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# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

OCTOBER 4, 1911

VOL. V, No. 119—PUBLICATION 1645

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## Europe

### POLISH-SOVIET RELATIONS

[Released to the press September 30]

The text of a letter from the Ambassador of Poland, Mr. Jan Ciechanowski, to the Secretary of State, follows:

“SEPTEMBER 29th, 1941.

“DEAR MR. SECRETARY,

“I know how interested you are in the development of the efforts of the Polish Government relating to the formation of the Polish Army units in Soviet Russia, as well as in that of Polish-Soviet relations in general on the basis of the agreement signed in London on July 30, 1941, between Poland and the U.S.S.R. by virtue of which normal relations have been renewed between the two countries.

“I am very glad to be able to tell you on the basis of information I just received from London that the enthusiasm of the Poles in Russia actively to resume the fight against Hitlerite Germany is so great, that the Polish Army in Russia will be virtually an army of volunteers. Great numbers of Poles of military age apply daily demanding to be enrolled immediately in the Polish Forces, thus swelling the ranks of units which are being formed from our regular soldiers who had been interned in Russia.

“The Polish Government is confident that it will be able to put in the field very shortly an army of well over 100,000 men, provided they can be supplied with the necessary material and equipment from Great Britain and the United States. I hear that two divisions are already formed and the third is nearing completion.

“What will interest you especially, I am sure, is that the U.S.S.R. has granted to our Armed Forces full rights of an independent National Polish Army, giving it likewise the right of opening its own schools, full cultural freedom and freedom of worship for both Christians and Jews. We have already got our own Catholic military chaplains.

“Generally speaking, as matters now stand, the Soviet Government is loyally fulfilling all its engagements. The Polish deportees have now obtained their freedom and it is gratifying to note that of the estimated number of one million and a half of Poles at present in Russia, those who are physically able and who are not of military age, are anxious to do their share in all kinds of war work in factories and on farms for the common effort. A special Polish Committee has been set up to enable them to do so.

“Perhaps the most heartening fact is that a Polish Catholic church is about to be opened in Moscow, as well as a synagogue for Polish Jews, and that the Polish communities in Russia have been allowed by the Soviet Government to institute places of worship and have been given full freedom in this field.

“One of the great difficulties is the lack of warm garments and warm underwear, footwear, as well as of medical supplies among the Poles in Russia. Men's clothing is most needed, there being a majority of men among the Polish deportees.

"In view of the very kind interest which the President has so graciously shown in all matters relating to Poland and the Polish people, I should regard it as a great favor if you would kindly see your way to convey this information to the President.

"Please accept [etc.]

J. CIECHANOWSKI"

[Released to the press by the White House October 2]

Because of the varied and conflicting "interpretations" of the remarks made by the President in answer to a newspaperman's inquiry at the press conference last Tuesday [September 30], the verbatim transcription of the stenographic records of that conference is hereby released and permission given for its direct quotation.

This action is taken because of some misquotations which have appeared.

Since the Soviet Constitution declares that freedom of religion is granted, it is hoped that in the light of the report of the Polish Ambassador an entering wedge for the practice of complete freedom of religion is definitely on its way.

*Question:* Mr. President, the State Department got out a letter from the Polish Ambassador today, showing that the Russians are going to allow the Poles to have their own churches.

*The President:* I have just got it—the mimeographed State Department letter—but I also got it from another source this morning.

*Question:* Would you care to make any comment on it?

*The President:* No. It speaks for itself.

*Question:* (interposing) Mr. President—

*The President:* (continuing) As I think I suggested a week or two ago, some of you might find it useful to read Article 124 of the Constitution of Russia.

*Question:* What does that say, Mr. President?

*The President:* Well, I haven't learned it by heart sufficiently to quote—I might be off a little bit, but anyway: Freedom of conscience—

*Question:* (interposing) Would you say—

*The President:* (continuing) Freedom of religion. Freedom equally to use propaganda against religion, which is essentially what is the rule in this country; only, we don't put it quite the same way.

For instance, you might go out tomorrow—to the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue, down below the Press Club—and stand on a soapbox and preach Christianity, and nobody would stop you; and then, if it got into your head, perhaps the next day preach against religion of all kinds, and nobody would stop you.

## National Defense

### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS

[Released to the press October 3]

The regulations governing the international traffic in arms, promulgated on November 6, 1939, pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of State by the provisions of section 12 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, were amended by the Secretary of State on October 2, 1941, in the following respects:

Paragraph (9)<sup>1</sup> has been amended to read as follows:

"Persons who are not engaged in the business of exporting or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war, but who, either for their own personal use or as forwarding agents for

<sup>1</sup>References are to paragraphs as set forth in the pamphlet *International Traffic in Arms* (7th ed.).



persons who are engaged in this business, or, in exceptional circumstances, in other capacities, may make or receive occasional shipments of such articles, will not be considered as exporters or importers of arms, ammunition, and implements of war within the meaning of section 12 of the joint resolution. Licenses for such shipments must, however, be obtained in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (24) below."

Paragraph (13) has been amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary of State will issue export licenses to all registered applicants who have duly filled out an application for license, unless the exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements of war for which a license is applied for would be in violation of a law of the United States or of a treaty to which the United States is a party, provided, however, that export licenses shall not be issued in any case when it shall have been determined by the Executive Director of the Economic Defense Board, under the direction of the President, in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, and Executive Order 8900 of September 15, 1941, that the proposed shipment would be contrary to the interest of the national defense."

Paragraph (14) has been amended to read as follows:

"Export and import licenses are not transferable and are subject to revocation without notice. If not revoked, licenses are valid for 1 year from the date of issuance, and shipments thereunder may be made through any port of exit or entry in the United States. The naming of the proposed port of exit under paragraph (3) of the application for export license or the proposed port of entry under paragraph (3) of the application for import license does not preclude shipment through another port if the arrangements made by the exporter or im-

porter are altered subsequent to the issuance of the license."

Paragraph (23) has been rescinded.

Paragraph (27) has been amended to read as follows:

"Arms and ammunition which enter or leave the United States on the person of an individual or in his baggage, and which are intended exclusively for the personal use of that individual for sporting or scientific purposes or for personal protection, will not be considered as imported or exported within the meaning of section 12 of the joint resolution. The individual on whose person or in whose baggage the arms or ammunition or both are being carried must, however, declare the arms or ammunition or both to the collector of customs at the port of exit or entry and, before exit from the United States or entry into the United States is made, establish to the satisfaction of the collector that the arms or ammunition or both are in fact intended exclusively for the personal use of the individual in question for sporting or scientific purposes or for personal protection. No more than three arms and no more than 500 cartridges shall in any case be carried from or into the United States by an individual under the provisions of this paragraph without an export or import license having been obtained."

Paragraph (28) has been amended to read as follows:

"Arms, ammunition, and implements of war intended for the official use of or consumption by an agent or agency of the Government of the United States, or which are to be used or consumed under the direction of such agent or agency of the Government, may be exported or imported without license when consigned to an agent or agency of the Government in the case of imports and when consigned by an agent or agency of the Government in the case of exports,"

## MONTHLY STATISTICS ON TRAFFIC IN ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.

[Released to the press September 30]

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 by category subdivision the value of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1941 up to and including the month of August:

Category	Export licenses issued	
	August 1941	8 months ending August 31, 1941
I (1).....	\$1,620,967.36	\$29,231,511.06
(2).....	5,105,160.34	39,919,144.33
(3).....	5,484,082.00	43,949,303.70
(4).....	9,807,179.97	159,271,577.72
(5).....	139,828.05	8,348,475.73
(6).....	33,939,957.70	111,318,280.45
II.....	266,700.00	6,621,447.92
III (1).....	55,391,930.00	529,088,106.44
(2).....	12,841.50	255,661.93
IV (1).....	346,765.05	2,816,080.39
(2).....	386,580.79	4,241,859.74
V (1).....	899,901.34	7,228,914.12
(2).....	16,184,398.15	78,448,681.06
(3).....	123,855,885.49	256,156,052.35
VI (1).....	45,106.00	45,106.00
(2).....	62,980.00	72,965.50
VII (1).....	7,408,177.00	33,478,273.68
(2).....	254,028.00	5,726,396.53
Total.....	261,212,468.74	1,316,218,138.65

## ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates by category subdivision the value of arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year

1941 up to and including the month of August under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Category	Actual exports	
	August 1941	8 months ending August 31, 1941
I (1).....	\$307,115.89	\$2,707,003.04
(2).....	2,638,470.75	16,792,222.51
(3).....	2,420,392.00	14,731,199.20
(4).....	21,787,450.11	64,672,363.62
(5).....	997,530.00	12,042,031.00
(6).....	6,366,200.00	20,704,746.00
II.....	106,500.00	1,591,007.00
III (1).....	27,660,448.28	215,783,478.32
(2).....	70,174.00	361,621.24
IV (1).....	402,762.10	2,333,291.36
(2).....	294,022.09	2,992,382.94
V (1).....	341,973.78	8,604,490.06
(2).....	1,870,492.26	17,038,701.32
(3).....	5,327,149.00	59,119,063.76
VI (2).....	2,031.00	9,801.75
VII (1).....	3,882,191.16	15,364,341.49
(2).....	880,824.00	3,853,194.49
Total.....	75,355,726.42	458,700,942.10

## ARMS-IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates by category subdivision the value of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of August 1941:

Category	Value	Total
I (1).....	\$937.80	} \$762,499.50
(2).....	21,205.00	
(3).....	142,332.00	
(4).....	347,870.50	
(5).....	15,031.20	
III (2).....	1,023.00	}
V (1).....	10,000.00	
(2).....	170.00	
(3).....	4,030.00	}
VII (1).....	24,600.00	
(2).....	195,300.00	

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 the *Bulletin* of July 12, 1941, pages 33-35].

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>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>COCH<sub>2</sub>Cl) and other similar non-toxic 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 August 1941, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
20.....	(1).....	\$891 75	} \$27, 696. 73
	(2).....	186. 00	
	(3).....	4, 010. 00	
	(5).....	22, 608. 98	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during August 1941 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$1, 156. 00	} \$20, 698. 00
(2).....	35. 00	
(3).....	6, 115. 00	
(5).....	13, 392. 00	

## HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of August 1941 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 Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	Ungar y Compañía.	Argentina	730	\$67.50
Puritan Compressed Gas Corp.	Establecimientos Mexicanos Colliere, S.A.	Mexico....	60	15.60
The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	Luts, Ferrandoe Compañia.	Brazil.....	20	6.50

## General

### REMARKS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY

[Released to the press October 2]

The Secretary of State made the following remarks at his press conference on October 2, 1941 in responding to the good wishes of the correspondents on the occasion of his seventieth birthday:

"I cannot attempt to express the gratitude that I feel for this manifestation of your courtesy and for your unusual kindness. I have been in the Government service, either Federal or State, almost continuously for 49 years and I have never been associated with a more agreeable group than the members of the press who have worked with me here in rendering service to our country.

"During that time, vast changes have occurred in our country and in the world. There have been periods when we have looked forward with hope to brighter conditions. There have been other periods when all ahead was darkness. I have had the satisfaction during my long association with the Government service to have been somewhat within the so-called inner councils of the Government most of the time.

"One of the most important lessons that has occurred to me out of this long contact and experience has been that statesmen and peoples everywhere must recognize the strong responsibility which liberty imposes on those who enjoy it. They must stand for stable government, for the intelligent and unselfish application of those ideas and practices which make for peace, stability, and social advancement. They must have an equally strong determination to avoid the pursuit of one-sided, artificial, self-defeating ideas and practices in national and international affairs. This requires sacrifice. This terrific responsibility is not realized today either here or anywhere as it should and must be recognized.

"Today we are living through a dark period. It is in times like this that each of us needs desperately to hold fast to the faith that is in us, a faith in the destiny of free men and the supreme worth of Christian morality. With that faith, we shall gladly meet the sacrifices demanded of us by the harshness of these days. With that faith, we cannot lose hope that the lesson which so many of us have learned as I have learned it, will be learned by all.

"I am convinced that you here who have shown during our long association such a fine spirit of good fellowship and comradeship will ever adhere more strongly to that faith which is in you, that belief in the destiny of free men everywhere. If all could cling to this belief as you gentlemen here have done, I believe that there would be a wholehearted disposition to make the sacrifices that devolve on those who love freedom."

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press September 29]

A tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through August 1941, is shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 3(a) of the act of May 1, 1937 as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939, and section 8 of the act of

November 4, 1939 as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date, has been released by the Department of State in mimeographed form and may be obtained from the Department upon request (press release of September 29, 1941, 55 pp.).

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; Hungary; and Bulgaria) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war.

## Cultural Relations

### AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

[Released to the press by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs October 3]

Public-health directors from the American republics have been invited to attend the annual conference of the American Public Health Association at Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 14-17, 1941, as guests of the United States Government.

Heads of the national departments of public health or their representatives from all 20 of the other American republics have indicated they will attend the conference. Their attendance at the conference was made possible through the cooperation of the Department of State, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

At the conclusion of the conference at Atlantic City, the visiting health officials will be taken, after a visit to Washington, on a tour of United States public-health and medical institutions by members of the American Public Health Association and representatives of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. The group will attend the Southern

Medical Association meeting in St. Louis, Mo., November 8, and probably other similar meetings.

The following persons have indicated acceptance of the invitation to visit this country:

#### *Argentina*

Dr. Hugo D'Amato, Secretary of the National Department of Health

#### *Bolivia*

Dr. A. Ibáñez Benavente, Minister of Public Health

#### *Brazil*

Dr. J. Barros Barreto, Director General of Public Health

#### *Chile*

Dr. Salvador Allende, Minister of Health and Social Welfare

Dr. Alejandro Flores, Adviser to the Minister of Health and Social Welfare

#### *Colombia*

Dr. Roberto Franco, Counselor of the Colombian Embassy in Washington

Dr. J. A. Montoya, Member of the National Institute of Health, Bogotá

#### *Costa Rica*

Dr. Mario Luján, Secretary of Public Health and Social Welfare

*Cuba*

Dr. Domingo Ramos, Minister of National Defense  
 Dr. Sergio García-Marruz, Minister of Public Health

*Dominican Republic*

Dr. Wenceslao Medrano, Minister of Health and Social Welfare

*Ecuador*

Dr. J. A. Montalván, Assistant Director of Health

*El Salvador*

Dr. Victor Sutter, National Director of Health

*Guatemala*

Dr. C. Estévez, Director General of Public Health

*Haiti*

Dr. Rulx León, former Under Secretary of Public Health

*Honduras*

Dr. P. Ordóñez Díaz, National Director of Public Health

*Mexico*

Dr. Mario Quiñones, Secretary of the Department of Health

Dr. A. de la Garea Brito, Director of the School of Public Health

*Nicaragua*

Dr. L. M. Debayle, National Director of Public Health

*Panama*

Dr. Carlos Brin, Ambassador of Panama in the United States

*Paraguay*

Dr. Raúl Peña, Director of Public Health

*Peru*

Dr. J. M. Estrella Ruiz, Director of Public Health

*Uruguay*

Dr. J. C. Mussio Fournier, Minister of Public Health

*Venezuela*

Dr. A. Castillo Plaza, Director of Public Health

## The Foreign Service

### PROMOTIONS

Nominations for promotion in the Foreign Service of the officers listed on pages 224 and 225 of the *Bulletin* of September 20, 1941, were confirmed by the Senate on September 29.

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press October 4]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since September 27, 1941:

### CAREER OFFICERS

Thomas D. Bowman, of Smithville, Mo., who has been serving as Consul General at Rome, Italy, has been assigned as Consul General at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.

James E. McKenna, of Boston, Mass., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul at Ciudad Juárez, Mexico.

Harry E. Carlson, of Joliet, Ill., who has been serving as Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Helsinki, Finland, and will serve in dual capacity.

Edwin Schoenrich, of Baltimore, Md., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Asunción, Paraguay, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Paul C. Hutton, of Goldsboro, N. C., Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Carmel Offie, of Portage, Pa., who is under assignment as Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy near the Governments of Poland and Belgium, and Third Secretary of Legation near the Governments of Norway, Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia now established in London, England.

Norris S. Haselton, of West Orange, N. J., Vice Consul at Calcutta, India, has been designated Secretary to the Commissioner of the United States of America at New Delhi, India.

Lampton Berry, of Columbia, Miss., Vice Consul at Calcutta, India, has been designated Secretary to the Commissioner of the United States of America at New Delhi, India.

Myles Standish, of New York, N. Y., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Karachi, India.

### NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Ralph W. Johns, Jr., of Portland, Oreg., has been appointed Vice Consul at Cali, Colombia.

Paul H. Demille, of El Paso, Tex., Vice Consul at Victoria, Canada, has been appointed Vice Consul at Regina, Canada.

Eugene H. Johnson, of Black River Falls, Wis., Vice Consul at Regina, Canada, has been appointed Vice Consul at Victoria, Canada.

