	Duty bound against increase.
<i>Corn flour:</i>	
British Honduras.....	Margin of Empire preference reduced 50 percent.
British Guiana.....	Margin of Empire preference bound against increase.
Antigua.....	
Dominica.....	
Montserrat.....	
St. Christopher-Nevis.....	
Virgin Islands.....	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	Duty reduced by 7 percent.
Cuba.....	
<b>BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS:</b>	
<i>Barley:</i>	
Cuba.....	Duty bound against increase.
Canada.....	Duty reduced by 40 percent.
France.....	(a)
<i>Barley meal:</i>	
Canada.....	Duty reduced by 8 percent.
<i>Barley flour:</i>	
Cuba.....	Duty bound against increase.
Canada.....	Duty reduced by 8 percent.
<i>Malt:</i>	
Cuba.....	Duty reduced by 14 percent and margin of preference to United States increased.
Canada.....	Duty reduced by 47 percent.
France.....	(a)
<b>RYE AND RYE PRODUCTS:</b>	
<i>Rye:</i>	
Cuba.....	Duty bound against increase.
Canada.....	Duty reduced by 40 percent.
France.....	(a)
<i>Rye flour:</i>	
Cuba.....	Duty bound against increase.
Canada.....	Duty reduced by 10 percent.

See footnote at end of table.

CONCESSIONS ON GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS OBTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES IN TRADE AGREEMENTS—CON.

Commodity and Country	Concessions Obtained
<b>OATS AND OATEN PRODUCTS:</b>	
<i>Oats:</i>	
Cuba.....	Duty reduced by 30 percent and margin of preference to United States increased.
Canada.....	Duty reduced by 50 percent.
France.....	( <sup>a</sup> )
<i>Oat flour:</i>	
Cuba.....	Duty reduced by 7 percent.
Brazil.....	Duty reduced by 50 percent.
France.....	( <sup>a</sup> )
Venezuela.....	Duty bound against increase.
Canada.....	Duty reduced by 37.5 percent.
British Honduras.....	Margin of Empire preference bound against increase.
Northern Rhodesia.....	Margin of Empire preference reduced 50 percent.
Cuba.....	Duty reduced by 78 percent.
Netherlands.....	Duty bound free.
Honduras.....	Duty reduced by 50 percent.
Colombia.....	Duty bound against increase.
Venezuela.....	Duty bound against increase.
Ecuador.....	Duty bound against increase.

<sup>a</sup> Because of the most-favored-nation provision in the French agreement, the minimum rates of duty are now applicable to cornstarch, barley, barley malt, rye, oats, and oat flour, which formerly were dutiable at either the maximum or intermediate French rates of duty.

[Enclosure 2]

CONCESSIONS ON MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS OBTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES IN TRADE AGREEMENTS

Country and Item	Concessions Obtained	
<i>United Kingdom:</i>		
Edible veal offals.....	Duty bound.	
Hams.....	Bound on free list and quota of not less than 55,000,000 pounds per year assured.	
Pork, chilled or frozen.....	Bound on free list.	
Pigs' heads, feet and edible offal.....	Bound on free list.	
Pigs' tongues and sausage casings wholly of animal origin.....	Duty bound.	
Lard.....	Duty removed.	
<i>British Colonial Possessions:</i>		
Pork, pickled or salted.....	Various reductions and bindings in the margin of preferences in favor of imports from Empire countries granted by 22 British colonies.	
Hams and tongues, pickled or salted.....		
Beef, fresh, smoked or cured.....		
Lard.....		
Canned meats.....		
Veal, fresh, pickled or salted.....		
Bacon.....		
Fresh meats.....		
<i>Belgium:</i>		
Lard.....		Bound on free list and quota assured.
Pork, ham and bacon.....	Quotas assured.	
Canned pork tongues.....	Duty reduced by 25.5 percent, also 33½ percent reduction in import excise tax.	
<i>Canada:</i>		
Live hogs.....	Duty reduced by 66⅔ percent.	
Canned meats and extracts.....	Various duty reductions.	
Bacon, hams, shoulders, and pork.....	Duty reduced by 65 percent.	

CONCESSIONS ON MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS OBTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES IN TRADE AGREEMENTS—CON.

Commodity and Country	Concessions Obtained
<i>Canada—Continued.</i>	
Sausage casings.....	Duty reduced by 14 percent.
Lard and tallow.....	Duty reduced by 12.5 percent.
Fresh pork.....	Duty reduced by 75 percent.
Fresh beef, veal, lamb and mutton.....	Duty reduced by 25 percent.
<i>Cuba:<sup>a</sup></i>	
Canned beef, mutton, or pork.....	Duty reduced by 6.3 percent. Margin of preference to United States increased from 20 to 25 percent.
Pickled or salted pork.....	Duty reduced by 37.5 percent. Margin of preference to United States increased from 20 to 25 percent.
Cured or smoked hams or shoulders.....	Duty reduced by 25 percent. Margin of preference to United States increased from 20 to 30 percent.
Bacon or smoked pork.....	Duty reduced by 22 percent. Margin of preference to United States increased from 20 to 30 percent.
Lard and lard oil.....	Duty reduced by 76.4 percent. Consumption tax removed at end of second agreement year.
<i>Colombia:</i>	
Hams, sausages, et cetera.....	Duty reduced by 37½ percent.
Meats, n.o.p.....	Duty reduced by 33½ percent.
Lard.....	Duty reduced by 50 percent.
<i>Ecuador:</i>	
Lard.....	Duty reduced by 50 percent.
<i>Finland:</i>	
Lard.....	Duty reduced by 33½ percent and an annual quota of 1,000 metric tons assured.
<i>France and Colonies:</i>	
Bacon; salted and pickled pork (certain cuts).....	Because of the most-favored-nation provision in the French agreement, the minimum rates of duty are now applicable to these commodities, which formerly were dutiable at either the maximum or intermediate French rates of duty.
<i>Guatemala:</i>	
Lard and canned pork products.....	Duty bound against increase.
Fresh, refrigerated, and salted meats.....	Duty reduced by 29 percent.
<i>Haiti:</i>	
Beef, mutton, or pork, fresh or refrigerated.....	Duty reduced by 66⅔ percent.
Lard.....	Duty reduced by 25 percent (concession conditional on budget status).
Beef and pork, smoked, salted, pickled.....	Duty bound against increase.
<i>Honduras:</i>	
Hams, sausages, and other meats, packed in specified containers.....	Duty reduced by 36-46 percent.
Hams, shoulders, bacon, and sausages, smoked.....	Duty reduced by 37-51 percent.
<i>Netherlands:</i>	
Lard, oleo oil, and stearin (of specified grades).....	Guaranteed free entry when used for fabrication of margarine or for reexport.
<i>Switzerland:</i>	
Lard.....	Duty reduced by 50 percent and ninety percent of total permitted imports allotted to United States.
<i>Sweden:</i>	
Salt Pork.....	Duty bound against increase.
<i>Costa Rica:</i>	
Canned pork (including sausage).....	Duty reduced by 35 percent.
Lard.....	Duty reduced by 17 percent.
<i>El Salvador:</i>	
Hams, except canned.....	Duty reduced by 77 percent.
Pork, preserved in any form.....	Duty bound against increase.
<i>Venezuela:</i>	
Lard.....	Duty reduced by 25 percent.
Bacon, hams, pork sausages, and canned pork.....	Duty bound against increase.

<sup>a</sup> Concessions extended to United States only.

## Foreign Service of the United States

### DEATH OF J. BUTLER WRIGHT

[Released to the press December 5]

Following is a statement made by Acting Secretary of State Welles at his press conference December 5:

"I have to announce with the deepest regret the death last night of Ambassador J. Butler Wright. The Ambassador had for 30 years been one of the outstandingly able members of the Foreign Service of the United States. After service in many posts, he was appointed in 1927 Minister to Hungary and served thereafter as Minister to Uruguay, as Minister to Czechoslovakia, and, since July 1937, as Ambassador to Cuba. His wide experience and his exceptional ability and devotion to the interests of his Government made him an invaluable representative of the United States. He had the capacity to a unique degree of making friends, and his loss will be deeply mourned by all those who had the privilege of knowing him."

[Released to the press December 5]

Following is the text of a note from the Cuban Ambassador (Dr. Pedro Martínez Fraga) to the Secretary of State:

"DECEMBER 5, 1939.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY:

"It was with the deepest grief that I learned of the death last night in Havana of His Excellency Mr. J. Butler Wright, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States in Cuba.

"The ties of friendship and affection which have bound me to Ambassador Butler Wright make it very difficult to express to Your Excellency, and through Your Excellency to the Government of the United States, the profound sorrow which his sudden passing has caused me, and the sincere sympathy which my Government and the personnel of this Mis-

sion feel toward Your Excellency's Government and the family of Mr. Butler Wright in this great bereavement.

"May I assure Your Excellency that the Government of the Republic of Cuba and all Cubans consider as their own the great loss this country has suffered by his untimely death, and shall always keep alive the memory of his friendly understanding, noble character and lofty ideals.

"Accept [etc.]

MARTÍNEZ FRAGA"

[Released to the press December 7]

The U. S. S. *Omaha*, bearing the remains of the late American Ambassador to Cuba, the Honorable J. Butler Wright, will arrive at the Washington Navy Yard the morning of Monday, December 11. Prior to the services which will be held at the Washington Cathedral at 12 noon the same day, appropriate ceremonies, which will be private, will be held at the Washington Navy Yard.

[Released to the press December 9]

Funeral services for the late American Ambassador to Cuba, the Honorable J. Butler Wright, will be held at the Washington Cathedral Monday, December 11, at 12 noon. The Right Reverend James E. Freeman, Episcopal Bishop of Washington, and the Right Reverend Hugo Blankingship, the Episcopal Bishop of Cuba, will officiate. Interment will be at the Washington Cathedral.

Accompanying Mrs. Wright from Cuba will be her two daughters, Miss Mary Wright and Miss Edith Wright; the Under Secretary of State of Cuba, Commandante Luis Rudolfo Miranda; the Episcopal Bishop of Cuba, the Right Reverend Hugo Blankingship; and Mr. Ralph Miller, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Habana.

The ceremonies at the Navy Yard, at which honors will be rendered, will be by invitation only.

The following persons will serve as honorary pallbearers:

The Honorable Sumner Welles

The Honorable George S. Messersmith  
 The Honorable Hugh Wilson  
 The Honorable William R. Castle  
 The Honorable Robert Woods Bliss  
 The Honorable Wilbur J. Carr  
 Mr. Jay Pierrepoint Moffat  
 Mr. Philip W. Bonsal.

## General

### EXPORTATION OF TIN-PLATE SCRAP

[Released to the press December 5]

The Secretary of State on December 2, 1939, issued the following rules of procedure governing the issuance of licenses for the exportation of tin-plate scrap during the calendar year 1940:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
*December 2, 1939.*

#### RULES OF PROCEDURE GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF LICENSES FOR THE EXPORTATION OF TIN- PLATE SCRAP DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1940

In furtherance of the purposes of the act of Congress approved February 15, 1936, which, as stated therein, are:

“to protect, preserve, and develop domestic sources of tin, to restrain the depletion of domestic reserves of tin-bearing materials, and to lessen the present costly and dangerously dependent position of the United States with respect to resources of tin.”

and in order to assure in the public interest the fair and equitable consideration referred to in section 2 of the act which reads as follows:

“There shall not be exported from the United States after the expiration of sixty days from the enactment of this Act any tin-plate scrap, except upon license issued by the President of the United States. The President is authorized to grant licenses upon such conditions and regulations as he may find necessary to assure

in the public interest fair and equitable consideration to all producers of this commodity.”

The Secretary of State, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in him by Executive Order No. 7297 of February 16, 1936, hereby prescribes, by and with the advice and consent of the National Munitions Control Board, the following rules of procedure to govern the issuance of licenses for the exportation of tin-plate scrap during the calendar year 1940 under the regulations governing the export of that commodity prescribed on December 7, 1936:<sup>4</sup>

(1) *Requests for allotments.*—Each producer of tin-plate scrap who desires to export that commodity during the calendar year 1940, as well as every producer whose scrap is sold to and ultimately exported by third parties, should submit to the Secretary of State *not later than December 20, 1939*, a request for an allotment, specifying in long tons the quantity of tin-plate scrap which he desires to export or to sell for export between January 1 and December 31, 1940.

(2) *Original allotments.*—Allotments will be granted to producers of tin-plate scrap only and will be assigned to producers whose applications have been submitted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1). Allotments will be based on the individual producer's request therefor with the provision that no allot-

<sup>4</sup> See *Press Releases* of December 12, 1936 (Vol. XV, No. 376), p. 473.

ment of more than 25 long tons shall exceed in amount 20 percent of the quantity of tin-plate scrap produced by him during the calendar year 1938. Requests for allotments of 25 long tons or less may be granted in full, without reference to the quantity of tin-plate scrap produced during the calendar year 1938, provided the producer concerned presents convincing evidence, in the form of a sworn statement, establishing that he will, so far as can be foreseen, during the calendar year 1940, produce at least the equivalent of the allotment which he requests. No allotment assigned under the provisions of this paragraph to any one producer, including his affiliated or associated companies, shall exceed 2,000 long tons.

(3) *Sworn statement of 1938 production.*—No producer shall be eligible to receive an allotment under the provisions of paragraph (2) until the Secretary of State has received from him a sworn statement setting forth the quantity of tin-plate scrap, in long tons, produced by him during the calendar year 1938. Sworn statements submitted under the provisions of this paragraph shall include the name and address of the producer, the name and location of each factory, and the quantity of tin-plate scrap produced at each factory.

(4) *Apportionment of total allotments.*—In the event that it shall be necessary, in order that the quantity of tin-plate scrap to be exported during the calendar year 1940 shall not exceed the total figure to be agreed upon by the National Munitions Control Board, such total shall be apportioned among the applicants for allotments on the basis of 1938 production, with the provision that no allotment shall exceed the quantity specified in the individual producer's request therefor. If an apportionment is unnecessary, allotments will be granted in the order of the receipt of requests therefor until the total figure referred to has been exhausted.

(5) *Additional allotments.*—In the event that conditions then existing shall warrant such action, additional allotments may be granted after July 1, 1940, upon such conditions as may

be agreed upon by the National Munitions Control Board and announced by the Secretary of State.

(6) *Fair and equitable consideration.*—An allotment may be granted at any time during the calendar year 1940, without regard to previous assignments of allotments, to any producer of tin-plate scrap who presents to the National Munitions Control Board, through the Secretary of State, convincing evidence that he is not receiving the fair and equitable consideration referred to in Section 2 of the act approved February 15, 1936. Allotments assigned under the provisions of this paragraph shall be granted in such quantities as will assure in the public interest fair and equitable consideration to the producer concerned. All applications for allotments under the provisions of this paragraph shall be accompanied by sworn statements, in quintuplicate, setting forth complete and detailed information in support thereof.

(7) *Licenses.*—No tin-plate scrap may be exported unless a license authorizing such export shall have been issued by the Secretary of State. Licenses may be issued to any producer who has been assigned an allotment or to any other person or persons authorized by such producer to export tin-plate scrap under his allotment, provided that licenses will not be issued during the first six months of the calendar year for the exportation of tin-plate scrap in quantities in excess of 50 percent of any allotment of 50 long tons or more.

(8) *Licenses issued to persons other than producers of tin-plate scrap.*—Any producer who has received an allotment may, if he so desires, authorize any other person or persons to apply for license to export under his allotment tin-plate scrap produced at his factory or factories. The Department of State should be informed promptly of such authorizations when made. Persons other than producers should, in submitting applications for license, assure themselves that an allotment has been assigned covering the particular tin-plate scrap which they desire to export and they should include in the application a statement setting forth the name



and address of the factory or factories at which the tin-plate scrap was produced and the quantity produced at each factory.

(9) *General statement.*—As stated in paragraph (3) of the regulations governing the exportation of tin-plate scrap, the Secretary of State will issue export licenses to cover proposed shipments of tin-plate scrap when, in the opinion of the National Munitions Control Board, the issuance of such licenses may be consistent with the purposes of the Act approved February 15, 1936. The National Munitions Control Board may revoke, cancel, or modify at any time allotments or licenses granted under the rules of procedure herein announced and may modify these rules of procedure whenever, in its opinion, such action is required in order to carry out the purposes of the act.

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## FLIGHTS OF BELLIGERENT MILITARY AIRCRAFT

[Released to the press December 7]

Since the enactment of the Neutrality Act of 1939, the Department has received frequent inquiries as to whether authorization could be obtained to make flyaway deliveries of military aircraft purchased by belligerent countries. The following statement is issued with a view to clarifying the position being taken by the Department on this question:

Section 6(a) of the Air Commerce Act of 1926, as amended, contains the following provisions: "Aircraft a part of the armed forces of any foreign nation shall not be navigated in the United States, including the Canal Zone, except in accordance with an authorization granted by the Secretary of State." The authorization referred to in this provision of law is not being granted for military aircraft purchased by belligerents since it would appear to be inconsistent with the neutral obligations of the United States to permit such aircraft to be flown within or from the territory of the United States. For the foregoing purposes,

the following will be treated as military aircraft:

(1) All aircraft in category III of the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, and

(2) Aircraft in category V of the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, purchased by or destined for the armed forces of a foreign nation.

It should be pointed out that the above is not applicable while the legal title to the aircraft in question remains with a citizen of the United States.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Immigration Work of the Department of State and Its Consular Officers. Revised to July 1, 1938. Immigration Series 1. Publication 1386. iv, 69 pp. 10¢.

Air Navigation: Arrangement between the United States of America and France.—Effected by exchange of notes signed July 15, 1939; effective August 15, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 152. Publication 1392. 16 pp. 5¢.

The Assistance Rendered by Government in the Promotion and Protection of American Foreign Trade: Address by George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State, before the Twenty-sixth National Foreign Trade Convention, New York City, October 11, 1939. Commercial Policy Series 62. Publication 1395. 18 pp. 5¢.

### OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Agreement Between Egypt and the United States of America Concerning the Exchange of Parcel Post.—Signed at Cairo July 17, 1939, and at Washington September 13, 1939. (Post Office Department.) 19 pp. 5¢.

Agreement Between the Postal Administration of Barbados and the Postal Administration of the United States of America for the Exchange of Parcels by Parcel Post.—Signed at Bridgetown August 14, 1939, and at Washington September 13, 1939. (Post Office Department.) 18 pp. 5¢.

## *Treaty Information*

*Compiled by the Treaty Division*

### MUTUAL GUARANTIES

#### **Pact of Mutual Assistance Between Latvia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**

The American Legation in Riga reported by a despatch dated October 18, 1939, that the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Pact of Mutual Assistance between Latvia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed October 5, 1939, took place at Riga on October 11, 1939. The text of the pact is printed on page 542 of the *Bulletin* for November 11, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 20). According to the terms of article VI of the pact it entered into force on the day of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

### OPIMUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

#### **International Opium Convention (1925)**

There is printed below the text of a circular letter dated October 25, 1939, which was transmitted by the Secretary General of the League of Nations to the states parties to the International Opium Convention, signed February 19, 1925, communicating to them the names of the parties to the convention who, up to October 23, 1939, have accepted the Health Committee's resolution concerning the application of article 10 of the convention to preparations based on Indian hemp extract or tincture:

#### APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 10 OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1925 TO PREPARATIONS BASED ON INDIAN HEMP EXTRACT OR TINCTURE

"On January 23rd 1936 (ninetieth session), the Council took note of a resolution adopted by the Health Committee at its twenty-second ses-

sion (October 1935) to the effect that preparations made from Indian hemp extract or tincture, like the extracts and tinctures themselves, should be brought within the control of the 1925 Convention through the application of Article 10.

"Several Governments having made reservations regarding the application of this recommendation, asking more particularly for the exemption of preparations intended for external use, the Health Committee, at its twenty-sixth session, decided to examine these reservations in conjunction with the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in order to develop and complete, if possible, its former conclusions and thereby secure the unanimous and unconditional acceptance of the High Contracting Parties.

"After consideration of the conclusions of the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique, the Health Committee, at its thirtieth session (May 1939), adopted a new resolution on the subject.

"On May 23rd, 1939 (one hundred and fifth session), the Council took note of this resolution which was communicated by the Secretary-General to the Parties to the 1925 Convention on July 12th, 1939 (C. L. 99.1939. XI.). The resolution of the Health Committee was in the following terms:

"The Health Committee,

"Having considered the report of the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique (document C. H. 1396);

"While maintaining the conclusions adopted at its twenty-second session to the effect that preparations made from the extract and tincture of Indian hemp should be subjected to the measures of control set up by the 1925 Convention;

"Declares, however, that these conclusions do

not apply to those of the said preparations which are capable only of external use;

“And informs the Council of the League of Nations in order that it may communicate this resolution to the Parties to the Convention.”

“In accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 10 of the 1925 Convention, the Secretary-General has the honour to inform the Parties to the said Convention that on October 23rd, 1939 the following Parties to the Convention had signified, on the dates indicated, their acceptance of the new resolution of the Health Committee:

“Belgium (August 30th, 1939), Canada (August 22nd, 1939), Colombia (August 17th, 1939), Denmark (September 6th, 1939), Egypt (August 20th, 1939), Latvia (August 10th, 1939), Monaco (September 22nd, 1939), Netherlands (September 16th, 1939), the Sudan (August 7th, 1939), Switzerland (August 7th, 1939), Turkey (October 9th, 1939).

“According to Article 10, third paragraph, of the 1925 Convention, the provisions of that Convention will immediately become applicable to the preparations in question in the relations between the Contracting Parties who have accepted the above-mentioned recommendation of the Health Committee.”

## COMMERCE

### Supplementary Proclamation of Trade Agreement With the United Kingdom

An announcement regarding a supplementary proclamation by the President of the trade agreement with the United Kingdom signed November 17, 1938, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading “Commercial Policy.”



*Stat*

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

DECEMBER 16, 1939

*Vol. I: No. 25—Publication 1415*

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## *Europe*

### AIRCRAFT SHIPMENTS TO NATIONS BOMBING CIVILIANS

[Released to the press December 15]

A letter has been addressed by the Department to all persons and companies registered with the Secretary of State pursuant to the provisions of section 12 of the Neutrality Act as manufacturers or exporters of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war as defined by the President in his proclamation of May 1, 1937, which fall within the general description of "aircraft, aircraft armament, aircraft engines, aircraft parts, aircraft accessories, aerial bombs or torpedoes" contained in the President's statement of December 2, 1939, relating to the bombing and machine-gunning of civilian populations from the air. The text of the letter follows:

"There is enclosed a copy of a statement in regard to the bombing and machine-gunning of civilian populations from the air which the President made in his press conference on December 2, 1939.

"In view of the policy to which the President referred, the Department hopes that it will not receive any application for a license to authorize the exportation, direct or indirect, of any aircraft, aircraft armament, aircraft engines, aircraft parts, aircraft accessories, aerial bombs or torpedoes to countries the armed forces of which are engaged in such bombing or machine-gunning.

"Should any manufacturer or exporter have already entered into contractual obligations, of which he finds it impossible to divest himself, to sell or export airplanes or aeronautical equipment, for which licenses have been issued or for which he has heretofore intended to apply for

licenses, to countries referred to above, it is suggested that he may wish to inform the Department of the terms of the contract before applying for licenses to export pursuant to it or before exporting under licenses already issued.

"Your attention is invited to the fact that the President's statement refers not only to aircraft and those aircraft parts for which an export license is required but also to aeronautical equipment of all kinds and to materials essential to airplane manufacture."

In view of the fact that the President's statement mentioned above refers to "materials essential to airplane manufacture," a letter has been addressed by the Department to all producers of molybdenum and aluminum as follows:

"There is enclosed a copy of a statement in regard to the bombing and machine-gunning of civilian populations from the air which the President made in his press conference on December 2, 1939.

"I invite your particular attention to the phrase 'materials essential to airplane manufacture' in this statement. Molybdenum and aluminum are included among such materials.

"Should any manufacturer or exporter have already entered into contractual obligations, of which he finds it impossible to divest himself, to sell or export molybdenum or aluminum to countries the armed forces of which are engaged in unprovoked bombing and machine-gunning of civilian populations from the air, he may wish to inform the Department of the terms of his contract."

[Released to the press by the White House December 2]

The President, after consultation with the Secretary of State on December 2, released the following statement, which is the one referred to in the preceding release:

"The American Government and the American people have for some time pursued a policy of wholeheartedly condemning the unprovoked bombing and machine-gunning of civilian populations from the air.

"This Government hopes, to the end that such unprovoked bombing shall not be given material encouragement in the light of recent recurrence of such acts, that American manufacturers and exporters of airplanes, aeronautical equipment, and materials essential to airplane manufacture, will bear this fact in mind before negotiating contracts for the exportation of these articles to nations obviously guilty of such unprovoked bombing."

♦ ♦ ♦

### CONVENTION ON DOUBLE TAXATION WITH SWEDEN

[Released to the press December 13]

On December 12, 1939, the President issued his proclamation of the convention between the United States and Sweden for the avoidance of double taxation and the establishment of rules of reciprocal administrative assistance, signed at Washington March 23, 1939.

The Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the convention on August 2, 1939, and the President ratified it on September 8, 1939. The instruments of ratification of the President and the King of Sweden were exchanged in Stockholm on November 14, 1939. The convention will enter into force in both countries on January 1, 1940.

This convention with Sweden is the first in a series of conventions which this Government

plans to conclude in a program of avoiding double taxation and preventing fiscal evasion.

♦ ♦ ♦

### DEPARTMENTAL ORDER REGARDING TRAVEL IN COMBAT AREAS AND ON BELLIGERENT VESSELS

[Released to the press December 16]

REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRAVEL INTO AND  
THROUGH COMBAT AREAS AND ON BELLIGERENT  
VESSELS

*Departmental Order No. 831*

Pursuant to the authority contained in the President's Proclamations Nos. 2374 and 2376 issued on November 4, 1939, in pursuance of sections 1 and 3, respectively, of the Neutrality Act of 1939, approved November 4, 1939, I, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, hereby prescribe the following regulation, amending the regulations issued on November 6, 1939, as amended by regulation issued on November 17, 1939, relating to travel on belligerent vessels, and also amending the regulations issued on November 17, 1939, relating to travel into or through combat areas.

Individuals who possess both American nationality and a foreign nationality, and who habitually reside in the foreign state of which they are nationals, and who are using passports of such foreign state, may, while en route to and from such state, travel on a belligerent vessel across the English Channel, the Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel without obtaining specific authority and without an American passport endorsed as valid for such travel. Individuals who undertake travel under the conditions indicated shall do so on the understanding that they will look for protection to the foreign state whose passport they carry.

CORDELL HULL

DECEMBER 14, 1939.



INTERGOVERNMENTAL DEBTS

Hungary

[Released to the press December 14]

The Hungarian Government has informed the Department that it is again making a partial payment on its relief debt. While such payments have been made regularly since December 1937, their continuance at the present time is a source of special gratification.

At the same time the Hungarian Government has again expressed the hope that the Congress will give favorable consideration to its offer to undertake a new debt agreement on a permanent basis, whereby payment of the original debt, without interest, would be completed in about 30 equal annual installments. In recommending these proposals, made in February 1938, to the consideration of the Congress, the President, in his message of March 28, 1938, expressed the belief that they represented a noteworthy wish and effort of the Hungarian Government to meet its obligations to this Government.