John L. Calnan, of Worcester, Mass., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been appointed Vice Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

## Treaty Information

*Compiled in the Treaty Division*

### HEALTH

#### INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO STATISTICS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

*Egypt*

By a note dated September 25, 1941 the Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the Egyptian Government, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Protocol of Signature to the International Agreement Relating to Statistics of Causes of Death signed at London on June 19, 1934 (Executive Agreement Series 80), has notified the British Government of the extension of the agreement to the following districts:

<i>Health Inspectorate</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Province</i>
Biltan	Tukh	Qalyubiya
El Sirw	Fariskur	Daqahliya
Gabaris	Ityia el Barud	Beheira
Sahel Sellm	El Badari	Asyut

The notification further states that the Health Inspectorate at El Kurdi, El Manzala District, Daqahliya Province, has been transferred to Mit Asim, Dikirnic District in the same Province.

## SOVEREIGNTY

### ACT OF HABANA AND THE CONVENTION ON THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

*Colombia*

The American Ambassador to Colombia reported in a despatch dated September 12, 1941 that the *Diario Oficial* for September 4, 1941 published Law No. 20 of August 30, 1941 whereby the Government of Colombia approves the Act of Habana and the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana, July 30, 1940.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**Military Aviation Instructors: Agreement Between the United States of America and Argentina Renewing the Agreement of June 29, 1940—Effected by exchange of notes signed May 23 and June 3, 1941; effective June 29, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 211. Publication 1636. 2 pp. 5¢.**

## Regulations

**Export Control Schedule No. 21 [including, effective October 1, 1941, the forms, conversions, and derivatives of paper (Proclamation 2506)]. 6 *Federal Register* 5006.**





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OCTOBER 11, 1941

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## National Defense

### ARMING OF AMERICAN-FLAG SHIPS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN COMMERCE

#### MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS

[Released to the press by the White House October 9]

The President sent the following message to Congress on October 9, 1941:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

It is obvious to all of us that world conditions have changed violently since the first American Neutrality Act of 1935. The Neutrality Act of 1939 was passed at a time when the true magnitude of the Nazi attempt to dominate the world was visualized by few persons. We heard it said, indeed, that this new European war was not a real war, and that the contending armies would remain behind their impregnable fortifications and never really fight. In this atmosphere the Neutrality Act seemed reasonable. But so did the Maginot Line.

Since then—in these past two tragic years—war has spread from continent to continent; very many nations have been conquered and enslaved; great cities have been laid in ruins; millions of human beings have been killed, soldiers and sailors and civilians alike. Never before has such widespread devastation been visited upon God's earth and God's children.

The pattern of the future—the future as Hitler seeks to shape it—is now as clear and as ominous as the headlines of today's newspapers.

Through these years of war, we Americans have never been neutral in thought. We have

never been indifferent to the fate of Hitler's victims. And, increasingly, we have become aware of the peril to ourselves, to our democratic traditions and institutions, to our country, and to our hemisphere.

We have known what victory for the aggressors would mean to us. Therefore, the American people, through the Congress, have taken important and costly steps to give great aid to those nations actively fighting against Nazi-Fascist domination.

We know that we could not defend ourselves in Long Island Sound or in San Francisco Bay. That would be too late. It is the American policy to defend ourselves wherever such defense becomes necessary under the complex conditions of modern warfare.

Therefore, it has become necessary that this Government should not be handicapped in carrying out the clearly announced policy of the Congress and of the people. We must face the truth that the Neutrality Act requires a complete reconsideration in the light of known facts.

The revisions which I suggest do not call for a declaration of war any more than the Lend-Lease Act called for a declaration of war. This is a matter of essential defense of American rights.

In the Neutrality Act are various crippling provisions. The repeal or modification of these provisions will not leave the United States any

less neutral than we are today, but will make it possible for us to defend the Americas far more successfully, and to give aid far more effectively against the tremendous forces now marching towards conquest of the world.

Under the Neutrality Act, we established certain areas as zones of combat into which no American-flag ships could proceed. Hitler proclaimed certain far larger areas as zones of combat into which any neutral ship, regardless of its flag or the nature of its cargo, could proceed only at its peril. We know now that Hitler recognizes no limitation on any zone of combat in any part of the seven seas. He has struck at our ships and at the lives of our sailors within the waters of the Western Hemisphere. Determined as he is to gain domination of the entire world, he considers the entire world his own battlefield.

Ships of the United States and of other American republics continue to be sunk, not only in the imaginary zone proclaimed by the Nazis in the North Atlantic, but also in the zoneless South Atlantic.

I recommend the repeal of section 6 of the act of November 4, 1939, which prohibits the arming of American-flag ships engaged in foreign commerce.

The practice of arming merchant ships for civilian defense is an old one. It has never been prohibited by international law. Until 1937 it had never been prohibited by any statute of the United States. Through our whole history American merchant vessels have been armed whenever it was considered necessary for their own defense.

It is an imperative need now to equip American merchant vessels with arms. We are faced not with the old type of pirates but with the modern pirates of the sea who travel beneath the surface or on the surface or in the air destroying defenseless ships without warning and without provision for the safety of the passengers and crews.

Our merchant vessels are sailing the seas on missions connected with the defense of the

United States. It is not just that the crews of these vessels should be denied the means of defending their lives and their ships.

Although the arming of merchant vessels does not guarantee their safety, it most certainly adds to their safety. In the event of an attack by a raider they have a chance to keep the enemy at a distance until help comes. In the case of an attack by air, they have at least a chance to shoot down the enemy or keep the enemy at such height that it cannot make a sure hit. If it is a submarine, the armed merchant ship compels the submarine to use a torpedo while submerged—and many torpedoes thus fired miss their mark. The submarine can no longer rise to the surface within a few hundred yards and sink the merchant ship by gunfire at its leisure.

Already we take many precautions against the danger of mines—and it seems somewhat incongruous that we have authority today to “degauss” our ships as a protection against mines, whereas we have no authority to arm them in protection against aircraft or raiders or submarines.

The arming of our ships is a matter of immediate necessity and extreme urgency. It is not more important than some other crippling provisions in the present act, but anxiety for the safety of our crews and of the almost priceless goods that are within the holds of our ships leads me to recommend that you, with all speed, strike the prohibition against arming our ships from the statute books.

There are other phases of the Neutrality Act to the correction of which I hope the Congress will give earnest and early attention. One of these provisions is of major importance. I believe that it is essential to the proper defense of our country that we cease giving the definite assistance which we are now giving to the aggressors. For, in effect, we are inviting their control of the seas by keeping our ships out of the ports of our own friends.

It is time for this country to stop playing into Hitler's hands, and to unshackle our own.

A vast number of ships are sliding into the water from American shipbuilding ways. We are lending them to the enemies of Hitlerism and they are carrying food and supplies and munitions to belligerent ports in order to withstand Hitler's juggernaut.

Most of the vital goods authorized by the Congress are being delivered. Yet many of them are being sunk; and as we approach full production requiring the use of more ships now being built it will be increasingly necessary to deliver American goods under the American flag.

We cannot, and should not, depend on the strained resources of the exiled nations of Norway and Holland to deliver our goods, nor should we be forced to masquerade American-owned ships behind the flags of our sister republics.

I earnestly trust that the Congress will carry out the true intent of the Lend-Lease Act by making it possible for the United States to help to deliver the articles to those who are in a position effectively to use them. In other words, I ask for congressional action to implement congressional policy. Let us be consistent.

I would not go back to the earlier days when private traders could gamble with American life and property in the hope of personal gain, and thereby embroil this country in some incident in which the American public had no direct interest. But today, under the controls exercised by the Government, no ship and no cargo can leave the United States, save on an errand which has first been approved by governmental authority. And the test of that approval is whether the exportation will promote the defense of the United States.

I cannot impress too strongly upon the Congress the seriousness of the military situation that confronts all of the nations that are combating Hitler.

We would be blind to the realities if we did not recognize that Hitler is now determined to

expend all the resources and all the mechanical force and manpower at his command to crush both Russia and Britain. He knows that he is racing against time. He has heard the rumblings of revolt among the enslaved peoples—including the Germans and Italians. He fears the mounting force of American aid. He knows that the days in which he may achieve total victory are numbered.

Therefore, it is our duty, as never before, to extend more and more assistance and ever more swiftly to Britain, to Russia, to all peoples and individuals fighting slavery. We must do this without fear or favor. The ultimate fate of the Western Hemisphere lies in the balance.

I say to you solemnly that if Hitler's present military plans are brought to successful fulfillment, we Americans shall be forced to fight in defense of our own homes and our own freedom in a war as costly and as devastating as that which now rages on the Russian front.

Hitler has offered a challenge which we as Americans cannot and will not tolerate.

We will not let Hitler prescribe the waters of the world on which our ships may travel. The American flag is not going to be driven from the seas either by his submarines, his airplanes, or his threats.

We cannot permit the affirmative defense of our rights to be annulled and diluted by sections of the Neutrality Act which have no realism in the light of unscrupulous ambition of madmen.

We Americans have determined our course.

We intend to maintain the security and the integrity and the honor of our country.

We intend to maintain the policy of protecting the freedom of the seas against domination by any foreign power which has become crazed with a desire to control the world. We shall do so with all our strength and all our heart and all our mind.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

October 9, 1941.

## MOUNTING NEED FOR DEFENSE

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE BERLE<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press October 6]

MR. PRESIDENT, DEAN DAVID, GENTLEMEN:

As a former teacher of the Harvard Business School it is a joyous experience tonight to find that the men who were youths of promise 15 years ago are today shouldering with success the heavy responsibilities of the present time.

Fifteen years ago a lot of us were youngsters together—some as teachers, others as students—in the little house which was named in honor of that great veteran, Carter Glass. These youngsters—students and teachers alike—kept trying to think forward, to see beyond the era of crazy finance which began in 1922 and which smashed so disastrously in 1929. Some, with brave eyes, insisted that a thorough change in outlook was essential to American business, that America's economic life was not as well organized as it should be, and that stock-exchange quotations were no index of the economic welfare of the United States.

Also, at that time, there was a very small group of men in the Business School who turned their minds to a subject then very unpopular. This was the role of business in American defense. Certain of the group, fresh from studies in Europe, foresaw the coming of a world catastrophe. A professor at the Harvard Business School came back after surveying the plans made by a number of great American businesses to take part in defense work, as we looked at it through the eyes of 1927. The demonstration was intended to be impressive, but he was not impressed at all.

Partly as a result, the War Department in 1934, under the impetus of my friend Louis Johnson, then Assistant Secretary of War, went to work to explore anew the whole subject of business and defense. New weapons were

studied. Test orders for the products needed were placed so that plants could be prepared to manufacture the goods which would be needed. It takes more than a set of blue prints and speeches to do an effective production job; you have to have what the production men call the "know-how" as well. Largely due to that we were in shape to take up, a year and a half ago, the titanic job of equipping this country with modern arms for itself, and we had at least a running start on the work of doubling and redoubling that again as the country gradually became the world arsenal of democracy.

My task tonight is to tell you that the job of equipping this country and those other nations who, like ourselves, oppose the Hitler scheme of world-domination, is even greater than we have yet conceived.

The Hitler government from 1933 on set to work to create a military machine capable of defeating not only any nation in Europe but any possible combination of nations in the entire world.

Basic in their idea was the accumulation of a huge supply of munitions and a plant capable of turning out still more munitions, and to put that plant and that supply so far ahead of any other possible group that no nation or combination of nations could catch up. Hitler himself was quite frank about it a few days ago. "I know", he said, "that there is now no adversary who cannot be forced to yield by a valuable mass of munitions." To the German capacity in this regard he proposed to add all of the plants of Europe so far as he was able, to dominate them by force, or finance, or cajolery. The description he gave on October 3 of the Russian preparations, whose strength surprised him, might better have been applied to Germany itself: "It is a single armament factory against Europe at the expense of the standards of living of the people."

<sup>1</sup> Delivered to the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, at the Harvard Club, New York, N. Y., October 6, 1941.

On the business side, Hitler's plan had the merit of simplicity. He did not socialize the factories. Instead he socialized the management itself. You know how it was done. Some men were flattered, some bribed. Others were coerced or intimidated by the familiar use of the Gestapo. All businessmen were constantly spied upon.

Promises were made which were certainly alluring. It was pointed out that the German plants would make a sure profit, since the government would enforce supplies of materials and labor and would guarantee a fixed price showing a very respectable surplus. This sounded at first like a businessman's dream of paradise, a place where you knew you could get your labor and materials and where a profitable market was guaranteed for your goods. Only later did the deadly truth come out: your profit was no use to you when you had it; you could not spend it or work with it; you could not create anything; you could devote no part of it to the constructive work which is the real reward of a businessman's task.

Even worse, it presently developed that this was not merely a temporary effort to defend Germany but was to be a permanent pattern of life. Never was the businessman to get out of the vise in which he now was; never could he once more use his talent freely and without restriction. Ultimately he was forced to recognize that his real masters were the local Gestapo headquarters and Nazi politicians who, by the way, were acquiring corrupt fortunes on the way.

This quality of corruption is worth a word, because the Nazi propagandists habitually accuse the democratic countries of being venal. Every fragment of information which has reached me shows the growing stream of corruption which has entered into the Nazi-controlled life in Germany. The little politicians have minor licenses to loot—the loot of Jewish victims or other refugees. The great politicians have their cut in practically every business within the conquered area; these, as well as a part of these so-called guaranteed profits

of German businessmen, roll in to swell the huge fortunes of Nazi leaders. Nothing is too small to escape attention. Shops in conquered Paris have been asked to accept a German partner and later to hand over their names, their reputations, and their future into the hands of a military conqueror.

Eventually, of course, this crookedness will destroy the German machine and everything in it. But it behooves us to use every effort lest it destroy the world—and ourselves with it—before it finally crashes.

We in the United States have gone through a natural series of emotions. This country, being rational, has no yearning for war. It naturally watched with interest every operation which looked as though it might bring lasting peace. When in 1939 the last hope of peace vanished as the German leaders invaded Poland, it had indulged a sneaking hope that the course of war might let us out. Finally, the grim moment in June 1940, when it was realized that the defenses of Western Europe had finally ceased to exist, convinced this country that it was squarely on the firing line.

It will be recalled that Secretary Hull had repeatedly pointed out that the forces in motion must necessarily attack our own structure, that as far back as the Italian war against Ethiopia he had urged the country to take account of the ever-growing danger. But it was not until Dunkirk and the fall of Paris that the public fully realized the peril. Only then did we really begin to defend ourselves as we needed to be defended. Only then did we realize that in modern warfare of long-range aircraft, of far-reaching submarines, and of swift transports were the outer waters as important to us as our own coastlines. It was then that this country began to think for the first time as European nations have had to think for centuries—"of our own interests in other peoples' countries". At that time we realized that aid to Britain was not merely a charitable act to a friend but an active necessity if the Atlantic was not to swarm with foreign transports,

guarded by hostile warships and carrying aircraft which might at any time be turned against us.

At that time, too, the country learned the geographic implications of the Northern Atlantic Bridge, the relatively easy air-hop from German-conquered Norway to Iceland, from Iceland to Greenland, and from Greenland to Canada. Unless the outer gates were held, here was an easy route for a raiding expedition.

And we then began to realize also the existence of the Southern Atlantic Narrows, the short sea line from Dakar to the coast of Brazil. Then, also, the country began to take notice of other facts to which it had resolutely closed its eyes: the ceaseless German intrigues, plots, and preparations for the domination of so much of South America as it could get in its grip; and the incipient organizations of groups for sabotage and political subversion of the United States itself.

Taken alone, a group of Nazi conspirators in Argentina or Brazil or Colombia did not seem very formidable. Taken by themselves, a group of German-American Bundists and a nest of undercover spies were a little ridiculous to the United States. But if these groups were ever hitched up to effective German sea and air forces loose in the Atlantic and capable of shoving their way into the New World, the situation immediately changes. We could laugh at the German espionage when it compiled lists of Americans to be rewarded or punished by a German conqueror as long as the British line held and the British-American fleet maintained control of the Atlantic and the British Air Force controlled the German Luftwaffe. But if these defenses ever failed, then these lists might suddenly become serious.

At this point a main offensive, aimed at American business, was made by direct orders of the Nazi Government. The attack was double-headed. The air was filled with assurances that the Hitler government had not the remotest thought of touching the New World. (This was not, of course, what the Nazis were saying to their own comrades but they took pains to keep

the propaganda separate.) What they were saying in Europe was that they proposed to use the complete economic force of Europe to bring into subjection the South American countries. They would buy at their own prices and sell at their own prices, and then only to American governments which were sympathetic. But to the United States they said, "We have no designs on the New World." To us in the State Department every day brought fresh information of a new Nazi organization in South America aimed at this port or that air lane, and reports in which German agents in South American capitals claimed to be "gauleiters" as soon as Nazi domination was complete. Actually, in June 1940, a German attempt was made to seize military control of Uruguay. This was the so-called Fuhrmann Plan, and it was blocked only by the promptest action by the Government of Uruguay, with the wholehearted support of all the American republics. To us, therefore, these assurances that the New World was "safe" merely looked like familiar Hitler promises to his next victim. We were convinced that the promises were only designed to lull the victim to sleep until the snake was ready to strike.

At the same time, the other part of the Nazi program went forward. It was aimed even more directly at businessmen. Agents, plausible and often highly placed, appeared in New York, San Francisco, and other cities. They explained how easy it was to do business with Hitler. They extolled the glories of the German system of guaranteed profits. Steadily and insidiously they endeavored to work on the emotions and hopes of American business. Again, we in the State Department thought we recognized the process. There had been a man in Paris just before the war broke out whose job was the same. His name was Abetz, and his co-workers were the familiar agents who endeavored to persuade French businessmen that there was no real reason to get into a sweat about German plans of domination. They used a word we now know very well: the word "collaboration". The Nazi machine was to work quietly and comfortably with French business. A little later, when the



full force of the blow was felt by France, the "collaboration" idea was put into force. A brilliant Frenchman described it recently as "collaboration of the behind with the boot".

You may be interested in a Nazi decree which is law in Germany and which was issued in May 1940. It provides that anyone anywhere who interferes with German plans is guilty of a crime and can be punished whenever German power lays hold of him. I have the text of the decree. It means, quite literally, that if you or I, as Americans, in America, fail to act in the German interest we are considered guilty of a "crime" in Germany, and if any German power can ever lay hold of us, we shall go through the familiar Gestapo process which includes imprisonment, torture, or death. But that was not told in America, and the slow insidious process went on.

This "business offensive" of 1941 failed to reach its mark. There were, and still are, some who saw only the velvet glove and did not see the mailed fist inside it. But step by step American business has increasingly learned that the way to judge a foreign representative is not to listen to what he says but to watch what his masters are doing. I believe that we are fairly out of the danger that this kind of propaganda will seriously affect us. We cannot, it is true, make up for the fact that while this process was going on the German industrial espionage took careful notes of practically every American plant and of practically all significant American processes, and even used such business influence as it had through patents or finance to limit American production of certain important materials. But, save in a very few cases, American business has shaken off the attempt to fascinate us with fool's gold which was promised from trading with a conqueror-master.

Now, in 1941, a second attempt is being made. Not very long ago we had in the State Department the interesting experience of learning of some of the instructions sent out from Berlin to some of their foreign propaganda services. The information I believe to

be reliable. Instructions were given not to antagonize the American people but rather to try to undermine the faith of the American public in its government. Specifically, a howl was to be raised that President Roosevelt was attempting to become a dictator, that he would impose on America the kind of dictatorship that Hitler had imposed in Germany. Knowing the extreme unpopularity of Hitler's kind of government in America, someone had apparently the brilliant thought of setting the propaganda machinery to work at persuading gullible Americans that President Roosevelt was about to travel the same path. There was the usual suggestion that this dictatorship would be a dictatorship of Jews.

I think this probably is the greatest mistake the Nazi propagandists have made here. You readily see why. They are judging America by themselves. It is quite in line with the degenerate political thinking of the Nazis that every situation should be exploited for the political benefit of those who might wish to seize power.

Since this was the most familiar of Nazi tricks in Europe I myself was merely surprised that it had not been tried earlier. It is a matter of coincidence that somewhat later we were favored by two speeches from Mr. Lindbergh. One of them asserted that Mr. Roosevelt, assisted by a Jewish clique, was plunging us into war, although any sane person could see that the war was, in fact, plunging toward us. The second speech insinuated that the President would call off the congressional elections of 1942 and thereby make himself dictator. Naturally, no evidence was offered of this amazing yarn.

However sincere the motives of Mr. Lindbergh may have been, I think you will agree with me that he is following the exact line which has been laid down in Berlin for the use of Nazi propagandists in the United States. This illustrates the danger of betraying one of the most precious heritages of a free people—freedom of speech—by irresponsible statements.

So I think the second offensive against production has failed. The underlying faith of American business in its government remains unimpaired. This Government can, and does, make mistakes and plenty of them. But so long as American institutions remain, those mistakes will be rectified and gradual injustices cleared away.

We now face a crucial phase in the present struggle. The British resistance of 1940 gave us a full year to prepare. The conflict between Germany and Russia in 1941 has given us a second year. Just as we moved swiftly to replenish the resources of Britain, we must move with equal swiftness to replenish the resources of Russia. We need not be confused by the issue of Communism in the United States. We are quite capable of taking care of that ourselves. Today, whoever resists the movement toward world-conquest on land or sea or in the air is assisting American defense. We must not, and we will not, allow these defenses to fail.

Reduced to business terms, if our own defense effort is to be successful, we must now accept a major part in supplying all fronts where the forces of aggression are being courageously resisted. Much as we have done already, it is still not enough.

Nor can we be frightened or confused by the obvious fact that no human being in government, in business, or elsewhere, can foresee the final implications of this world struggle. We shall have problems to meet after this is over as we have had problems to meet before. The issue for us is that the solution of our problems shall lie in our own hands and not in the hands of some world-master. I think none of us here expect to reach the millenium in our lifetime. Perhaps it is as well that we do not.

What we can insure for ourselves and those who come after us is the freedom to meet the issues of their lives as we have had freedom to meet the problems of ours; to give to our generation and its successors a firm position from which they, in their turn, may work once more toward a world built on the conception of honor and morality and love.

## SINKING OF THE S.S. "I. C. WHITE" OFF THE COAST OF BRAZIL

[Released to the press October 7]

Mr. John Farr Simmons, Counselor of the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, informed the Department by telephone that he had interviewed survivors of the tanker *I. C. White*, which was torpedoed on September 27 off the north coast of Brazil, and had been informed as follows:

"The *Del Norte* docked with 17 survivors of the tanker *I. C. White*, including Captain Mello, Third Mate Holm, and Chief Engineer Christensen. A summary of their testimony follows:

"The *I. C. White* sailed from Curaçao September 14 for Capetown. While steering 127° true, speed 10.2, navigation lights burning, two spotlights on Panamanian flag at flagstaff, painting on sides not illuminated, moonlight night but partly cloudy, sea moderate to rough, position at 0210GCT (9: 10 p.m., E.S.T., September 27), 10°26' S., 27°30'30" W., ship was struck by a torpedo, apparently from a submarine, without warning, on starboard side between nos. 7 and 8 tanks, the ship buckling at this point. The hull plating was opened on both sides; the walkway was carried away severing communication forward and aft; whole afterhouse set afire. Three of four boats and two of three rafts were launched. One raft launched was not used. Wooden boats aft burned. Rudder jammed and throttles stuck—full speed ahead. Ship circled, making embarkation difficult; one boat holed by striking ship's side. Two of missing men lowered boat and slid down falls, but as boat had drifted they fell into wake current and were not seen. The third lost man, Rankin, started forward with two others, turned back and was last seen on poop. His companions on raft which they launched forward think they heard his voice in water as they passed stern but could not see or reach him. Majority report seeing two low, white lights diagonally placed with a dark shape, impossible to identify, about one-half mile distant. This disappeared below after a short time.

"The boats remained near the ship, which sank at 0545GCT. At daylight boats assembled and picked up two men from rafts and abandoned stove-in boat, dividing survivors in two boats with 17 each, one with the captain and one with the chief mate; proceeded under sail and later outboard motor for Pernambuco. Both boats well stocked with provisions and water. The captain's boat outsailed the other and lost sight after the first day. The captain's boat sighted another steamship the night of the rescue but was too far away to be sighted. Picked up by

*Del Norte* at 2018GCT October 4 (3:18 p.m., E.S.T.), 10°16' S., 35°20' W. No serious injuries among survivors on *Del Norte*.

"The captain's deposition includes the following: 'My vessel was completely unarmed, having no guns or ammunition of any type on board'.

"The second rescue vessel, the *West Nilus*, with 17 survivors is due at Rio this afternoon.

"A further report will follow thereafter."

## Commercial Policy

### NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

#### MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press October 8]

In extending my cordial greetings to the Twenty-eighth National Foreign Trade Convention, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the National Foreign Trade Council on the splendid work it has done, during more than a quarter of a century, toward the promotion and improvement of the foreign commerce of the United States.

Today, as always, the movement of goods across the national frontiers is a vital phase of the task of enhancing the material well-being of individuals and nations everywhere. The very difficulties created by war conditions for an orderly functioning of the trade process furnish striking evidence of the significance of international commerce for the economic life of nations.

Our nation is now engaged upon a gigantic undertaking in the field of national defense. The rise in the world of ruthless forces of un-

bridled aggression and the menace which this movement of world conquest presents to the safety of our country and of our hemisphere, have rendered the performance of our present vast task a paramount duty for all of us—for those of us who are primarily engaged in economic activity at home and for those of us who labor in the field of foreign commerce. I am sure that in the deliberations of your convention you will explore, fully and earnestly, the ways in which you, as foreign traders, may best contribute to the success of our national-defense program.

But in your case, as in the case of all of us, thinking and effort cannot stop there. We must all be concerned, not alone with overcoming the dangers which confront us now, but also with making sure that, when those dangers are over, we shall all make our best contribution toward building a world in which they will not recur. In that connection, the character of international-trade relations which will become established in the post-war world will be of the utmost importance.

<sup>1</sup> Delivered on his behalf by the Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, at New York, N. Y., October 7, 1941.

We must make sure that no effort will be spared to place international commerce on a basis of fair dealing, equality of treatment, and mutual benefit. In no other way can it serve the function of promoting, rather than retarding, peaceful relations among nations and the economic well-being of all.

#### ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press October 8]

I deeply appreciate the opportunity tonight of being the guest of the National Foreign Trade Council, and of being permitted in this personal way to express my ever-increasing recognition of the public-spirited and invaluable service which has been rendered the people of the United States by the Council during these past years. I know of no comparable organization which has made a more outstanding contribution. It has throughout its existence, as was right and fitting, jealously maintained its character of complete independence as a private body, but it has, nevertheless, never failed to cooperate along helpful and complementary lines with the Government in those fields of endeavor in which the Council was primarily interested.

I think I can say with full assurance that, in the increasing gravity of the situation in which our country finds itself, the Government will have to depend ever more fully upon the constructive assistance which the Council can so ably render.

Those in attendance at this Twenty-eighth National Foreign Trade Convention are directly interested in foreign trade. But every citizen of the United States, while perhaps individually only indirectly concerned, is nevertheless vitally affected by our foreign

commerce. For the past eight years this country sought vigorously to promote this type of international commercial relations. We are determined to continue and increase our efforts in that direction. In this respect, too, I am certain that your deliberations can usefully contribute toward finding the ways of attaining this all-important objective.

The prosperity of our country, the level of employment, the best interests of labor and of the consumer, and the living standards of our people depend to a very great extent upon the condition of our foreign trade.

We are all of us concerned even more deeply because the creation of conditions favorable to peaceful and profitable trade between nations is one of the cornerstones of the enduring peace which we so earnestly hope may be constructed in the place of the social wreckage and economic ruin which will inevitably result from the present war.

A very brilliant English statesman who died prematurely a few years ago once said, "It is to be specially noticed that there have nevertheless almost always existed men who sincerely, but very foolishly believed, firstly, that no war would arise in their own day, and, secondly (when that war did arise), that for some reason or other it would be the last. At this point the idealist degenerates into the pacifist; and it is at this point consequently that he becomes a danger to the community of which he is a citizen."

I cannot resign myself to that admission of human incapacity—I cannot concede the inability of man to shape his destiny, under divine guidance, into something better than the kind of world in which we now live—I cannot believe that a world society of order, of security, and of peace, may not be realized, provided those responsible for its planning are willing to make the sacrifices required and are able to construct

<sup>1</sup> Delivered by Mr. Welles at the world-trade dinner of the Twenty-eighth National Foreign Trade Convention, New York, N. Y., October 7, 1941.

its foundations upon the rock of right, of justice, and of scientific truth, rather than upon the sands of selfishness, of compromise, and of expediency.

It is not idealism that is the danger to the community. Grave danger does lie in the all-too-frequent unwillingness of the idealist to grasp the hard facts of national and international experience; but it lies equally in my judgment in the defeatist philosophy of the cynic who, because of the failures of the past, cannot envision the successes of the future.

It will help us to keep our perspective if, from the vantage point of the present, we frequently look back over the list of errors of omission and of commission of the past.

Let me make a few brief statements with regard to recent history, which, I hope you will feel, as I do, should be regarded as axiomatic.

Trade—the exchange of goods—is inherently a matter of cooperation, but a glance at the past is enough to show that in the policies of nations this simple truism has been more often ignored than observed. Nations have more often than not undertaken economic discriminations and raised up trade barriers with complete disregard for the damaging effects on the trade and livelihood of other peoples, and, ironically enough, with similar disregard for the harmful resultant effects upon their own export trade. They have considered foreign trade a cut-throat game in which each participant could only profit by taking undue advantage of his neighbor. Our own policy at times in the past has, as we all know, constituted no exception.

After the last war, at a time when other countries were looking to us for help in their stupendous task of economic and social reconstruction, the United States, suddenly become the world's greatest creditor nation and incomparably strong economically, struck heavy blows at their war-weakened, debt-burdened, economic structures. The shock was heavy, morally as well as economically. The harmful effects of this policy on the trade, industry, and conditions of living of people of many other foreign countries were immediate. Our high-tariff

policy reached out to virtually every corner of the earth and brought poverty and despair to innumerable communities.

But the effects on American importers, and on American industries dependent upon imports, were likewise immediate.

Unfortunately, the inevitable effects on our export trade were obscured and put off for a number of years by lavish foreign lending, both public and private. The most important normal source of foreign purchasing power for American exports—other countries' exports to us—was being dried up, but what was really happening, as we all know, was that countless American investors were in effect paying American exporters for billions of dollars' worth of goods sent abroad. If the deficiency in normal foreign purchasing power derived from sales in this country had not been covered up by such vast sums advanced by American investors, we might have realized much earlier that our tariff policy was striking at the very roots of our entire export trade. We might have avoided the colossal blunder of 1930 and the less serious, but equally misguided action, of further tariff increases under the guise of the so-called excise taxes in 1932. Many foreign countries, which had not recovered from the shock of our tariff increases in 1921 and 1922 and were tottering on the brink of economic and financial collapse, were literally pushed into the abyss by our tariff action of 1930. Throughout the world this withering blast of trade destruction brought disaster and despair to countless people.

The resultant misery, bewilderment, and resentment, together with other equally pernicious contributing causes, paved the way for the rise of those very dictatorships which have plunged almost the entire world into war.

When human beings see ahead of them nothing but a continuation of the distress of the present, they are not apt to analyze dispassionately the worth of the glittering assurance of better times held out to them by a self-styled leader whom they would under more normal circumstances recognize as the shoddy adventurer which in reality he proves to be.

We thus helped to set in motion a whirlpool of trade-restricting measures and devices, preferences, and discriminations, which quickly sucked world trade down to such low levels that standards of living everywhere were dangerously reduced. Faced with the disappearance of markets in the United States for so many of their exportable products, foreign countries were forced to cut their economic cloth accordingly. They erected high tariffs and established restrictive quotas designed to keep their imports of American products within the limits of their reduced dollar purchasing power. They sought desperately for other markets and other sources of supply. In the process they entered into all sorts of preferential arrangements, resorted to primitive barter, and adopted narrowly bilateralistic trade-and-payments arrangements.

Obviously the totalitarian governments then being set up seized avidly on the opportunity so afforded to undertake political pressures through the exercise of this form of commercial policy.

They substituted coercion for negotiation—"persuaded", with a blackjack. The countries thus victimized were forced to spend the proceeds of their exports in the countries where such proceeds were blocked, no matter how inferior the quality, how high the price, or even what the nature might be of the goods which they were thus forced to obtain. They were prevented by such arrangements from entering into beneficial trade agreements with countries unwilling to sanction discriminations against their exports. By no means the least of the victims were the exporters of third countries, including the United States, who were either shut out of foreign markets entirely or else only permitted to participate on unequal terms.

This time our own export trade, unsupported by foreign lending on the part of American investors and unprotected against countless new trade barriers and discriminations, was immediately disastrously affected. Belatedly we recognized our mistake. We realized that

something had to be done to save our export trade from complete destruction.

The enactment in 1934 of the Trade Agreements Act represented a new deal for our foreign trade; a reorientation of government policy on the basis of simple, obvious facts, one of the most simple and obvious being that a nation cannot continue to sell if it does not buy. I do not need to dwell on this phase. You who are meeting here have recognized in repeated resolutions of endorsement the merits of that policy and the simple truths upon which it is founded.