Poland

[Released to the press December 14]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Ambassador of Poland (Count Jerzy Potocki):*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON,  
December 2, 1939.

EXCELLENCY:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1939, inclusive, and December 15, 1939 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of November 14, 1924 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 10, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the Polish Gov-

ernment, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND—DECEMBER 15, 1932, TO JUNE 15, 1939, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1939

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Amount due December 15, 1932	\$232,000	\$3,070,980	-----
Amount due June 15, 1933		3,582,810	
Amount due December 15, 1933	1,393,000	3,582,810	\$456,229.71
Amount due June 15, 1934		3,582,810	456,229.71
Amount due December 15, 1934	2,577,000	3,582,810	456,229.71
Amount due June 15, 1935		3,582,810	456,229.71
Amount due December 15, 1935	1,485,000	3,582,810	456,229.71
Amount due June 15, 1936		3,582,810	456,229.71
Amount due December 15, 1936	1,520,000	3,582,810	456,229.71
Amount due June 15, 1937		3,582,810	456,229.71
Amount due December 15, 1937	1,554,000	3,582,810	456,229.71
Amount due June 15, 1938		3,582,810	456,229.71
Amount due December 15, 1938	1,589,000	3,582,810	456,229.71
Amount due June 15, 1939		3,582,810	456,229.71
Total	\$10,350,000	\$49,647,510	\$5,474,756.52

Amount due December 15, 1939:

Principal of bond No. 17 for \$1,325,000, and bond No. 10-A for \$298,000, due December 15, 1939	\$1,623,000.00
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1939, on bonds Nos. 17 to E2 and 10-A to 55-A	3,401,685.00
Interest accrued from June 15, 1939, to December 15, 1939, on bonds aggregating \$10,350,000 which matured from December 15, 1932 to December 15, 1938, inclusive. Thirteenth semiannual installment of annuity due December 15, 1939, on account of the moratorium agreement of June 10, 1932	181,125.00
Amount due	5,662,039.71

*Note from the Ambassador of Poland in reply to the note dated December 2, 1939, from the Secretary of State:*

EMBASSY OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF POLAND,  
WASHINGTON,  
December 14, 1939.

SIR:

Acting upon instructions of my Government, and in answer to your note of December 2, 1939,

I beg to thank you for the assurance that the United States Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposal which my Government desire to put forward in regard to payments resulting from the terms of the Debt Agreement of November 14, 1924, and the Moratorium Agreement of June 10, 1932.

In connection with the above, I have the honor to inform you that, owing to the aggression against Poland by Germany and the U. S. S. R. and the subsequent invasion of her territory by the forces of the said countries, which unfortunately enhances the reasons as contained in the note of December 8, 1932, and confirmed by later declarations, the Polish Government are obliged to request similarly a deferment of payment of the installment payable on December 15, 1939, the Polish Government, to their great regret, still not being in a position to resume the service of the debt towards the United States.

Accept [etc.]

JERZY POTOCKI

Yugoslavia

[Released to the press December 14]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Yugoslavia (Constantin Fotitch):*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON,  
December 2, 1939.

SIR:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable June 15, 1932 to June 15, 1939, inclusive, and December 15, 1939, from your Government pursuant to the terms of the debt agreement of May 3, 1926.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreement signed by the Yugoslav Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with

a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA—JUNE 15, 1932, TO JUNE 15, 1939, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1939.

	Funding Agreement	
	Principal	Interest
Amount due June 15, 1932	\$250,000.00	
Amount due June 15, 1933	275,000.00	
Amount due June 15, 1934	300,000.00	
Amount due June 15, 1935	325,000.00	
Amount due June 15, 1936	350,000.00	
Amount due June 15, 1937	375,000.00	
Amount due December 15, 1937		\$38,515.63
Amount due June 15, 1938	400,000.00	38,515.63
Amount due December 15, 1938		38,515.63
Amount due June 15, 1939	450,000.00	38,515.63
Total	\$2,725,000.00	\$154,062.52

*Amount due December 15, 1939:*

Semiannual interest due December 15, 1939, on bonds Nos. 15 to 62 \$36,812.50

Interest accrued from June 15, 1939, to December 15, 1939, on principal amount of bonds which matured as follows:

No. 7—\$250,000 matured 6/15/32  
 No. 8—275,000 " 6/15/33  
 No. 9—300,000 " 6/15/34  
 No. 10—325,000 " 6/15/35  
 No. 11—350,000 " 6/15/36  
 No. 12—375,000 " 6/15/37  
 No. 13—400,000 " 6/15/38  
 No. 14—450,000 " 6/15/39

\$2,725,000 1,703.13

Amount due 38,515.63

*Note from the Minister of Yugoslavia in reply to the note dated December 2, 1939, from the Secretary of State:*

ROYAL YUGOSLAV LEGATION,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
December 12, 1939.

MR. SECRETARY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 2, 1939 with which you were good enough to send me a statement showing the amount due and payable on June 15, 1932 to June 15, 1939, inclusive, and December 15, 1939 by the Yugoslav Government, pursuant to the terms of its Debt Agreement of May 3, 1926.

The Royal Government, while appreciating the willingness of the United States Government to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposal in regard to payment of this indebtedness, are, to their sincere regret, still unable to resume the payment under the said

Agreement or to bring forward, at the present moment, any new proposal to this effect.

Accept [etc.] CONSTANTIN FOITICH

**Estonia**

[Released to the press December 15]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Acting Consul General of Estonia (Johannes Kaiv):*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, December 2, 1939.

SIR:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1939, inclusive, and December 15, 1939, from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of October 28, 1925 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 11, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the Estonian Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA—DECEMBER 15, 1932, TO JUNE 15, 1939, INCLUSIVE AND DECEMBER 15, 1939

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Amount due December 15, 1932.....	\$21,000	\$245,370	-----
Amount due June 15, 1933.....		286,265	
Amount due December 15, 1933.....	114,500	286,265	\$36,585.29
Amount due June 15, 1934.....		286,265	36,585.29
Amount due December 15, 1934.....	208,500	286,265	36,585.29
Amount due June 15, 1935.....		286,265	36,585.29
Amount due December 15, 1935.....	122,000	286,265	36,585.29
Amount due June 15, 1936.....		286,265	36,585.29
Amount due December 15, 1936.....	126,000	286,265	36,585.29
Amount due June 15, 1937.....		286,265	36,585.29
Amount due December 15, 1937.....	131,000	286,265	36,585.29
Amount due June 15, 1938.....		286,265	36,585.29
Amount due December 15, 1938.....	136,000	286,265	36,585.29
Amount due June 15, 1939.....		286,265	36,585.29
Total.....	\$859,000	\$3,966,815	\$439,023.48

*Amount due December 15, 1939:*

Principal of bond No. 17 for \$113,000, and, No. 9-A for \$28,000, due December 15, 1939 .....	\$141,000.00
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1939, on bonds Nos. 17 to 62 and 9-A to 54-A .....	271,232.50
Interest accrued from June 15, 1939, to December 15, 1939, on principal amounts aggregating \$859,000, which matured from December 15, 1932 to December 15, 1938, inclusive .....	15,032.50
Thirteenth semiannual annuity due December 15, 1939, on account of the moratorium agreement of June 11, 1932. ....	36,585.29
Amount due.....	463,850.29

*Note from the Acting Consul General of Estonia in reply to the note dated December 2, 1939, from the Secretary of State:*

LEGATION OF ESTONIA,  
NEW YORK,  
December 13, 1939.

EXCELLENCY:

Acknowledging the receipt of your note of December 2, 1939, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of Estonia regret to be unable, for reasons stated in their previous notes, to effect the payment of instalments falling due on December 15, 1939, under terms of the Debt Funding Agreement of October 28, 1925, and the Moratorium Agreement of June 11, 1932, between Estonia and the United States.

I avail [etc.] JOHANNES KAIV

**Finland**

[Released to the press December 15]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Finland (Hjalmar J. Procopé):*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON,  
December 2, 1939.

SIR:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on December 15, 1939 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of May 1, 1923 and the Moratorium Agreement of May 23, 1932.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

## STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND, DECEMBER 15, 1939

## Amount due December 15, 1939:

Principal of bond no. 17 for \$74,000, due December 15, 1939.....	\$74,000.00
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1939, on bonds Nos. 17 to 62.....	141,662.50
Thirteenth semiannual installment of annuity due December 15, 1939, on account of moratorium agreement of May 23, 1932.....	19,030.50
Amount due.....	234,693.00

Note from the Minister of Finland in reply to the note dated December 2, 1939, from the Secretary of State:

LEGATION OF FINLAND,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
December 14, 1939.

## EXCELLENCY:

Referring to Your Excellency's note of December 2, 1939, transmitting a statement of the amounts due and payable on December 15, 1939, by the Finnish Government to the Government of the United States, I have the honour to inform you that the amounts due will be paid on the said date.

Accept [etc.] HJALMAR J. PROCOPE

France

[Released to the press December 15]

Note from the Secretary of State to the Ambassador of France (Count de Saint-Quentin):

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON,  
December 2, 1939.

## EXCELLENCY:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1939, inclusive, and December 15, 1939 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of April 29, 1926 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 10, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the French Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

## STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE DECEMBER 15, 1932, TO JUNE 15, 1939 INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1939

	Funding agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Amount due December 15, 1932.....		\$19,261,432.50	-----
Amount due June 15, 1933.....	\$21,477,135.00	19,261,432.50	-----
Amount due December 15, 1933.....		19,261,432.50	\$3,046,879.72
Amount due June 15, 1934.....	36,691,906.35	19,261,432.50	3,046,879.72
Amount due December 15, 1934.....		19,261,432.50	3,046,879.72
Amount due June 15, 1935.....	42,058,825.41	19,261,432.50	3,046,879.72
Amount due December 15, 1935.....		19,261,432.50	3,046,879.72
Amount due June 15, 1936.....	52,479,413.67	19,261,432.50	3,046,879.72
Amount due December 15, 1936.....		19,261,432.50	3,046,879.72
Amount due June 15, 1937.....	63,004,207.80	19,261,432.50	3,046,879.72
Amount due December 15, 1937.....		19,261,432.50	3,046,879.72
Amount due June 15, 1938.....	68,634,249.88	19,261,432.50	3,046,879.72
Amount due December 15, 1938.....		19,261,432.50	3,046,879.72
Amount due June 15, 1939.....	74,320,592.38	19,261,432.50	3,046,879.72
Total.....	\$358,666,330.49	\$269,660,055.00	\$36,562,556.64

## Amount due December 15, 1939:

Semiannual interest due December 15, 1939 on bonds Nos. 15 to 62 .....	\$17,468,100.85
Interest accrued from June 15, 1939 to December 15, 1939, on principal amounts of bonds which matured as follows:	
No. 8—\$21,477,135.00 matured 6/15/33	
No. 9—36,691,906.35 " 6/15/34	
No. 10—42,058,825.41 " 6/15/35	
No. 11—52,479,413.67 " 6/15/36	
No. 12—63,004,207.80 " 6/15/37	
No. 13—68,634,249.88 " 6/15/38	
No. 14—74,320,592.38 " 6/15/39	
358,666,330.49 .....	1,793,331.65
Thirteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1939, on account of the moratorium agreement of June 10, 1932.....	3,046,879.72
Amount due.....	22,308,312.22

*Translation of a note from the Ambassador of France in reply to the note dated December 2, 1939, from the Secretary of State:*

EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
December 14, 1939.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, dated December 2, 1939, transmitting a statement of the amounts due by France to the United States on December 15, next, under the terms of the agreements signed by the French Government.

In presenting this statement, you took occasion to reiterate that the Government of the United States is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which the French Government may desire to put forward in regard to the settlement of this indebtedness and to give them careful consideration with a view to their eventual submission to the American Congress.

The French Government thanks the Government of the United States for having been so kind as to renew these assurances and desires on its part to emphasize again its sincere desire to seek the basis for a debt settlement acceptable to both countries.

As soon as a satisfactory development of the situation will permit, the French Government will not fail to seize the opportunity, which it hopes will be soon, to enter into conversations for the negotiation of an agreement to the conclusion of which, like the Government of the United States, it attaches great importance.

Please accept [etc.] R. DE SAINT-QUENTIN

**Italy**

[Released to the press December 15]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Royal Italian Ambassador (Don Ascanio dei principi Colonna):*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON,  
December 2, 1939.

EXCELLENCY:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement

showing the amounts due and payable June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1939, inclusive, and December 15, 1939 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of November 14, 1925 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 3, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the Royal Italian Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY—JUNE 15, 1933, TO JUNE 15, 1939, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1939

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Amount due June 15, 1933.....	\$12,300,000	\$245,416.74	
Amount due December 15, 1933.....		245,437.50	\$896,155.88
Amount due June 15, 1934.....	12,600,000	1,245,437.50	896,155.88
Amount due December 15, 1934.....		1,245,437.50	896,155.88
Amount due June 15, 1935.....	13,000,000	1,245,437.50	896,155.88
Amount due December 15, 1935.....		1,245,437.50	896,155.88
Amount due June 15, 1936.....	13,500,000	1,245,437.50	896,155.88
Amount due December 15, 1936.....		1,245,437.50	896,155.88
Amount due June 15, 1937.....	14,200,000	1,245,437.50	896,155.88
Amount due December 15, 1937.....		1,245,437.50	896,155.88
Amount due June 15, 1938.....	14,600,000	1,245,437.50	896,155.88
Amount due December 15, 1938.....		1,245,437.50	896,155.88
Amount due June 15, 1939.....	15,200,000	1,245,437.50	896,155.88
Total.....	\$95,400,000	\$14,190,666.74	\$10,753,870.66

Amount due December 15, 1939:

Semiannual interest due December 15, 1939, on bonds Nos. 15 to 62.....	\$1,185,812.50
Interest accrued from June 15, 1939, to December 15, 1939, on bonds which matured as follows:	
No. 8—\$12,300,000—6/15/33	
No. 9—12,600,000—6/15/34	
No. 10—13,000,000—6/15/35	
No. 11—13,500,000—6/15/36	
No. 12—14,200,000—6/15/37	
No. 13—14,600,000—6/15/38	
No. 14—15,200,000—6/15/39	
95,400,000.....	59,625.00

Thirteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1939, on account of the moratorium agreement of June 3, 1932.....	896,155.88
---	------------

Amount due..... 2,141,593.38

*Note from the Royal Italian Ambassador in reply to the note dated December 2, 1939, from the Secretary of State:*

ROYAL ITALIAN EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
December 14, 1939.

HONORABLE SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of December 2, 1939, whereby you have sent me a statement of the amounts due from the Italian Government up to December 15, 1939, under the provision of the Debt Agreement of November 14, 1925 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 3, 1932.

My Government has taken note with appreciation of the renewed assurance that the United States Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which the Italian Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of its indebtedness and that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

While thanking you for the above communication, my Government regrets to be still unable, at the present moment, to submit any proposals and wishes to refer to the considerations previously brought to the attention of the Federal Government.

Accept [etc.]

A. COLONNA

Latvia

[Released to the press December 15]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Latvia (Dr. Alfred Bilmanis):*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON,  
December 2, 1939.

SIR:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1939, inclusive, and December 15, 1939 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of September 24, 1925 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 11, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the Latvian Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA—JUNE 15, 1933, TO JUNE 15, 1939, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1939

	Funding agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Amount due June 15, 1933		\$113,609.00	
Amount due December 15, 1933	\$47,500	110,078.84	\$15,274.26
Amount due June 15, 1934		119,609.00	15,274.26
Amount due December 15, 1934	85,800	119,609.00	15,274.26
Amount due June 15, 1935		119,609.00	15,274.26
Amount due December 15, 1935	50,200	119,609.00	15,274.26
Amount due June 15, 1936		119,609.00	15,274.26
Amount due December 15, 1936	52,500	119,609.00	15,274.26
Amount due June 15, 1937		119,609.00	15,274.26
Amount due December 15, 1937	53,900	119,609.00	15,274.26
Amount due June 15, 1938		119,609.00	15,274.26
Amount due December 15, 1938	56,200	119,609.00	15,274.26
Amount due June 15, 1939		119,609.00	15,274.26
Total	\$346,100	\$1,639,386.84	\$183,291.12

*Amount due December 15, 1939:*

Principal of bond No. 17 for \$46,000, and No. 9-A for \$11,600, due December 15, 1939	\$57,600.00
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1939, on bonds Nos. 17 to 62 and 9-A to 54-A	113,552.25
Interest accrued from June 15, 1939, to December 15, 1939, on principal amounts aggregating \$346,100, which matured from December 15, 1933 to December 15, 1938, inclusive	6,056.75
Thirteenth semiannual installment of annuity due December 15, 1939, on account of the moratorium agreement of June 11, 1932	15,274.26
Amount due	192,483.26

*Note from the Minister of Latvia in reply to the note dated December 2, 1939, from the Secretary of State:*

LATVIAN LEGATION,  
WASHINGTON,  
December 14, 1939.

SIR:

In reply to your Note of December 2nd and referring to my Note No. 410.63/532 of June 13, 1939, I have the honor to inform you that in the interval which has elapsed since the despatch of

the Note referred to above no changes have been observed in the general position and in the circumstances of a nature that could have altered the attitude of the Latvian Government in regard to the settlement of the Latvian indebtedness to the United States.

In view of the above and maintaining their present view and attitude in regard to the subject as expressed in the relevant correspondence, I have the honor to inform you that to their regret the Latvian Government find it impossible to effect the payment of the instalment of their debt to the United States which becomes due on December 15th.

Accept [etc.] **DR. ALFRED BILMANIS**

**Rumania**

[Released to the press December 15]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Rumania (Radu Irimescu):*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON,  
December 2, 1939.

SIR:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1939, inclusive, and December 15, 1939, from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of December 4, 1925, and the Moratorium Agreement of June 11, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the Government of Rumania, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.] **CORDELL HULL**

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF RUMANIA—JUNE 15, 1933, TO JUNE 15, 1939, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1939

	Funding agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Amount due June 15, 1933.....	\$1,000,000	-----	-----
Amount due January 2, 1934.....	-----	-----	\$48,750.08
Amount due June 15, 1934.....	1,200,000	-----	48,750.08
Amount due December 15, 1934.....	-----	-----	48,750.08
Amount due June 15, 1935.....	1,400,000	-----	48,750.08
Amount due December 15, 1935.....	-----	-----	48,750.08
Amount due June 15, 1936.....	1,600,000	-----	48,750.08
Amount due December 15, 1936.....	-----	-----	48,750.08
Amount due June 15, 1937.....	1,800,000	-----	48,750.08
Amount due December 15, 1937.....	-----	-----	48,750.08
Amount due June 15, 1938.....	2,000,000	-----	48,750.08
Amount due December 15, 1938.....	-----	-----	48,750.08
Amount due June 15, 1939.....	2,200,000	-----	48,750.08
Total.....	\$11,200,000	-----	\$585,000.96

*Amount due December 15, 1939:*

Semiannual interest due December 15, 1939, on bonds Nos. 15 to 62, aggregating \$51,860,560.43, as provided for in funding agreement of December 4, 1925.....	\$907,559.81
Thirteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1939, on account of the moratorium agreement of June 11, 1932.....	48,750.08
Amount due.....	956,309.89

*Note from the Minister of Rumania in reply to the note dated December 2, 1939, from the Secretary of State:*

ROYAL LEGATION OF ROMANIA,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
December 14, 1939.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note dated December 2, 1939, to which was appended a statement of amounts due and payable on June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1939, inclusive, and December 15, 1939, from the Romanian Government, pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of December 4, 1925 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 11, 1932.

As stated in my note of May 3, 1939, my Government earnestly desires to fulfill its obligations towards the United States but, because of circumstances and reasons beyond its control, my Government finds it impossible to carry out the terms of the Debt Settlement Agreement reached in December 1925.

It is obvious that the greatest and unsurmountable difficulty is the transfer of Rumanian currency into Dollars, when Ro-

manian purchases in the United States are several times larger than American purchases in Rumania and when triangular exchange transactions are rendered impossible by clearing agreements blocking the proceeds of Rumanian exports in countries with which we have a favourable trade balance. Moreover, owing to present disrupted conditions in Europe, important and exceptional national defence expenditures have been imposed upon my country.

I have therefore the honor to inform you that the Rumanian Government deeply regrets to be unable to effect the payment of the instalment falling due on December 15, 1939, under the terms of the Debt Funding Agreement of December 4, 1925 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 11, 1932.

May I stress once more the desire of the Rumanian Government to negotiate a new agreement to become effective on June 15, 1940.

Accept [etc.]

RADU IRIMESCU

### Belgium

[Released to the press December 16]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Ambassador of Belgium (Count Robert van der Straeten-Ponthoz):*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON,  
December 2, 1939.

EXCELLENCY:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1939, inclusive, and December 15, 1939, from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of August 18, 1925 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 10, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the Belgian Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put for-

ward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

#### STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM—DECEMBER 15, 1932, TO JUNE 15, 1939, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1939

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Amount due December 15, 1932.....		\$2, 125, 000	-----
Amount due June 15, 1933.....	\$4, 200, 000	2, 125, 000	
Amount due December 15, 1933.....		2, 375, 000	\$484, 453. 88
Amount due June 15, 1934.....	4, 300, 000	2, 375, 000	484, 453. 88
Amount due December 15, 1934.....		2, 625, 000	484, 453. 88
Amount due June 15, 1935.....	4, 300, 000	2, 625, 000	484, 453. 88
Amount due December 15, 1935.....		4, 158, 000	484, 453. 88
Amount due June 15, 1936.....	4, 500, 000	4, 158, 000	484, 453. 88
Amount due December 15, 1936.....		4, 158, 000	484, 453. 88
Amount due June 15, 1937.....	4, 600, 000	4, 158, 000	484, 453. 88
Amount due December 15, 1937.....		4, 158, 000	484, 453. 88
Amount due June 15, 1938.....	4, 700, 000	4, 158, 000	484, 453. 88
Amount due December 15, 1938.....		4, 158, 000	484, 453. 88
Amount due June 15, 1939.....	4, 700, 000	4, 158, 000	484, 453. 88
Total.....	\$31, 300, 000	\$47, 514, 000	\$5,813,446.56

#### Amount due December 15, 1939:

Semiannual interest due December 15, 1939, on bonds Nos. 8 to 62, aggregating \$237,600,000, representing post-armistice indebtedness, as provided for in the funding agreement of August 18, 1925.....	\$4, 158, 000. 00
Thirteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1939, on account of the moratorium agreement of June 10, 1932.....	484, 453. 88
Amount due.....	4, 642, 453. 88

*Translation of a note from the Ambassador of Belgium in reply to the note dated December 2, 1939, from the Secretary of State:*

BELGIAN EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON,  
December 15, 1939.

I had the honor to receive the note of December 2, 1939 by which Your Excellency was good enough to transmit to me a statement of the payment envisaged by the Belgian-American Debt Agreement of August 18, 1925, and by the Moratorium Agreement of June 10, 1932.

I did not fail to transmit this communication to my Government which has now instructed me to inform the Government of the United States that the Royal Government keenly regrets to find that the reasons which have forced it to suspend, since December 15, 1932, the serv-



ice of its debt to the United States, have lost none of their validity.

No new element having arisen which would permit Belgium to modify its attitude, my country finds it impossible to effect, on December 15, 1939, the payment in question.

I avail [etc.] VAN DER STRATEN

Great Britain

[Released to the press December 16]

Note from the Secretary of State to the British Ambassador (the Marquess of Lothian):

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON,  
December 2, 1939.

EXCELLENCY:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable June 15, 1933 to June 15, 1939, inclusive, and December 15, 1939 from your Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of June 19, 1923 and the Moratorium Agreement of June 4, 1932.

In presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the British Government, I take the occasion to reiterate that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN JUNE 15, 1933, TO JUNE 15, 1939, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1939.

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Amount due June 15 1933.....		\$65,949,481.58	
Amount due December 15, 1933.....	\$32,000,000	68,450,000.00	\$9,720,765.05
Amount due June 15, 1934.....		75,950,000.00	9,720,765.05
Amount due December 15, 1934.....	32,000,000	75,950,000.00	9,720,765.05
Amount due June 15, 1935.....		75,950,000.00	9,720,765.05

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN JUNE 15, 1933, TO JUNE 15, 1939, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1939—Continued.

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Amount due December 15, 1935.....	\$32,000,000	\$75,950,000.00	\$9,720,765.05
Amount due June 15, 1936.....		75,950,000.00	9,720,765.05
Amount due December 15, 1936.....	32,000,000	75,950,000.00	9,720,765.05
Amount due June 15, 1937.....		75,950,000.00	9,720,765.05
Amount due December 15, 1937.....	37,000,000	75,950,000.00	9,720,765.05
Amount due June 15, 1938.....		75,950,000.00	9,720,765.05
Amount due December 15, 1938.....	37,000,000	75,950,000.00	9,720,765.05
Amount due June 15, 1939.....		75,950,000.00	9,720,765.05
Total.....	\$202,000,000	\$969,849,481.58	\$116,649,180.60

Amount due December 15, 1939:

Principal installment (17th payment).....	\$37,000,000.00
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1939, on 17th to 62nd installments.....	72,415,000.00
Interest accrued from June 15, 1939, to December 15, 1939, on principal installments which matured as follows:	
11th—\$32,000,000—12/15/33	
12th—32,000,000—12/15/34	
13th—32,000,000—12/15/35	
14th—32,000,000—12/15/36	
15th—37,000,000—12/15/37	
16th—37,000,000—12/15/38	
202,000,000.....	3,535,000.00
Thirteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1939, on account of the moratorium agreement of June 4, 1932.....	9,720,765.05
Amount due.....	122,670,765.05

Note from the British Ambassador in reply to the note dated December 2, 1939, from the Secretary of State:

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
December 15th, 1939.

SIR:

In accordance with instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 2nd December enclosing a statement of the amounts due from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Debt Agreement of the 19th June, 1923, and the Moratorium Agreement of the 4th June, 1932.

I am directed to express the appreciation of His Majesty's Government of the assurance that the Government of the United States is fully disposed to discuss any proposals which His Majesty's Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness.

edness; and in return I am to assure you that His Majesty's Government will be willing to reopen discussions on the subject whenever circumstances are such as to warrant the hope that a satisfactory result might be reached.

I have [etc.]

LOTHIAN

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### ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

[Released to the press December 12]

Following is the text of a telegram received by the President from the President of Finland:

"HELSINGFORS,  
December 7, 1939.

"THE PRESIDENT:

"Accept, Excellency, my heartfelt thanks for felicitations on anniversary of Finland's independence and for token of sympathy toward Finland, who has been obliged with weapons to defend her independence, liberty and rights. Your message received with feeling of relief and you may rest assured that whole Finnish nation is deeply thankful to you and American people.

KYÖSTI KALLIO"

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### DETENTION BY BELLIGERENTS OF AMERICAN VESSELS FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGOES

[Released to the press December 15]

Following is a list of American vessels in addition to the tabulation issued on November 25, 1939, showing the American vessels which have been reported to the Department of State as having been detained by belligerents since September 1, 1939, for examination of papers or cargo.