To that policy history will always attach the honored name of Cordell Hull. But time is required for such a reversal of policy to have its full effects, and in the meantime another shattering world war has again laid the whole international economic structure in ruins, and has enormously increased the task of reconstruction.

So much for the past.

For the people of this country the supreme objective of the present before which every other consideration must now give place is the final and complete defeat of Hitlerism.

We have been forced in self-defense to assure ourselves that the ever-growing menace to our free institutions and to our national safety cannot and shall not prevail.

For that reason the trade problems of the immediate moment have largely become problems arising out of our national emergency. As such their solution is imperative. You who are living daily with these problems before you are the last people who need to be told in any detail what they are. The function of foreign trade under present conditions is largely one of supplying the defenders of human liberty with the means of their defense, and of obtaining, despite the shortage of shipping, the materials needed in carrying out our own defense program and in supplying the needs of our consumers.

There is likewise the acute problem of the essential import needs of our sister republics

of this hemisphere which are largely cut off from European sources of supply. Far too little emphasis, I regret to say, has as yet been placed upon the vital obligation of this country to cooperate to a far greater practical extent than has as yet been the case in assisting to the fullest degree possible our neighbors of the Western Hemisphere in the maintenance of their own national economies in the ever-increasing dislocation to which they are subjected.

There is also need for additional trade agreements which will help during the emergency and which will assist in establishing a sound foundation for international trade after the war. Your Government intends to go forward with this program.

But the future no less than the present presses itself upon our attention. It seems to me that there is nothing more urgently demanded than that the people of the United States, the governments of the Western Hemisphere, and the governments of all of the nations which have been assailed or menaced by the Axis Powers should daily be considering and determining upon the policies and practices whose future enforcement could render the greatest measure of assurance that the tragedy which we now see being unfolded should not once more be brought to pass.

I can conceive of no greater misfortune than that the people of the United States and their Government should refrain from devoting themselves to the study of reconstruction until the end of the war; than that they should permit themselves to adopt the passive policy of "wait and see".

The period following the present war will be fully as critical for us as is the present crisis. Forces of aggression now menace us from without. But dangers of another nature here and elsewhere will threaten us even after the war has ended in the victory of Great Britain and her allies over the powers that are seeking to place the whole of the world under their own ignominious form of tyranny.

There exists the danger, despite the clear lessons of the past, that the nations of the world will once more be tempted to resort to the same misguided policies which have had such disastrous consequences. And in the economic field especially there is danger that special interests and pressure groups in this country and elsewhere will once again selfishly and blindly seek preferences for themselves and discriminations against others.

The creation of an economic order in the post-war world which will give free play to individual enterprise, and at the same time render security to men and women, and provide for the progressive improvement of living standards, is almost as essential to the preservation of free institutions as is the actual winning of this war. And the preservation of our liberties—all-important in itself—is essential to the realization of the other great objective of mankind—an enduring peace. There can be no peace in a Hitler-ridden world.

In brief, in my judgment, the creation of that kind of sound economic order which I have described is essential to the attainment of those three great demands of men and women everywhere—freedom, security and peace.

The stakes are therefore tremendous in the task to which we must earnestly set ourselves. All of the talent of such organizations as this great organization of yours, of research institutions, and of the agencies of government, must be brought to bear upon the solution of the post-war economic problems.

These problems are of two kinds: those which will present themselves as the immediate aftermath of the war and those involved in the creation of a more permanent economic order.

In the immediate post-war period the task will primarily be one of reconstruction. Food and material of all kinds will be sorely needed. Both humanitarian considerations and self-interest require that we cooperate to these ends to the fullest extent of our ability. So long as any important part of the world is economically sick, we cannot be well.

Plans for meeting these requirements are already being considered. In planning commodity agreements for stabilizing prices of basic commodities, such as the wheat agreement now under consideration by several of the producing countries directly concerned, these unusual post-war needs must be kept in mind in order that adequate supplies may be available to meet them.

Both from the standpoint of immediate post-war needs and in the longer-range aspect, we must give serious attention to the problems of nutrition. Here again humanitarian considerations and self-interest combine to make this subject one of outstanding importance to our people. If the dietary needs of the world's population could be satisfied to the extent necessary to meet minimum standards for sustaining health, the burdensome surpluses which normally trouble producers of many staple products would disappear. I am glad to be able to assure you that this subject is being given preferential attention by agencies of this and other governments.

These are some of the problems with which we shall be faced immediately after the war. But the basic problem in establishing a new and better world order is to obtain the application by the nations of the world of sound principles of commercial and economic policy.

The basic principles which, in my judgment, should guide the policies of nations in the post-war world have recently been enunciated in the eight-point joint declaration of the President and Mr. Churchill<sup>1</sup> at the historic meeting of the Atlantic.

This set of basic principles, appropriately called "The Atlantic Charter", deals with commercial policy in its fourth point which reads, "They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

This categorical statement of the essentials of post-war commercial policy requires no interpretation. I should, however, like to emphasize its meaning and significance.

The basic conception is that your Government is determined to move towards the creation of conditions under which restrictive and unconscionable tariffs, preferences, and discriminations are things of the past; under which no nation should seek to benefit itself at the expense of another; and under which destructive trade warfare shall be replaced by cooperation for the welfare of all nations.

The Atlantic Declaration means that every nation has a right to expect that its legitimate trade will not be diverted and throttled by towering tariffs, preferences, discriminations, or narrow bilateral practices. Most fortunately we have already done much to put our own commercial policy in order. So long as we adhere and persistently implement the principles and policies which made possible the enactment of the Trade Agreements Act, the United States will not furnish, as it did after the last war, an excuse for trade-destroying and trade-diverting practices.

The purpose so simply set forth in the Atlantic Declaration is to promote the economic prosperity of all nations "great or small, victor or vanquished". Given this purpose and the determination to act in accordance with it, the means of attaining this objective will always be found. It is a purpose which does not have its origin primarily in altruistic conceptions. It is inspired by the realization, so painfully forced on us by the experiences of the past and of the present, that in the long run no nation can prosper by itself or at the expense of others and that no nation can live unto itself alone.

No nation's peace can be assured in the disordered world in which we have lived since 1914.

It is the task and responsibility of every one of us, and like-minded people everywhere, to see that our objective is attained.

We cannot afford to repeat the tragic mistakes of the past.

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of August 16, 1941, p. 125.



ADDRESS BY RAYMOND H. GEIST<sup>2</sup>

## ASSISTANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN FOREIGN TRADE

[Released to the press October 8]

MR. CHAIRMAN:

In connection with the discussion on governmental operations affecting foreign trade, which is the subject proposed for this meeting, I wish to recall that the State Department of the United States Government has a very long history in this field. Ever since the day when consuls were first appointed by President Washington under constitutional authority the Department of State has been directly and unceasingly active in promoting and protecting our foreign commerce. In 1790 President Washington appointed 6 American Consuls and 10 Vice Consuls to be stationed at 16 of the world's largest seaports. The first act of fundamental importance in connection with the history of our foreign trade was the organization of the Consular Service by an act of Congress on April 14, 1792.

Foreign trade from the beginning of our history has formed an integral part of our foreign relations. Consequently, the scope of experience and understanding of the problems involved in international commerce has been concentrated in the Department of State for over one hundred and fifty years. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that with this wealth of experience and direct contact with the subject itself the State Department is in a special position today to discharge its obligations toward the commercial and industrial interests of this country which are concerned about the preservation of foreign markets for surplus products and for sources of raw materials. The role of the State Department in promoting and preserving our share in international

commerce is closely bound up with the general problem of conducting our foreign relations, which during the last decade, on account of the destructive forces abroad, have become exceedingly complicated and difficult.

It has only been in great emergencies such as the present one that the Government of this country has been forced to intervene in the operations and the business of international commerce. All of us recognize the advantage of giving merchants full scope and liberty in conducting their affairs, so that the channels of commerce remain free and unhampered everywhere, and the exchange of goods throughout the world is accomplished under conditions conducive to all peoples and to all nations. The American Government has steadily subscribed to this principle.

In the past many countries have interfered with international commerce on a protectionist basis on the theory that established industries and higher standards of living must be shielded against competition from other industrial areas of the world, where wages were lower and the standard of living unequal. Though the protectionist policy pursued by such countries in the past has, to a certain extent, affected foreign relations and determined the character and volume of the exchange of goods with other nations, these restrictive measures were not sufficiently hampering and destructive in themselves to bring about the chaotic situation in international trade which merchants all over the world are now facing. Nations which have raised barriers against the importation of certain classes of goods at the same time have admitted others; in this way there have come about in the past partial adjustments between the importing and exporting nations of the world.

In the United States, before the advent of the trade-agreements program, the policies guiding our international trade have not been directed

<sup>2</sup> Delivered before the Twenty-eighth National Foreign Trade Convention, New York, N. Y., October 8, 1941. Mr. Geist is Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.

toward making real friends among other nations. Our attitude toward the outside world, while from the beginning correct and fully in accordance with the principles of international law, has previously over a long period been based almost wholly on domestic considerations. Through the long development of our history when we were rearing the foundations of our industrial and economic greatness the American business world has remained the bulwark of this attitude. It was probably due to the favored position we held in the world during a century and a half of growth and economic expansion. So vast has been this process in the United States, during the period of our national growth, that in all other spheres of development we have hardly kept pace. It is not likely that a nation which has accomplished so much industrially and economically in the past will be retarded in the present or future. The achievements of a hundred and fifty years provide the assurance of further progress. It is necessary at this particular moment in our history to take stock of our situation and not lose the vision which our ancestors had when they struggled to rear this great Nation in the face of odds and difficulties probably commensurately greater than ours.

We may well take this view regarding the future of our foreign trade. Imports and exports have been crossing our frontiers since the earliest days of the Republic. Our commerce has extended to all parts of the earth. When the world has again settled down and nations, tired out and wearied with the horrors and futility of war, decide to live in peace and concord with their neighbors, the streams of commerce will flow in greater volume and extent than ever. Certain transformations will necessarily arise in the adjusting process. It is inevitable that in an economic sense we shall draw much closer to the world's family of nations, and in no way will this be more apparent and real than in the pursuit of our foreign trade. We shall undoubtedly be called upon to furnish goods and raw materials to many countries; but in doing so we shall be compelled to take into account reciprocal arrangements which assure common

advantage to all. In other words, our foreign relations based on friendship and the policy of the good neighbor will foster enlightened trade practices beneficial to all.

The error of the opposite course is abundantly clear to anyone who has followed the economic history of the totalitarian states during the last decade. Relations with other nations have been altered, even destroyed, to suit the exigencies of extreme economic self-sufficiency, a program inaugurated for purposes of conquest which eventually led to war. The businessmen of the world have seen these arbitrary and destructive measures at work; and there is no doubt in the minds of those who are vitally interested in foreign trade that such methods must be banished completely from the whole international field. This is one of the principal objects in the struggle against aggression to which this country is now lending its gigantic support.

No department of the Government has been more closely associated with the developments which have come about on the international stage than the Department of State. Through the Foreign Service it has been in a position to observe closely the conduct of other nations, the policies which their governments have followed, and the effects of these policies upon our own interests. Probably no agency of the Government has a more complicated and intricate task to perform than the State Department in assisting the President in the conduct of our foreign relations. However, in a republic such as ours the destiny of our nation is determined by the people, and in the long run, the ultimate course pursued is in accordance with the common wish. Though the Department of State is the sole agency of the Government through which dealings and negotiations with foreign governments are conducted, it does not alone formulate the policy which the nation follows in its foreign affairs. Often sections of the country, such as the great agricultural interests, or regional manufacturing interests, have a share in determining our trade relations with other states. Chambers of commerce, national conferences, such as this, and trade associations

have a voice in the Nation's deliberations. Besides, other departments of the Government and, finally, the Congress of the United States have an important part in directing the course of our international affairs.

It has been the good fortune of this country in the last decade to have the leadership of the Secretary of State in adjusting our trade relations on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis with a large number of nations. This program was initiated at a time when not only this country, but most of the civilized world, was suffering from a severe and unprecedented economic crisis. The impetus which Secretary Hull's trade-agreements program has given to international commerce, and the sound principles which it carried into the realm of world economy have not only mitigated the impact of the war upon trade in general but have indicated the type of liberal thinking which must characterize any successful adjustment of world-economic relations in the future. No task in the history of our international commercial relations has been more beneficial, not only to our country but to the nations associated with us in this program. In carrying out these agreements the Department of State has indicated to the business world the application of sound and just principles in conducting foreign relations. On account of the serious international situation which has transformed this country into a productive arsenal, we are face to face with issues which demand the entire cooperation of the Nation. At no time has leadership in the conduct of foreign affairs been more vital than now. It is essential that we preserve that justice and fairness in our dealings with other states for which this country has stood since the beginning of its history. We must keep in mind the dangers threatening friendly nations and the privations others are enduring on behalf of the common defensive policy. In no way can we cooperate more fully than by making the most effective and wise adjustments in the sphere of foreign trade. A highly successful program can only be carried out if the business interests lend their full support to the

system devised and the controls exercised for the common good.

Inasmuch as the major effort of the Nation is directed toward expediting vast shipments of armaments and other needed materials overseas, the normal channels of commerce are almost completely filled by emergency shipments. Export-and-import trade has become subject to controls on a scale unprecedented on account of the volumes involved. Our normal world trade which a short while ago was moving freely in most every part of the globe has, in a comparatively short space of time, been entirely stopped in certain areas or has been transformed into emergency defense shipments. The impact of this shift upon the established commercial interests of this country engaged in international commerce needs no comment. The effective cooperation which these enterprises have given in the general cause of national defense constitutes a brilliant chapter in the history of our foreign trade. The sacrifices which these adjustments involved have been on a vast scale unprecedented in our commercial history.

At the same time it must be the common object not only of the Government, which is carrying out the general defense scheme, but of the commercial interests of the country to preserve intact as completely as possible the regular export-and-import trade, which is an integral part of the industrial life of this Nation. It would appear paramount in facing this problem to make the adjustment in a way which would safeguard trade connections and markets, though the movement of goods is on a reduced scale as compared with normal times. We have to regard in this connection the welfare of the nations which have been our best customers and from whom over a long period of years we have obtained supplies and goods necessary to our economy. There is danger that, on account of the general curtailment of production except for defense needs in various lines, manufacturers, who in the past have done an appreciable volume of export business, will consider that for the time being business

can be well confined to the domestic field and the export market cut off. This practice would not be in accord with the realities of the international situation. This country is not only the arsenal of the democracies resisting aggression, but the sole source of goods which certain friendly nations require and in some cases the only market for their raw materials and products.

The Government is aware of this situation and understands that overseas areas dependent upon this country for essential commodities, foodstuffs, or manufactured materials must receive adequate consideration. To this end the Foreign Service of the Department of State is being expanded in certain countries, particularly in the other American republics, to report on these factors so that the Government will be in a position to facilitate the flow of goods where these are essential.

It is a well-known fact that virtually every manufacturer can find a ready market for his products in the United States. In contemplating the maintenance of his export business he envisages the difficulties and formalities involved in obtaining export licenses, securing priorities on materials, receiving payments from abroad in dollars, and, finally, obtaining shipping accommodations. But considering the millions that American industry has invested in developing export trade during the last 20 years, it is clear that sacrificing our overseas markets and abandoning our position built up with so much labor and expense for the domestic markets at this time would be extremely short-sighted and unrealistic. It is essential that both business and government cooperate to see that our overseas trade is adequately maintained. Since priorities for all military and defensive needs are paramount, the export trade can only benefit at the expense of the American consuming public, which should be willing to do with less goods than our neighbors might have their minimum needs supplied.

In the administration of the Foreign Service the Department has recognized the necessity of

keeping our office adequately staffed to meet the increased demands arising out of the present international situation. In the countries of South and Central America, United States business firms, in line with the general policy of placing the representation of American houses in reliable hands, have discontinued their dealings with a large number of pro-Axis factors and have called upon the Foreign Service and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to assist in providing new commercial contacts. This program has been further activated by the publication of the *Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals*, the significance of which in the general plan of hemispheric defense may be appraised in the light of the basic objective of the President's proclamation. This objective is to eliminate or greatly restrict all phases of influence and activity of individuals or firms who are known to be inimical to the United States and to the purposes of hemispheric defense. The immediate objective of the steps which this Government has taken with respect to firms and individuals on the *Proclaimed List* is to prevent such factors from deriving any benefit from commercial relations of any nature with the United States or with persons subject to its jurisdiction.

The more extensive activity of the Government in dealing with problems arising out of the present international situation has called for an increased number of Foreign Service officers and assistants in the other American republics. Not only in this part of the world, but throughout the areas where our commercial and diplomatic activities continue, the Foreign Service has had to cope with new problems and render increased service on behalf of a number of governmental departments and agencies; so that in general the responsibilities and tasks crowding in on our missions and consular offices have actually resulted in a shortage of personnel, which has not been relieved by transfers from Axis areas. During the period from September 3, 1939 to the end of July 1941, 35

consular establishments were opened in all parts of the world and one legation, that at Canberra, Australia. During the same period 11 consular establishments were closed in countries not under Axis domination. In Axis countries in Europe the United States Government has closed 44 consulates, 9 legations and 1 embassy. The net results during the period under reference are that we have decreased the number of consular establishments in the Foreign Service by 30, the number of legations by 8, and embassies by 1. There has been a necessary change in the character of commercial and economic reporting from the field. Methods have been speedily revised to meet the stress of the present emergency; and in general, matters of immediate importance have been crowded to the fore. However, the facilities which have always been available to American firms engaged in export-and-import trade are being maintained at a high level of efficiency; so that the services which our missions and consulates have been performing for American interests shall suffer no impairment during this critical period. The Government recognizes the necessity, as pointed out by the United States Chamber of Commerce in its recent review of problems confronting foreign trade, of keeping our overseas posts manned with the ablest personnel, especially with men experienced in international trade.

The officers in the Foreign Service from the ambassadors and ministers down through the senior ranks are distinguished for their specialized skill and long experience. They constitute a group of experts schooled in the numerous problems of international relations, and among these not the least, that of foreign trade. Besides, the Foreign Service has been strengthened on the professional side by the inclusion two years ago of the commercial and agricultural attachés, whose services on behalf of the Government and business interests of the United States have continued to be outstanding in value and importance. The timeliness and wisdom of the President's reorganization plan, whereby the Foreign Services of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture have been taken over

by the Department of State, have been demonstrated in the present emergency, when duplication of effort and division of authority would have hampered and slowed down the urgent tasks which are now being carried out in our missions and consular establishments. The commercial and agricultural attachés as officers of the Department of State are performing valuable service and engaging, as the occasion requires, in important negotiations in keeping with their full diplomatic status. Above all, they are primarily charged, as they have always been, with questions affecting our international trade. They continue directly to be at the service of the American businessman who is endeavoring to develop new markets for American products or seeking imports from abroad. The actual demands of American business firms upon the services rendered by our missions and consulates may be curtailed or changed on account of the unusual conditions under which foreign trade is now carried on, but this assurance can be given: Our offices are fully prepared to discharge their responsibilities.

This is preeminently a time of leadership by the Government. The people of this country have a right to expect, in this great historic crisis, when the very destiny of our Nation is at stake, that leadership by those in authority will be unerring and accurate. It is likewise in the realm of foreign trade that we desire ultimately to reach stability and assure the triumph of practices and principles which will bring about common prosperity throughout the world. Though the struggle to reach that goal will be severe, there can be no doubt or hesitation about our attaining it. We stand upon the threshold of an era when the foreign trade of this country will be indissolubly linked to the trade and commerce of other nations to a wider and more universal extent than in the past. The veritable trade-prosperity sphere which the whole world longs for will be established on the liberal and enlightened principles of justice, which by our might, our resolution, and steadfastness of purpose will have its true beginning here in the West.

## Europe

### ASSISTANCE TO THE SOVIET UNION

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOVIET OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS OF THE U.S.S.R.

[Released to the press by the White House October 8]

Careful comparison of the language of the German announcement made in Berlin on October 8, 1941, by DNB, official German news agency,<sup>1</sup> and that actually contained in the President's letter of introduction of Mr. Harriman to Mr. Stalin, is invited. When such a comparison is made, the propaganda objectives of the Nazi action become very clear.

The President's letter reads as follows:

"MY DEAR MR. STALIN:

"This note will be presented to you by my friend Averell Harriman, whom I have asked to be head of our delegation to Moscow.

"Mr. Harriman is well aware of the strategic importance of your front and will, I know, do everything that he can to bring the negotiations in Moscow to a successful conclusion.

"Harry Hopkins has told me in great detail of his encouraging and satisfactory visits with you. I can't tell you how thrilled all of us are because of the gallant defense of the Soviet armies.

"I am confident that ways will be found to provide the material and supplies necessary to fight Hitler on all fronts, including your own.

"I want particularly to take this occasion to express my great confidence that your armies will ultimately prevail over Hitler and to assure you of our great determination to be of every possible material assistance.

"Yours very sincerely,

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

<sup>1</sup>Text of German announcement printed in American newspapers.

## The Far East

### REPATRIATION OF AMERICANS IN JAPAN

[Released to the press October 11]

The Japanese Embassy has informed the Department of State that the Japanese Government plans to send three Japanese ships, requisitioned by the Japanese Ministry of Communications, to visit the United States for the purpose of bringing passengers, including Americans, from Japan to the United States and of repatriating Japanese now in the United States who wish to return to Japan. It is understood that these ships will carry no commercial cargo.

The Japanese Embassy has been informed that there is no objection to the three ships calling at American ports for the purposes indicated in accordance with the schedule communicated by the Japanese Embassy, as follows: one vessel leaving Yokohama October 15, due at San Francisco October 30; one vessel leaving Yokohama October 20, due at Seattle November 1; one vessel leaving Yokohama October 22, due at Honolulu November 1.

## American Republics

### VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF ARGENTINE DEPUTIES

[Released to the press October 7]

On the invitation of the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic, Señor Don José Luis Cantilo, and nine other Deputies, accompanied by their wives and children, will arrive on board

the steamship *Brazil*, New York Harbor, on October 20 for a visit of three weeks. The Honorable Sol Bloom, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, is in charge of the arrangements for the visit, and the Department of State is working in concert with him regarding the plans therefor.

The Deputies will proceed directly to Washington, where they will remain for four days and be received by high officials of the American Government. Among the functions planned for the visit are an evening reception at the Pan American Union, given by the Speaker of the House, a reception at the Argentine Embassy, given by the Ambassador and Señora Espil, and a cocktail party given by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller. As guests of the Department of State, they will attend the Philadelphia Orchestra concert at Constitution Hall on October 21. A program of luncheons, dinners, and sightseeing, including visits to Mount Vernon, Arlington, the National Gallery, the Capitol, the Supreme Court, the Library of Congress, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other points of interest, has been planned.

Following the visit in Washington, the Deputies have been invited to visit Williamsburg, Virginia, as the guests of the Williamsburg Corporation. They will spend a week in New York before sailing on November 8, and prior to this final week will visit industrial and educational centers in the Midwest and East. The Deputies have expressed an interest in seeing the work being done in our national-defense industries and have been invited to Detroit and Buffalo to visit factories at these points.

The names of the Deputies follow:

Señor Don José Luis Cantilo  
 Señor Don Armando G. Antille  
 Señor Don Juan I. Cooke  
 Señor Don Nicanor Costa Méndez  
 Señor Don Raúl Damonte Taborda  
 Señor Don Alejandro Gancedo  
 Señor Don Americo Ghioldi  
 Señor Don Adolfo Lanus  
 Señor Don Fernando de Prat Gay  
 Señor Don Juan Simón Padrós

Señor Don Americo Peretti, official of the Chamber of Deputies, is secretary of the delegation.

## International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

### EIGHTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

[Released to the press October 11]

The Organizing Committee of the Eighth Pan American Child Congress, which was appointed by the Secretary of State to develop plans for the Congress, has held its second meeting and has approved a suggestion that the Congress be held from May 2 to May 9, 1942 instead of March 28 to April 4, 1942 as previously announced.<sup>2</sup>

Child Health Day will be celebrated May 1, inaugurating Child Health Week. The Departments of State and Labor and the Organizing Committee feel that the newly selected dates for the Congress are particularly appropriate for a continental meeting devoted to interests of children. The officials of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood in Montevideo have agreed to this change of dates.

Reports received at the time of the recent meeting of the Organizing Committee indicate that replies to the invitation extended to the other American republics to participate in the Congress already have been received from Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela.

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, and United States member of the International Council of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood of Montevideo, is Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Congress.

<sup>2</sup> See *Bulletin* of May 3, 1941, p. 535, and May 24, 1941, p. 639.

The other members are:

William G. Carr, Ph.D., Associate Secretary, National Education Association, Washington, D.C.  
Henry F. Helmholz, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics, Mayo Foundation of the University of Minnesota, Rochester, Minn.

Warren Keleher, Ph.D., Chief, Division of International Conferences, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

The Reverend Bryan J. McEtegart, President, National Conference of Catholic Charities, New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Elisabeth Shirley Enochs, Office of the Chief, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., *Secretary of the Committee.*

## FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE POSTAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS AND SPAIN

The Fifth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, which was to have convened at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on September 1, 1941 (see the *Bulletin* of July 26, 1941), has been postponed at the instance of the Government of Brazil. New dates for holding the Congress have not yet been announced.

# The Department

## CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

### BOARD OF ECONOMIC OPERATIONS

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 973, OCTOBER 7, 1941

There is hereby created in the Department of State a Board of Economic Operations, the members of which shall be Assistant Secretaries of State Acheson and Berle, the Adviser on International Economic Affairs, Dr. Herbert Feis, the Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, and the Chiefs, or in their absence, the Acting Chiefs of the following divisions: Commercial Policy and Agreements, Exports and Defense Aid, Defense Materials, Studies and Statistics, World Trade Intelligence, and Foreign Funds and Financial Division.

Assistant Secretary of State Acheson shall be Chairman of the Board and Assistant Secretary of State Berle and the Adviser on International Economic Affairs shall be Vice Chairmen. The latter, in addition to his present duties, shall be Adviser to the Board; the Executive Secretary and the constituent Divisions of the Board shall keep him informed and shall appropriately seek his advice.

It shall be the duty of the Board, in order most effectively to carry out the Department's functions in connection with the economic defense of the United States, under the supervision of Assistant Secretary of State Acheson, to assist in formulating policies and to coordinate the activities of the various Divisions of which the Board is composed.

Mr. Emilio G. Collado is hereby designated as Executive Secretary of the Board and Mr. Jack C. Corbett is designated as Assistant Executive Secretary. In their respective capacities these officers shall prepare agenda for meetings of the Board and shall maintain minutes of such meetings. Under the direction of the Chairman and in behalf of the Board, they shall assist in correlating the policies and activities of the Divisions represented in the Board and in assuring effective liaison with other interested departments and agencies of the Government, and may sign communications. Communications for the signature or consideration of the Chairman or Vice Chairmen of the Board shall pass through the secretariat.



The symbol of the Board of Economic Operations shall be EO.

The provisions of this Order shall be effective as of October 8, 1941, and shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 974, OCTOBER 7, 1941

In addition to his duties as Executive Secretary of the Board of Economic Operations, Mr. Emilio G. Collado is hereby designated a Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State and will perform such duties as may be assigned him in that capacity, effective immediately.

DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL POLICY AND AGREEMENTS

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 975, OCTOBER 7, 1941

Henceforth the Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements shall be known as the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, which is hereby established to have general charge of the formulation, negotiation and administration of all commercial treaties and agreements having to do with the international commercial relations of the United States, as well as matters of tariff, general trade and other questions relating to the international commercial policy of the United States.

The new Division, under the general supervision of Assistant Secretary of State Acheson, shall operate as a component part of the Board of Economic Operations and shall have general responsibility for the Department's correspondence and contacts with the American export-import interests, with our representatives abroad, and with representatives of foreign governments in this country in regard to the negotiation, interpretation and enforcement of the terms of commercial treaties and agreements and problems relating to American foreign commerce.

Mr. Harry C. Hawkins is designated Chief of the Division of Commercial Policy and

Agreements and Mr. William C. Fowler, Mr. John C. Ross and Mr. Robert M. Carr are designated Assistant Chiefs. The symbol of this Division shall be TA.

The provisions of this Order shall be effective on October 8, 1941, and shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

DIVISION OF EXPORTS AND DEFENSE AID

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 976, OCTOBER 7, 1941

There is hereby created a Division of Exports and Defense Aid, which shall operate as a component part of the Board of Economic Operations of the Department under the general supervision of Assistant Secretary of State Acheson. This Division shall have responsibility for all matters of foreign policy involved in the administration of the Act of July 2, 1940, (the Export Control Act), the Act of March 11, 1941, (the Lend-Lease Act), the Acts of June 28, 1940 and May 31, 1941, (in so far as priorities or allocations for export are concerned), and for the administration of Sec. 12 of the Act of November 4, 1939, (the Neutrality Act), the Act of September 1, 1937, (the Helium Act), and the Act of February 15, 1936, (the Tin Plate Scrap Act). The Division of Exports and Defense Aid shall have responsibility in matters under its control for dealing with the Department's correspondence and contacts with our representatives abroad and with representatives of foreign governments in this country, and through the Board of Economic Operations will collaborate with the geographical and other Divisions concerning the formulation and coordination of policy, and shall establish and maintain effective liaison with other Departments and agencies of the Government, concerned with the administration of the above-mentioned Acts.

Mr. Charles Bunn, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, in addition to such other duties as may be assigned to him, is designated Acting Chief of the Division of Exports and Defense Aid and Mr. Charles Yost is design-

nated Assistant Chief of the new Division, effective October 8, 1941. The symbol of the Division of Exports and Defense Aid shall be DE.

The provisions of this Order shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

#### DIVISION OF DEFENSE MATERIALS

##### DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 977, OCTOBER 7, 1941

In addition to such other duties as may be assigned to him as Special Assistant to the Secretary, Mr. Thomas K. Finletter is designated as Acting Chief of the Division of Defense Materials, which is hereby established effective October 8, 1941. This Division shall be a component part of the Board of Economic Operations and operate under the general supervision of Assistant Secretary of State Acheson. Mr. Finletter shall have responsibility in the formulation and execution of policies in the field of defense materials, in collaboration with the interested Divisions and Offices of the Department. Together with the Adviser on International Economic Affairs, he shall establish and maintain effective liaison with other interested departments and agencies of the Government concerned with these matters. The symbol of this Division shall be DM.

#### DIVISION OF STUDIES AND STATISTICS

##### DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 978, OCTOBER 7, 1941

There is hereby established, as a component part of the Board of Economic Operations to operate under the joint supervision of Assistant Secretaries of State Berle and Acheson, a Division of Studies and Statistics, which shall have responsibility, in collaboration with the interested Divisions and Offices of the Department, for the preparation of current studies, analyses and statistical data needed in connection with matters arising before the Board of Economic Operations or as may be required by any of the Divisions of which it is composed in con-

nection with policy considerations and national defense activities. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as modifying Departmental Order No. 917-A of February 3, 1941.

In addition to such other duties and responsibilities as may be assigned to him as Special Assistant to the Secretary, Mr. Lynn Edminister shall assume responsibility as Acting Chief of the Division of Studies and Statistics effective October 8, 1941. The symbol of this Division shall be ST.

The provisions of this Order shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

#### DIVISION OF WORLD TRADE INTELLIGENCE

##### DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 979, OCTOBER 7, 1941

Departmental Order 956, which established in the Department of State a Division of World Trade Intelligence, is hereby amended to provide that this Division operate as a component part of the Board of Economic Operations under the general supervision of Assistant Secretary of State Acheson.

The provisions of this Order shall be effective as of October 8, 1941 and shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

#### FOREIGN FUNDS AND FINANCIAL DIVISION

##### DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 980, OCTOBER 7, 1941

There is hereby created a Foreign Funds and Financial Division which shall serve as a component part of the Board of Economic Operations under the general supervision of Assistant Secretary of State Berle.

Mr. Frederick Livesey is designated Assistant and Acting Chief of the Foreign Funds and Financial Division. Mr. Adrian Fisher is designated Assistant Chief in charge of foreign funds control.

This Division shall have responsibility in all matters of foreign policy in foreign funds control and other financial matters, as well as re-

sponsibility for establishing and maintaining effective liaison with other interested departments and agencies of the Government concerned with these matters.

When problems of foreign funds control or other fiscal operational problems directly affect the fields of commerce or defense the Division shall report to Assistant Secretary of State Acheson.

The symbol of the Division shall be FF.

The provisions of this Order shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith and become effective October 8, 1941.

#### DIVISION OF CONTROLS ABOLISHED

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 981, OCTOBER 7, 1941

The Red, White and Blue License Unit of the former Division of Controls, which is hereby abolished, is transferred to the newly created Division of Exports and Defense Aid. That portion of the Registration Unit of the Division of Controls concerned with registration of agents of alien principals is transferred to the Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, and that portion of the Registration Unit concerned with funds for relief is transferred to the Special Division. The Statistical Unit of the Division of Controls is transferred to the Division of Studies and Statistics.

The Division of Personnel Supervision and Management will take the necessary action to effect the transfer and classification of affected personnel and their equipment.

The provisions of this Order shall be effective on October 8, 1941, and shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

#### SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND CHIEF OF THE SPECIAL DIVISION

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 982, OCTOBER 7, 1941

Mr. Joseph C. Green has been appointed a Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and, in addition to such duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State, he is design-

nated as Chief of the Special Division effective October 8, 1941.