It was explained at the Department of State that injury to American vessels destined to European ports has not resulted in the main from their diversion from the high seas to belligerent ports. As a general practice, for rea-

sons of their own, the vessels which cleared from ports of the United States on or before November 4, the effective date of the Neutrality Act of 1939, ordinarily put into belligerent ports en route to their destinations, and the principal difficulty thus far has arisen in connection with delay involved in the examination of the vessels and their cargoes before being permitted to proceed on their voyages. Although all cases of detention may not have been reported to the Department, the statement is as nearly complete as is possible to arrange it.

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
President Hayes	American President Lines.	Rubber, latex	British authorities, Oct. 22, at Alexandria, British naval patrol. Vessel searched before being permitted to proceed	Oct. 23, 1939.
Effingham	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	Mixed	British authorities, Nov. 27, at Ramsgate. Destination Antwerp, Rotterdam. Certain cargo detained for guaranties.	Dec. 7, 1939.
Winston Salem	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	Mixed; flour, cotton, carbon black, oil, acetone, etc.	British authorities, Nov. 28, at Ramsgate. Destination Rotterdam. 22 items cargo seized, and certain others detained for guaranties.	Dec. 7, 1939.

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
Azalea City-----	Waterman S. S. Co-----	Mixed; cotton, lumber, oil, rosin, etc.	British authorities, Nov. 27, at London. Destination Antwerp, Rotterdam. Certain cargo detained for guaranties.	Dec. 11, 1939.
Nishmaha-----	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co----	Cotton, paraffin, beef casings.	French authorities, Nov. 29, at Marseille. Detained by French pending decision of Contraband Committee in London.	
Extavia-----	American Export Lines--	Mixed; flour, tires, oil, babbitt metal, etc.	British authorities, Nov. 30, at Gibraltar. Destination Istanbul, Piræus. Ship free to depart after Dec. 10 on giving Black Diamond guaranty in respect one item cargo.	
Exochorda-----	American Export Lines--	Mixed; burlap, tinplate, tobacco, oil, etc.	British authorities, Dec. 5, at Gibraltar.	
Exmoor-----	American Export Lines--		British authorities, Dec. 7, at Gibraltar.	
Explorer-----	American Export Lines--		British authorities, Dec. 9, at Gibraltar.	
Yaka-----	Waterman S. S. Co-----		British authorities, Dec. 5, at the Downs.	Dec. 6, 1939

## The American Republics

### NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS OFF THE COAST OF URUGUAY

[Released to the press December 14]

The American Minister to Uruguay, Mr. Edwin C. Wilson, reported to the Department of State by telephone December 14 that the best information which he had been able to obtain from all sources concerning the naval engagements off the northeastern coast of Uruguay was as follows:

*Mr. Wilson:* "About 6 o'clock on the morning of December 13, off the northeastern coast of Uruguay, the British cruiser *Achilles* and the *Ajax* and the *Exeter*, the latter of which was engaged in convoying a French merchant vessel, came into contact with the German pocket battleship *Graf von Spee*. The *Exeter* was damaged, and the *von Spee* made off. Then late yesterday afternoon, between 7 and 9 o'clock, off the place called Punta de Este, well outside Uruguayan territorial waters, two further engagements occurred, in which both the

*Graf von Spee* and the *Ajax* were damaged. The *Graf von Spee* came into the port of Montevideo about midnight last night, and I was down to see her this morning. She is about 200 yards off shore. One of the secretaries is now out in a launch going around her to look her over. The casualties on the *von Spee* are 36 dead, 48 wounded on board the ship, and 1 wounded man who has been brought ashore into a military hospital.

"The *Ajax* and the *Achilles* pursued the *von Spee* up to the Uruguayan territorial waters, and they are now believed to be lying off shore. It is not known whether the *Exeter* is also there or whether she has made off to the Falkland Islands for repairs. She was badly damaged.

"That is the most reliable information which I have been able to get. I have asked the naval attaché to come over from Buenos Aires by

plane, if possible, and we will try to check up and let you know more during the day."

*Mr. Duggan:* "What was the first position?"

*Mr. Wilson:* "The first position was well off the coast. Some people are saying 200 miles, and the people who perhaps would know the most, are not saying. The first engagement was well out to sea. Whether it was within the zone or not cannot be determined until the

exact position of the ship is known. We have no definite information.

"The second and third engagements took place not very far off the Uruguayan coast outside territorial waters, but some reports say about 12 sea miles. I do not know whether that is exact or not. The firing could clearly be heard from the shore.

"This is all pretty preliminary. We will check as we go along."



## RETIREMENT OF THE GENERAL RECEIVER OF DOMINICAN CUSTOMS

[Released to the press December 14]

On December 15, 1939, Mr. William E. Pulliam, General Receiver of Dominican Customs, will retire from office.

Mr. Pulliam has served as General Receiver of Dominican Customs from June 1907 to June 30, 1913, and from November 10, 1921, to December 15, 1939. Mr. Pulliam first entered the service of the United States Government as a Junior Deputy Collector of Customs in July 1893. In 1901 he was transferred to the Philippine Islands and served there until 1907. In June 1907, Mr. Pulliam was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt as General Receiver of Dominican Customs under the terms of the United States—Dominican convention of February 8, 1907, and served until June 30, 1913. He was reappointed by President Harding on November 10, 1921, and served continuously from that date until the present time.

In a letter dated September 15, 1939, accepting the resignation of Mr. Pulliam, the President stated:

"During the quarter of a century in which you have served in this highly important office you have rendered services of the greatest value not only to your own Government but also to the Government and people of our neighbor the Dominican Republic. You have

consistently maintained throughout the administration of the Dominican customs service the highest possible standards, and you have carried out in a manner which has done credit to your own Government the friendly assistance which it was called upon to perform under the provisions first of the Treaty of 1907 and subsequently of the Convention of 1924.

"I wish to express to you in the name of this Government my sincere thanks for the important service you have rendered, and I send you my best wishes for many happy years in the retirement which you have requested."

In a letter to Mr. Pulliam dated November 15, 1939, the Acting Secretary of State said:

"I cannot permit this occasion to pass without commenting upon the variety of activities which you voluntarily undertook in fostering good relations between the United States and the Dominican Republic and your indefatigable efforts in bringing so many of these activities to successful fruition. It is widely recognized that over a period of many years, you not only fulfilled in a thoroughly efficient manner the official duties of the Receiver Generalship, but by your sponsorship and encouragement of extra-official endeavors, you assisted in the physical and economic progress of the Dominican Republic.

"Your recent departure from the Dominican Republic, I recall, was the occasion for a widespread demonstration of friendship on the part of the Dominican people as a recognition of the many distinguished services which you had rendered them and the Dominican Government, as well as that of the United States, in carrying out the provisions of the Treaty of 1907 and of the 1924 Convention.

"I wish to express my personal appreciation for your notable contribution to American-Dominican relations and to add the hope that you may have many pleasant years in the retirement which you so richly deserve."

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#### DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESIDENT OF HAITI

[Released to the press December 14]

The President and the Secretary of State sent telegrams December 14 to the President of the Republic of Haiti, Sténio Vincent, who sailed from New York aboard the S. S. *Panama*. The texts of the telegrams follow:

"Upon your departure for your homeland I wish again to let you know that your visit has afforded me much pleasure. I personally appreciate the opportunity to welcome you to our shores and to reaffirm the long friendship which exists between our two countries.

"Accept [etc.] FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

"On your departure from the United States, I wish to extend to Your Excellency and to the members of your party my best wishes for a pleasant passage to Haiti. I feel that your visit has again demonstrated the strong ties of friendship that so happily bind our two countries and I assure you of the pleasure it has given all of us who have had the privilege of being associated with you during your brief visit to this country.

"Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL"

#### DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF PANAMA

[Released to the press December 16]

The American Chargé in Panamá, Mr. John J. Muccio, reported the death early on the morning of December 16 of the President of Panama, Dr. Juan Demóstenes Arosemena.

Secretary Hull, the Chief of Protocol, Mr. George T. Summerlin, and Mr. Laurence Duggan, Chief of the Division of the American Republics, called this morning at the Panamanian Embassy to express condolences.

[Released to the press December 16]

Following is the text of a telegram from the President to the Provisional President of Panama (Ezequiel Fernández Jaén):

"THE WHITE HOUSE,  
"December 16, 1939.

"I learn with profound sorrow of the death of His Excellency Juan Demostenes Arosemena, President of the Republic of Panama. On behalf of the people of the United States and with a sense of keen personal loss, I extend to you an expression of deepest sympathy in the passing of your distinguished President.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

Following is the text of a telegram from the Secretary of State to the Secretary for Foreign Relations and Communications of Panama (Dr. Narciso Garay):

"DECEMBER 16, 1939.

"It is with sincere grief that I have learned of the death of His Excellency Juan Demostenes Arosemena, President of the Republic of Panama, and I extend to you my deep sympathy upon this sad occasion. Will you kindly convey to his family a personal expression of my profound sense of their bereavement.

CORDELL HULL"

## Commercial Policy

### ALLOCATION OF TARIFF QUOTA ON CRUDE PETROLEUM AND FUEL OIL

[Released to the press December 12]

The President signed a proclamation on December 12, 1939, allocating for the period from December 16, 1939, to December 31, 1940, inclusive, among countries of supply, the quantity of crude petroleum and fuel oil entitled to a reduction in the rate of import tax under the trade agreement with Venezuela signed on November 6, 1939. The agreement provides for a reduction in the import tax on crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil, from  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$  per gallon on an annual quota of imports not in excess of 5 percent of the total quantity of crude petroleum processed in refineries in the continental United States during the preceding calendar year. For the remainder of the present calendar year during which the agreement will be in force, a tariff quota equal to  $\frac{1}{12}$  of this amount is provided. Imports above these amounts are dutiable at  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  per gallon.

Under the terms of the proclamation, the shares of the total imports of such petroleum and fuel oil entitled to a reduction in the rate of import tax are allocated among countries of export on the basis of the proportions of the total imports for consumption in the United States supplied during the first 10 months of 1939, the latest period for which statistics are available. The following allocations of the tariff quota are set forth in the proclamation:

United States of Venezuela.....	71.9 percent
Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territory).....	20.3 percent
Republic of Colombia.....	4.0 percent
Other foreign countries.....	3.8 percent

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#### *A Proclamation.*

WHEREAS it is provided in the Tariff Act of 1930 of the Congress of the United States of America, as amended by the Act of June 12, 1934, entitled "AN ACT To amend the Tariff Act of 1930" (48 Stat. 943), which amending Act was extended by Joint Resolution of Congress, approved March 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 24), as follows:

SEC. 350. (a) For the purpose of expanding foreign markets for the products of the United States (as a means of assisting in the present emergency in restoring the American standard of living, in overcoming domestic unemployment and the present economic depression, in increasing the purchasing power of the American public, and in establishing and maintaining a better relationship among various branches of American agriculture, industry, mining, and commerce) by regulating the admission of foreign goods into the United States in accordance with the characteristics and needs of various branches of American production so that foreign markets will be made available to those branches of American production which require and are capable of developing such outlets by affording corresponding market opportunities for foreign products in the United States, the President, whenever he finds as a fact that any existing duties or other import restrictions of the United States or any foreign country are unduly burdening and restricting the foreign trade of the United States and that the purpose

above declared will be promoted by the means hereinafter specified, is authorized from time to time—

(1) To enter into foreign trade agreements with foreign governments or instrumentalities thereof; and

(2) To proclaim such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions, or such additional import restrictions, or such continuance, and for such minimum periods, of existing customs or excise treatment of any article covered by foreign trade agreements, as are required or appropriate to carry out any foreign trade agreement that the President has entered into hereunder. No proclamation shall be made increasing or decreasing by more than 50 per centum any existing rate of duty or transferring any article between the dutiable and free lists. The proclaimed duties and other import restrictions shall apply to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of all foreign countries, whether imported directly, or indirectly: *Provided*, That the President may suspend the application to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country because of its discriminatory treatment of American commerce or because of other acts or policies which in his opinion tend to defeat the purposes set forth in this section; and the proclaimed duties and other import restrictions shall be in effect from and after such time as is specified in the proclamation. The President may at any time terminate any such proclamation in whole or in part.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the said Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, I entered into a modus vivendi and a definitive agreement on November 6, 1939, with the President of the United States of Venezuela;

WHEREAS, by my proclamation of November 16, 1939, I did proclaim the said modus vivendi and definitive agreement, including two Schedules annexed to each of them, to the end that the said modus vivendi and every part thereof should be observed and fulfilled by the United States of America and the citizens thereof on December 16, 1939, and thereafter during its

continuance in force, and that the said definitive agreement should be so observed and fulfilled upon its entry into full force, as provided for in Article XIX of the said definitive agreement;

WHEREAS, Article II of the said modus vivendi and the identical Article II of the said definitive agreement provide as follows:

Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of Venezuela, enumerated and described in Schedule II annexed to this Agreement and made a part thereof, shall, on their importation into the United States of America, be exempt from ordinary customs duties in excess of those set forth and provided for in the said Schedule. The said articles shall also be exempt from all other duties, taxes, fees, charges or exactions, imposed on or in connection with importation, in excess of those imposed on the day of the signature of this Agreement or required to be imposed thereafter under laws of the United States of America in force on the day of the signature of this Agreement.

WHEREAS, Schedule II annexed to the said modus vivendi and Schedule II annexed to the said definitive agreement provide in part as follows:

Internal Revenue Code Section	Description of Article	Rate of Import Tax
3422-----	<p>Crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil.</p> <p><i>Provided</i>, That such petroleum and fuel oil entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in any calendar year in excess of 5 per centum of the total quantity of crude petroleum processed in refineries in continental United States during the preceding calendar year, as ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, shall not be entitled to a reduction in tax by virtue of this item, but the rate of import tax thereon shall not exceed</p> <p><i>Provided further</i>, That if this item becomes effective after the beginning of a calendar year the quantity of such petroleum and fuel oil which may be entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption at the reduced rate during the remainder of such calendar year shall be one-twelfth of the foregoing quantity multiplied by the number of months (treating any part of a month as a full month) during which this item shall be in effect during such calendar year.</p>	<p>½¢ per gal.</p> <p>¾¢ per gal.</p>

WHEREAS, Article VII of the said *modus vivendi* and the identical Article VII of the said definitive agreement read as follows:

In the event the Government of the United States of America or the Government of the United States of Venezuela regulates imports of any article in which the other country has an interest either as regards the total amount permitted to be imported or as regards the amount permitted to be imported at a specified rate of duty, the Government taking such action shall establish in advance, and give public notice of, the total amount permitted to be imported from all countries during any specified period, which shall not be shorter than three months, and of any increase or decrease in such amount during the period, and if shares are allocated to countries of export, the share allocated to the other country shall be based upon the proportion of the total imports of such article from all foreign countries supplied by the other country in a previous representative period, account being taken in so far as practicable in appropriate cases of any special factors which may have affected or may be affecting the trade in that article.

WHEREAS, Article VI of the Trade Agreement between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, entered into on December 20, 1935, pursuant to the said Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and now in force between the two countries, provides in part as follows:

7. If the Government of the United States of America establishes or maintains any form of quantitative restriction or control of the importation or sale of any article in which the Kingdom of the Netherlands has an interest, or imposes a lower duty or charge on the importation or sale of a specified quantity of any such article than the duty or charge imposed on importations in excess of such quantity, the Government of the United States of America will allot to the Kingdom of the Netherlands a share of the total quantity of such article permitted to be imported or sold, or permitted to be imported or

sold at such lower duty or charge, during a specified period, equivalent to the proportion of the total importation of such article which the Kingdom of the Netherlands supplied in a basic period prior to the imposition of such quantitative restriction on such article, unless it is mutually agreed to dispense with such allotment. . . .

WHEREAS, a Trade Agreement was entered into between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia on September 13, 1935, pursuant to the said Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and is now in force between the two countries;

WHEREAS, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United States of Venezuela, and the Republic of Colombia have an interest in the importation into the United States of America of crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil;

WHEREAS, the allocation to the Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories), to the United States of Venezuela and to the Republic of Colombia, of shares of the total quantity of such petroleum and fuel oil entitled to a reduction in the rate of import tax by virtue of the said item 3422 of Schedule II annexed to the said *modus vivendi* and definitive agreement is required and appropriate, during the period from December 16, 1939 to December 31, 1940, inclusive, to carry out the said trade agreement of December 20, 1935 between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the said *modus vivendi* and definitive agreement of November 6, 1939 between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela and the said trade agreement of September 13, 1935 between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia;

WHEREAS, I find that imports for consumption into the United States of America from all countries, of such petroleum and fuel oil during the period from January 1, 1939 to October 31, 1939, inclusive, were representative of the trade in such articles;

WHEREAS, I find that the proportions of total imports into the United States of America for



consumption of such petroleum and fuel oil supplied by the United States of Venezuela, the Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories), the Republic of Colombia and by all other foreign countries, respectively, during the period from January 1, 1939 to October 31, 1939, inclusive, were as follows:

United States of Venezuela	71.9 per centum
Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories)	20.3 per centum
Republic of Colombia	4.0 per centum
Other foreign countries	3.8 per centum

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority conferred by the said Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the said Act of June 12, 1934, as extended by the said Joint Resolution of March 1, 1937, do hereby proclaim that, of the total aggregate quantity of crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil, entitled to a reduction in the rate of import tax by virtue of the said item 3422 of Schedule II of the said modus vivendi and definitive agreement of November 6, 1939 between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela, no more than 71.9 per centum shall be the produce or manufacture of the United States of Venezuela, nor more than 20.3 per centum, the produce or manufacture of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories), nor more than 4.0 per centum, the produce or manufacture of the Republic of Colombia, nor more than 3.8 per centum, the produce or manufacture of other foreign countries, such percentages to be applied, respectively, during the period from December 16, 1939 to December 31, 1939, inclusive, and during the calendar year 1940.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord one

thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State.*

## *International Conferences, Commissions, etc.*

### SECOND INTER-AMERICAN RADIO CONFERENCE

[Released to the press December 15]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Chilean Government to participate in the Second Inter-American Radio Conference, which is scheduled to be held at Santiago, Chile, from January 17-23, 1940. The President has approved the appointment of the following delegation to represent the United States at the meeting:

*The delegate on the part of the Government of the United States of America:*

R. Henry Norweb, American Minister to the Dominican Republic

*Technical advisers:*

*Department of State:*

Joseph T. Keating, Division of International Communications; also *secretary of the delegation*

*Department of War:*

Capt. W. T. Guest, Signal Corps, United States Army

*Department of the Navy:*

Rear Admiral Stanford C. Hooper, United States Navy, Director, Technical Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations

*Federal Communications Commission:*

E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer  
Gerald C. Gross, Chief, International Division

*Civil Aeronautics Authority:*

Lloyd H. Simson, Radiocommunications Specialist.

The First Inter-American Radio Conference held at Habana, Cuba, in November 1937, concluded the Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention which provided for periodical conferences to consider problems arising in the field of radio communications in the American Continent. Subsequently the Conference adopted a resolution accepting the offer of the Government of Chile for the second meeting to be held in that country during the first quarter of 1940.

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## INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND HUNGARY

[Released to the press December 15]

By the joint action of the Governments of the United States and Hungary, Dr. Carlos Concha, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, has been appointed to the position of Joint Commissioner on the International Commission provided for under the terms of the Treaty of Conciliation between the United States and Hungary signed January 26, 1929.<sup>1</sup>

The present composition of the Commission is as follows:

*American Commissioners:*

National: Charles Warren, of Massachusetts  
Nonnational: Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, of the Netherlands

*Hungarian Commissioners:*

National: Alexis de Boér  
Nonnational: Villem Jan Marie Eysing, of the Netherlands

*Joint Commissioner:*

Dr. Carlos Concha, of Peru.

<sup>1</sup>Treaty Series No. 798 (46 Stat. 2353).

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

War, Peace, and the American Farmer: Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, before the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, December 5, 1939. Commercial Policy Series 63. Publication 1410. 14 pp. 5¢.

Diplomatic List, December 1939. Publication 1411. ii, 83 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy 10¢.

### OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Agreement Between the Postal Administration of the United States of America and the Postal Administration of Belgium Concerning the Exchange of Parcel Post.—Signed at Washington January 5, 1939; effective May 1, 1939. (Post Office Department.) 40 pp. 10¢.

## Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press December 15]

*Changes in the Foreign Service of the United States since December 2, 1939:*

Raymond H. Geist, of Cleveland, Ohio, first secretary of embassy and consul at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

John K. Davis, of Wooster, Ohio, consul general at Warsaw, Poland, has been assigned as consul general at Dublin, Ireland.

Samuel H. Day, of Berkeley, Calif., Foreign Service officer, designated as trade commissioner, has been assigned as consul at Toronto, Canada.

Robert G. Glover, of West Palm Beach, Fla., Foreign Service officer, designated as commercial attaché at Panamá, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty and detailed to the Department of Commerce.

Frederick J. Cunningham, of Boston, Mass., Foreign Service officer, designated as assistant trade commissioner, has been assigned as vice consul at São Paulo, Brazil.

Frederick D. Hunt, of Washington, D. C., Foreign Service officer, designated as assistant trade commissioner at Bucharest, Rumania, has

been designated third secretary of legation and vice consul at Bucharest, Rumania.

## *Treaty Information*

*Compiled by the Treaty Division*

### CONCILIATION

#### Treaty of Conciliation With Hungary (Treaty Series No. 798)

The present composition of the International Commission provided for under the terms of the Treaty of Conciliation between the United States and Hungary, signed January 26, 1929, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "International Conferences, Commissions, etc."

### MUTUAL GUARANTIES

#### Soviet-Lithuanian Treaty of Mutual Assistance

The American Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated October 30, 1939, a copy of the English translation of the treaty between the Soviet Union and Lithuania, signed on October 10, 1939, as published in the *Moscow Daily News* of October 16, 1939. The text is as follows:

"TREATY ON THE TRANSFER OF THE CITY OF VILNO AND VILNO PROVINCE TO THE LITHUANIAN REPUBLIC AND ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND LITHUANIA

"The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the one side and

"the President of the Lithuanian Republic on the other side,

"for the purpose of developing the friendly relations established by the Treaty of Peace of July 12, 1920, and based on recognition of

the independent state existence and non-intervention in the internal affairs of the other Party; recognizing that the Treaty of Peace of July 12, 1920, and the Pact on Non-Aggression and the Peaceful Settlement of Conflicts of September 28, 1926, form as heretofore a firm basis for their mutual relations and undertakings;

"convinced that the definition of the exact conditions of insuring mutual security and the just settlement of the question regarding the state appurtenance of the city of Vilno and Vilno Province, unlawfully wrested from Lithuania by Poland, meet the interests of both Contracting Parties,

"found it necessary to conclude between them the following Treaty on the Transfer of the City of Vilno and Vilno Province to the Lithuanian Republic and on Mutual Assistance Between the Soviet Union and Lithuania and appointed for this purpose as their authorized representatives

"the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR:

"V. M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs,

"the President of the Lithuanian Republic:

"Juozas Urbasis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, which authorized representatives, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in due form and good order, have agreed on the following:

## "ARTICLE I

"For the purpose of consolidating the friendship between the USSR and Lithuania, the city of Vilno and Vilno Province are transferred by the Soviet Union to the Lithuanian Republic and included in the territory of the Lithuanian state, the boundary between the USSR and the Lithuanian Republic being established in accordance with the map appended hereto, which boundary shall be specified in more detail in a supplementary protocol.

## "ARTICLE II

"The Soviet Union and the Lithuanian Republic undertake to render each other every assistance, including military, in the event of aggression or the menace of aggression against Lithuania, as well as in the event of aggression or the menace of aggression against the Soviet Union through Lithuanian territory on the part of any European power.

## "ARTICLE III

"The Soviet Union undertakes to render the Lithuanian army assistance in armaments and other military equipment on favorable terms.

## "ARTICLE IV

"The Soviet Union and the Lithuanian Republic undertake jointly to effect protection of the state boundaries of Lithuania, for which purpose the Soviet Union is granted the right to maintain, at its expense, at points in the Lithuanian Republic mutually agreed upon, Soviet armed land and air forces of strictly limited strength. The exact location of these troops and the boundaries within which they may be quartered, their strength at each particular point, and also all other questions, such as economic, administrative, jurisdictional, and other, arising in connection with the presence of Soviet armed forces on the territory of Lithuania under the present Treaty, shall be regulated by special agreements.

"The sites and buildings necessary for this purpose shall be allotted by the Lithuanian Government on lease at reasonable terms.

## "ARTICLE V

"In the event of the menace of aggression against Lithuania or against the USSR through the territory of Lithuania, the two Contracting Parties shall immediately discuss the resulting situation and take all measures found necessary by mutual agreement to secure the inviolability of the territory of the Contracting Parties.

## "ARTICLE VI

"The two Contracting Parties undertake not to conclude any alliances nor to participate in coalitions directed against either of the Contracting Parties.

## "ARTICLE VII

"Realization of this pact shall not affect to any extent the sovereign rights of the Contracting Parties, in particular their state organization, economic and social systems, military measures and, in general, the principle of non-intervention in internal affairs.

"The localities in which the Soviet armed land and air forces will be quartered (Article IV of the present Treaty) under all circumstances remain a component part of the territory of the Lithuanian Republic.

## "ARTICLE VIII

"The term of validity of the present Treaty in regard to the undertakings for mutual assistance between the USSR and the Lithuanian Republic (Articles II-VII) is 15 years and unless one of the Contracting Parties finds it necessary to denounce the provisions of the present Treaty established for a specified term one year prior to the expiration of that term, these provisions shall automatically continue valid for the next 10 years.

## "ARTICLE IX

"The present Treaty comes into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification. The exchange of the instruments shall take place in the city of Kaunas within six days of the date of the signing of the present Treaty.

"The present Treaty is done in two originals, in the Russian and Lithuanian languages, in the city of Moscow on October 10, 1939.

V. MOLOTOV. J. URBSIS."

### ORGANIZATION

#### Protocol for the Amendment of the Preamble, of Articles 1, 4, and 5, and of the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations

##### *Switzerland*

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated October 31, 1939, the instrument of ratification by Switzerland of the Protocol for the Amendment of the Preamble, of Articles 1, 4, and 5, and of the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations, which was opened for signature at Geneva on September 30, 1938, was deposited with the Secretariat on October 21, 1939.

### EDUCATION

#### Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character

##### *Burma*

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated November 11, 1939, the British Government has informed the Secretary General that Burma, which participated as a part of India in the Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character, signed at Geneva on October 11, 1933, was separated from India on April 1, 1937, and is now to be regarded as participating in the convention as an overseas territory of His Majesty in virtue of article 20 of the convention, subject, however, to a reservation excluding from its operation the Karenni States, which have hitherto been excluded by means of the original reservation of the Indian Signatory concerning the Indian States. This notification was received by the Secretariat on October 27, 1939.