The provisions of this Order shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

#### CARIBBEAN OFFICE

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 984, OCTOBER 9, 1941

For the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic cooperation between the United States of America and its possessions and bases in the area known geographically or politically as the Caribbean, and other countries, colonies and possessions in this area, it is hereby ordered that there shall be established in the Department of State a Caribbean Office.

The Office will be subordinate to the Division of the American Republics and the Division of European Affairs with respect to all matters in which those Divisions are primarily responsible. With regard to such matters as are not of primary concern to those Divisions and which relate to the interplay between the countries, colonies and possessions in the Caribbean area of social and economic conditions, the Office will have original jurisdiction but its activities will be subject to the review of the two aforementioned geographical divisions. It will assist in the preparation and interpretation of treaties and agreements in this field. It will supervise the formulation of regulations and procedure necessary for the fulfillment of such treaties and agreements. It will draft or review correspondence with foreign governments, American diplomatic and consular offices and all other correspondence pertaining to these activities. It will collaborate with other departments and agencies, particularly those having jurisdiction in the fields of labor, agriculture, housing, health, education, finance, trade relations and tariffs. It will cooperate with other economic, educational and labor agencies and foreign missions in Washington.

The Caribbean Office will function under the general supervision of U.

The symbol designation of the Office shall be CB.

Mr. Coert du Bois, Foreign Service Officer, Class I, has been appointed Chief of the Caribbean Office.

The Division of Personnel Supervision and Management will provide the necessary clerical assistance and equipment for the new Office within the limits of appropriated funds.

The provisions of this Order shall be effective on October 9, 1941 and shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

#### LIAISON DUTIES OF DIVISION OF CURRENT INFORMATION

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 985, OCTOBER 9, 1941

In addition to its present duties, the Division of Current Information is hereby charged with the establishment and maintenance of effective liaison with all agencies of the Government concerned with the collection and dissemination of information in which the Department of State has an interest. It will enlist the collaboration of all interested divisions of the Department and in particular the geographical divisions and the Division of Cultural Relations. These latter divisions shall each designate a representative to assume full-time duties with the Division of Current Information.

Mr. Robert T. Pell is hereby designated Acting Assistant Chief to assist Mr. Michael J. McDermott, Chief of the Division of Current Information, in this new field of authority.

This Order shall be effective on October 10, 1941.

#### OFFICE OF THE GEOGRAPHER

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 972, OCTOBER 7, 1941

As a result of the growth of its activities, particularly in the field of geographic research and mapping necessary in the proper appraisal of problems in the field of international relations, the Office of the Geographer is hereby established as an independent office and shall function under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary and Budget Officer. The office designation shall continue to be Ge.

The provisions of this Order supersede and cancel the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

#### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 969, SEPTEMBER 23, 1941

Mr. Leo D. Sturgeon, a Foreign Service Officer of Class IV, has been designated an Assistant to Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Long, effective as of September 15, 1941. He will act as consultant on matters relating to international fisheries.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 971, OCTOBER 1, 1941

Mr. Robert Lacy Smyth, a Foreign Service Officer of Class IV, is hereby designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, effective as of September 26, 1941.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 983, OCTOBER 9, 1941

Mr. William L. Schurz is hereby designated an Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, effective on this date.

# The Foreign Service

## FOREIGN SERVICE AUXILIARY

Appointments totaling approximately 60 officers and 100 clerks have been made to positions in a branch of the Foreign Service referred to as the Foreign Service Auxiliary, which has been established to fill the need for additional help in American missions and consular establishments, principally in the other American republics. This need arises both from a very considerable expansion of the regular activities of the Foreign Service and from the imposition upon it of certain additional duties of an emergency nature for which the Service is not normally sufficiently staffed. Appointees will be under the direction and supervision of the officer in charge of the American Foreign Service post at which they are stationed.

Appointments are of a temporary nature, for the period of the emergency only, funds being available from the President's emergency appropriation only up to and including June 30, 1942. Should the emergency which occasions the present action be prolonged beyond that date, it may be necessary to continue the services of these special assistants accordingly.

Part of this auxiliary personnel performs responsible and technical work in the field of economics, particularly economic problems growing out of wartime conditions, involving investigation of and reporting on such matters as the following: Movements of vessels and cargoes; problems relating to export control in the United States and the essential economic needs of the foreign country concerned; information relating to the determination of priorities; problems connected with the proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals; availability of strategic raw materials and terms and conditions for procur-

ing them; development projects financed by the Export-Import Bank; and in general all problems of an economic character having direct bearing on the current emergency. A limited number of economic analysts have been appointed exclusively for agricultural reporting.

Another group of officers is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of friendly relations with cultural leaders in the country in which they are stationed. They are concerned with such matters as the exchange of professors and students; the distribution and exhibition of motion-picture films; arrangements for visits of officials or distinguished citizens between the United States and the foreign country in which the officer is stationed; the cultural activities of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; and liaison with local cultural and scientific institutions. They are expected to report on all of these matters and to submit recommendations regarding ways and means for improving the program of cultural relations.

Included in the number of 60 officers is a group of non-career vice consuls, composed of younger men, whose duties are of a general nature.

The duties of any one of the officers will not necessarily be restricted to any one of the above descriptions; as they progress in experience and become more adapted to the work of the offices to which they are assigned, it is to be expected that they may be called upon to perform duties of other character for which they are qualified.

In all cases, members of the Foreign Service Auxiliary will be granted allowances for rent,

light, and heat on the same scale as members of the regular Foreign Service. The expenses of the transportation of themselves, their families, and their effects to and from their posts is authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Travel Regulations.

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

The nomination of Arthur Bliss Lane to be Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Costa Rica was confirmed by the Senate on October 9, 1941. Mr. Lane was formerly Minister to Yugoslavia.

[Released to the press October 11]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since October 4, 1941:

#### CAREER OFFICERS

Thomas M. Wilson, of Memphis, Tenn., Consul General at Calcutta, India, has been designated Commissioner of the United States of America at New Delhi, India.

Lester L. Schmare, of Macon, Ga., who has been serving as Consul at Milan, Italy, has been assigned as Consul at Rangoon, Burma.

The assignment of Dayle C. McDonough, of Kansas City, Mo., as Consul General at Keijo, Chosen, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. McDonough has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and Consul General at Santiago, Chile, and will serve in dual capacity.

Fayette J. Flexer, of Joliet, Ill., First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Santiago, Chile, has been assigned as Consul at Dakar, French West Africa.

Burton Y. Berry, of Fowler, Ind., who has been serving as Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Athens, Greece, has been desig-

nated Second Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy.

The assignment of Archer Woodford, of Paris, Ky., as Consul at Calcutta, India, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Woodford has been assigned as Consul at Bombay, India.

Knowlton V. Hicks, of New York, N. Y., Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Elizabeth Humes, of Memphis, Tenn., Foreign Service Officer at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Roswell C. Beverstock, of Los Angeles, Calif., Vice Consul at Belfast, Northern Ireland, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

The assignment of Sherburne Dillingham, of Millburn, New Jersey, as Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Dillingham has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela.

#### NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Alexander Heard, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed Vice Consul at Quito, Ecuador.

Robert B. Harley, of Lansdowne, Pa., has been appointed Vice Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

Glenn R. McCarty, Jr., of Des Moines, Iowa, has been appointed Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia.

Alfred W. Wells, of Brewster, N. Y., has been appointed Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Philip G. Cottell, of Louisville, Ky., has been appointed Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Herman Moss, of New York, N. Y., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Genoa, Italy, has been appointed as Clerk at Rome, Italy.

# Treaty Information

*Compiled in the Treaty Division*

## FLORA AND FAUNA

### CONVENTIONS WITH CANADA AND MEXICO REGARDING MIGRATORY BIRDS

On October 1, 1941 the President, under the authority granted in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, approved and proclaimed the regulation submitted to him by the Secretary of the Interior designating as closed area certain lands and waters in Harney County, Oregon.

The proclamation, which concerns the migratory birds included in the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds Between the United States and Great Britain, signed in respect of Canada on August 16, 1916 (Treaty Series 628), and in the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals Between the United States and Mexico, signed February 7, 1936 (Treaty Series 912), is printed in the *Federal Register* for October 4, 1941, page 5053.

### CONVENTION ON NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

#### *Cuba*

The Director General of the Pan American Union transmitted to the Secretary of State with a letter dated September 30, 1941 certified copies of the list of species furnished to the Pan American Union by the Government of Cuba for inclusion in the Annex to the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on October 12, 1940.

The convention has been signed by the United States of America, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Two countries have deposited in-

struments of ratification of the convention, the United States of America and Guatemala. The convention will enter into force three months after the deposit of not less than five ratifications with the Pan American Union.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS

### CONVENTION PROVIDING FOR THE CREATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

#### *Paraguay*

By a note dated August 18, 1941 the Mexican Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the notice of the adherence by Paraguay to the Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute, opened for signature at Mexico City on November 1, 1940, was received by the Mexican Government on June 17, 1941.

The convention has been ratified by the United States of America, El Salvador, Honduras, and Mexico, and has been adhered to by Nicaragua, Panama, and Paraguay.

## LEGAL ASSISTANCE

### PROTOCOL ON UNIFORMITY OF POWERS OF ATTORNEY WHICH ARE TO BE UTILIZED ABROAD

#### *United States*

On October 3, 1941 the Secretary of State signed *ad referendum* on behalf of the United States the Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on February 17, 1940.

The protocol has for its purpose the simplification and uniformity of powers of attorney which are granted in one American republic for utilization in another member country of the Pan American Union. The protocol does not change the laws of the contracting states so far as they regulate powers of attorney executed and utilized in a country itself but merely

affects those powers of attorney which are prepared in one republic for use in another. It is stipulated that the powers of attorney granted in any of the member countries of the Pan American Union which are executed in conformity with the rules of the protocol shall be given "full faith and credit" in the other countries. Special rules of legalization are not, however, dispensed with.

The United States is the eighth country to sign the protocol, the other signatories being Bolivia *ad referendum*, Brazil, Colombia *ad referendum*, El Salvador *ad referendum*, Nicaragua *ad referendum*, Panama *ad referendum*, and Venezuela.

The protocol exemplifies one of the methods by which the Pan American movement operates to remove obstacles to trade, commerce, and interchange between the American republics which result from the existence of different legal systems. The protocol grew out of a resolution approved in 1933 at Montevideo by the Seventh International Conference of American States.

Article XII of the protocol provides that it shall become operative in respect of each high contracting party on the date of signature by such party. Any state desiring to sign the protocol *ad referendum* may do so, in which case it shall not take effect with respect to such state until after the deposit of the instrument of ratification in conformity with its constitutional procedure.

The text of the protocol is printed in the *Bulletin* of March 9, 1940, page 287.

### MUTUAL GUARANTIES

#### PROTOCOL BETWEEN JAPAN AND FRANCE REGARDING THE JOINT DEFENSE OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA

There is printed below a translation, as prepared by the American Embassy at Tokyo, of the Franco-Japanese protocol signed at Vichy, France, on July 29, 1941, regarding the joint defense of French Indo-China:

#### PROTOCOL BETWEEN JAPAN AND FRANCE REGARDING THE JOINT DEFENSE OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA

The Imperial Japanese Government and the French Government.

Taking into consideration the present international situation;

Recognizing in consequence that should the security of French Indo-China be menaced, Japan would have reason to consider the general tranquillity in East Asia and its own security endangered.

Renewing on this occasion the engagements undertaken, on the part of Japan to respect the rights and interests of France in East Asia, in particular, the territorial integrity of French Indo-China, and the sovereign rights of France in all parts of the Union of Indo-China, and on the part of France to conclude in regard to Indo-China no agreement or understanding with a third power which envisages political, economic, or military cooperation of a character directly or indirectly opposed to Japan;

Have agreed upon the following dispositions:

1. The two Governments promise to cooperate in military matters for the defense of French Indo-China.

2. The measures to be taken for the purposes of the aforesaid cooperation shall constitute the object of special arrangements.

3. The foregoing dispositions shall remain in effect only so long as the circumstances motivating their adoption continue to exist.

In witness thereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present protocol, which enters into effect from this day, and have affixed their seals thereto.

Executed in duplicate, in the Japanese and French languages, at Vichy, July 29 of the 16th year of Showa, corresponding to July 29, 1941.

SOTOMATSU KATO [SEAL]  
F. DARLAN [SEAL]



## POSTAL

## UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION OF 1939

By a note dated October 3, 1941 the Swiss Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the Legation of Slovakia at Bern informed the Government of the Swiss Confederation by a communication dated August 5, 1941 of the adherence of Slovakia to the Universal Postal Convention signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939 and to the following arrangements signed on the same date:

- Arrangement Concerning Insured Letters and Boxes
- Arrangement Concerning Parcel Post
- Arrangement Concerning Money Orders
- Arrangement Concerning Postal Checks
- Arrangement Concerning Collection Orders
- Arrangement Concerning Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals

The Minister enclosed with the above-mentioned note a copy of the notification (No. 1071/41) from the Slovak Legation, which reads in translation as follows:

"The Legation of the Slovak Republic has the honor to advise the Federal Political Department of the following, requesting it to be good enough to take the necessary steps.

"Since June 17, 1939, the Slovak Republic has adhered to the Universal Postal Convention, but as it was not represented at the Congress or Buenos Aires, its adherence to the convention should have been notified to the Government of the Argentine Republic before July 1, 1940, which it was impossible to do in time.

"According to article 2 of the agreement of Buenos Aires, notification must be given, in such case, to the Swiss Federal Government, and the said Government shall undertake to advise the other Governments which adhere to the convention.

"By order of the Slovak Government, the Legation of the Slovak Republic has the honor to transmit to the Federal Political Department the document pertaining to the adherence, with the request that it be good enough to make known its contents to the other governments concerned and to advise this Legation of the said notification.

"The Legation of the Slovak Republic hastens to thank the Federal Political Department and avails itself of this opportunity to renew to it the assurances of its high consideration."

## Publications

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Collection and Application of the Customs Revenues of the Dominican Republic: Convention Between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic Modifying the Convention of December 27, 1924, and exchanges of notes—Convention signed at Washington September 24, 1940; proclaimed by the President March 17, 1941. Treaty Series 965. 29 pp. 10¢.

## OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The St. Lawrence Survey, Part III: Potential Traffic on the St. Lawrence Seaway. (Department of Commerce.) x, 342 pp., tables. 40¢.

International Reference Service, Vol. 1. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.) Paper, 5¢ single copy; \$6 a year.

41. Income and excess profits taxes in Australia. 13 pp.
42. Preparing shipments to Canada. 33 pp.
43. Economic conditions in Paraguay in 1940. 5 pp.
44. Economic conditions in Nicaragua in 1940. 6 pp.

Inter-American Maritime Conference, Washington, D. C., Nov. 25–Dec. 2, 1940: Report of delegates of the United States. (Maritime Commission.) xiv, 479 pp., illus., 2 pl. Free.

Brazil. [Foreign trade of Brazil for 1939 and 1940]. (Pan American Union.) [Foreign trade series no. 188.] cover title, 16 pp., illus. Paper, 5¢.

Guatemala. [Foreign trade of Guatemala for 1938 and 1939]. (Pan American Union.) [Foreign trade series no. 190.] cover title, 11 pp., illus. Paper, 5¢.

Nicaragua. [Foreign trade of Nicaragua for 1938 and 1939]. (Pan American Union.) [Foreign trade series no. 189.] cover title, 15 pp., illus. Paper, 5¢.

United States Imports From Asia, 1938–40: compilation of United States import statistics for all commodities imported principally from Asia, arranged according to relative importance of geographic regions of Asia as sources of supply. (Tariff Commission.) iv, 90 pp., 2 pl. [Processed.] Free.

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# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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# National Defense

## ARMING OF AMERICAN-FLAG SHIPS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN COMMERCE

### STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press October 13]

The purpose of this bill is to repeal section 6 of the Neutrality Act of 1939 prohibiting the arming of our merchant vessels engaged in foreign commerce. The provisions of this section had their origin in section 10 of the act of 1937, which had made it unlawful for American vessels engaged in commerce with a "belligerent" state to be armed. The act of 1939 broadened that provision by making it unlawful for an American vessel engaged in commerce "with any foreign state" to be armed. This makes it impossible for American merchant vessels to defend themselves on the high seas against danger from lawless forces seeking world-domination.

The neutrality acts did not remotely contemplate limiting the steps to be taken by this country in self-defense, especially were there to develop situations of serious and immediate danger to the United States and to this hemisphere. There was never any thought or intention to abandon to the slightest extent the full right of our necessary self-defense.

At the time when these acts were passed many people believed that reliance could be placed on established rules of warfare. One of those rules was and is that merchant vessels, while subject to the belligerent right of visit and search, should not be sunk except under certain specified conditions and limitations. We remembered then, as we do now, what had happened during the ruthless submarine warfare of the World War. We attached importance, how-

ever, to the fact that during the years that followed the World War an effort was made to reduce to binding conventional form certain rules theretofore understood to be binding on belligerents. In the London Naval Treaty of 1930, provisions were incorporated in part IV stating that the following were accepted as established rules of international law:

"(1) In their action with regard to merchant ships, submarines must conform to the rules of International Law to which surface vessels are subject.

"(2) In particular, except in the case of persistent refusal to stop on being duly summoned, or of active resistance to visit or search, a warship, whether surface vessel or submarine, may not sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant vessel without having first placed passengers, crew and ship's papers in a place of safety. For this purpose the ship's boats are not regarded as a place of safety unless the safety of the passengers and crew is assured, in the existing sea and weather conditions, by the proximity of land, or the presence of another vessel which is in a position to take them on board."

The action taken was the outgrowth of steps initiated at the Conference on the Limitation of Armament held in Washington in 1921-22. In 1936 the above-quoted rules were incorporated in a protocol concluded at London, which was signed or adhered to by 47 nations, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.

Despite this solemn commitment of the powers as to the rules which should govern submarines, the German Government is today, and

<sup>1</sup>Delivered before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives during hearings on H.J. Res. 237.

has been throughout the course of the present war, sinking defenseless merchant vessels, including vessels of the United States and of other American republics, either without warning or without allowing the passengers and crews a reasonable chance for their lives. We are, therefore, confronted with a situation where a gigantic military machine has been thrown against peaceful peoples on land and on sea in a manner unprecedented in the annals of history. Submarines, armed raiders, and high-powered bombing planes are inflicting death and destruction in a manner which would put to shame the most ruthless pirates of earlier days.

The provisions of section 6 of the Neutrality Act are not called for under international law. They were adopted by our own choice. They now serve no useful purpose. On the contrary, they are a handicap. They render our merchant vessels defenseless and make them easier prey for twentieth-century pirates.

It is our right to arm our vessels for purposes of defense. That cannot be questioned. We have, since the beginning of our independent existence, exercised this right of arming our merchant vessels whenever, for the purpose of protection, we have needed to do so. For example, in 1798 when depredations on our commerce were being committed by vessels sailing under authority of the French Republic, the Congress, after the expulsion of the French Consuls from the United States, passed, upon recommendation of President Adams, an act permitting the arming of our merchant vessels for the purpose of defense against capture as well as to "subdue and capture" any armed vessel of France. The courts of France then held that the arming of American vessels for these purposes did not render such vessels liable to condemnation when captured by French men-of-war.

In addition to what I have just said it is well known that since section 6 of the Neutrality Act was adopted entirely new conditions have developed. Section 6 must, therefore, be reconsidered in the light of these new conditions and in the light of later legislation and executive

responsibilities thereunder. The new conditions have been produced by the Hitler movement of world invasion. Hitler is endeavoring to conquer the European and African and other Continents, and he therefore is desperately seeking to control the high seas. To this end he has projected his forces far out into the Atlantic with a policy of submarine lawlessness and terror. This broad movement of conquest, world-wide in its objectives, places squarely before the United States the urgent and most important question of self-defense. We cannot turn and walk away from the steadily spreading danger. Both the Congress and the Executive have recognized this change in the situation. The Congress has enacted and the Executive is carrying out a policy of aiding Great Britain and other nations whose resistance to aggression stands as the one great barrier between the aggressors and the hemisphere whose security is our security.

The theory of the neutrality legislation was that by acting within the limitations which it prescribed we could keep away from danger. But danger has come to us—has been thrust upon us—and our problem now is not that of avoiding it but of defending ourselves against a hostile movement seriously threatening us and the entire Western Hemisphere.

The blunt truth is that the world is steadily being dragged downward and backward by the mightiest movement of conquest ever attempted in all history. Armed and militant predatory forces are marching across continents and invading the seas, leaving desolation in their wake. With them rides a policy of frightfulness, pillage, murder, and calculated cruelty which fills all civilized mankind with horror and indignation. Institutions devoted to the safeguarding and promotion of human rights and welfare built up through the ages are being destroyed by methods like those used by barbarian invaders 16 centuries ago.

To many people, especially in a peace-loving country like ours, this attempt at world-conquest, now proceeding on an ever-expanding scale, appears so unusual and unprecedented that they do not at all perceive the danger to



this country that this movement portends. This failure to realize and comprehend the vastness of the plan and the savagery of its unlimited objectives has been, and still is, the greatest single source of peril to those free peoples who are yet unconquered and who still possess and enjoy their priceless institutions. If the 16 nations that already have been overrun and enslaved could break their enforced silence and speak to us, they would cry out with a single voice, "Do not delay your defense until it is too late."

The Hitler government is engaged in a progressive and widening assault carried out through unrestricted attacks by submarines, surface raiders, and aircraft at widely separated points. The intent of these attacks is to intimidate this country into weakening or abandoning the legitimate defenses of the hemisphere by retreating from the seas. In defiance of the laws of the sea and the recognized rights of all nations, the Hitler government has presumed to declare on paper that great areas of the ocean are to be closed and that no ships may enter those areas for any purpose except at peril of being sunk. This pronouncement of indiscriminate sinking makes no distinction between armed and unarmed vessels, nor does the actual practice of the German Government make any such distinction. Since vessels are thus sunk whether armed or unarmed, it is manifest that a greater degree of safety would be had by

arming them. Moreover, Germany carries her policy of frightfulness, especially in the Atlantic, far outside of these paper areas.

We are confronted with a paramount problem, and we must be guided by a controlling principle. The problem is to set up as swiftly as possible the most effective means of self-defense. The principle is that the first duty of an independent nation is to safeguard its own security.

In the light of these considerations, further revision of our neutrality legislation is now imperatively required. Now, as in earlier times, necessary measures on land and sea for the defense of the United States and of the other independent nations of this hemisphere must be taken, in accordance with the wise, settled, and traditional policy of our Republic.

We are today face to face with a great emergency. We should not sit with our hands tied by these provisions of law.

If Hitler should succeed in his supreme purpose to conquer Great Britain and thus secure control of the high seas, we would suddenly find the danger at our own door.

Provisions of the Neutrality Act must not prevent our full defense. Any that stand in the way should be promptly repealed. I support the pending proposal to repeal section 6. My own judgment is that section 2 also should be repealed or modified.

## American Republics

### STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE REGARDING RECENT EVENTS IN PANAMA

[Released to the press October 16]

My attention has been called to an article which appeared in one of the local newspapers this morning<sup>1</sup> regarding recent events in the Republic of Panama. I am profoundly shocked by the glaring inaccuracies and wilful misrep-

resentations set forth in that article. Without any attempt to verify the facts or even to consult with the competent officials of this Government, the writer of this article presumes to place in question the good faith of the United States Government. It is deplorable that untrue statements of this character should appear in print, particularly when they are of a character to undermine our national reputation and

<sup>1</sup> Under the heading "Probes Sought of U.S. Part in Coup That Ousted Arias".

give aid and comfort to forces inimical to the United States. The matters touched upon in this case are so important and affect so vitally the faith and integrity of the United States, that I do not feel that I can properly let them pass unnoticed.

I refer, of course, to the attempt which is being made to make political capital out of the recent events in Panama. Lest any individual be misled by such unfair tactics, I state clearly and categorically for the record that the United States Government has had no connection, direct or indirect, with the recent governmental changes in the Republic of Panama. This statement is borne out by the official telegraphic reports from our Embassy at Panamá during recent days, a summary of which I shall lay before you freely and frankly.

On October 7 a brief message was received from Ambassador Wilson indicating that he had received information from reliable sources for the first time indicating disaffection among Panamanian officials and the possibility of a movement against the Government. On the same day later information was received to the effect that a passenger by the name of A. Madrid taking the Pan American plane for Habana that morning was in fact President Arnulfo Arias. The Ambassador commented that this information did not necessarily bear any relation to the rumor reported earlier in the day, and that the President may merely have wished to make a brief visit to Cuba for personal reasons.

The same evening the Department informed our Embassy at Habana of President Arias' trip, stating that it might be merely a brief vacation trip, although there had been some reports of political unrest in Panama.

On October 9 Ambassador Wilson reported that he had received a call at 8:30 a.m. that day from high officials of the Panamanian Government, who informed him that because of the Government of Panama's being without a head and because of popular demand for a change, the leaders of the Government had decided to take over the power in order to maintain public order. They inquired as to how this movement would be regarded in the United States. The

Ambassador called the attention of these officials to the well-known policy of the United States to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, emphasizing that our desire was to cooperate loyally with all the American republics on a basis of complete equality and respect for each other's rights. The Ambassador went so far as to state that he would not depart an inch from this basic policy, irrespective of what apparent inducements of gain or advantage might be offered the United States.

Further developments in the appointment of new officials were reported by the Ambassador later that day, October 9.

That same night Ambassador Wilson referred to the pertinent constitutional provisions, specifically article III of the Panamanian Constitution of January 2, 1941. He reported the position taken by the Panamanian officials to the effect that the President, having left the country without permission of the National Assembly and without permission of the Supreme Court during the present recess of the National Assembly, had effectively separated himself from the exercise of his functions; and that, accordingly, under article 114 of the Constitution, the power fell to the Second Designate, Mr. Jaén Guardia.

Mr. Jaén Guardia, having been sworn in as President and having appointed his Cabinet, resigned his post, and the Cabinet thereupon elected one of its members, Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, to exercise the presidency, in accordance with the procedure established in article 116 of the Constitution.

Inasmuch as the procedure followed appeared at all stages to be in conformity with Panamanian constitutional requirements, our Embassy and the Department felt that the only proper position to take was that of merely continuing normal relations with the Government of Panama. Any other action would have lent itself to undesirable interpretations of interference with internal political affairs.

From the foregoing summary of events it will be quite apparent to any fair and unbiased observer that the United States Government has

in no way deviated from its basic and fundamental policy of non-interference in the internal political affairs of the other American republics. One can only speculate on the motives of uninformed people who deliberately choose to express a different interpretation.

In this connection I believe it of interest to quote an excerpt from a report appearing in the Berlin *Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau* of October 10 following the recent events in Panama:

"It is clear and beyond doubt that the United States used a temporary absence of the President of Panama, who was inconvenient to it, to stage a *putsch* in this small Central American Republic."

#### VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF VICE PRESIDENT OF PERU

[Released to the press October 16]

Señor Rafael Larco Herrera, First Vice President of Peru, arrived in Los Angeles on October 13 from Mexico City on a visit to the United States. He was met at Glendale Airport, Los Angeles, by Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles; a representative of the Governor of California; Mr. Max de la Fuente, Peruvian Consul in Los Angeles; and Capt. Albert P. Ebright, United States Army, who will accompany Señor Larco during his tour of the United States.

The Vice President is visiting the United States in order to obtain first-hand information regarding the policies and program of the United States with respect to the present international situation.

Accompanied by Captain Ebright and Mr. de la Fuente, he inspected airplane plants in San Diego and Los Angeles on October 14 and 15. Subsequently he will visit San Francisco, Rochester (Minn.), Chicago, Detroit, Montreal, New York, Washington, and Miami, leaving Miami by air on November 2 for Buenos Aires and Santiago, and thence to Lima.

In addition to his post as Vice President, Señor Larco is a member of the Advisory Committee on Foreign Relations. He is also President of the Board of Directors of the daily *La Crónica*, a staunch and consistent supporter of

the democratic cause and outstanding in importance in Peru. Señor Larco is a student of archaeology and a liberal patron of Peruvian arts. He has received the grade of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France.

Three sons of the Vice President were educated at Cornell University.

#### VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF ARGENTINE DEPUTIES

[Released to the press October 17]

On the invitation of the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Honorable Sam Rayburn, a group from the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic accompanied by members of their families will visit the United States for about three weeks, arriving on board the S.S. *Brazil* in New York Harbor on October 20. A reception committee has been appointed by the Speaker of the House to greet the Deputies in New York and will accompany them to Washington, where they will be met in the President's reception room by the Speaker; the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, the Honorable Sol Bloom, and other American officials; and members of the Argentine Embassy.

Representative Laurence F. Arnold, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, will head the reception committee in New York and will be accompanied by Mrs. Arnold. Ambassador Espil of Argentina; Señor Conrado Traverso, Consul General of Argentina at New York; the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, Mr. Kenneth Romney; Mr. John J. Clisham, Secretary of the New York Pan American Society; and Mr. Stanley Woodward, of the Department of State, Washington, will be other members of the committee. The Argentine Deputies are accompanied by William Barnes, Third Secretary of the American Embassy in Buenos Aires, as Liaison Officer. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Cornelius Bodine, Jr., an assistant in the Protocol Division of the Department of State, have been assigned to the delegation throughout the visit, which will end when the Deputies sail on the S.S. *Uruguay* from New York, November 8.

## AVIATION TRAINING FOR CITIZENS OF OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

A plan for increased cooperation with the other American republics which will bring young men from those countries to be trained in the United States as pilots and aviation technicians will be put into operation early in 1942, under the sponsorship of the Interdepartmental Committee on Technical Aviation Training for Citizens of the Latin American Republics.

The program, which calls for the training of around 500 pilots, aeronautical administrative engineers, instructor mechanics, and airplane-service mechanics, will offer courses varying in length from six months to two years and will be under the supervision of the Army Air Corps and the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Applicants are to be apportioned among the 20 other American republics, taking into consideration the need of each for trained personnel, and selection boards will be set up in each country to consider applicants and award scholarships on a competitive basis.

Members of the Interdepartmental Committee are as follows: Thomas Burke, Chief, Division of International Communications, Department of State; William Barclay Harding, Vice President, Defense Supplies Corporation, representing the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Maj. Eugene E. Gillespie, Air Corps, War Department, also representing Navy Department; G. Grant Mason, Member, Civil Aeronautics Board; and Brig. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

### Europe

#### REMOVAL OF AMERICAN EMBASSY STAFF FROM MOSCOW

[Released to the press October 17]

The Department of State has received information that Ambassador Steinhardt, with other members of the Diplomatic Corps, has

left Moscow for a point eastward from the Capital at the request of the Soviet Government. He is accompanied by members of the Embassy staff with the exception of the following who are remaining in Moscow for the time being:

Second Secretary Thompson  
Third Secretary Reinhardt  
Clerks Waddell, Morgan, and Leino

The military and naval attachés accompanied the Ambassador. On the same train were high officials of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, members of the American Supply Mission, two representatives of the American Red Cross, and the following American correspondents: Messrs. Carroll, Cassidy, McElvoy, Magidoff, Moats, Shapiro, Sulzberger, Steel, Reynolds, and Handler.

## ASSISTANCE TO THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press by the White House October 13]

The President announced on October 13 that within the few days prior to that date large amounts of supplies had been sent to Russia. He further stated that all of the munitions, including tanks, airplanes, and trucks, promised at the Moscow conference for delivery in October, will be sent to Russia before the end of the month. These supplies are leaving United States ports constantly.

The staffs of the Army and the Maritime Commission have worked over the past week-end rushing supplies to the seaboard, and everything possible is being done to send material to Russia to help the brave defense which continues to be made.

### General

#### NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

An alien spouse of a citizen of the United States who is abroad in the employment of the Government of the United States is required to prove as a condition precedent to naturalization that he or she legally entered the United States

for permanent residence under the immigration laws, according to an opinion of the Attorney General of May 26, 1941.<sup>1</sup>

Section 312 of the Nationality Act of 1940, which is one of the 17 sections of the act dealing with the naturalization of special classes of aliens, expressly exempts aliens of the class mentioned above from two requirements—necessity of declaration of intention, and prior residence, or proof thereof, within the United States or within the jurisdiction of the naturalization court.

The Attorney General says that it is his belief

that if Congress had intended to extend additional exemptions it would have done so by express language. He continues: "Of significance, also, is the fact that alien spouses of citizens other than those mentioned in section 312 are not exempted from the requirement here in question. The other exemptions in section 312 being expressly granted, it is my opinion that the implied grant to spouses of one class of citizens of an exemption not granted to those of other classes should not be read into the section unless the purpose to grant it appears by clear implication. I find no such implication."

## Commercial Policy

### TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA

#### SIGNING OF THE AGREEMENT

[Released to the press October 14]

A reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Argentina was signed October 14, 1941 at Buenos Aires by Norman Armour, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Argentine Republic, and His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Enrique Ruiz-Guiñazú, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Nation.

This agreement, which is designed to improve trade relations between the two countries during the present emergency and after the war, represents a significant forward step in the carrying out of the broad program of cooperation between the democracies of the Western Hemisphere.

As a result of the agreement, American exporters of many products will benefit from the duty reductions, and assurances against duty increases, specifically provided for in schedule I and a related note. Furthermore, exchange will be made available, at least in limited amounts in accordance with Argentina's ex-

change availabilities, for every product listed in schedule I of the agreement as well as many products not listed in that schedule.