### AVIATION

#### Additional Protocol to the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Damages Caused by Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface, Signed at Rome May 29, 1933

##### *Brazil*

According to a despatch from the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro dated November 30, 1939, the *Diario Official* for November 18, 1939, published decree-law No. 1772, signed by the President of Brazil on November 16, 1939, approving the additional protocol signed at Brussels September 29, 1938, to the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Damages Caused by Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface, which was signed at Rome May 29, 1933. Article 2 of the protocol provides:

"(1) This protocol shall form an integral part of the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Damages Caused by Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface, concluded at Rome on May 29, 1933.

"(2) Beginning with the date on which this protocol is signed, ratification of the above-mentioned convention shall imply ratification of this protocol. However, the high contracting parties shall be authorized to ratify both of those acts simultaneously by separate instruments.

"(3) Ratification of the convention and of the protocol, either by separate instruments or by a single instrument, shall not result in creating obligations towards any other than the high contracting parties having taken the same action."

Article 5 of the protocol provides that adherence to the convention shall imply adherence to the protocol.

Article 24 of the convention provides that it shall enter into force 90 days after the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, and each ratification subsequently deposited will enter into force 90 days thereafter.

According to the records of the Department, the convention has been ratified by the following

countries: Belgium, October 14, 1936; Guatemala, July 6, 1939; Rumania, March 23, 1935; and Spain, June 28, 1934.

The additional protocol was ratified by Guatemala on July 6, 1939.

### COMMERCE

#### Reciprocal Trade Agreement With Venezuela

The proclamation issued by the President on December 12, 1939, regarding allocation of the tariff quota on crude petroleum and fuel oil under the reciprocal trade agreement with Venezuela, signed November 6, 1939, will be found in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy."

### FINANCE

#### Double Income Taxation Convention With Sweden (Treaty Series No. 958)

An announcement regarding the proclamation by the President of the convention between

the United States of America and Sweden for the avoidance of double taxation, signed March 23, 1939, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Europe."

### POSTAL

#### Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, 1936

##### *Brazil*

The American Ambassador to Brazil transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated November 27, 1939, a copy and translation of decree-law No. 1771, dated November 14, 1939, by which the Brazilian Government approves the Convention of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, the Final Protocol and Regulations for the Execution of the Convention, the Regulations Relating to Air Mail, the Postal Money Order Agreement and Final Protocol, and the Parcel Post Agreement and Final Protocol, all signed at Panamá on December 22, 1936.

Star

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

DECEMBER 23, 1939

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## *Europe*

### LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO THE POPE

The President announced December 23 that he had sent a Christmas letter to the Pope, as head of the Catholic Church, to Dr. George A. Buttrick, President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, as a Protestant leader, and to Rabbi Cyrus Adler, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, a leader of the Jewish faith.

In his letter to the Pope, the President indicated his intention to send a representative of the President to Rome in order that parallel endeavors for peace and the alleviation of suffering may be assisted. He announced that he had appointed Mr. Myron C. Taylor as his representative, to take up questions arising out of the abnormal world situation. It is understood that Mr. Taylor will not sail for some weeks.

The President's letter to the Pope was transmitted through Archbishop Spellman of New York, who, with Mr. A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, on December 23 handed it to Archbishop Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate in Washington, for delivery to the Pope. Archbishop Spellman lunched with President Roosevelt December 23 and returned to New York.

The President, in his letter to them, requested Dr. Buttrick, as President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, and Dr. Adler to visit him from time to time to discuss with him the problems arising out of the world situation.

The President's letter to the Pope reads, in full, as follows:

"DECEMBER 23, 1939.

"YOUR HOLINESS:

"Because, at this Christmas time, the world is in sorrow, it is especially fitting that I send you a message of greeting and of faith.

"The world has created for itself a civilization capable of giving to mankind security and peace firmly set in the foundations of religious teachings. Yet, though it has conquered the earth, the sea, and even the air, civilization today passes through war and travail.

"I take heart in remembering that in a similar time, Isaiah first prophesied the birth of Christ. Then, several centuries before His coming, the condition of the world was not unlike that which we see today. Then, as now, a conflagration had been set; and nations walked dangerously in the light of the fires they had themselves kindled. But in that very moment a spiritual rebirth was foreseen,—a new day which was to loose the captives and to consume the conquerors in the fire of their own kindling; and those who had taken the sword were to perish by the sword. There was promised a new age wherein through renewed faith the upward progress of the human race would become more secure.

"Again, during the several centuries which we refer to as the Dark Ages, the flame and sword of barbarians swept over Western civilization; and, again, through a rekindling of the inherent spiritual spark in mankind, another rebirth brought back order and culture and religion.

"I believe that the travail of today is a new form of these old conflicts. Because the tempo of all worldly things has been so greatly accelerated in these modern days we can hope that the period of darkness and destruction will be vastly shorter than in the olden times.

"In their hearts men decline to accept, for long, the law of destruction forced upon them by wielders of brute force. Always they seek, sometimes in silence, to find again the faith without which the welfare of nations and the peace of the world cannot be rebuilt.

"I have the rare privilege of reading the letters and confidences of thousands of humble people, living in scores of different nations. Their names are not known to history, but their daily work and courage carry on the life of the world. I know that these, and uncounted numbers like them in every country, are looking for a guiding light. We remember that the Christmas Star was first seen by shepherds in the hills, long before the leaders knew of the Great Light which had entered the world.

"I believe that while statesmen are considering a new order of things, the new order may well be at hand. I believe that it is even now being built, silently but inevitably, in the hearts of masses whose voices are not heard, but whose common faith will write the final history of our time. They know that unless there is belief in some guiding principle and some trust in a divine plan, nations are without light, and peoples perish. They know that the civilization handed down to us by our fathers was built by men and women who knew in their hearts that all were brothers because they were children of God. They believe that by His will enmities can be healed; that in His mercy the weak can find deliverance, and the strong can find grace in helping the weak.

"In the grief and terror of the hour, these quiet voices, if they can be heard, may yet tell of the rebuilding of the world.

"It is well that the world should think of this at Christmas.

"Because the people of this nation have come to a realization that time and distance no longer exist in the older sense, they understand that that which harms one segment of humanity harms all the rest. They know that only by friendly association between the seekers of light and the seekers of peace everywhere can the forces of evil be overcome.

"In these present moments, no spiritual leader, no civil leader can move forward on a specific plan to terminate destruction and build anew. Yet the time for that will surely come.

"It is, therefore, my thought that though no given action or given time may now be prophesied, it is will that we encourage a closer association between those in every part of the world—those in religion and those in government—who have a common purpose.

"I am, therefore, suggesting to Your Holiness that it would give me great satisfaction to send to you my personal representative in order that our parallel endeavors for peace and the alleviation of suffering may be assisted.

"When the time shall come for the reestablishment of world peace on a surer foundation, it is of the utmost importance to humanity and to religion that common ideals shall have united expression.

"Furthermore, when that happy day shall dawn, great problems of practical import will face us all. Millions of people of all races, all nationalities and all religions may seek new lives by migration to other lands or by reestablishment of old homes. Here, too, common ideals call for parallel action.

"I trust, therefore, that all of the churches of the world which believe in a common God will throw the great weight of their influence into this great cause.

"To you, whom I have the privilege of calling a good friend and an old friend, I send my respectful greetings at this Christmas Season.

"Cordially yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL DEBTS**

**Hungary**

[Released to the press December 18]

*Note from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Hungary (John Pelényi):*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, December 2, 1939.

SIR:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you the attached statement showing the amounts due and payable on December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1939, inclusive, and December 15, 1939, from the Government of Hungary pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of April 25, 1924, and the Moratorium Agreement of May 27, 1932.

In presenting this notice, I take the occasion to recall that the President, on March 28, 1938, transmitted to the Congress for its consideration the communication dated February 7, 1938, from the Minister of Hungary on the relief indebtedness of Hungary to the United States, in which the Hungarian Government tentatively formulates for the consideration of the American Government a possible basis for a new debt arrangement to replace completely the above-mentioned agreements. The President expressed the belief that the proposals of the Hungarian Government should receive the most careful consideration of the Congress and that they represented a noteworthy wish and effort of the Hungarian Government to meet its obligations to this Government.

Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY—DECEMBER 15, 1932, TO JUNE 15, 1939, INCLUSIVE AND DECEMBER 15, 1939

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Amount due December 15, 1932.....	\$12,285.00	\$28,444.35	-----
Amount due June 15, 1933.....		28,444.35	
Amount due December 15, 1933.....	12,785.00	28,444.36	\$4,225.58
Amount due June 15, 1934.....		33,185.08	4,225.58
Amount due December 15, 1934.....	12,800.00	33,185.07	4,225.58
Amount due June 15, 1935.....		33,185.08	4,225.58
Amount due December 15, 1935.....	13,310.00	33,185.08	4,225.58
Amount due June 15, 1936.....		33,185.08	4,225.58
Amount due December 15, 1936.....	13,820.00	33,185.08	4,225.58
Amount due June 15, 1937.....		33,185.08	4,225.58
Amount due December 15, 1937.....	13,830.00	23,356.92	4,225.58

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY—DECEMBER 15, 1932, TO JUNE 15, 1939, INCLUSIVE, AND DECEMBER 15, 1939—Continued

	Funding Agreement		Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
	Principal	Interest	
Amount due June 15, 1938.....		\$23,356.92	\$4,225.58
Amount due December 15, 1938.....	\$14,345.00	23,356.92	4,225.58
Amount due June 15, 1939.....		23,356.92	4,225.58
Total.....	\$93,175.00	\$411,056.29	\$50,706.96

*Amount due December 15, 1939:*  
Principal of bond No. 16 for \$14,500, and principal installments amounting to \$350 on bonds Nos. 63 to 65, due December 15, 1939..... \$14,850.00  
Semiannual interest due December 15, 1939 on bonds Nos. 16 to 62, and on balances of principal amounts of bonds Nos. 63 to 65..... 31,554.52  
Interest accrued from June 15, 1939 to December 15, 1939, on principal amounts which matured as follows:  
\$12,285—matured 12/15/32  
12,785— “ 12/15/33  
12,800— “ 12/15/34  
13,310— “ 12/15/35  
13,820— “ 12/15/36  
13,830— “ 12/15/37  
14,345— “ 12/15/38  
\$83,175..... 1,630.56  
Thirteenth semiannual installment of the annuity due December 15, 1939, on account of the moratorium agreement of May 27, 1932..... 4,225.58  
Amount due..... \$52,260.66

NOTE: On February 7, 1938, the Hungarian Government made a proposal for a new arrangement to replace its funding agreement of April 25, 1924, and moratorium agreement of May 27, 1932, which proposal was on March 28, 1938, transmitted by the President to the Congress for its consideration. Subsequently, payments of \$9,828.16 each were received on June 15, 1938, December 14, 1938, and June 12, 1939 by the United States.

*Note from the Minister of Hungary in reply to the note dated December 2, 1939, from the Secretary of State:*

ROYAL HUNGARIAN LEGATION,  
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1939.

SIR:

By order of my Government, I beg to inform you that the amount of \$9,828.16 has been deposited to-day in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on account of Hungary's indebtedness to the American Government.

May I again express the earnest hope of my Government that the Congress of the United States will give favorable consideration to the offer of my Government submitted in the Aide Memoire of February 8th, 1938, seeking to regularize its debt payments by a new agreement on a permanent basis, which would pay off completely the original debt, without interest, in equal instalments in the lifetime of the present generation, that is approximately in thirty years.

Accept [etc.] JOHN PELÉNYI

## DELIVERY TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR AVIATION-GASOLINE PRODUCTION

[Released to the press December 20]

The Department, after consultation with the War and Navy Departments, has decided that the national interest suggests that for the time being there should be no further delivery to certain countries of plans, plants, manufacturing rights, or technical information required for the production of high quality aviation gasoline.

This decision has been reached with a view to conserving in this country certain technical information of strategic importance and as an extension of the announced policy of this Government in regard to the sale of airplanes, aeronautical equipment, and materials essential to airplane manufacture to countries the armed forces of which are engaged in unprovoked bombing or machine-gunning of civilian populations from the air.

The interested American oil companies have been informed of the Government's decision in this matter.

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## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press December 20]

Following is a tabulation of contributions received and funds expended during the months of September and October 1939 as shown in the reports submitted by the persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the purpose of soliciting and receiving con-

tributions for use in belligerent countries in conformity with the regulations promulgated on September 5, 9, 11, and October 4, 1939, pursuant to section 3 (a) of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, and the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939:

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

Name of organization, city, date of registration, and country or countries to which contributions are being sent	Funds received	Expenditures for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Oct. 31, 1939	Estimated value of contributions in kind collected by registrant and sent to countries named
American Committee for Aid to British Medical Societies, New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. United Kingdom	None	None	None	None	None
American Committee for Christian Refugees, New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Germany and France	None	None	None	None	None
American Committee for Civilian Relief in Poland, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. <sup>a</sup> Poland	None	None	None	None	None
American Field Service, New York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1939. France	None	None	None	None	None
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France	\$11,934.60	\$8,685.00	\$1,528.62	\$720.98	\$12.75
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939. <sup>b</sup> United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France					
American Society for British Medical and Civilian Aid, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1939. Great Britain and France	45,000.00	None	None	45,000.00	None
American Society for French Medical and Civilian Aid, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1939. France	11,124.36	None	None	11,124.36	None
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and England	228.16	None	None	228.16	None

<sup>a</sup> The registration of this organization has been revoked at its request.

<sup>b</sup> This organization is engaged in varied relief activities in nonbelligerent as well as belligerent countries. On Oct. 1, the organization had an unexpended balance of \$897,156.28. During the month of October it received and expended for all purposes \$579,325.19 and \$604,360.63, respectively, leaving an unexpended balance at the end of that month of \$872,120.84. A break-down of receipts and expenditures for relief in belligerent countries will be shown in a subsequent report.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of organization, city, date of registration, and country or countries to which contributions are being sent	Funds received	Expenditures for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Oct. 31, 1939	Estimated value of contributions in kind collected by registrant and sent to countries named
Anthracite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	\$3,848.12	None	None	\$3,848.12	None
Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., Webster, Mass., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	2,120.25	None	\$5.00	2,115.25	None
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	3,083.16	None	228.70	2,794.46	None
Association Franco-Americaine des Parrains et Marraines de Guerre des U. S. A., Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1939. <sup>c</sup> France	35.00	None	29.00	6.00	None
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	366.40	None	44.67	311.73	None
Beth-Lechem, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	770.36	116.40	420.52	233.44	None
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany	5,276.40	3,695.60	516.46	1,064.44	None
British War Relief Association of Northern California, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 20, 1939. Great Britain and France	1,125.00	None	49.85	1,075.15	None
California State Committee for Polish Relief, Culver City, Calif., Sept. 26, 1939. <sup>a</sup> Poland	None	None	None	None	None
The Catholic Leader, New Britain, Conn., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	92.50	None	None	92.50	None
Central Citizens Committee, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	250.00	250.00	None	None	None
Central Committee Kneseth Israel, New York, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1939. Palestine	2,298.98	1,235.19	1,063.70	.09	None
Central Committee of the United Polish Societies, Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	940.50	None	None	940.50	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations in Pittsburgh, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	3,508.20	1,312.78	None	2,195.42	None
Central Spanish Committee for Relief of Refugees, Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1939. France	2,454.49	45.00	993.46	1,416.03	None
Centrala, Passaic, N. J., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	231.77	None	None	231.77	None
Chester (Delaware Co., Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, Chester, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	1,724.92	None	57.97	1,666.95	None
Circle of Poles of St. Hedwig, Polish American Citizens' Committee, New Britain, Conn., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	1,208.98	None	None	1,208.98	None
Citizens Committee for Relief of War Sufferers in Poland, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16, 1939. Poland	1,490.78	None	334.89	1,155.89	None
Club Amical Francais, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939. France, Poland, and Great Britain	613.71	522.88	90.77	.06	None
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	18,362.96	14,500.00	3,889.20	None	None
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, and their allies	959.19	374.00	72.94	512.25	None
Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., Perry, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Connecticut Radio Bureau, Meriden, Conn., Sept. 39, 1939. <sup>a</sup> Poland	None	None	None	None	None
East Chicago Citizens' Committee for Polish War Sufferers and Refugees, East Chicago, Ind., Oct. 16, 1939. Poland	354.35	None	15.00	339.35	None
The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13, 1939. England and France	None	None	None	None	None
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	2,226.62	None	1.25	2,225.27	None
Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1939. France	None	None	None	None	None
Federation of Polish Jews in America, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
The Federation of Polish Societies, Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1939. Poland	179.67	None	2.27	27.40	None
Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. <sup>d</sup> France	21,989.60	9,732.04	3,333.37	7,690.99	None
French and American Association for the Relief of War Sufferers, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France	2,265.18	None	485.30	1,779.88	406.00
French Committee for Relief in France, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17, 1939. France	None	None	None	None	None
The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23, 1939. Canada, France, and England	3,867.88	92.50	271.40	3,503.98	None
Fund for the Relief of Scientists, Men of Letters, and Artists of Moscow, New York, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1939. <sup>a</sup> France and England	None	None	None	None	None
Orrin S. Good, Spokane, Wash., Sept. 28, 1939. United Kingdom	1.00	None	None	1.00	None
Holy Cross Relief Fund Association of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	329.86	None	None	329.86	None
Holy Rosary Polish R. Catholic Church, Passaic, N. J., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	972.05	None	None	972.05	None
James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939. <sup>a</sup> Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Humanitarian Work Committee, Glen Cove, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland	243.15	None	None	243.15	None
International Artists' Community Club, Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland, France, and India	600.00	None	182.54	417.46	None
International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. France, England, and Germany	3,104.60	1,300.77	1,004.05	799.78	200.00
International Save the Children Fund of America, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1939. England and Poland	None	None	None	None	None
The Kindergarten Unit, Inc., Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand	91.20	None	None	91.20	None
Kuryer Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	3,481.43	3,469.66	11.77	None	None
Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	1,481.15	None	None	1,481.15	None

<sup>a</sup> Revoked for failure to observe rules and regulations.

<sup>d</sup> This organization has on hand supplies purchased during October in the value of \$1,233.20.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of organization, city, date of registration, and country or countries to which contributions are being sent	Funds received	Expenditures for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Oct. 31, 1939	Estimated value of contributions in kind collected by registrant and sent to countries named
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France	\$5,186.47	\$3,654.00	\$1,018.48	\$513.99	None
Legion of Young Polish Women, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1939. Poland	3,231.92	None	626.29	2,605.63	None
The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1939. France	3,116.32	None	2,960.15	156.17	None
Ruth Stanley de Luze (Baroness de Luze), Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939.* France	1,288.93	1,283.11	None	5.82	None
The Maryland Committee for the Relief of Poland's War Victims, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	100.00	None	None	100.00	None
Medem Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939.* Poland	3,916.93	None	2,623.06	1,293.87	None
Modjeska Educational League Welfare Club at the International Institute, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	1,508.47	1,292.06	216.41	None	None
Mrs. W. Forbus Morgan, New York, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1939.* Poland	None	None	None	None	None
New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 13, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Mrs. Bradford Norman, Jr., New York, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1939. France	7,410.00	None	2,371.39	5,038.61	None
Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benevolent Association, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	2,156.91	None	None	2,156.91	None
Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland	18,204.45	10,000.00	15.10	8,279.35	None
Le Paquet au Front, New York, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1939. France	16,482.65	None	2,428.60	14,054.05	None
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	3,448.55	3,059.40	None	389.15	None
Poland War Sufferers Aid Committee, Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	10,437.19	10,376.11	61.08	None	None
"Fundusz Ratunkowy" Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	4,633.10	None	None	4,633.10	None
Polish American Central Civic Committee of South Bend, Ind., South Bend, Ind., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	5,145.56	None	174.13	4,971.43	None
Polish American Council (formerly the Council of Polish Organizations in the United States of America), Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	10,188.96	None	None	10,188.96	None
Polish Army Veterans Association of America, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	702.05	None	None	702.05	None
Polish Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	530.00	None	1.75	528.25	None
Polish Central Committee of New London, Conn., New London, Conn., Oct. 13, 1939. Poland	165.50	150.00	11.32	4.18	None
Polish Central Council of New Haven, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	75.75	None	None	75.75	None
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	1,582.10	None	None	1,582.10	None
Polish Civilian Relief Fund, Passaic, N. J., Oct. 27, 1939. Poland	767.43	None	None	767.43	None
Polish Club of Washington, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	156.05	133.80	22.25	None	None
Polish Emergency Council of Essex County, N. J., Newark, N. J., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	4,476.05	4,000.00	None	476.05	None
Polish Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	100.40	None	None	100.40	None
Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	1,991.82	691.77	None	1,300.05	None
Polish Falcons of America, First District, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1939.* Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Interorganization Council, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 11, 1939. Poland	581.35	581.35	None	None	None
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	874.51	None	None	874.51	None
Polish Medical Relief Fund of Mt. Desert Island, Maine, Bar Harbor, Maine, Sept. 25, 1939.* Poland	3,017.65	None	96.88	2,920.77	None
The Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	1,954.29	1,000.00	None	954.29	None
Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	166,344.32	150,000.00	None	16,344.32	None
Polish National Catholic of the Holy Saviour Church, Union City, Conn., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	231.07	231.07	None	None	None
Polish National Council of Montgomery County, Amsterdam, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	997.16	None	59.62	937.54	None
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	5,910.81	None	172.75	5,738.27	None
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	663.00	500.00	None	163.00	None
Polish Radio Programs Bureau, Hamtramck, Mich., Sept. 12, 1939.* Poland	19,617.24	19,617.24	None	None	None
Polish Relief Association, town of North Hempstead, Mineola, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1939. Poland	325.00	None	None	325.00	None
The Polish Relief Committee, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	178.55	None	None	178.55	None
Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich., Sept. 18, 1939. Poland	1,724.32	1,300.00	315.69	108.63	None
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	1,757.37	None	52.75	1,702.62	None
Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Mass., Brockton, Mass., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	227.59	None	None	227.59	None
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	612.70	None	9.48	603.22	None
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	456.03	350.00	None	106.03	None
Polish Relief Committee of Gardner, Mass., Gardner, Mass., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	481.75	200.00	None	281.75	None
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	7,527.37	None	201.67	7,325.70	None
Polish Relief Fund, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland	62,127.97	45,462.03	111.50	16,554.44	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	9,326.57	None	156.08	9,170.49	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jewett City, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. Poland	104.75	100.00	None	4.75	None
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	2,108.10	None	None	2,108.10	None

\* The registration of this organization has been revoked at its request.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of organization, city, date of registration, and country or countries to which contributions are being sent	Funds received	Expenditures for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Oct. 31, 1939	Estimated value of contributions in kind collected by registrant and sent to countries named
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	\$2,446.26	None	None	\$2,446.26	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Passaic, N. J., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	1,498.53	None	None	1,498.53	None
Polish Relief Fund of Irvington, N. J., Irvington, N. J., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	1,278.35	\$100.00	None	1,178.35	None
Polish Relief of Carteret, N. J., Carteret, N. J., Oct. 11, 1939. Poland	352.40	None	None	352.40	None
Polish Relief Fund of Meriden, Meriden, Conn., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland	546.03	None	None	546.03	None
Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Massachusetts, Three Rivers, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	354.10	None	None	354.10	None
Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	408.50	None	None	408.50	None
Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	3,047.84	1,400.00	\$149.40	1,498.44	None
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward), Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	2,127.63	2,093.63	5.00	29.00	None
Polish Welfare Association, Hyde Park, Mass., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	239.75	None	None	239.75	None
Polish Welfare Association of the Archdiocese of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13, 1939. Poland	1,407.27	1,000.00	.05	407.22	None
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	1,538.18	1,000.00	35.55	502.63	None
Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	1,176.62	None	2.75	1,173.87	None
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	1,693.38	None	159.57	1,533.81	None
Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	627.55	None	None	627.55	None
Polsko Narodowy Komitet w Ameryce, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	7,137.28	None	64.19	7,073.09	None
Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, N. J., South River, N. J., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Rekord Printing and Publishing Co., Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	32.70	None	None	32.70	None
Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Willimantic, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939.* Poland	82.00	None	None	82.00	None
Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, Chicopee, Mass., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	1,247.21	None	10.70	1,236.51	None
Russian Refugee Children's Welfare Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939.* Germany, France, and Poland	2,081.43	719.00	569.68	792.75	None
St. Michael's Roman Catholic Parish, Derby, Conn., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	150.00	None	None	150.00	None
St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	777.25	None	None	777.25	None
Schuylkill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	935.00	None	None	935.00	None
Scott Park Mothers and Daughters Club, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1939.* Poland	120.72	103.26	17.46	None	None
Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1939.† France	11,865.16	1,672.61	7,212.40	2,980.15	\$6,036.00
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	279.75	None	2.95	276.80	None
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	2,115.75	2,000.00	50.00	65.75	None
Tolstoy Foundation for Russian Welfare and Culture, New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1939. France and Poland	468.23	None	230.30	237.93	None
Edmund Tyszkla, Hamtramck, Mich., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	1,474.04	1,474.04	None	None	None
United American Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., South River, N. J., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	1,265.08	None	None	1,265.08	None
United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, New York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1939. Palestine	3,946.56	2,305.16	1,405.98	235.42	None
United Committee for French Relief, New York, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. France	None	None	None	None	None
United Polish Central Council of Connecticut, Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 16, 1939. Poland	None	None	None	None	None
United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., Salem, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	1,185.28	None	32.09	1,153.19	None
United Polish Roman Catholic Parish Societies of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1939. Poland	853.96	None	None	853.96	None
United Polish Societies of Bristol, Conn., Bristol, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	82.51	None	None	82.51	None
United Polish Societies of Hartford, Conn., Hartford, Conn., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	207.30	None	None	207.30	None
United Polish Societies of Immaculate Conception Church, Southington, Conn., Oct. 13, 1939. Poland	279.65	None	None	279.65	None
United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	855.00	855.00	None	None	None
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	2,853.60	None	None	2,853.60	None
Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 11, 1939. France	1,999.85	None	None	1,999.85	None
The Rev. John Wieloch, Millers Falls, Mass., Sept. 27, 1939.* Poland	None	None	None	None	None
Totals	615,507.16	315,186.36	38,347.20	260,764.85	6,655.65

\* The registration of this organization has been revoked at its request.

† In addition this organization received and transmitted \$242 for purposes other than relief in belligerent countries.

‡ In addition this organization received and transmitted \$577.43 and contributions in kind with an estimated value of \$3,008 to nonbelligerent countries for the relief of Spanish refugees.

## *The American Republics*

### ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press December 19]

On October 31 last the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in the course of a speech which he delivered to the Supreme Soviet, made the following statement:

"In a message to Comrade Kalinin . . . dated October 12, Mr. Roosevelt expressed the hope that friendly and peaceful relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Finland would be maintained and developed. One might think," continued Mr. Molotov, "that matters are in better shape between the United States and, let us say the Philippines or Cuba, which have long been demanding freedom and independence from the United States and cannot get them, than between the Soviet Union and Finland which long ago obtained both freedom and independence from the Soviet Union."

I doubt whether any of you will disagree with me when I offer the opinion that matters between the United States and Cuba are in fact in *far* better shape than matters between the Soviet Union and Finland.

I believe you will further agree with me that we can only assume that the People's Commissar must, at the time he delivered this extraordinary address, have been so engrossed with the efforts which his Government was then undertaking in order to insure—in the present Soviet manner—the freedom and political independence of Finland, as to have been prevented from learning, what the rest of the world has long since known, that the Government and people of Cuba are as free and independent as any government and people on the face of the globe.

Certainly the policy of the United States towards her neighbor Cuba, in order to insure the freedom and political independence of the latter, has not been a policy which has manifested itself in ruthless efforts at military invasion of that neighbor nor in the slaughter of helpless civilians through bombardment from the air.

I have not quoted the expressions used by the People's Commissar because I believe them to be of any particular importance. I feel, however, that we would not wish to seem tacitly to acquiesce in any slur, from whatever quarter, cast upon the peculiarly close and traditional friendship of the Cuban and the American peoples, a friendship based upon equality and justice.

Neither the Cuban people nor we Americans have ever forgotten that the reason why American blood was shed jointly with Cuban blood upon Cuban soil was not to destroy Cuban freedom but in order to achieve it and to preserve it.

It seems to me that it does not come amiss, more than 40 years after the independence of Cuba was obtained, for both of our peoples to recall occasionally the efforts which the Government of the United States has made, and the efforts which the Government of Cuba has made to demonstrate in their relations one towards the other what decent, civilized, good neighborliness, in the best sense of the term, really implies. I by no means mean to imply that the record on either side has been 100 percent perfect, but I think that it does constitute a remarkable and heartening chapter in the history of modern civilization and an example which has contributed much to the growth of that inter-American solidarity which constitutes today the foundation upon which the peace and the welfare of the Western Hemisphere rest.

<sup>1</sup>Delivered by Sumner Welles at a dinner given in his honor by the Cuban Chamber of Commerce in the United States, New York City, December 19, 1939.



If there was ever a time during their history when the people of the United States may have come near being "imperialist-minded," it was undoubtedly at the turn of the century, and yet even at that time, in his message to the Congress in 1897, President McKinley made the following statement with regard to Cuba:

"Forceful annexation . . . cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

And 4 years later, Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, said:

"The independence of Cuba is necessary to the safety of the United States."

Those two declarations interpreted not only the policy of this Government, they represented the overwhelming conviction of the people of the United States. At no moment, from the time when the sufferings of the Cuban people first aroused the deep and abiding sympathy of the American people, has there been any thought on our part save that of lending our assistance in insuring the permanent freedom of our neighbor.

During the transition period between the time when Cuba achieved her freedom from Spain and the time when Cuba's first national government was installed, every form of assistance that this Government could provide was afforded the Cuban people in the realm of public administration. In the field of sanitation, eminent Cubans joined with equally distinguished Americans in the successful effort to eradicate pestilence and disease from Cuban soil. The story has often been told of how the theory of that eminent Cuban, Dr. Carlos Finlay, regarding the transmittal of yellow fever by a certain type of mosquito, was eventually proved correct, and how the commission headed by Dr. Walter Reed succeeded in eliminating this scourge which had for so many generations ravaged the Cuban people.

Moreover, during this same transition period our Government exercised a trusteeship in the very highest sense. The Congress of the United States passed legislation prohibiting

the granting of franchises or concessions during the period of American occupation, and when finally the flag of the Cuban Republic was raised and the freely elected Government of the Cuban people was first inaugurated on May 20, 1902, there came into effect the convention of commercial reciprocity between the two countries. That convention contained two provisions which demonstrated the practical desire of our own people to help Cuba attain economic prosperity and security. I refer to the provision that items on the free list in either country at the time the convention became operative should remain on the free list during the life of the convention, as well as to the provision that Cuba need make no concession on the importation of American tobacco into the republic.

For our part, I believe that no American citizen forgets that when the United States entered the World War in 1917, the Government of Cuba entered the war spontaneously at her side.

During these past two generations our relations have had their ups and downs. There have been times, and I admit it quite frankly, when it would seem as if American vested interests in Cuba played far too great a part in determining the course of the policy of their Government towards Cuba or interfered in the domestic political concerns, of the Cuban people. There have likewise been times when it would seem as if a few of the Cuban people had forgotten the traditional friendship between us and were inclined to place credence in the propaganda disseminated by interested persons to create suspicion and friction between the two countries. As the years pass, however, I am happy to say that the ups in our relations far outnumber the downs, and I think that we all of us have reason now to believe that the causes which have given rise to justifiable misunderstanding, to resentment, or ill will, have ceased to exist.

No more significant development of this nature has been achieved than the ratification of the treaty of May 29, 1934, between Cuba and the United States, by which the provisions of

the so-called Platt Amendment were abolished and by which the relations between our two countries were placed upon a basis of complete equality.

When our present Government came into office in 1933, Cuba was torn by internal strife, and Cuba was likewise economically prostrate. Not only had the great depression of 1929 hit Cuba and hit her hard, but our own tariff policy had hit her harder.

In 1922 the Fordney-McCumber tariff rate on Cuban sugar was lifted to 1.76 cents per pound of 96-degree raw sugar, thereby not only making permanent the high tariff barrier set up in the emergency tariff act of 1921 of 1.60 cents per pound but making it even higher. Subsequently, in 1930 under the Tariff of Abominations, known as the Smoot-Hawley Act, the rate was increased again to 2 cents per pound.

The Fordney-McCumber rate had been maintained despite a majority report of the United States Tariff Commission, under the flexible tariff provisions of the act, recommending a decrease in the rate to a level justified by the differences in cost of production between the United States and Cuba. The amount of hardship and the serious economic problems which developed because of the failure of the then President of the United States to follow the report of the Commission in the years 1924-1932 need not be described here at length. The overstimulation and expansion of duty-free sugars, the loss of market by Cuban producers, and the record-breaking decline in the price of sugar to domestic producers, despite the maintenance of this high trade barrier against Cuba, our principal source of foreign sugar supplies, have become a matter of public record and common knowledge.

In 1934 President Roosevelt undertook to repair the damage done by this action through the reduction of the duty on sugar under the Presidential powers, both under the flexible tariff provisions as well as under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Act.

With the establishment of the rate of duty at 90 cents per hundred pounds, not only did

Cuba return once more to a period of economic stability, but our own export trade with Cuba rapidly mounted.

However, recently, as the result of the repercussions of the war in Europe upon the American sugar market, it was found necessary to apply the emergency provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, which resulted in the temporary suspension of all sugar quotas. Under the trade-agreement provisions this resulted in an automatic increase in the duty on Cuban sugar from nine-tenths of a cent to one and one-half cents per pound. The immediate effect of this action was to make it difficult for Cuba profitably to sell sugars in the United States market.

I am particularly happy to be able to say that the supplementary trade agreement signed with Cuba yesterday corrects this situation and restores to her the status which she enjoyed under the trade agreement of 1934.

Our domestic producers have been protected adequately, despite the tariff reduction, through operation of the quota system, and the conditional payment program to domestic producers under the provisions of the Jones-Costigan Act, and the Sugar Act of 1937. The average protection given to domestic producers in the period 1934-1939 has been in excess of the protection hitherto afforded by the high tariff barriers against Cuban sugars of former administrations. This is one more illustration of the fact that the trade-agreements program does not injure but benefits domestic producers. In 1934 when the administration announced its sugar program it was subject to severe criticism by domestic sugar interests on the ground that their interests were being prejudiced. Actually, as it has worked out, they have been greatly benefited by the administration's sugar program.

I hear it rumored once more that certain of our domestic sugar interests are letting it be known that when the time comes to consider new sugar legislation they are going to make the attempt to obtain additional and excessive benefits and to take them out of "Cuba's hide." I wonder whether informed public opinion in this country has not by now realized that when

an inordinately greedy policy of this character is pursued it is not only "Cuba's hide" that suffers, but just as much the hides of our own corn-hog producers of the Middle West, of our wheat farmers of the Northwest, of our rice growers of the South, of our potato growers and of our flour millers of the East, and of our manufacturers of the hundred and one manufactured goods that we export to Cuba, when Cuba can afford to buy from us. For when Cuba is able to enjoy a reasonable share of our market for her chief crop, Cuba offers one of the greatest markets we possess for our principal exports, agricultural as well as manufactured.

If the millions of our fellow citizens, who benefit directly from the patient, untiring, and successful efforts which this administration in times of great emergency has made to expand our export trade through the operation of our Trade Agreements Act, believe, as I do, that the highest interests of our Nation demand its retention as an emergency measure, they must make their voices heard.

But, in the larger sense, the trade-agreements program strikes the one note of sanity in the crazy confusion of present-day international economic relations. It represents the one attempt, effectively made, to offer all peoples the opportunity to buy and sell on equal terms and with equal opportunity, and thereby to have unimpeded access through trade to those raw materials which they require and which they do not themselves produce. It is the only program presented today which offers the hope of international economic recovery and of bettered living standards. It is the alternative of peace as against the rule of force and domination by the sword.

The peoples of the American republics have drawn very close together during these recent years and particularly so since the outbreak of the European war. We all of us confront the same problems, and we all of us envisage the same objectives. We are as one in our desire to safeguard the Americas from being drawn into any form of involvement arising out of the wars which are being waged on va-

rious fronts many thousands of miles from our shores, with the origins of which we have no connection, and in which we fortunately are not participating. We are equally determined for that very reason that the backwash of those conflicts must not roll up against the coasts of the Western Hemisphere and thereby subject us to the danger of being drawn into controversy through violation of our neutral rights, through interference with our purely inter-American system of trade and of communications, or through the sacrifice of the lives of our citizens traveling over American waters.

At the recent consultative meeting of the governments of the 21 republics held in Panamá a unanimous agreement was reached upon the most practical methods of attaining these objectives.

The republics declared that by reason of their inherent right of self-protection, and by reason of their right, so long as they remain neutral, to maintain inviolate their normal inter-American life, the waters adjacent to their shores, embracing the areas normally utilized for inter-American maritime communications, should remain free from the commission of hostile acts on the part of belligerents. As we all know certain events have taken place within the past few days which have shown a disregard by the belligerents for the rights so asserted by the American republics. I feel confident that after consultation between them, the American governments will promptly determine upon measures which they may take, which will make very much less likely in the future such disregard for their legitimate requirements and for their inalienable right of self-protection.

There has also been set up by common consent machinery to deal with the pressing problem of how we may all most effectively cooperate in lessening the shock of the war upon our respective domestic financial and commercial structures, as well as upon inter-American commerce. An Advisory Financial and Economic Committee composed of representatives from each of the American republics has been appointed to remain in existence for the duration

of the war. This Committee has already been working in Washington for over a month, and from its deliberations there have already come solutions for various urgent questions. I have every reason to believe that it will likewise devise long-range projects which will prove to be of far-reaching benefit in the development and enhancement of inter-American trade and of our several national economies.

Also, early next month, there will come into being, with its seat in Rio de Janeiro, a Permanent Neutrality Committee, which will likewise remain in existence throughout the war period, and whose duty it will be to recommend to the American governments the decisions which should be reached in problems which are presented involving their rights and obligations as neutrals.

In these ways the American republics have, through joint endeavor, done much to insure their common security—their common well-being. And in the deliberations which were so successfully undertaken at Panamá, Cuba, as always, played an outstanding part. I hope I may be permitted to take this opportunity, in the name of our Government, of paying tribute to the notably constructive and effective work there done in the cause of inter-American solidarity by the Cuban Secretary of State and his distinguished associates.

I have talked much of material things to-night. But I do not think that anywhere in this continent are men and women forgetting that the democracies of the New World are in a very real sense the trustees for modern civilization of those bulwarks of individual liberties, of the freedom of the human mind and of the human spirit, which are implicit in the term "democracy." As the wars continue, and as their tragedies result progressively in other parts of the world in the destruction of more and more of those fundamentals of human progress, which for so long we had come to regard as matters of course—the rights of freedom of worship, freedom of speech, freedom of thought—so much the more must we

preserve intact in the Americas those very foundations of our independent life. That I feel confident is the aspiration of the great majority of all our peoples. And in that aspiration the Cuban people join, I know, with the people of the United States.

As we all realize, the Cuban people today are about to embark upon a new stage in their national course. They are freely determining upon the new form of constitutional government under which they desire to live, and they will soon elect a new national government. With regard to these sovereign decisions of the Cuban people, no other government or people of the world, and least of all the Government and people of the United States, have anything to say. But in the making of these great decisions, the American people wish the Cuban people well, and trust that in the years to come the friendship between them may be stabilized and strengthened on that basis of equality, of confidence, and of full reciprocity, without which no international friendship can ever be real or lasting.

♦ ♦ ♦

#### ASSUMPTION OF DUTIES BY NEW PRESIDENT OF PANAMA

[Released to the press December 20]

Following is the text of a telegram from President Roosevelt to the President of the Republic of Panama, Señor Dr. Don Augusto S. Boyd:

“THE WHITE HOUSE,  
December 19, 1939.

“While deeply affected by the lamented death of your illustrious predecessor, I wish on the occasion of your assumption of the office of President of the Republic of Panama to send you my cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the Panamanian people.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT”

## STATEMENT BY THE TWENTY-ONE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, AND GERMANY

[Released to the press December 23]

Following the procedure of consultation provided in the Declaration of Panamá, the 21 American republics have agreed upon the following statement which the President of the Republic of Panama has transmitted in their names to the Governments of France, Great Britain, and Germany:

"The American Governments are officially informed of the naval engagement which took place on the thirteenth instant off the north-eastern coast of Uruguay, between certain British naval vessels and the German vessel *Graf Von Spee*, which, according to reliable reports, attempted to overhaul the French merchant vessel *Formose* between Brazil and the port of Montevideo after having sunk other merchant vessels.

"They are also informed of the entry and scuttling of the German warship in the waters of the River Plate upon the termination of the time limit which, in accordance with the rules of international law, was granted to it by the Government of the Republic of Uruguay.

"On the other hand, the sinking or detention of German merchant vessels by British vessels in American waters is publicly known, as appears—to begin with—from the recent cases of the *Dusseldorf*, *Ussukuma* and others.

"All these facts which affect the neutrality of American waters, compromise the aims of continental protection provided for by the Declaration of Panama of October 3, 1939, the first paragraph of which establishes:

"As a measure of continental self-protection, the American Republics, so long as they maintain their neutrality, are as of inherent right entitled to have those waters adjacent to the American continent, which they regard as of primary concern and direct utility in their relations, free from the commission of any hostile act by any non-American belligerent nation, whether such hostile act be attempted or made from land, sea or air."

"Therefore, in accordance with the method provided for in that instrument and with a

view to avoiding the repetition of further events of the nature to which reference is made above, the American nations resolve to lodge a protest with the belligerent countries and to initiate the necessary consultation in order to strengthen the system of protection in common through the adoption of adequate rules, among them those which would prevent belligerent vessels from supplying themselves and repairing damages in American ports, when the said vessels have committed warlike acts within the zone of security established in the Declaration of Panama."

♦ ♦ ♦

### SINKING OF THE "GRAF SPEE"

[Released to the press December 17]

Mr. Edwin C. Wilson, American Minister to Uruguay, reported to the Department tonight that the German cruiser *Admiral Graf Spee* at 7:30 p. m. Uruguayan time proceeded from Montevideo harbor toward the seaward end of the channel and headed westward until it cleared the channel by 2 miles and proceeded at a very slow speed in the direction of *Recalada Lightship*, followed about 3 miles astern by the German merchant ship *Tacoma*.

The American Minister reported that the *Graf Spee* was blown up at 7:55 p. m. Uruguayan time about 7 miles off shore, both magazine groups having exploded.

A further report from Minister Wilson at 9 p. m. reads:

"Ten minutes after explosion *Graf Spee* listed sharply to starboard to about 30 degrees and seemed to settle on bottom with entire bulk enveloped in smoke and flames. Fire gradually increased over period half an hour with intermittent small explosions, flames being at maximum at 8:32. There were vast volumes of oil smoke which continue to prevail. Wreck still blazing and surrounded by blazing oil.

"*Tacoma* and seven or eight tugs standing off at considerable distance unable to approach wreck."

## Commercial Policy

### LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO SENATOR VANDENBERG

[Released to the press December 17]

The Secretary of State on December 15, 1939, sent the following letter to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan in reply to a letter from Senator Vandenberg of November 24, 1939:

“DECEMBER 15, 1939.

“MY DEAR SENATOR VANDENBERG:

“I have received your letter of November 24, 1939,<sup>2</sup> in which you express your concern over possible reduction of the duty on beans and of the excise tax on copper in pending trade negotiations with Chile, and in which you express the view that all of our tariffs should be fixed so as to measure ‘the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.’

“I am, of course, always glad to have the benefit of your views, whether upon specific tariff items or upon more general aspects of the tariff question.

“With reference to the two particular items which you mention, I am sure you will appreciate that it would be improper for me, while negotiations are still in progress, to attempt to anticipate the results of the careful study that will be given to these and other items by the best practical experts of the various departments which are collaborating in the administration of the Trade Agreements Act. Your representations in regard to these items will, of course, be carefully considered by the interdepartmental trade-agreements organization.

“I do desire, however, to comment upon that part of your letter in which you state, in substance, that you do not wish to return to the ‘old log-rolling tariff process in Congress’, but instead would like to have all tariffs adjusted administratively, under a general formula laid

down by Congress, so as to equal ‘the difference in cost of production at home and abroad’.

“The method which you suggest in no wise differs from that which was in effect from 1922 until the Trade Agreements Act was passed in 1934. In the Tariff Act of 1922 Congress inserted a provision whereby, within certain prescribed limits, tariff rates could thereafter be adjusted upward or downward by administrative action, predicated *solely* upon the rule that the adjustment would be such as to make rates of duty equal to the ascertained difference in cost of production here and abroad. This provision was inserted primarily on the ground that the rates fixed by statute during a period of rapidly changing world conditions following the World War would soon get out of line with actual conditions and would therefore require adjustment either upward or downward. At the same time there were many sincere persons who had high hopes that the introduction of this formula into our tariff-making procedure would mark the end of the log-rolling method of tariff-making and the beginning of a scientific method of tariff adjustment by administrative action.

“The history of what happened during the years which followed shows conclusively, however, that such a formula, as the exclusive basis for tariff adjustment, is wholly unsound and impracticable. During the entire period of nearly eight years in which the Act of 1922 was in force, out of the several thousands of items in the tariff schedules, there was a total of 37 tariff adjustments under this provision, of which 32 were upward revisions and only 5—including such things as paint-brush handles and live bob-white quail—were downward revisions. In 15 additional cases, there were investigations and reports to the President,

<sup>2</sup> Not printed.

and in the most important of these cases—that on sugar—the recommendation made by the Tariff Commission for a duty reduction was set aside by the Executive.

“Such was our record of futility in the realm of administrative tariff adjustment under the cost rule during the decade following the World War, in a period when rising trade barriers were increasingly undermining the foundations of prosperity, both in this country and abroad.

“Then, in 1930 (after announcement in 1928 of our intention of still further raising our tariffs), came the Hawley-Smoot embargo tariff, enacted without heed to the cost formula or any other formula except that of allowing a combination of pressure groups to log-roll through Congress the most ill-timed and costly piece of tariff legislation in the entire history of this nation. Having first increased tariffs all along the line to virtually embargo levels, the sponsors of this unfortunate legislation thereupon proceeded to incorporate into the new law substantially the same cost provision that had accomplished so little under the previous act. If their purpose in so doing was to conceal the excesses of the Hawley-Smoot Act, it was soon discredited by the rapid descent of the entire country into the worst depression in the nation’s history.

“The grave objections to the use of the cost formula as the exclusive basis for tariff adjustment are recognized by practically all authorities and experts in this field. The late Thomas Walker Page, for many years a member and one-time Chairman of the Tariff Commission, and a world authority on the tariff, condemned the formula unreservedly in his well-known book on tariff making, published by the Brookings Institution. In his testimony before the Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Committee in 1934, the Honorable Robert Lincoln O’Brien, at that time Chairman of the Tariff Commission, was unreservedly critical of the whole formula. Many other experts have condemned it no less vigorously.

“Experience has shown that, under relatively ideal conditions for cost comparison—that is, where the comparison of foreign and domestic

costs is for strictly comparable goods, with well-established industries both at home and abroad, and with ample cost data available—the cost formula is one that can sometimes be used to advantage in measuring, within broad limits, the competitive strength of the foreign industry. But neither in principle nor from the standpoint of practical administration is it suitable for general use as the exclusive basis for tariff adjustment.

“Seldom can full cost data be obtained; and even when obtained, there is a wide variation of costs as among different producers. There is no such thing as ‘the’ cost. Even if it were administratively feasible to obtain adequate cost data for the vast range of items embraced in the tariff—which it is not—there are so many variables in the whole process of calculation that, in spite of its outward appearance of exactness, this so-called ‘rule’ for flexible tariff adjustment is in reality no standard at all. ‘To use as the basis of a general tariff act a thing so fleeting, evasive or shadowy,’—to quote Dr. Page—‘would be neither right nor possible’.

“Former Chairman O’Brien, in his testimony before the Senate Finance Committee in 1934, touched the heart of this matter when he said:

“‘. . . the notion that tariffs between countries should rest upon differences in cost of production even if omniscience should give us the power to determine them is all wrong. The tariff is a question of a national policy; on some things you ought to have a tariff greater than the difference in cost of production; on other things less than the difference in cost of production.’

“In the adjustment of tariff rates under the Trade Agreements Act, cost of production data, whenever practicable, are taken into full consideration along with all other factors entering into the competitive situation. But they cannot and should not be taken as the sole guide. Other factors must be considered: the size of the imports in relation to domestic production; comparability of the imported and domestic products as to type and quality; seasonal factors; and a great many others.

"If we are to get away from the old log-rolling process of tariff-making to which you say you are opposed, and if we are to substitute for it a more flexible and scientific method of tariff adjustment, we should adopt a system that serves the real needs of our nation. We cannot do that by adopting a formula which is neither sound in principle nor, in its very nature, capable of scientific administration. Experience has demonstrated the failure of the type of tariff adjustment which you are advocating.

"What the interests of this nation demand, under existing abnormal conditions, is an emergency method of adjusting our tariff structure with a view to obtaining, through a reciprocal reduction of trade barriers in foreign countries, better market outlets abroad for our great exportable surpluses of farm and factory products. This means that we must have a method

by which we can adjust our tariff rates below the embargo levels of the Hawley-Smoot Act, while at the same time exercising the utmost care to make sure that the branches of production immediately concerned, in agriculture and in industry, are amply safeguarded.

"The existing law—the Trade Agreements Act—provides the best method of attaining precisely these objectives, and has successfully stood the test of practical application in the 22 agreements already negotiated. To abandon the trade-agreement method in the present emergency and to adopt your formula would, in effect, be a return, under the guise of 'scientific' tariff adjustment, to Hawley-Smoot embargoes, or their equivalent. If experience counts for anything at all, it surely shows that such a course would be a tragic one for the future of this nation.

"Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL"



## LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO SENATOR McNARY

[Released to the press December 18]

The Secretary of State sent the following letter dated December 16, 1939, to Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon:

"MY DEAR SENATOR McNARY:

"Thank you for sending me your statement to the press, enclosed with your letter of December 12, 1939.<sup>3</sup> I am glad to comply with your request to give you my views on the subject matter of the statement, which deals with certain aspects of the trade agreements program.

"I find in your statement a number of categorical assertions. At least the more important of these should certainly be examined in the light of actual facts.

"The central point of your argument relates to the effects upon our foreign trade of recent wartime currency depreciation in Canada, Great Britain, and France, especially in con-

nection with the adjustments of our tariff rates granted to these countries in the trade agreements concluded with them. You claim that our country has suffered so serious an injury as a result of the depreciation of these currencies that we should immediately invoke the exchange rate provisions in our trade agreements for the purpose of modifying or cancelling the agreements themselves.

"Your sole evidence of injury is the citation of a theory—that when one country depreciates its currency unit, another country, whose currency remains at the old level, inevitably finds its exports to the depreciated-currency country retarded and its imports from that country stimulated. Without discussing the merits of the theory, let us look at the facts.

"An examination of what happened to our export and import trade with the three countries you mention during the first two months of the war,—namely, September and October, 1939, (the latest complete figures avail-

<sup>3</sup> Neither printed.



able)—as compared with the corresponding period of 1938, reveals the following data:

“In the case of Canada, our exports to that country rose, between the two periods, by \$35,989,000, while our imports from that country increased by only \$23,322,000.

“In the case of Great Britain, our exports to that country rose by \$8,121,000, while our imports from that country increased by only \$1,320,000.

“In the case of France, our exports to that country rose by \$1,131,000, while our imports from that country *declined* by \$4,503,000.

“Taking the three countries together, our exports to them showed an increase of \$45,241,000, while our imports from them rose by only \$20,139,000.

“Whatever may be the case in the future, the theory you cite, in its application to the situation with which we are immediately concerned, fails completely to square with the facts. Yet it is on the basis of this theory, which to date has been entirely at variance with the facts, that you ask the nation to upset trade agreements with three commercially important nations.

“Experience shows clearly that variations in foreign exchange rates constitute only one among many factors which influence a country's export and import trade. Depending upon the operation of these other factors, a depreciation of foreign currencies may or may not adversely affect a country's industries and commerce. To protect ourselves against the possibility that a depreciation of foreign currencies may have such an adverse effect upon our trade, we have written into our trade agreements a safeguarding provision, which, in the agreement with Great Britain, for example, reads as follows:

“If a wide variation should occur in the rate of exchange between the currencies of the United States of America and the United Kingdom, and if either High Contracting Party should consider the variation so substantial as to prejudice the industries or commerce of the territories of that High Contracting Party, such High Contracting Party shall be free to propose negotiations for the modification of this Agreement; and if agreement is not reached

within thirty days after the receipt of such proposal, the High Contracting Party making the proposal shall be free to terminate the Agreement in its entirety on giving thirty days' notice in writing to that effect.’

“We are prepared to give full effect to this safeguarding provision whenever adequate evidence is developed to show that the depreciation of another country's currency has, in fact, prejudiced the industries or commerce of this country. Your statement contains no such evidence. Nor has evidence of this type, with reference to any country with which we have concluded a trade agreement, been presented, to date, to the interdepartmental organization charged with the execution of the trade agreements program.

“Equally unsupported is your assertion to the effect that ‘even in normal times these [reciprocal trade] agreements have proved a real hardship to many American producers.’ To which producers do you refer?

“Surely you do not mean those millions of producers in agriculture, forestry, mining, and manufacturing industries—including many in your own state of Oregon—who, in recent years, have been overwhelmed by lack of adequate foreign markets for their surplus output; and to whom the reduction of trade barriers in foreign countries, secured through trade agreements, has given a new hope, a new opportunity, and an actual expansion of sales at home and abroad. They could not have been hurt by the trade agreements.

“As for the branches of production immediately affected by the adjustments of our tariff rates embodied in the trade agreements, every possible care has been exercised by the interdepartmental trade agreements organization, comprising five departments of the Government, to make sure that the producers concerned are amply safeguarded against injury. Experience in connection with the negotiation and operation of 22 agreements offers abundant proof of this. It also affords full demonstration of the fact that, here again, we are prepared to reconsider any action taken whenever adequate evidence is developed to indicate the need for modification—whether such

need arises out of the appearance of facts previously unknown to the government or out of changed conditions.

"Let me cite two cases. In 1938, after the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia was signed and its terms were made public, new information was presented to the interdepartmental organization, which indicated the desirability of making changes in the duty adjustments granted in connection with certain glass and cork products. Accordingly, before the agreement was put into effect, we negotiated an amendment, embodying the necessary changes. In recent weeks, because of emergency conditions arising out of the European war, it has been found desirable to alter the terms of our trade agreement with Canada as regards the reduction of our import duty on fox furs and skins. Accordingly, on November 30, 1939, I issued formal notice of intention to negotiate with Canada a supplemental trade agreement relating to these products.

"There is in existence a convenient channel through which information and views bearing on every feature of the trade agreements program can be presented by the interested parties both before and after the negotiation of any agreement. It is the Committee for Reciprocity Information. With that channel you are well acquainted since you have availed yourself of its facilities on several occasions to furnish the interdepartmental trade agreements organization with valuable data in behalf both of industries concerned with a possible adjustment of our tariff duties and of industries seeking to secure a reduction of trade barriers against their products in foreign countries. If you or any one else have evidence pointing to the desirability of change in any phase of the trade agreements program or in any of the existing trade agreements, such evidence is thoroughly welcome. But I am sure that you would neither expect nor desire the Executive Branch of the Government, in performing a function with which it has been charged by the Congress, to act on the basis of unsupported assertions.

"Finally, I should like to refer to your statement that 'Secretary of State Hull has never

discussed Reciprocal Trade Agreements in the light of changed conditions made necessary by the conflict in Europe'. More than two months ago, in an address before the National Foreign Trade Convention in New York on October 10, 1939,<sup>4</sup> I gave special consideration to precisely this problem. I dealt with it even more extensively in my address before the national annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago on December 5, 1939.<sup>5</sup> In case these addresses have escaped your notice, I take pleasure in sending you herewith copies of the full text.

"I should like to call your attention particularly to my Chicago address. On that occasion, I presented what I consider as conclusive evidence of the advantages secured by the country as a whole, and more specifically by our farmers, from the operation of the trade agreements program. I also indicated some of the urgent reasons why this nation, in its own best interest and in the face of the present grave emergency conditions, should continue to adhere to the policy underlying that program.

"Please let me assure you that the Department of State and the other appropriate agencies of the Government are studying with the utmost care every phase of the possible effects of war in Europe upon the foreign trade of the United States and upon the operation of the trade agreements now in effect. The step we have taken with respect to the Canadian agreement, mentioned above, is an example of our readiness to act whenever circumstances point to the need for action.

"Your entire statement, taken in conjunction with other utterances recently made by you, clearly has for its purpose the discrediting and destruction of the trade-agreements program, which would mean a return to the embargo tariffs of the Hawley-Smoot regime or their equivalent, and to a process of iniquitous log-rolling in tariff adjustment. The 'evidence' you now adduce in support of your assertions that trade agreements have imposed hardships on our do-

<sup>4</sup> See the *Bulletin* of October 14, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 16), pp. 371-375.

<sup>5</sup> See the *Bulletin* of December 9, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 24), pp. 664-670.

mestic producers is on a par with the 'evidence', trumpeted throughout the country ten years ago by the sponsors of the Hawley-Smoot tariff, in support of their reckless assertions that tariff embargoes would give our agriculture and industry permanent and resplendent prosperity.

"We all know that the operation of the Hawley-Smoot tariff did not prevent, but was largely responsible for, the worst economic disaster which has ever struck our country. No one can disprove the fact that the trade agreements program has been an essential factor in bringing about the substantial economic recov-

ery from the heartbreaking conditions of the early thirties, which has occurred in this country during the last six years. During the present emergency no greater misfortune could befall our nation than a return to the evil policy of tariff embargoes which would inevitably be the case if the trade agreements program were abandoned. That would be tantamount to leading the country back to the kind of economic prostration into which a policy of tariff embargoes helped so greatly to plunge it only a few years ago.

"Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL"

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

## SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

[Released to the press December 19]

A supplementary preferential trade agreement between the United States and Cuba was signed December 18 at Washington by the Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, and by the Cuban Ambassador, Señor Dr. Pedro Martínez Fraga.

This agreement will enter into force on the day following the exchange of the proclamations of the President of the United States and of the President of Cuba. It supplements and amends the exclusive and preferential trade agreement between the United States and Cuba signed on August 24, 1934, of which it will become an integral part.

The new agreement is limited in scope. Its primary purpose is to restore a more balanced reciprocal character to the agreement signed in 1934 in the light of developments which have occurred since then. It includes provisions for the restoration of concessions on Cuban cigars and cigar tobacco imported into the United States to replace the tobacco concessions originally provided in the trade agreement of 1934 but which terminated in March 1936. With respect to sugar, provision is made for the restoration of the trade-agreement rate of 90 cents per hundred pounds on Cuban sugar if public

notice is given of termination of the suspension of the quota provisions of the sugar act as proclaimed by the President on September 11, 1939.

Minor changes are made in the provisions relating to Cuban rum and potatoes, but these changes do not alter the actual treatment now accorded these products upon importation into the United States.

The new agreement also provides a number of modifications in and additions to the provisions of schedule I of the 1934 agreement relating to the customs treatment of specified American products when imported into Cuba. Moreover, a number of changes are made in the general provisions of the 1934 agreement to clarify certain points and to bring these provisions into closer accord with the general provisions adopted by the United States in the more recent trade agreements. The new agreement does not alter the reciprocal preferential provisions of the trade agreement of 1934.

There follows a more detailed account of the provisions of the new agreement, the text of which, including the accompanying protocol and an exchange of notes, will be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

By article I, modifications are made in eight items on which concessions were granted by

Cuba to the United States by schedule I of the trade agreement of 1934, and seven new items are added to that schedule, together with a note relating to the treatment of American rice imported into Cuba. Most of these modifications serve to incorporate into the agreement certain clarifications of classification or improvement of treatment of the products specified, which had already been put in effect by Cuba after the 1934 agreement. Several items, however (244 D, peanut butter in containers weighing not over one pound; 270 G, canned salmon; 270 I, canned salmon; and 147 E, mohair fabrics mixed with cotton or rayon), are by the new agreement accorded rates of import duty below those now applicable. These reductions bring the rates of duty into closer relationship with the rates already applicable to similar or competitive products.

The note added to schedule I regarding rice (item 253 of schedule I) makes provision for the possible application, subject to the consent of the Government of the United States, of modified treatment of rice of United States origin when imported into Cuba.

The provisions of the new agreement relating to Cuban sugar imported into the United States provide for the restoration of the rate of 90 cents per hundred pounds on 96° sugar if "the President of the United States of America gives public notice that the suspension of title II of the Sugar Act of 1937, which he proclaimed on September 11, 1939, has been or will be terminated." The 90-cent rate will then apply to sugar of Cuban origin "entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the day following the filing of such public notice with the Division of Federal Register of the United States National Archives." The new agreement provides for the application of this rate thereafter, whenever and so long as there is statutory provision for the imposition of limitations on the importation or marketing of Cuban sugar.

With respect to Cuban tobacco imported into the United States, the new agreement provides for the continuance of the present rate of \$1.20 per pound on unstemmed wrapper tobacco (in-

cluding filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 35 per centum of wrapper tobacco); for reduction, subject to quantitative limitations, in the rates of duty on filler tobacco not specially provided for (other than cigarette leaf tobacco) and scrap tobacco, to the rates originally established in the agreement of 1934, as noted below; and on Cuban cigars and cheroots, reestablishment of the rate of \$2.25 per pound and 12½ percent ad valorem provided in the agreement of 1934, in place of the present rate of \$3.60 per pound and 20 percent ad valorem.

On Cuban filler and scrap tobacco, which constitute over 98 percent of the normal imports of Cuban tobacco into the United States, the tariff reductions provided are as follows:

On stemmed cigar-filler tobacco, the duty is reduced from 40 cents to 25 cents per pound, and on unstemmed cigar-filler tobacco and scrap tobacco, from 28 cents to 17½ cents per pound, these being the reductions originally provided for these products in the agreement of 1934. Under the 1934 agreement there was a limitation on imports of Cuban tobacco and tobacco products into the United States to 18 percent of the total quantity (unstemmed equivalent) of tobacco used in the manufacture of cigars in registered factories of the continental United States during the preceding calendar year. This limitation ceased to be effective in March 1936. The new agreement limits the application of the reduced rates on cigar-filler and scrap tobacco to 22,000,000 pounds in any calendar year after 1939, imports in excess of this quantity becoming subject to the existing higher rates. This quantity of 22,000,000 pounds is the approximate equivalent of 18 percent of the average amount of tobacco used in the manufacture of cigars in registered factories of the continental United States in the 4 years 1935 to 1938, inclusive.

The cigar tobacco imported into the United States from Cuba is used principally in admixture with cigar tobacco of domestic (including Puerto Rican) origin which makes up the bulk of the content of the cigars. Since Habana tobacco, even before import duty is

paid, is higher in price than Puerto Rican and other domestic cigar-filler tobacco, there is little if any direct competition between the two. On the other hand, domestic cigar manufacturers maintain that a moderate admixture of Habana tobacco improves the salability of cigars of moderate price, and thus, by meeting consumer preference, provides a better market for the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Puerto Rican tobaccos which make up the bulk of the content of such cigars.

The new agreement also binds the duty of \$2 per proof gallon now applicable to rum of Cuban origin and modifies the description of the containers in which rum may be imported under this rate from "bottles containing each one gallon or less" to "containers holding each one gallon or less."

Certified seed potatoes are excepted from the provision of the 1934 agreement relating to the duty on Cuban potatoes imported into the United States. The treatment applicable to other Cuban potatoes is not changed, and since certified seed potatoes are not imported from Cuba in commercial quantities, the effect of this exception will simply be to permit the complete fulfillment by the United States of the terms of the concession on seed potatoes provided in the trade agreement with Canada effective January 1, 1939. The substance of this change will be that certified seed potatoes which are now subject to a duty of 37½ cents per 100 pounds when imported into the United States between March 1 and November 30 in any year (subject to a quota limitation) will, when the supplementary agreement with Cuba becomes effective, be subject to that rate throughout the year. The limitation on the quantity of seed potatoes to which this rate applies is not affected.

Articles III and IV of the agreement provide some changes in the general provisions of the existing agreement, but make no change in the treatment now being applied to Cuban products imported into the United States or products of the United States imported into Cuba. The protocol annexed to the agreement clarifies certain provisions of the 1934 agreement, likewise

without effecting any change in current treatment.

The agreement is to be proclaimed by the President of the United States and by the President of the Republic of Cuba in conformity with the laws of their respective countries, and is to enter into force on the day following the exchange of these proclamations, which is to take place in Habana as soon as possible.

[Released to the press December 19]

On December 19, 1939, the President proclaimed the supplementary trade agreement between the United States and Cuba signed at Washington on December 18, 1939. In accordance with the provisions of article VI, the agreement will enter into force on the day following the exchange of the proclamation of the President of the United States and the proclamation of the President of Cuba which shall take place in Habana as soon as possible.

[Released to the press December 22]

A supplementary proclamation was issued by the President on December 22, 1939, declaring that the supplementary trade agreement between the United States and Cuba, signed on December 18, 1939, will become effective on December 23, 1939.

Article VI of the supplementary agreement which was proclaimed by the President on December 19 provides that it shall enter into force on the day following the exchange of the proclamation of the President of the United States and the proclamation of the President of Cuba. This exchange took place at Habana on December 22, 1939.

♦ ♦ ♦

## TRADE INCREASES UNDER THE TRADE AGREEMENT OF 1934 WITH CUBA

[Released to the press December 19]

Reciprocal concessions exchanged by the United States and Cuba, in the trade agreement signed on August 24, 1934, and effective on September 3 of that year, have proved of great

mutual benefit to both countries. This agreement, which was the first trade agreement concluded by the United States under the Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934, differs from the trade agreements subsequently concluded in that it is preferential and continues in effect the preferential commercial relations existing between the two countries since 1903. The 1934 agreement continues in effect, except as supplemented and amended by the limited supplementary agreement signed on December 18, 1939.

During the 4 years, 1935-38, under the agreement of 1934 with Cuba, Cuban imports from the United States averaged 72 million dollars, or more than three times greater than in 1933, the calendar year immediately preceding the agreement. During the 1935-38 period, Cuban imports from countries other than the United States increased by only 88 percent. The United States share of the Cuban market increased from 54 percent in 1933 to 69 percent in 1937 and 71 percent in 1938.

In 1936, 1937, and 1938, Cuban imports from the United States were valued at \$66,000,000, at \$89,000,000, and at \$75,000,000, respectively, representing gains of 193, 292, and 231 percent over 1933. For the first 10 months of the present year, United States exports to Cuba were slightly over 2 million dollars greater than during the first 10 months of 1938.

United States imports for consumption from Cuba in the 4 years, 1935-38, averaged 123 million dollars of which 89 million dollars or over 70 percent consisted of imports of cane sugar. On the average, United States imports from Cuba for the 4 agreement years were 121 percent greater than in 1933, compared with an average increase of 64 percent in total United States imports. During the first 10 months of 1939, imports from Cuba were about 16 million dollars less than in the same period of 1938.

The United States obtained concessions from Cuba in the trade agreement of 1934 on most of the products of interest to our exporters to Cuba, including such important agricultural products as lard, wheat flour, potatoes, rice, and

bacon, hams, and shoulders; and on a wide range of such nonagricultural products as lumber, petroleum products, rayon fabrics, cotton cloth, automobiles and trucks, bituminous coal, and iron and steel products.

In return for these concessions, which facilitate access to the Cuban market for many of our most important agricultural and industrial exports, concessions have been granted by the United States on certain of the products which we customarily import from Cuba. Our experience has shown that such concessions, which are necessary to the economic well-being of our Nation, have not been injurious to domestic industries. Adjustments in the United States duties have been made principally on sugar, tobacco products, and rum, and on certain fruits and vegetables during seasons when domestic production of such fruits and vegetables is small. The tobacco concessions originally provided in the 1934 agreement were terminated in March 1936, and provision is made in the supplementary agreement signed on December 18, 1939, to restore the concessions on Cuban cigars and cigar tobacco.

Cuban imports from the United States of products on which reductions or bindings in duty and other tariff advantages were obtained from Cuba generally have expanded under the 1934 agreement. For example, hog-lard imports from the United States increased from \$536,000 in 1933 to \$3,969,000 in 1938; wheat flour, from \$2,935,000 to \$5,383,000; rice, from \$110,000 to \$5,175,000; bacon and salted, cured, and smoked pork, from \$26,000 to \$51,000; and potatoes, from \$155,000 to \$589,000. Among the nonagricultural products on which concessions were obtained from Cuba, lumber imports from the United States increased from \$20,000 in 1933 to \$233,000 in 1938; automobiles, trucks, and chassis, from \$489,000 to \$3,211,000; piping, from \$108,000 to \$385,000; steel wire and manufactures, from \$206,000 to \$738,000; and cotton cloth (on which reductions in Cuban tariffs in general apply to higher thread count cloth), from \$1,886,000 to \$3,032,000.

Cuba also purchased more American radio apparatus, structural steel and other metal products, upper and patent leather, paper board and writing paper, glass containers, certain nonproprietary druggists' preparations, cigarettes, and toys.

United States imports for consumption of cane sugar, which constitute normally over 70 percent of our total imports from Cuba, increased from 37 million dollars in 1933 to 80 million dollars in 1935, to 96 million dollars in 1936, and to 104 million dollars in 1937. In 1938 imports of Cuban cane sugar fell to 77 million dollars, or to a level below 1935. Imports of sugar were restricted during the 1935-38 period by quotas imposed under the Jones-Costigan Act of 1934 and the subsequent Sugar Act of 1937.

Imports of tobacco, the concessions on which, as pointed out above, terminated in March 1936, increased from \$8,115,000 in 1933 to \$9,812,000 in 1935. In 1936, 1937, and 1938 imports of such products from Cuba were valued at \$8,047,000, \$8,800,000, and \$8,083,000.

A table showing the dollar value<sup>6</sup> of Cuban imports from the United States and of United States imports from Cuba for 1933 through 1938 follows:

Year	Cuban imports for consumption from the United States	United States imports for consumption from Cuba	
		Sugar	Other than sugar
1933.....	\$22,674,000	\$37,026,000	\$18,714,000
1934.....	41,225,000	55,215,000	23,546,000
1935.....	55,686,000	80,450,000	30,901,000
1936.....	66,494,000	96,469,000	33,265,000
1937.....	83,847,000	103,808,000	43,090,000
1938.....	75,152,000	76,829,000	28,647,000

<sup>6</sup> Peso values of Cuban imports from the United States converted into dollar values at average rates of exchange.

## TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHILE

[Released to the press December 21]

The public notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Chile, issued by the Department of State on October 2, 1939, was accompanied by a list of products on which the United States would consider granting concessions to that country. Among the articles listed were copper and copper products, the present tariff and tax treatment of which were indicated in the list.

Hearings upon the negotiations with Chile were completed on November 28, and voluminous data have been submitted to the trade-agreements organization from industry and labor in the United States with respect to the position of copper in international trade and the effect which a concession to Chile in the import tax on that product might have upon domestic production. Following the study of these data and additional material available to the Government from other sources, and after consultation with the Chilean Government, a decision has been reached to make no concession on copper or copper products in the agreement with Chile, when and if concluded. In view of the widespread interest in the question, it has been decided to make this decision known publicly at this time.

### *Publications*

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Register of the Department of State, October 1, 1939. Publication 1406. viii, 248 pp. 40¢.

Neutrality Act of 1939 and Proclamations and Regulations Issued Thereunder. December 18, 1939. Map Series S. Publication 1414. 22¾ in. high x 36 in. wide on paper 24 in. x 38 in. 15¢.

## *Treaty Information*

*Compiled by the Treaty Division*

### MUTUAL GUARANTIES

#### **Treaty of Nonaggression, Conciliation, Arbitration, and Juridical Procedure Between Colombia and Venezuela**

The American Ambassador to Colombia reported by a telegram dated December 17, 1939, that a Treaty of Nonaggression, Conciliation, Arbitration, and Juridical Procedure between Colombia and Venezuela was signed on that day.

### REFUGEES

#### **Additional Protocol to the Provisional Arrangement of July 4, 1936, and to the Convention of February 10, 1938, Concerning the Status of Refugees Coming From Germany**

*Great Britain*

According to the League of Nations publication Registration of Treaties, No. 217, October 1939, the Additional Protocol to the Provisional Arrangement of July 4, 1936, and to the Convention of February 10, 1938, Concerning the Status of Refugees Coming from Germany, which was opened for signature at Geneva on September 14, 1939, was signed by Great Britain on October 21, 1939. The signature is, however, not yet definitive.

### EDUCATION

#### **Procès-Verbal Concerning the Application of Articles IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XII, and XIII of the Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character**

*Great Britain*

According to the League of Nations publication Registration of Treaties, No. 217, October

1939, the Procès-Verbal Concerning the Application of Articles IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XII, and XIII of the Convention of October 11, 1933, for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character, which was opened for signature at Geneva on October 21, 1939, was signed on behalf of Great Britain on October 21, 1939. The following statement was made at the time of signature:

"In accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the present Procès-verbal, His Majesty does not assume any obligations in respect of any of his colonies, overseas territories, or protectorates, or territories under his suzerainty, or territories in respect of which a mandate is being exercised by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with the exception of Newfoundland to which it is desired that the present Procès-verbal shall apply."

The signature is not yet definitive.

### COMMERCE

#### **Supplementary Trade Agreement With Cuba**

On December 19, 1939, the President proclaimed the Supplementary Trade Agreement between the United States and Cuba signed at Washington on December 18, 1939. On December 22, 1939, after the exchange of the proclamation of the President of the United States and the proclamation of the President of Cuba, which took place at Habana, Cuba, on that day, the President issued a supplementary proclama-



tion. In accordance with the terms of article VI, the supplementary agreement entered into force on December 23, 1939, the day following the exchange of the proclamations.

A statement regarding the agreement is published in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy."

#### **Trade Agreement With Chile**

A statement regarding the trade agreement with Chile appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy."

## **TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

### **International Telecommunication Convention (Treaty Series No. 867)**

#### *Canada*

According to information received from the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union at Bern the notice of the approval by Canada of the General Radio Regulations and of the Final Protocol to the Acts of the International Radiocommunications Conference of Cairo, 1938, was received by the Bureau on October 3, 1939.



*Stat*

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

DECEMBER 30, 1939

*Vol. I: No. 27—Publication 1418*

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## *Commercial Policy*

### STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE REGARDING THE TRADE-AGREEMENTS POLICY

[Released to the press December 26]

At his press conference December 26, the Secretary of State spoke as follows:

"The press of yesterday quotes a leading legislator as insisting upon an exhaustive investigation of the Government's reciprocal-trade-agreements policy. The more comprehensive and searching an examination is made, the more pleasing it will be to the friends and supporters of this program of restoration of our agriculture, commerce, and industry—provided it is undertaken in an earnest desire to secure information. It would hardly be useful,

however, to entrust this investigation exclusively to those who supported and voted for the Hawley-Smoot embargo policy as a sure road to permanent prosperity to all, instead of which, as we know, universal depression promptly overwhelmed all of business, agriculture, and labor. The groups responsible for this failure may well be asked for more convincing qualifications before they are considered as fitted to instruct those who are now seeking to restore the Nation from the sorry mess into which embargo tariff policies chiefly plunged it."

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

### SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

[Released to the press December 30]

A supplementary trade agreement between the United States and Canada, designed to deal with special emergency conditions in the marketing of silver or black fox furs, was signed December 30 at Washington by the Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, and by the Canadian Minister, Mr. Loring C. Christie.

This agreement supplements and amends the provisions of the trade agreement between the United States and Canada signed at Washington on November 17, 1938.<sup>1</sup> It relates solely to the treatment of silver or black foxes, silver or black fox furs and skins and related articles imported into the United States.

The new agreement, which is to become effective on January 1, 1940, limits the total imports into the United States of silver or black foxes, furs, etc., to 100,000 units in any 12-month period beginning December 1, 1940; for the period from January 1 to November 30, 1940, the limit is set at 100,000 less the number imported during the month of December 1939. The agreement allocates these import quotas between Canada and other foreign countries on the basis of imports into the United States during the first 11 months of 1939. The share thus allocated to Canada is 58,300, and to all other foreign countries 41,700 in any 12-month period beginning December 1, 1940; and during the period January 1 to November 30, 1940, the shares allocated to Canada and to all other

<sup>1</sup> Executive Agreement Series No. 149.

foreign countries, respectively, are these same amounts less the numbers imported from Canada or from all other foreign countries, as the case may be, during the month of December 1939. The agreement further limits imports during any single month to 25 percent of the number permitted to be entered during the quota period; and the import duty on silver or black fox furs and skins is reduced from 37½ percent to 35 percent ad valorem.

The agreement, the text of which will be printed in the Executive Agreement Series, includes, among various other provisions, a definition of the units of reckoning to be used in computing importations under the quotas provided. Under this definition, a whole silver or black fox fur or skin, or any separated part thereof, or any article made wholly or in chief value of one of the foregoing, or a silver or black fox, is to be reckoned as a unit, and any article made wholly or in chief value of silver or black fox furs is to be reckoned as consisting of the total number of units, as defined, contained in the article.

The agreement becomes an integral part of the trade agreement between the United States and Canada signed on November 17, 1938, and is terminable as a part of that agreement, or separately at any time by agreement between the two Governments or on 90 days' written notice by either Government, after consultation with the other, if it considers that the emergency conditions which have given rise to the conclusion of the agreement have ceased to exist or have become substantially modified.

[Released to the press December 30]

The President proclaimed on December 30, 1939, the supplementary trade agreement between the United States and Canada signed at Washington on December 30, 1939. The supplementary agreement is to enter provisionally into force on January 1, 1940.

At the same time, the President addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the application of the duties and other import restrictions proclaimed in connection with the supplementary

agreement with Canada and other trade agreements:

"THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, December 30, 1939.*

"MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

"Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, approved June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 943), as extended by the Joint Resolution approved March 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 24), I hereby direct that the duties and other import restrictions proclaimed on this date in connection with the supplementary trade agreement signed on December 30, 1939 with Canada, and all other duties and all other import restrictions now in effect and heretofore proclaimed in connection with trade agreements (other than the trade agreement with Cuba signed on August 24, 1934, as amended) entered into under the authority of the said Act, as originally enacted or as extended, shall be applied on and after the effective date of such duties and other import restrictions, or, as the case may be, shall continue to be applied on and from the date of this letter, to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of all foreign countries, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, whether imported directly or indirectly, so long as such duties and other import restrictions remain in effect and this direction is not modified.

"Such proclaimed duties and other import restrictions shall be applied to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of Cuba in accordance with the provisions of the trade agreement with Cuba signed on August 24, 1934, as amended by the supplementary agreement signed on December 18, 1939.

"Because I find as a fact that the treatment of American commerce by Germany is discriminatory, I direct that such proclaimed duties shall not be applied to products of Germany. Products of territories now under the de facto administrative control of Germany shall be regarded as products of Germany for the purposes of this paragraph.

"My letter addressed to you on November 16, 1939, with reference to duties heretofore proclaimed in connection with the trade agree-

ments signed under the authority of the Act of June 12, 1934, is hereby superseded.

"You will please cause this direction to be published in an early issue of the weekly *Treasury Decisions*.

"Very sincerely yours,  
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

\* \* \*

### NEWSPAPER OPINION REGARDING TRADE AGREEMENTS

[Released to the press December 28]

Following is an excerpt from *The Analysis of Newspaper Opinion* for the week ending December 23, 1939, prepared by James S. Twohey Associates, New York City:

"In the field of Foreign Relations support of the Reciprocal Trade Treaties rises to 82% which is the highest level reached since the treaty battle began weeks ago. (High heretofore, 69%.) This does not appear to be due to any particular angle of approach but rather to the withdrawal of opposition on the part of that section of the press which has been blasting the treaty policy.

#### *Reciprocal Trade Treaties*

Favorable.....	82%
Non-committal or mixed.....	9%
Unfavorable.....	9%

"The attacks on the treaties have practically ceased this week and support goes to a higher level than has been reached since the battle began, weeks ago. The favorable group takes a varied approach to the subject and there is little concentration on particular angles."

### *The American Republics*

#### PAYMENT BY MEXICO UNDER SPECIAL CLAIMS CONVENTION OF 1934

An announcement regarding the payment by Mexico to the United States of the annual instalment due January 1, 1940, under the Special

Claims Convention of 1934 appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information."

### *The Near East*

#### EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY

[Released to the press December 28]

The American Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. John Van A. MacMurray, reported to the Department December 28 as follows:

"East central Anatolia was visited by a severe earthquake yesterday. According to latest reports many hundreds of people have been killed and thousands wounded. The town of Erzincan and many villages have been destroyed.

"No Americans believed to have been injured."

[Released to the press December 29]

Following is the text of a message from the President to the President of the Turkish Republic (Gen. Ismet Inonu):

"THE WHITE HOUSE,  
December 28, 1939.

"I am deeply distressed to learn of the devastating earthquake in Anatolia and on behalf of the Government and people of the United States I wish to extend my deepest sympathy.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary of State to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic (Sukru Saracoglu):

"DECEMBER 28, 1939.

"I am distressed to learn of the suffering and damage caused by the earthquake and wish to express to Your Excellency my deepest sympathy.

CORDELL HULL"

## Europe

### CODES FOR TELEGRAMS AND CABLES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

[Released to the press December 27]

The Department has been advised that effective January 1, 1940, the following codes may be used in telegrams exchanged between the United Kingdom and colonies, protectorates, territories under British mandate, etc., on the one hand, and countries admitting these codes on the other:

- (1) Bentleys second phrase;
- (2) Bentleys complete phrase;
- (3) ABC sixth edition;
- (4) Petersons international third edition.

Neither the private supplements nor the numerical equivalents of phrases in the authorized codes are admissible. The name of the code used must be transmitted at the end of the preamble in the following abbreviated form:

- (1) Bensec;
- (2) Bencom;
- (3) ABC;
- (4) Pet.

Registered telegraphic addresses are not permitted either in address or signature.

The American Embassy at London has been advised that the foregoing regulations apply both to radio telegraphy and to cables. They do not, however, include permission to communicate by radio either to or from a ship at sea.

## Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

### MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press December 27]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

#### ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1939 up to and including the month of November:

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Albania.....	IV (1)		\$360.79
Angola.....	I (4)		59.00
	V (1)		6,000.00
	(2)		1,303.00
Total.....			7,362.00
Argentina.....	I (4)		852.00
	(5)		500.00
	III (1)	\$200,000.00	475,000.00
	(2)		4,992.96
	IV (1)		2,938.95
	(2)		12,111.00
	V (1)		156,750.00
	(2)	16,000.00	130,378.50
	(3)	307,895.00	327,647.00
	VI (1)		6,310.00
	VII (2)		39,266.22
Total.....		523,895.00	1,156,746.63
Australia.....	I (1)	216.67	4,163.81
	(4)	526.46	5,037.94
	III (1)	3,713,800.00	3,713,800.00
	(2)	4,500.00	4,500.00
	IV (1)		1,131.44
	(2)	18.55	515.94
	V (1)	4,500.00	24,296.00
	(2)	210,885.30	212,320.50
	(3)	235,602.00	239,052.00
Total.....		4,170,048.98	4,204,817.63



Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Bahamas.....	V (2)		\$40.00
Barbados.....	I (4)		2.00
	IV (1)		111.38
	(2)		87.00
	V (1)		1,610.00
	(2)		30.00
Total.....			1,840.38
Belgian Congo.....	V (1)		1,249.00
	(2)		30.00
Total.....			1,279.00
Belgium.....	I (1)		655.21
	(2)		55,696.65
	(4)	\$30.79	966.64
	IV (1)		97.48
	(2)		20.28
	V (2)		5,250.00
	(3)		86,400.00
Total.....		30.79	149,086.26
Bermuda.....	IV (1)		69.13
	(2)		17.45
	V (3)	3,000.00	12,600.00
Total.....		3,000.00	12,686.58
Bolivia.....	I (1)		574.00
	(4)		1,052.00
	IV (1)		487.39
	(2)	78.00	628.80
	V (1)		9,100.00
	(2)		8,972.20
	(3)		65,200.00
	VII (1)		988.66
Total.....		78.00	87,003.05
Brazil.....	I (1)		202.00
	(2)	1,800.00	87,838.00
	(4)	1,706.00	6,040.00
	III (1)	173,880.00	447,880.00
	IV (1)	3,160.00	7,115.55
	(2)		25,216.00
	V (1)	10,080.00	658,924.00
	(2)	30,165.51	190,880.23
	(3)	1,000.00	175,393.00
Total.....		221,791.51	1,599,488.78
British Guiana.....	I (4)		20.00
	IV (1)	83.00	191.38
	(2)	26.35	26.35
	V (2)	250.00	500.00
	(3)	2,500.00	7,000.00
	VII (2)		4,200.00
Total.....		2,859.35	11,937.73
British Honduras.....	IV (1)	15.00	144.20
	(2)	18.00	93.00
	VII (2)		193.80
Total.....		33.00	431.00
British North Borneo.....	I (1)		26.43
	(2)		28.00
	(2)		50.00
	(3)		700.00
Total.....			804.43
British Solomon Islands.....	I (2)		175.00
	(4)		10.00
Total.....			185.00
Bulgaria.....	IV (1)		23.00
	(2)		2.30
Total.....			25.30
Burma.....	I (1)		522.10
	(4)		199.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Burma—Continued.....	IV (1)		\$1,520.35
	(2)		128.46
Total.....			2,369.91
Canada.....	I (1)	\$6,848.69	30,461.72
	(2)		592.00
	(4)	2,473.76	19,239.02
	(5)	50,950.00	51,550.00
	III (1)	486,000.00	1,035,900.00
	(2)	247,669.86	247,669.86
	IV (1)	6,355.28	12,835.42
	(2)	178.54	1,196.78
	V (1)	2,500.00	862,036.18
	(2)	33,481.25	75,347.52
	(3)	197,735.00	294,429.92
	VI (2)	17,100.00	17,100.00
	VII (1)	490.00	64,059.96
	(2)	228,486.00	381,094.86
Total.....		1,280,298.38	3,093,513.24
Ceylon.....	IV (1)		86.88
Chile.....	I (1)		60.00
	(4)		27.00
	IV (1)	1,491.00	14,950.40
	(2)	136.00	753.00
	V (1)		15,500.00
	VII (2)		61,055.00
Total.....		1,627.00	92,385.40
China.....	I (1)		1,344.00
	(2)		359,257.95
	(3)		2,340.00
	(4)	23,210.00	33,338.00
	III (1)		2,310,987.03
	(2)		519.47
	IV (1)		1,886.00
	(2)	24.05	4,395.55
	V (1)		259,907.00
	(2)	11,651.40	371,234.67
	(3)		1,274,358.00
	VII (1)	139,000.00	139,000.00
	(2)	298,400.00	298,449.88
Total.....		472,285.45	5,057,017.55
Colombia.....	I (1)		179.70
	(4)	20.00	190.56
	IV (1)		4,401.15
	(2)	1,341.00	4,189.10
	V (1)	77,600.00	492,160.00
	(2)		31,190.50
	(3)		126,050.00
	VII (1)		3,977.15
	(2)	1,365.00	2,205.00
Total.....		80,326.00	664,543.16
Costa Rica.....	I (4)		13.00
	IV (1)		2,606.65
	(2)	6.00	498.00
	V (1)		19,000.00
	(2)		6,279.54
	(3)	2,300.00	35,382.35
	VII (1)	287.50	1,395.10
	(2)		1,034.93
Total.....		2,593.50	66,809.67
Cuba.....	I (1)		57.00
	(4)	39.00	50,749.60
	III (1)		57,800.00
	IV (1)	390.00	7,246.19
	(2)	2,877.00	16,548.00
	V (2)	1,000.00	4,891.30
	(3)	9,000.00	10,000.00
	VII (1)	2,280.52	5,726.86
	(2)		11.00
Total.....		15,586.52	153,029.95
Curaçao.....	I (4)		25.10
	IV (1)		39.00
	(2)		49.14

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Curaçao—Continued.	V (2) (3)	\$240.00 53,250.00	\$427.00 62,476.00
Total		53,490.00	63,016.24
Czechoslovakia	V (3)		12,800.00
Denmark	I (3) (4)		2,750.00 340.00
	V (1) (2) (3)		11,130.52 876.00 8,275.00
Total			20,371.52
Dominican Republic	I (1) (2) (4)		85.00 100.75 73.00
	IV (1) (2)		4,095.00 264.00
	V (2) (3)		7,750.00 11,100.00
	VII (1) (2)	331.20	2,045.60 1.00
Total		331.20	25,514.35
Ecuador	I (4) (5)	42.00	134.00 128.00
	IV (1) (2)		67.00 1,172.00
	V (2)	1,023.00	30.00
Total		1,065.00	1,531.00
Egypt	I (1) (4) (5)		30.00 3,080.00 518.00
	IV (1) (2)	128.00 236.85	300.84 242.15
Total		364.85	4,170.99
El Salvador	I (2) (4)	38,375.00	38,375.00 336.00
	IV (1) (2)		4,205.58 3,465.00
	V (2) (3)		1,504.00 850.00
	VII (2)		4,355.00
Total		38,375.00	53,090.58
Federated Malay States	I (4) IV (1) (2)		14.00 59.08 15.10
Total			88.18
Finland	I (1) (4)		10,655.55 7,423.04
	IV (1) (2)		80.00 95.67
	V (1) (2) (3)		16,400.00 142,600.00 13,730.00
Total		13,730.00	1,155,130.00
Total		13,739.00	1,332,384.26
France	I (1) (2) (4)		161.94 350.00 394.50
	III (1) (2)	62,979,060.00 42,088.70	71,535,210.00 42,748.70
	IV (2) V (1) (2) (3)		118.00 91,500.00 6,455,760.34 26,008,347.00
	VI (1)	2,200.00	4,400.00
Total		95,679,366.04	107,064,625.62
French Cameroun	I (1) (4)		32.50 6.92
Total			38.42

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
French Equatorial Africa	I (1) (4)		\$34.00 30.00
Total			64.00
French Indochina	I (1) (4)		67.50 78.31
	IV (1) (2)		4,131.00 1,154.76
Total			5,431.57
French West Africa	I (4) V (2)		33.83 90.00
Total			123.83
Germany	I (1) (4)		69.05 653.46
	IV (1) (2)		1,134.62 287.42
	V (2)		12,800.00
Total			14,944.55
Great Britain	I (1) (2) (3) (4)		428.85 1,000.00 31,100.00 29,649.37
	III (1) (2)	\$12,501,900.00 14,040.00	17,225,850.00 14,040.00
	IV (1) (2)		937.78 438.55
	V (1) (2) (3) (4)		431,134.25 1,256,635.00 1,197,516.00 1,468,502.42
	VII (2)		1,668,168.50 52,978.00
Total		14,970,091.00	20,924,227.72
Greece	I (5) V (2) (3)		124,400.00 3,500.00 2,200.00
Total			130,100.00
Guatemala	I (1) (4)		436.00 1,960.00
	IV (1) (2)		200.15 84.00
	V (2) (3)		85.00 7,565.00
	VII (1) (2)		93.00 9,227.50
Total			19,650.65
Haiti	I (1) (4)		11,687.50 36,662.50
	IV (1) (2)		2,391.95 .87
	VII (1) (2)		717.98 61.52 6.00
Total			51,849.95
Honduras	I (1) (4)		159.00 4,972.38
	IV (1) (2)	3,891.00 373.00	814.00 4,356.60
	V (1) (2) (3)	515.00	250,000.00 51.00 5,000.00
	VII (2)		975.00
Total		4,779.00	266,327.98
Hong Kong	I (1) (4)	276.85 829.14	1,209.85 1,515.70
	IV (1) (2)		22,279.32 3,652.06
	V (2) VII (2)	436.14	40.00 1,011.50
Total		1,642.13	29,708.43

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Iceland	I (1)		\$13.40
	(4)	\$64.00	69.00
	V (3)		3,670.00
Total		64.00	3,782.40
India	I (1)		1,864.75
	(4)	880.00	7,553.29
	IV (1)		3,140.86
	(2)	61.00	120.64
	V (1)	66,000.00	85,100.00
	(2)	1,150.00	3,055.00
	(3)		2,500.00
	VI (2)		334.00
Total		68,091.00	103,668.54
Iraq	IV (1)		1,028.27
	(2)		188.10
	V (1)		40,000.00
	(2)		100.00
Total			41,316.37
Ireland	I (3)		26,500.00
	(4)		19.34
	V (1)		210,000.00
	(2)		4,379.00
	(3)		29,266.00
Total			270,164.34
Italy	V (2)		18,810.00
	(3)		13,900.00
Total			32,710.00
Jamaica	I (4)		62.44
	IV (1)		2,680.97
	(2)		450.67
Total			3,194.08
Japan	V (1)		757,000.00
	(2)	4,584.60	4,684.60
Total		4,584.60	761,684.60
Kenya	I (1)		1,057.80
	(4)		395.35
	IV (1)		173.20
	(2)		124.36
	V (1)		2,300.00
Total			4,050.71
Leeward Islands	VII (2)		494.00
Liberia	I (2)		4,000.00
	(4)		11.01
Total			4,011.01
Macau	I (1)		567.75
	(2)		800.00
	(4)		97.00
	IV (1)		1,312.00
	(2)		2,592.00
Total			5,368.75
Mauritius	I (1)		96.43
	(4)		86.66
Total			183.09
Mexico	I (1)		785.84
	(3)		204,000.00
	(4)		36,858.00
	III (1)		995,600.00
	IV (1)		36,435.51
	(2)		16,492.00
	(1)	\$1,200.00	686,563.00
	(2)	200.00	322,737.05
	(3)	600.00	896,730.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Mexico—Continued.	VII (1)	\$2,515.00	\$12,613.75
	(2)	750.00	51,716.21
Total		85,265.00	3,360,531.36
Mozambique	I (1)	58.00	88.40
	(4)	73.09	184.76
	V (2)		1,000.00
	(3)		20,610.00
Total		131.09	21,883.16
Netherlands	I (2)		17.50
	III (1)		1,071,540.00
	(2)	6,120.00	26,461.80
	IV (1)		45.00
	V (1)		2,494,003.00
	(2)	5,046.60	550,913.69
	(3)	467,737.60	1,539,189.50
	VII (2)		40,051.48
Total		478,904.10	5,722,221.97
Netherlands Indies	I (1)		448.17
	(2)		47,685.00
	(4)		1,156.91
	(5)	260,000.00	264,000.00
	III (1)		1,071,862.00
	(2)		21,145.60
	IV (1)		39,889.30
	(2)		557.86
	V (1)		142,478.00
	(2)	88,041.63	302,473.71
	(3)		324,442.00
	VII (1)		10.00
	(2)	120,000.00	176,000.00
Total		468,041.63	2,392,147.55
New Caledonia	I (1)	381.60	628.75
	(4)	372.68	1,067.81
	V (3)		14,000.00
Total		754.28	15,996.56
Newfoundland	I (1)	51.00	609.62
	(4)	88.24	536.71
	IV (2)		166.53
	(2)		3,000.00
	(3)		14,500.00
Total		139.24	18,812.86
New Guinea, Territory of	I (1)		17.00
	(4)		67.56
	IV (2)		54.00
	V (2)	11,360.00	29,559.00
	(3)		101,500.00
Total		11,360.00	131,197.56
New Hebrides	I (4)		116.10
New Zealand	I (1)		353.66
	(4)		401.88
	IV (2)		82.68
	V (2)	191.25	11,731.25
	(3)		19,300.00
	VII (1)		6,000.00
	(2)		4,104.07
Total		191.25	41,973.54
Nicaragua	I (2)		1,600.00
	(4)		1,345.00
	III (1)		20,906.00
	IV (1)		427.00
	(2)		2,059.70
	V (2)		52.50
	VII (2)		885.00
Total			27,275.20
Nigeria	I (4)		41.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Northern Ireland	IV (1)		\$48.00
	(2)		3.57
	VII (1)		5.76
<b>Total</b>			57.33
Norway	I (1)		439.22
	(2)	\$60.00	4,489.00
	(4)		557.14
	III (1)	644,000.00	644,000.00
	IV (1)	26.00	56.00
	(2)		5.03
	V (2)		5,540.87
	(3)		19,300.00
	VII (2)		5,825.00
<b>Total</b>		644,086.00	679,212.26
Palestine	V (1)		3,052.00
	(2)		60.00
	(3)		450.00
<b>Total</b>			3,562.00
Panama	IV (1)		541.88
	(2)		465.00
	V (1)		5,541.13
	(2)		800.00
	(3)	1,000.00	2,754.39
	VII (1)		3,703.20
	(2)		800.00
<b>Total</b>		1,000.00	14,605.60
Paraguay	IV (1)		8.00
	(2)		820.00
<b>Total</b>			828.00
Peru	I (1)		45.00
	(2)		26,500.00
	(4)		955.36
	II		16,000.00
	III (1)		256,260.00
	(2)		10,038.00
	IV (1)		245.00
	(2)		412.00
	V (1)		37,100.00
	(2)		50,727.49
	(3)		33,592.52
	VII (1)	144.40	294.40
	(2)	9,620.00	38,308.00
<b>Total</b>		9,764.40	470,387.77
Pitcairn Island	I (4)		7.47
Poland	I (1)		118.70
	(4)		44.48
	IV (1)		1,056.55
	(2)		111.30
	V (1)		420,000.00
	(2)		50.00
<b>Total</b>			421,381.12
Portugal	I (4)		10.00
	IV (1)		317.00
	(2)		100.00
	V (1)		8,097.00
	(2)		9,205.00
	(3)		475.00
	VII (1)	528.00	528.00
<b>Total</b>		528.00	18,732.00
Rumania	I (5)		1,265,000.00
	V (2)		3,950.00
	(3)		26,100.00
<b>Total</b>			1,295,050.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)		600.92
	(4)	125.91	403.86
	IV (1)		201.75
	V (1)		1,900.00
<b>Total</b>		125.91	3,115.53

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Straits Settlements	I (1)		\$39.00
	(4)		116.37
	IV (1)		229.50
	(2)		34.76
<b>Total</b>			419.63
Sweden	I (1)		71.25
	(4)		1,248.74
	III (1)		902,250.00
	V (1)	\$2,500.00	188,035.50
	(2)		193,213.12
	(3)	12,300.00	32,215.00
<b>Total</b>		14,800.00	1,317,033.61
Switzerland	I (1)		62.90
	IV (1)		616.75
	V (1)		237,967.50
	(2)		22,810.84
	(3)		20,200.00
<b>Total</b>			281,657.99
Syria	IV (2)		19.00
Thailand	I (1)		23.58
	(4)		12.18
	IV (1)	5,236.00	28,980.26
	(2)	336.42	378.25
	V (1)	5,500.00	5,500.00
	(2)		32,347.61
	(3)		386,960.00
<b>Total</b>		11,072.42	454,201.88
Trinidad	I (4)		1.08
	IV (1)		82.50
	(2)	18.00	55.09
	V (2)		1,055.50
	(3)	1,500.00	10,000.00
<b>Total</b>		1,518.00	11,194.08
Turkey	I (2)	188,505.00	223,505.00
	(5)		170,450.00
	III (1)		1,653,749.00
	(2)	26,618.34	55,501.04
	IV (1)		15,672.34
	(2)		1,265.25
	V (2)	162,733.38	930,770.50
	(3)		116,025.00
	VI (1)		8,100.00
<b>Total</b>		377,856.72	3,174,979.03
Turks and Caicos Islands	IV (1)		18.70
	(2)		.80
<b>Total</b>			19.50
Union of South Africa	I (1)	116.51	1,142.09
	(4)	36.05	1,690.03
	IV (1)	19.00	3,029.46
	(2)	5.05	352.29
	V (1)	3,650.00	63,313.00
	(2)	1,668.79	12,303.86
	(3)		3,765.00
	VII (2)		11,760.00
<b>Total</b>		5,495.40	97,355.73
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	V (1)		702,900.00
	(2)		70,614.23
	(3)	150,640.00	297,048.00
<b>Total</b>		150,640.00	1,070,562.23
Uruguay	I (4)		13.00
	IV (1)	1,955.00	1,955.00
<b>Total</b>		1,955.00	1,968.00
Venezuela	I (1)		40.00
	(2)		165.00
	(4)		98.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Venezuela—Continued.	IV (1)	\$105.00	\$20,576.34
	(2)	2.10	1,278.15
	V (1)	-----	277,570.00
	(2)	65.00	20,522.26
	(3)	16,000.00	153,353.50
	VII (1)	832.50	7,295.80
(2)	-----	13,650.00	
Total.....		17,001.69	491,549.05
Yugoslavia.....	V (1)	-----	63,000.00
	(2)	21,105.00	62,042.00
	(3)	-----	2,000.00
Total.....		21,105.00	127,042.00
Grand total.....		119,812,042.20	169,284,675.62

During the month of November, 424 arms export licenses were issued, making a total of 4,026 such licenses issued during the current year.

In a press conference on June 11, 1938, the Secretary of State declared that he had made repeated public statements condemning the bombing of civilian populations. He said that he was continuing to maintain that position and to declare to everybody that this Government does condemn the bombing of civilian populations or its material encouragement. On July 1, 1938, the Department addressed to all manufacturers and exporters of aircraft and aircraft parts registered under the Neutrality Act a circular letter pointing out that, in accordance with the policy enunciated by the Secretary on June 11, "the Department would with great regret issue any licenses authorizing exportation, direct or indirect, of any aircraft, aircraft armament, aircraft engines, aircraft parts, aircraft accessories, aerial bombs or torpedoes to countries the armed forces of which are making use of airplanes for attack upon civilian populations." At a press conference on August 16, 1939, the Acting Secretary of State declared that this policy remained in full effect and that it had not been altered in any respect.

During the year 1939, American manufacturers have with two exceptions, one of which was reported in the Department's press release of

August 11, 1939,<sup>2</sup> conformed to this policy. The second exception is the Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., Santa Monica, Calif. The above tabulation in regard to arms export licenses issued during the month of November includes a license for the export of aircraft parts, valued at \$1,584.60 sold by this company for export. It may be added that the company states that these parts are spares intended for use on aircraft which it sold prior to the announcement of the Secretary's policy of June 11, 1938, and that it states further that, at the time when these planes were sold, the company agreed to supply the foreign buyer with suitable spare parts for the planes during a period of 4 years after the sale.

#### ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1939 up to and including the month of November under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Albania.....	IV (1)	-----	\$360.79
Angola.....	I (4)	-----	59.00
	V (1)	-----	7,427.00
	(2)	\$698.00	1,243.00
Total.....		698.00	8,729.00
Argentina.....	I (4)	-----	698.00
	(5)	-----	840.00
	III (1)	200,154.00	951,166.00
	(2)	2,285.08	4,902.68
	IV (1)	1,842.45	2,938.95
	(2)	-----	7,026.00
	V (1)	-----	155,276.00
	(2)	17,180.00	122,335.20
(3)	-----	10,752.00	
VI (1)	-----	6,310.00	
VII (2)	-----	26,447.00	
Total.....		221,462.13	1,288,751.83
Australia.....	I (1)	-----	4,010.94
	(4)	-----	4,553.76
	IV (1)	-----	1,131.44
	(2)	-----	497.39
	V (1)	-----	17,296.00
	(2)	-----	157,244.95
(3)	-----	3,450.00	
Total.....			188,154.48

<sup>2</sup> See the *Bulletin* of August 12, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 7), p. 121.

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Bahamas.....	V (2)		\$40.00
Barbados.....	I (4)		2.00
	IV (1)		111.38
	(2)		87.00
	V (1)		1,610.00
	(2)		30.00
Total.....			1,840.38
Belgian Congo..	V (1)		1,249.00
	(2)		30.00
Total.....			1,279.00
Belgium.....	I (1)		655.21
	(2)		55,769.00
	(4)		938.35
	IV (1)		111.62
	(2)		35.11
	V (1)		114,800.00
	(2)		5,518.00
	(3)		86,400.00
Total.....			264,227.29
Bermuda.....	IV (1)		69.13
	(2)		17.45
	V (3)		9,600.00
Total.....			9,686.58
Bolivia.....	I (1)		574.00
	(2)		7,000.00
	(4)	\$76.00	1,478.00
	IV (1)		487.39
	(2)		550.80
	V (1)		9,100.00
	(2)	3,164.00	8,936.20
	(3)	5,600.00	52,800.00
	VII (1)		994.16
Total.....		8,840.00	81,920.55
Brazil.....	I (1)		202.00
	(2)		86,038.00
	(4)	341.00	4,995.00
	III (1)		668,240.00
	IV (1)		8,762.46
	(2)	206.00	31,068.00
	V (1)	19,397.00	595,842.00
	(2)	9,011.14	116,525.47
	(3)	22,395.00	162,686.00
Total.....		51,350.14	1,674,358.93
British Guiana.....	I (4)		20.00
	IV (1)		108.38
	V (2)		250.00
	(3)		4,500.00
	VII (2)		4,200.00
Total.....			9,078.38
British Honduras.....	IV (1)		129.20
	(2)		75.00
	VII (2)		302.60
Total.....			506.80
British North Borneo.....	I (1)		26.43
	(2)		28.00
	V (3)		750.00
Total.....			804.43
British Solomon Islands.....	I (2)		175.00
	(4)		10.00
Total.....			185.00
Bulgaria.....	IV (1)		23.00
	(2)		2.30
Total.....			25.30

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Burma.....	I (1)		\$567.10
	(4)		203.00
	IV (1)		1,520.35
	(2)		128.46
Total.....			2,418.91
Canada.....	I (1)	\$2,350.58	24,288.68
	(2)		592.00
	(4)	389.40	17,130.11
	(5)		600.00
	III (1)	486,000.00	1,036,020.00
	IV (1)	1,500.00	8,363.94
	(2)	25.99	1,065.53
	V (1)	1,795.00	882,550.14
	(2)	20,341.76	72,617.84
	(3)	13,744.00	113,803.04
	VII (1)		90,675.37
	(2)	13,814.21	229,945.49
Total.....		539,960.94	2,477,652.17
Ceylon.....	IV (1)		86.88
Chile.....	I (1)		60.00
	(4)		116.00
	IV (1)		13,577.45
	(2)		730.00
	V (1)		4,600.00
	(2)		35.00
	VII (2)	7,595.00	55,111.00
Total.....		7,595.00	74,229.45
China.....	I (2)		135,408.00
	(3)		1,490.00
	(4)		8,735.00
	III (1)		26,042.00
	(2)	504.46	504.46
	IV (1)		1,760.00
	(2)	2,228.05	2,353.05
	V (1)		961,461.00
	(2)	47,864.22	163,511.22
	(3)	119,926.00	196,903.00
	VII (2)		49.88
Total.....		170,522.73	1,498,222.61
Colombia.....	I (1)		281.70
	(4)		211.56
	IV (1)		4,358.65
	(2)		3,890.10
	V (1)		306,436.00
	(2)	1,050.00	41,737.50
	(3)	2,500.00	137,295.00
	VII (1)		3,977.49
	(2)		840.00
Total.....		3,550.00	499,028.00
Costa Rica.....	I (4)		13.00
	IV (1)	96.00	2,606.65
	(2)	14.00	498.00
	V (1)		41,580.00
	(2)		5,430.00
	(3)	5,000.00	39,975.00
	VII (1)		728.00
	(2)		1,605.93
Total.....		5,110.00	92,436.58
Cuba.....	I (1)		57.00
	(4)		50,647.00
	III (1)	14,445.00	57,795.00
	IV (1)		7,002.35
	(2)	2,773.00	12,068.00
	V (2)		2,300.00
	(3)		1,000.00
	VII (1)		3,368.82
	(2)		11.00
Total.....		17,218.00	134,249.17
Curaçao.....	I (4)		25.10
	IV (2)		49.14

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Curaçao—Continued.	V (2) (3)	\$240.00	\$427.00 9,226.00
Total		240.00	9,727.24
Czechoslovakia	V (1) (3)		115,500.00 12,800.00
Total			128,300.00
Denmark	I (2) (4) V (1) (2) (3)		2,750.00 340.00 11,211.48 3,266.00 5,500.00
Total			23,067.48
Dominican Republic	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3) VII (1)	50.00 25.00 7,500.00	85.00 100.75 19,573.00 4,000.00 264.00 7,750.00 11,100.00 1,714.40
Total		7,575.00	44,587.15
Ecuador	I (4) (5) IV (1) (2) V (2)	32.00	92.00 128.00 34.00 245.00 26.00
Total		32.00	525.00
Egypt	I (1) (4) (5) IV (1) (2) V (1)	3,080.00	30.00 3,080.00 518.00 192.39 6.40 1,600.00
Total		3,080.00	5,426.79
El Salvador	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3) VII (2)	1,630.00	180.00 4,324.63 3,421.00 1,504.00 850.00 4,364.00
Total		1,630.00	14,643.63
Estonia	V (2) VII (1)		44,180.00 2.07
Total			44,182.07
Federated Malay States	I (4) IV (1) (2)		14.00 59.08 66.10
Total			139.18
Finland	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)		8,517.05 7,041.95 80.00 95.67 14,550.00 79,075.00 164,170.00
Total		22,050.00	273,529.67
France	I (1) (2) (4) III (1) (2) IV (2) V (1) (2) (3) VI (1)	464.00 60.00 1,470,164.00 520.00 91,500.00 77,186.00 509,404.00	151.94 464.00 399.00 15,944,645.00 1,180.00 118.00 470,562.00 797,487.14 2,914,935.00 2,200.00
Total		2,149,298.00	20,132,142.08

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
French Cameroun	I (1) (4)		\$32.50 5.92
Total			38.42
French Equatorial Africa	I (1) (4)		34.00 32.00
Total			66.00
French Indochina	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)		67.50 78.31 4,131.00 1,159.26
Total			5,436.07
French West Africa	I (4) V (2)		33.83 95.00
Total			128.83
Germany	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)		123.70 793.70 1,160.12 287.42 13,300.00 7,000.00
Total			22,664.94
Great Britain	I (1) (2) (3) (4) III (1) (2) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)	\$347,200.00 7,200.00	428.85 1,000.00 34,585.00 62,617.32 24,764,593.00 7,200.00 965.28 451.55 492,464.00 917,588.08 692,276.50 277,843.00
Total		701,093.00	27,252,012.58
Greece	I (5) V (2) (3)	34,028.00	34,028.00 3,500.00 2,200.00
Total		34,028.00	39,728.00
Guatemala	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	138.00 37.00	436.00 1,960.00 169.55 84.00 192.00 7,565.00 93.00 9,489.00
Total		175.00	19,988.55
Haiti	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) VII (1) (2)		11,688.00 36,652.50 2,380.75 728.11 30.76 334.54
Total			51,814.66
Honduras	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)	159.00 596.00 50,000.00 2,500.00	159.00 1,172.38 441.00 4,356.60 150,000.00 51.00 5,000.00 959.00
Total		55,076.00	162,138.98
Hong Kong	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)		818.40 654.68 22,608.78 3,215.92

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Hong Kong—Continued.	V (2)		\$40.00
	VII (2)		1,037.86
Total .....			28,375.64
Iceland .....	I (1)		43.40
	(4)		5.00
	V (3)		3,670.00
Total .....			3,718.40
India .....	I (1)		2,026.60
	(4)		6,684.29
	IV (1)		3,140.86
	(2)		59.64
	V (1)		16,780.00
	(2)	\$500.00	2,405.00
	(3)		2,600.00
	VI (2)		334.00
Total .....		500.00	33,930.39
Iraq .....	IV (1)		975.08
	(2)		162.85
	V (1)		40,000.00
	(2)		100.00
Total .....			41,237.93
Ireland .....	I (3)		26,500.00
	(4)		4,958.00
	V (1)		210,000.00
	(2)		4,300.00
	(3)		29,298.00
Total .....			275,056.00
Italy .....	V (2)		26,740.00
	(3)		13,900.00
Total .....			40,640.00
Jamaica .....	I (4)		62.44
	IV (1)		2,704.97
	(2)		453.67
Total .....			3,221.08
Japan .....	IV (1)		6,380.00
	(1)		757,000.00
	(2)		235,210.00
Total .....			998,590.00
Kenya .....	I (1)		1,057.80
	(4)		395.35
	IV (1)		173.20
	(2)		124.36
	V (1)		2,300.00
Total .....			4,050.71
Leeward Islands .....	VII (2)		864.00
Liberia .....	I (1)		30.80
	(2)		2,000.00
	(4)		18.83
Total .....			2,049.63
Macau .....	I (1)		567.75
	(2)		3,576.00
	(4)		613.00
	IV (2)		1,276.00
Total .....			6,032.75
Mauritius .....	I (1)		312.43
	(4)		123.66
Total .....			436.09
Mexico .....	I (1)		702.34
	(2)		175.00
	(3)		76,000.00
	(4)		9,330.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Mexico—Continued.	III (1)		\$935,600.00
	IV (1)	\$255.00	18,528.89
	(2)		16,660.00
	V (1)	45,500.00	545,150.00
	(2)	300.00	327,380.00
	(3)		888,846.00
	VII (1)		13,509.50
	(2)		49,973.08
Total .....		46,055.00	2,881,944.81
Morocco .....	I (4)		9.00
Mozambique .....	I (1)		30.40
	(4)		111.67
	V (2)		1,000.00
	(3)		20,610.00
Total .....			21,752.07
Netherlands .....	I (2)		17.60
	III (1)	595,300.00	1,081,788.00
	(2)	6,120.00	6,569.00
	IV (1)		45.00
	V (1)		485,314.00
	(2)	160,512.00	473,142.67
	(3)	165,046.00	1,109,069.00
	VII (2)		52,779.00
Total .....		926,978.00	3,208,724.17
Netherlands Indies .....	I (1)	382.92	448.17
	(2)		45,645.00
	(4)	516.43	917.91
	(5)		495,550.00
	III (1)		4,856,313.00
	(2)		21,026.80
	IV (1)	115.00	39,889.30
	(2)	225.22	540.04
	V (1)		142,478.00
	(2)	27,220.00	151,972.10
	(3)		261,607.00
	VII (1)		10.00
Total .....		28,458.57	6,016,397.32
New Caledonia .....	I (1)		699.25
	(4)		851.37
	V (3)		14,000.00
Total .....			15,550.62
Newfoundland .....	I (1)		612.87
	(4)		448.47
	IV (2)		166.63
	(2)		2,740.00
	(3)		14,500.00
Total .....			18,467.87
New Guinea, Territory of .....	I (1)		17.00
	(4)		91.56
	IV (2)		82.00
	(2)		18,199.00
	(3)		102,000.00
Total .....			120,389.56
New Hebrides .....	I (4)		116.10
New Zealand .....	I (1)		466.61
	(4)		592.43
	IV (2)		106.58
	V (1)		4,500.00
	(2)		12,752.00
	(3)		19,300.00
	VII (1)		5,578.00
	(2)		5,964.00
Total .....			49,259.62
Nicaragua .....	I (2)		1,600.00
	(4)		1,345.00
	III (1)		20,906.00
	IV (1)		427.00
	(2)		2,059.70



Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Nicaragua—Continued.	V (2)		\$30.00
	VII (2)		885.00
Total.....			27,252.70
Nigeria.....	I (4)		41.00
Northern Ireland.....	IV (1)		48.00
	(2)		3.57
	VII (1)		5.76
Total.....			57.33
Norway.....	I (1)		486.72
	(2)	\$4,374.00	4,424.00
	(4)		558.14
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		2.03
	V (2)	1,900.00	6,226.87
	(3)		19,537.00
	VII (2)	2,831.00	5,302.00
Total.....		9,105.00	36,566.76
Palestine.....	V (1)		3,052.00
	(2)		72.00
	(3)		404.00
Total.....			3,528.00
Panama.....	IV (1)	249.00	500.88
	(2)		465.00
	V (1)		4,100.00
	(2)		800.00
	(3)	1,000.00	3,400.00
	VII (1)		4,082.00
	(2)		728.00
Total.....		1,249.00	14,075.88
Paraguay.....	IV (1)		8.00
	(2)		820.00
Total.....			828.00
Peru.....	I (1)		45.00
	(2)		37,000.00
	(4)		955.36
	II		16,000.00
	III (1)		1,083,240.00
	(2)		10,678.40
	IV (1)		303.50
	(2)		412.00
	V (1)		36,685.00
	(2)	5,446.60	99,422.70
	(3)		65,972.00
	VII (1)	144.40	294.40
	(2)		29,368.00
Total.....		5,591.00	1,380,276.36
Pitcairn Island.....	I (4)		7.47
Poland.....	I (1)		118.70
	(4)		167.48
	IV (1)		1,056.55
	(2)		111.39
	V (1)		257,705.00
	(2)		39.00
Total.....			259,198.12
Portugal.....	I (4)		10.00
	IV (1)		317.00
	(2)	100.00	100.00
	V (1)		9,135.00
	(2)	30.00	6,310.00
	(3)		28,475.00
	VII (1)	528.00	528.00
Total.....		658.00	44,875.00
Rumania.....	I (5)		835,000.00
	(2)		3,970.00
	(3)		26,190.00
Total.....			865,160.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1)		\$609.92
	(4)		277.95
	IV (1)		201.75
	V (1)		1,900.00
Total.....			2,989.62
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		39.00
	(4)		116.37
	IV (1)		229.50
	(2)		34.76
Total.....			419.63
Sweden.....	I (1)		71.25
	(4)		1,292.14
	V (1)		120,715.00
	(2)	\$27,300.00	152,531.72
	(3)	1,300.00	21,215.00
Total.....		28,600.00	295,825.11
Switzerland.....	I (1)		62.90
	IV (1)		634.75
	V (1)		245,697.00
	(2)	9,240.00	22,784.00
	(3)		20,200.00
Total.....		9,240.00	289,378.65
Syria.....	IV (2)		19.00
Thailand.....	I (1)		23.58
	(4)		12.18
	IV (1)	2,828.78	25,035.19
	(2)		41.83
	V (1)	5,600.00	5,500.00
	(2)		65,167.61
	(3)	22,272.00	294,232.00
Total.....		30,600.78	390,012.39
Trinidad.....	I (4)		1.08
	IV (1)		79.50
	(2)		37.00
	V (2)		1,051.50
	(3)		10,000.00
Total.....			11,169.08
Turkey.....	I (2)	33,240.00	33,240.00
	IV (1)		170.34
	(2)		5.25
	V (2)	2,500.00	329,778.00
	(3)		25.00
Total.....		35,740.00	363,218.59
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	IV (1)		18.70
	(2)		.80
Total.....			19.50
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)		1,210.83
	(4)		1,835.41
	IV (1)	19.00	3,375.21
	(2)		368.24
	V (1)		63,178.00
	(2)		10,553.57
	(3)		3,765.00
	VII (2)		11,760.00
Total.....		19.00	96,046.26
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	V (1)		845,966.00
	(2)		74,513.78
	(3)		146,408.00
Total.....			1,066,887.78
Uruguay.....	I (4)		13.00
	IV (1)	1,955.00	1,955.00
	V (2)		160.00
Total.....		1,955.00	2,128.00

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS  
EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ( $C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$ ) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		November 1939	11 months ending November 30, 1939
Venezuela.....	I (1)		\$40.00
	(2)		41.00
	(4)		57.00
	IV (1)		20,449.24
	(2)		1,286.75
	V (1)	\$1,711.00	78,433.00
	(2)	2,513.00	22,337.50
	(3)	13,767.00	154,853.50
	VII (1)	637.60	6,747.37
	(2)		13,410.00
Total.....		18,628.60	297,655.36
Windward Islands.....	IV (1)		48.00
Yugoslavia.....	V (1)		182,036.00
	(2)		32,967.00
	(3)		1,906.00
Total.....			216,909.00
Grand total.....		5,143,961.89	75,973,996.18

#### ARMS IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of November 1939:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Bermuda.....	V (3)	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00
Ireland.....	V (2)	3,000.00	
	(3)	14,000.00	
Netherlands.....	V (2)	240.00	240.00
Sweden.....	I (2)	2,500.00	3,780.00
	(4)	1,280.00	
Trinidad.....	V (3)	3,000.00	3,000.00
Total.....			\$31,020.00

During the month of November, 5 arms import licenses were issued, making a total of 148 such licenses issued during the current year.

#### CATEGORIES OF ARMS

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see pages 74-76 of the *Bulletin* of July 22, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 4)].

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph issued by the Secretary of State during November 1939, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
35.....	(1)	\$1, 187. 47	} \$29, 792. 74
	(2)	95. 00	
	(3)	10, 927. 00	
	(5)	17, 583. 27	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during November 1939 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$744. 00	} \$29, 077. 40
(2).....	11. 00	
(3).....	7, 766. 20	
(5).....	20, 556. 20	

**TIN-PLATE SCRAP**

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1939, up to and including the month of November, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February

15, 1936, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof.

Country of destination	November 1939		11 months ending November 30, 1939	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan.....	564	\$10, 705. 00	10, 314	\$193, 600. 52

During the month of November, 7 tin-plate scrap licenses were issued, making a total of 163 such licenses issued during the current year.

**HELIUM**

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of November 1939 authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
The Linde Air Products Co.	Fabio Leoni Werneck.	Brazil...	0. 00353	\$2. 00
Puritan Compressed Gas Corp.	Messrs. Durval P. Ramos, & Cia.	Brazil...	17	4. 50
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Oxygen Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Canada	1302	54. 00
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Oxygen Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Canada	196	8. 15
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Aktiebolaget Elg & Thoren	Sweden	162	16. 00

**Publications**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

During the quarter beginning October 1, 1939, the following publications have been released:<sup>3</sup>

1365. Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada, and Related Notes, Declaration, and Proclamation.—Agreement signed at Washington November 17, 1938; proclaimed November

25, 1938; supplementary proclamation June 17, 1939; entire agreement effective June 17, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 149. 56 pp. 10¢.

1366. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1924 (in two volumes). Volume I. xciv, 780 pp. \$1.50 (cloth).

1369. Inter-American Cultural Relations. Inter-American Series 17. 26 pp. 5¢.

1374. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1924 (in two volumes). Volume II. xciv, 764 pp. \$1.50 (cloth).

1378. Compensation for Commissioners Designated Under the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace of

<sup>3</sup> Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

October 13, 1914 (Treaty Series No. 607): Agreement Between the United States of America and Sweden.—Effected by exchange of notes signed June 30, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 154. 3 pp. 5¢.

1379. Military Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Nicaragua.—Signed March 22, 1939; effective May 22, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 156. 6 pp. 5¢.

1381. Military Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Guatemala.—Signed March 28, 1939; effective March 28, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 155. 6 pp. 5¢.

1382. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 14, September 30, 1939. 21 pp. 10¢.<sup>4</sup>

1385. Diplomatic List, October 1939, ii, 83 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1386. The Immigration Work of the Department of State and Its Consular Officers. Revised to July 1, 1938. Immigration Series 1. iv, 69 pp. 10¢.

1387. Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). October 1, 1939. 34 pp. Free.

1388. Air Transport Services: Agreement Between the United States of America and France.—Effected by exchange of notes signed July 15, 1939; effective August 15, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 153. 7 pp. 5¢.

1389. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 15, October 7, 1939. 37 pp. 10¢.

1390. Reciprocal Trade: Agreement and Protocol of Signature Between the United States of America and France, and Related Notes.—Agreement and protocol signed at Washington May 6, 1936; effective provisionally June 15, 1936. Executive Agreement Series No. 146. 68 pp. 10¢.

1391. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 16, October 14, 1939. 35 pp. 10¢.

1392. Air Navigation: Arrangement Between the United States of America and France.—Effected by exchange of notes signed July 15, 1939; effective August 15, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 152. 16 pp. 5¢.

1393. Visits in Uniform by Members of Defense Forces: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Canada.—Effective by exchange of notes dated March 7, April 5, and June 22, 1939; effective July 1, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 157. 4 pp. 5¢.

1394. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 17, October 21, 1939. 34 pp. 10¢.

1395. The Assistance Rendered by Government in the Promotion and Protection of American Foreign Trade: Address by George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State, Before the Twenty-sixth National Foreign Trade Convention, New York City, October 11, 1939. Commercial Policy Series 62. 18 pp. 5¢.

1396. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 18, October 28, 1939. 24 pp. 10¢.

1397. Reciprocal Trade: Agreement, Protocol, Notes, and Protocol of Amendment Between the United States of America and Czechoslovakia, and Proclamation of March 23, 1939, by the President of the United

States Terminating on April 22, 1939, His Proclamations of March 15, 1938, and April 15, 1938. Agreement, protocol, and notes signed March 7, 1938; protocol of amendment signed April 15, 1938. Executive Agreement Series No. 147. 62 pp. 10¢.

1398. Diplomatic List, November 1939. ii, 83 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1399. Foreign Service List, October 1, 1939. iv, 111 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy 15¢.

1400. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 19, November 4, 1939. 26 pp. 10¢.

1402. Air Transport Services: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Canada.—Effected by exchange of notes signed August 18, 1939; effective August 18, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 159. 6 pp. 5¢.

1403. Neutrality: Agreement Between the United States of America and Panama.—Effected by exchange of notes signed August 25, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 160. 2 pp. 5¢.

1404. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 20, November 11, 1939. 71 pp. 10¢.

1405. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 21, November 18, 1939. 28 pp. 10¢.

1406. Register of the Department of State, October 1, 1939. viii, 248 pp. 40¢.

1407. International Traffic in Arms: Laws and Regulations Administered by the Secretary of State Governing the International Traffic in Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War and Other Munitions of War. Seventh Edition. vi, 37 pp. 10¢.

1408. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 22, November 25, 1939. 30 pp. 10¢.

1409. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 23, December 2, 1939. 40 pp. 10¢.

1410. War, Peace, and the American Farmer: Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Before the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, December 5, 1939. Commercial Policy Series 63. 14 pp. 5¢.

1411. Diplomatic List, December 1939. ii, 83 pp. Subscription \$1 a year; single copy 10¢.

1413. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 24, December 9, 1939. 35 pp. 10¢.

1414. Neutrality Act of 1939 and Proclamations and Regulations Issued Thereunder; December 18, 1939. Map Series 8. 22¾ in. high x 36 in. wide on paper 24 in. x 38 in. 15¢.

1415. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 25, December 16, 1939. 26 pp. 10¢.

#### TREATY SERIES:

944. Regulation of Whaling: Protocol Between the United States of America and Other Powers Amending the International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling, Signed in London June 8, 1937 (Treaty Series No. 933), With Certificate of Extension and Final Act of the Conference.—Protocol signed at London June 24, 1938; proclaimed April 8, 1939. 14 pp., map. 10¢.

946. Trans-Isthmian Highway: Convention Between the United States of America and Panama.—Signed at Washington March 2, 1936; proclaimed July 27, 1939. 6 pp. 5¢.

<sup>4</sup>Subscription, \$2.75 a year.

947. Exchange of Cotton and Rubber: Agreement Between the United States of America and Great Britain.—Signed at London June 23, 1939; effective by exchange of notes August 25, 1939; proclaimed September 6, 1939. 7 pp. 5c.

953. Regulating Military Obligations of Persons Having Dual Nationality: Convention Between the United States of America and Finland.—Signed at Helsinki January 27, 1939; proclaimed October 7, 1939. 3 pp. 5c.

The Department of State also publishes the slip laws and Statutes at Large. Laws are issued in separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are signed. Treaties are also issued in a separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are proclaimed. All other publications of the Department since October 1, 1929, are numbered consecutively in the order in which they are sent to press, and, in addition, are subdivided into series according to general subject.

To avoid delay, requests for publications of the Department of State should be addressed directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.,

except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department. The Superintendent of Documents will accept deposits against which the cost of publications ordered may be charged and will notify the depositor when the deposit is exhausted. The cost to depositors of a complete set of the publications of the Department for a year will probably be somewhat in excess of \$10. Orders may be placed, however, with the Superintendent of Documents for single publications or for one or more series.

The Superintendent of Documents also has, for free distribution, the following price lists which may be of interest: Foreign Relations of the United States; American History and Biography; Tariff; Immigration; Alaska and Hawaii; Insular Possessions; Laws; Commerce and Manufactures; Political Science; and Maps. A list of publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce may be obtained from the Department of Commerce.

## *Treaty Information*

*Compiled by the Treaty Division*

### CLAIMS

**Convention With Mexico for the En Bloc Settlement of Special Claims (Treaty Series No. 878)**

The Ambassador of Mexico formally presented to the Under Secretary of State December 30 his Government's check for \$500,000 in payment of the sixth annual instalment, due January 1, 1940, in accordance with article II of the convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed at Mexico City on April 24, 1934, providing for the en bloc settlement of the claims presented by the Government of the United States to the Commission established by the

Special Claims Convention, concluded September 10, 1923.

The Ambassador of Mexico also presented a check covering interest due under article III of the convention of April 24, 1934.

The Under Secretary of State requested the Ambassador of Mexico to convey to his Government an expression of this Government's appreciation.

### COMMERCE

**Supplementary Trade Agreement With  
Canada**

Announcements regarding the supplementary trade agreement with Canada, signed at Wash-

ington December 30, 1939, and proclaimed by the President the same day, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy."

## POSTAL

### Universal Postal Convention, 1939

There is printed below a translation of a note from the Argentine Ambassador at Washington dated December 13, 1939, regarding the Universal Postal Convention signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939, at the Eleventh Postal Union Congress:

"MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

"In compliance with the provisions adopted at the Eleventh Congress of the Universal Postal Union, the Argentine Government preserves in its archives the originals of the Acts signed at Buenos Aires on May 23 of this year and is obligated to transmit to each Member of the Union a certified copy of the same (Article 82 of the Convention).

"To that effect, I have the honor of addressing Your Excellency for the purpose of transmitting to you three duly certified copies of the following Acts:

- Universal Postal Convention.
- Agreement on Insured Letters and Boxes.
- "    " Parcel-post.
- "    " Money Orders.
- "    " Postal Checks.
- "    " Collection Orders.
- "    " Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals.

"I am taking the liberty of calling Your Excellency's attention to the requirement that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Convention, the ratifications must be communicated through diplomatic channels to the Argentine Government.

"I wish to point out to Your Excellency that the possible adherence to the other Acts may

be communicated through the same channels to the Argentine Government until July 1, 1940, and that, after that date, the notice must be sent to the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

"As regards the Acts signed by the representatives of the Philippines and the Territories of the United States of America, I request Your Excellency to be good enough to issue instructions for the transmittal of the same to the Postal Administrations referred to. The status of the said Acts is, as regards the procedure for ratification and adherence, the same as that of the Government of the United States.

"I assure [etc.]                      FELIPE A. ESPIL"

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

### International Telecommunication Convention (Treaty Series No. 867)

#### *Germany*

There is printed below, in translation, the text of a note dated December 18, 1939, from the Spanish Ambassador at Washington:

"MR. SECRETARY:

"In accordance with instructions which I have received from my Government, I have the honor to advise Your Excellency that the Government of the Reich, in a note of September 7 last, communicated the following to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Madrid:

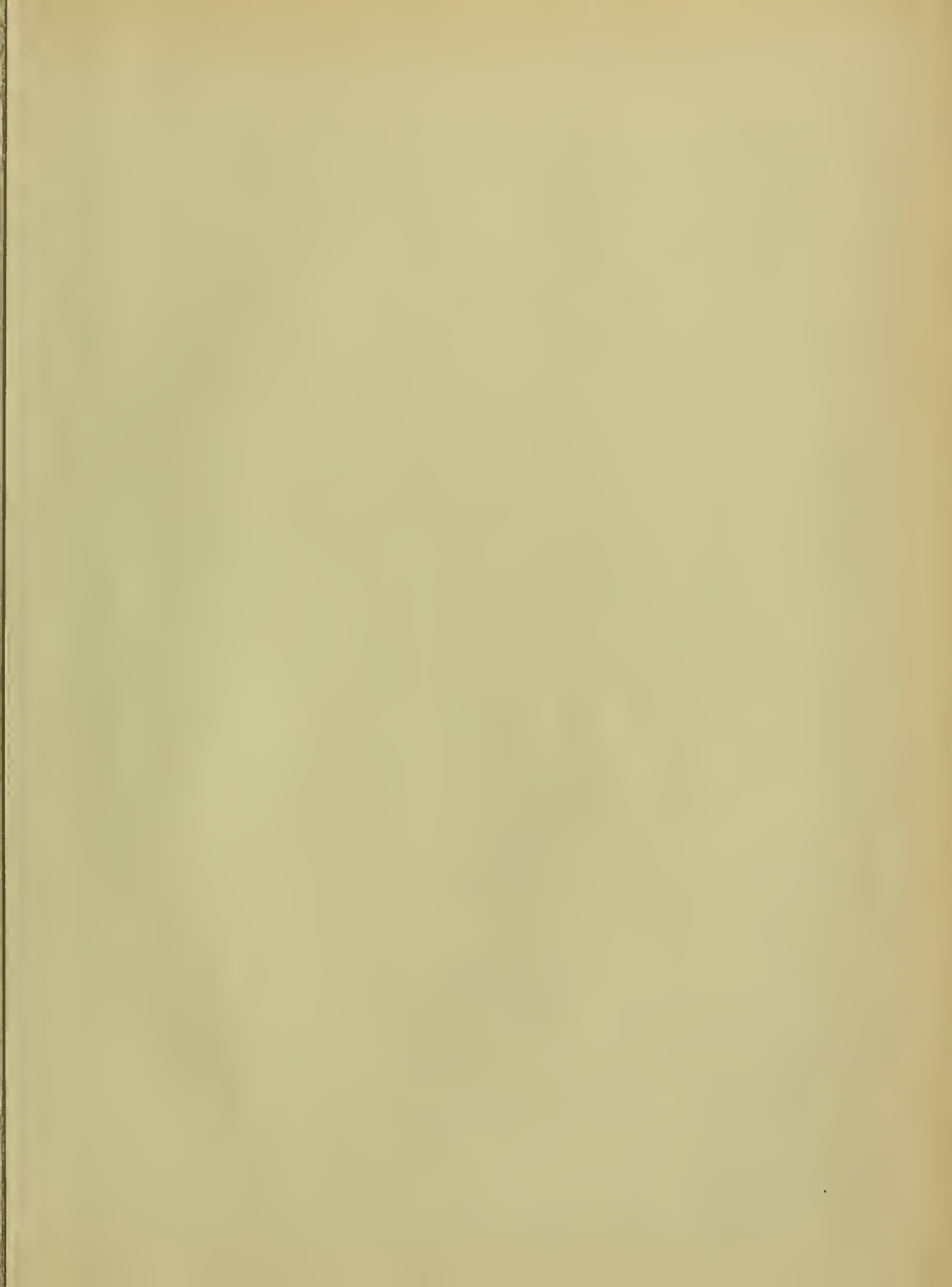
"'With reference to Article 5, Paragraphs 1, 4 and 5 of the International Telecommunication Convention, signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, the Embassy of Germany has the honor to notify the Spanish Government that the German Reich extends the acceptance of the Convention referred to and its four executory provisions also to the territories of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.'"

"I avail [etc.]                      JUAN F. DE CÁRDENAS"









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