American exporters to Argentina will benefit generally from important assurances contained in the general provisions of the agreement. Prominent among these is the general assurance against discriminatory tariff, exchange, or quota treatment; in other words, the general assurance of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment. The only special exceptions to this assurance are dealt with in two exchanges of notes, one of which provides in substance that during the present emergency and so long as the proceeds of Argentine exports to the United Kingdom are blocked by that country, the Government of the United States will not invoke the most-favored-nation provisions of the agreement in respect of Argentine exchange or quota treatment of imports from the sterling area; and the other of which relates to Argentina's special trade relations with contiguous countries and Peru.

To the extent that the agreement facilitates an increase in Argentine exports to the United States, Argentina's purchasing power for many

<sup>1</sup> 40 Op. Att. Gen., No. 29.  
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products needed from the United States, including some things not now obtainable from Europe, will be increased. Such increased purchasing power will benefit American exporters, and at the same time increased supplies from Argentina will benefit American consumers and American industries dependent upon imported materials. Nevertheless, if, as a result of the concession granted, imports of a particular product should enter in such quantities and under such conditions as to threaten serious injury to domestic producers, appropriate action could be taken to remedy the situation.

This agreement, the twelfth to be concluded with another American republic, will go into effect provisionally on November 15, 1941 and will enter into full force 30 days after exchange of the instrument of ratification of the Argentine Government and the proclamation of the agreement by the President of the United States. Subject to certain special provisions, it will remain in force until November 15, 1944 and may continue in force indefinitely thereafter.

The tariff concessions obtained include benefits for United States exports in the form of reductions in, or bindings against increase of, Argentine customs duties on a list of 127 tariff items covering products which in 1940 accounted for about 30 percent of total United States exports to Argentina, or 32 out of 106 million dollars. Among these concessions are those benefiting American exports to Argentina of fresh apples, pears, grapes, raisins, prunes, tobacco, motor vehicles and parts, automatic refrigerators, certain items of electrical machinery and apparatus, agricultural and industrial machinery, office appliances, and forest products.

In return, Argentina is granted reductions in duties or assurances of the continuance of existing tariff treatment on a list of 84 tariff items covering products which in 1938 and 1939 accounted for about 93 percent of total United States imports from Argentina and in 1940 accounted for about 75 percent of such imports. The principal concessions include tariff reductions on flaxseed, canned corned beef, coarse

wools, quebracho extract, casein, tallow, oleo oil and oleo stearin, cattle hides, Italian-type cheeses, and binding on the free list of a considerable number of products, including furs and skins and various animal by-products.

In part because of existing abnormal conditions affecting international trade, the agreement contains certain special provisions not previously included in trade agreements negotiated under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act. Among these are the following:

(1) Provision for consultation regarding all matters affecting the operation of the agreement through the medium of a mixed commission consisting of representatives of each Government;

(2) A separate schedule of concessions (schedule III) granted by the United States to Argentina on a list of products (principally wines and liqueurs, Italian-type cheeses, macaroni and similar products, and sunflower oil) in respect of which previous principal sources of supply are curtailed because of the war and which accordingly are made subject to modification or termination by the United States on six months' notice at any time after the termination of hostilities between the United Kingdom and Germany; and

(3) Provision that a specified proportion of the full tariff reductions granted by Argentina to the United States (schedule I) shall not become effective until Argentine customs revenue from imports again equals, in a calendar year, at least 270 million paper pesos, which amount approximates the annual average customs revenue in the 10-year period 1931-40 and is about 40 million pesos higher than the receipts in 1940.

The United States and Argentina are important markets for each other's products, and the concessions made by the two countries in the agreement cover a substantial proportion of that trade. The volume and value of the trade have fluctuated widely, largely with changes in tariffs and other trade restrictions and, since many products imported from Argentina are raw materials used by United States industries, with the level of industrial activity in the United States.

A high level of trade between the two countries was reached in the 1920's, with 1929 the peak year. The value declined abruptly after the enactment of our Tariff Act of 1930 and during the depression of the early 1930's. It recovered somewhat, with industrial recovery in the United States, from a low point in 1932 to almost pre-depression levels in 1937, but suffered another check in 1938 with the industrial recession in this country. Since 1938 the value of the trade has risen each year, in 1940 and 1941 partly because of the effects of the European war.

The annual average combined value of United States exports to Argentina and imports from that country during the five-year period 1925-29 was 265 million dollars, with a high of 328 million dollars in 1929. In the period 1930-34 the annual average was only 96 million dollars, and a low of 47 million was reached in 1932. During the next five years, 1935-39, the annual average was 146 million dollars, and in 1940 the figure was 190 million dollars. In the first six months of 1941 total trade between the two countries amounted to more than 119 million dollars.

#### *United States exports to Argentina*

United States exports to Argentina have fluctuated somewhat less widely than have imports from that country, yet they have ranged from a value of 31.1 million dollars in 1932 to a high of 210.3 million in 1929. In the past decade they have not reached the levels attained in 1925-29, when they averaged 169 million dollars a year. In 1930-34 the annual average was 58.7 million dollars, and in 1935-39 it moved upward to 71.6 million. In 1940 United States exports to Argentina were valued at 107 million dollars, and in the first six months of 1941, 37 million dollars.

#### *United States imports from Argentina*

Imports into the United States from Argentina have ranged in value from a low of 15.8 million dollars in 1932 to a high of 138.9 million in 1937, when imports of Argentine agricultural products to replace in part the crops destroyed by drought in the United States were unusually large. The annual average value of United

States imports in 1925-29 was 96.5 million dollars. This average declined to 37.4 million dollars in 1930-34 and rose to 74.6 million in 1935-39. The value of United States imports from Argentina was 83.3 million dollars in 1940 and 82.4 million dollars in the first six months of 1941.

#### *General excess of exports over imports in trade with Argentina*

Except in three years of the period 1925-40, the value of United States exports to Argentina has exceeded the value of imports from that country. The three exceptional years were 1935, 1936, and 1937, when the United States imported unusually large quantities of agricultural products because of the droughts in this country. In the period 1925-29 the annual average export balance of the United States in its trade with Argentina was 72.5 million dollars. In the five years 1930-34 the balance declined to an annual average of 21.3 million dollars as the total trade volume reached low levels. In 1935-39, very largely because of the three exceptional years of import balances, there was an average annual import balance of 2.9 million dollars.

In 1940 the value of United States exports to Argentina exceeded the value of imports from that country by 23.6 million dollars, but for the first six months of 1941 the United States had an import balance of 45 million dollars.

#### *United States share of Argentine exports and imports*

In 1929 and 1930 the United States supplied a greater share of imports into Argentina than did any other country, the United Kingdom being second. But from 1931 through 1939 the United States took second place and the United Kingdom first. In 1940 this country again exceeded all other countries as a source of imports into Argentina. Throughout the period 1929-40 the United Kingdom and other European countries took the major part of the exports of Argentina. However, the United States ranked second in six of these years. In the first six months of 1941, the United States took first place as a market for Argentine products.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press October 14]

The text of a message from the President of the United States of America to His Excellency Dr. Ramón Castillo, Vice President of the Argentine Nation in the exercise of the Executive power, transmitted by the Honorable Norman Armour, American Ambassador to Argentina, on the occasion of the signing of the trade agreement, follows:

"I am very happy on this day of signature of a trade agreement between the United States and Argentina to send to Your Excellency and to the Argentine people my heartfelt greetings.

"The representatives of our two nations who have cooperated in the negotiation of this agreement are to be congratulated on this achievement in the cause of liberal principles of inter-

national trade conducted on the basis of fair dealing, equality of treatment, and mutual benefit. It is an outstanding contribution to the economic welfare of our two countries and to the reconstruction of peaceful and profitable trade in the Americas and throughout the world.

"In the years to come we shall look back upon the trade agreement signed today as a monument to the ways of peace, standing in sharp and proud relief upon a desolate plain of war and destruction.

"United as we are under divine guidance in the defense of our precious heritage in this hemisphere, we have today forged a new link in the chain of friendship, peace, and good-neighborliness which happily binds our two nations together."

## STATEMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA

The following statement was made by His Excellency Dr. Ramón Castillo, Vice President of the Argentine Nation in the exercise of the Executive power, regarding the trade agreement signed October 14:

[Translation]

"The commercial treaty which we have signed today with the United States fulfils a long-held desire on the part of both nations and opens the doors to a close economic understanding between them. Not all of our problems and needs have been resolved but the interest and good will which have prevailed on both sides during these negotiations and the solid base which cer-

tainly is represented in the agreement that has been reached permit us to view with increasing interest and justified optimism the possibilities of a market potentially capable of solving all the problems of our production.

"This agreement is one step further toward the work of natural collaboration which two countries such as ours of such similar political principles and constitutional forms are called to perform. On this common basis all understandings are easy and necessary.

"I consider this agreement to be an effective demonstration of the best pan-Americanism. It is an act of good economic policy and of good continental policy."

## STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press October 14]

The statement of the Secretary of State made upon the occasion of the signing of the trade agreement follows:

"The trade agreement signed today by representatives of the United States and Argentina is, I believe, a highly significant achievement in the field of our foreign relations, a field which



we have all finally come to realize touches closely the welfare and the security of all our people. Like other agreements concluded under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act, the purpose of this agreement is to promote the prosperity of both participants by promoting their trade with each other.

“But under present conditions the agreement has a special significance and importance. This concrete evidence of the desire of each country to help the other in the economic field will inevitably promote cooperation between them in

other respects. Close cooperation between Argentina and the United States is especially important at a time when the very existence of the nations of this hemisphere may depend upon presenting a united front to the forces of aggression.

“The agreement has been carefully drawn, and I am entirely confident that in its practical operation the agreement will fulfil its purpose and prove its value to the people of both countries.”

#### MESSAGES EXCHANGED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP OF ARGENTINA

[Released to the press October 15]

The following message was sent to the Secretary of State by Señor Dr. Don Enrique Ruiz-Guiñazú, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina, on the occasion of the signing of the trade agreement:

“The trade agreement which we have signed today with Ambassador Armour, between our two countries, is the happy realization of a policy of good understanding, particularly pleasing to this Government. The results achieved with such a cordial spirit of collaboration and common good will assure for this agreement the most gratifying prospects for the development of trade and for the ever cordial relations between Argentina and the United States.”

The following message was sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argen-

tina by the Secretary of State upon the occasion of the signing of the agreement:

“On the occasion of the signing of the trade agreement between Argentina and the United States of America, it gives me great pleasure to convey to Your Excellency my heartiest congratulations. This act, I feel sure, will prove to be of great and permanent value to both countries.

“I feel that it should be a source of gratification to us both to feel that in these critical days through which the world is passing, Argentina and the United States have demonstrated that, through mutual good will and cooperation, they have been able to find a common ground of understanding in working out their economic problems.”

#### PUBLICATION OF TEXT AND ANALYSIS OF AGREEMENT

An analysis of the general provisions and reciprocal benefits under the trade agreement between the United States of America and Argentina, signed at Buenos Aires October 14, 1941 was released to the press October 14, 1941, and

will be issued as a Supplement to this issue of the *Bulletin*.

The text of the agreement, accompanying schedules, and related notes will be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

## INTERNATIONAL WHEAT MEETING

[Released to the press October 14]

Representatives of the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States reconvened on October 14, 1941, in Washington at the Department of Agriculture to resume discussions of world wheat problems, following the recess of the previous meeting on August 3, 1941.<sup>1</sup> A list of those who will participate in the further discussions follows:

*Argentina*

Mr. Anselmo M. Viacava, Commercial Counselor, Argentine Embassy, Washington

*Australia*

Mr. Edwin McCarthy, Assistant Secretary of Commerce

*Canada*

Mr. George H. McIvor, Chief Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board

Mr. R. V. Biddulph, European Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board

Mr. Charles Wilson, Chief, Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Mr. A. M. Shaw, Director of Marketing Services, Dominion Department of Agriculture

Mr. J. E. Coyne, Financial Attaché, Canadian Legation, Washington

*United Kingdom*

Sir Arthur Salter, Chief British Representative

Mr. H. F. Carlill, International Wheat Advisory Committee

Mr. R. R. Enfield, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

Mr. E. M. H. Lloyd, Ministry of Food

Mr. R. A. Furness, Trade Adviser

*United States*

Mr. Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture

Mr. Leslie A. Wheeler, Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture

Mr. R. M. Evans, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture

Mr. Harry C. Hawkins, Chief, Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, Department of State

Mr. Robert M. Carr, Assistant Chief, Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, Department of State

*International Wheat Advisory Committee*

Mr. Andrew Cairns, Secretary

## Treaty Information

### *Compiled in the Treaty Division*

#### FLORA AND FAUNA

#### CONVENTIONS WITH CANADA AND MEXICO REGARDING MIGRATORY BIRDS

On October 16, 1941 the President approved and proclaimed amendments submitted to him by the Secretary of the Interior regarding regulations relating to migratory birds included in the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds signed between the United States and Great Britain in respect of Canada, on August 16, 1916 (Treaty Series 628), and in the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals between the United States

and Mexico, signed February 7, 1936 (Treaty Series 912). The amendments of the regulations as contained in the proclamation are printed in the *Federal Register* for October 18, 1941, page 5303.

#### FINANCE

#### TAXATION CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN

On October 17, 1941 the British Ambassador at Washington and the Secretary of State of the United States signed a convention relating to taxation of official property of the two governments acquired for defense purposes. The convention will enter into force on the day following the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of July 12, 1941, p. 23, and August 9, 1941, p. 116.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS

### CONVENTION PROVIDING FOR AN INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

#### *El Salvador*

By a note dated August 19, 1941 the Mexican Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by El Salvador of the Convention Providing for an Inter-American Indian Institute, opened for signature at Mexico City on November 1, 1940, was deposited with the Mexican Foreign Office on July 30, 1941.

## COMMERCE

### TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA

An announcement regarding the signing of a trade agreement between Argentina and the United States on October 14, 1941 appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

## SOVEREIGNTY

### CONVENTION AND THE ACT OF HABANA CONCERNING THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

#### *Argentina*

The Director General of the Pan American Union transmitted to the Secretary of State with a letter dated October 10, 1941 certified copies of the procès-verbal of deposit of the instruments of ratification by Argentina of the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas and the Act of Habana Concerning the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, held at Habana July 21-30, 1940.

The instruments of ratification dated August 22, 1941 contain the reservations made by the Argentine Delegation when signing the conven-

tion and act, which read in translation as follows:

"The Delegate of the Argentine Republic in signing this Act places on record that it does not refer to or include the Malvinas Islands, because the latter do not constitute a colony or possession of any European nation, since they are a part of the Argentine territory and are included within its dominion and sovereignty, as was stated at the Panamá meeting, which statement he considers reiterated hereby in its entirety, and also with reference to other southern Argentine regions as he has stated in the deliberations of this Commission. He likewise states that the signing of this Act and Resolution does not affect and leaves intact his Government's powers established in the constitutional norms which obtain in Argentina, with respect to the procedure applicable in order that this Act and Resolution may acquire validity, force and effectiveness."

The countries which have deposited ratifications of the convention are the United States of America, Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, and Peru. The convention will enter into force when two-thirds of the American republics have deposited their respective instruments of ratification.

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press October 18]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since October 11, 1941:

#### CAREER OFFICERS

Hiram A. Boucher, of Minneapolis, Minn., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul at Auckland, New Zealand.

William H. Beach, of Concord Wharf, Va., formerly Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, has been assigned as Consul at Johannesburg, Transvaal, Union of South Africa.

Joseph G. Groeninger, of Baltimore, Md., Consul at Auckland, New Zealand, has been assigned as Consul at Bradford, England.

M. Williams Blake, of Columbus, Ohio, Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma.

The assignment of William L. Krieg, of Newark, Ohio, as Vice Consul at Dakar, French West Africa, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Krieg has been assigned as Vice Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa.

#### NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Albert George, of New York, N. Y., has been appointed Vice Consul at Marseille, France.

Terry B. Sanders, Jr., of Edinburg, Tex., Vice Consul at Riohacha, Colombia, has been appointed Vice Consul at Puerto de la Cruz, Venezuela.

Lewis E. Leonárd, of Corpus Christi, Tex., Vice Consul at Puerto de la Cruz, Venezuela, has been appointed Vice Consul at Riohacha, Colombia.

David K. Newman, of St. Louis, Mo., Vice Consul at Léopoldville, Belgian Congo, has been appointed Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt.

## Regulations

Export Control Schedule No. 22 [determining, effective October 29, 1941, additional forms, conversions, and derivatives of arnica (Proclamation 2506); wood (item 3, Proclamation 2503); silk (item u, paragraph 2, Proclamation 2413); iron and steel (Proclamation 2449); and machinery (Proclamation 2475); and deleting, effective October 13, 1941, gold manufactures from the forms, conversions, and derivatives subject to export-license requirement]. October 13, 1941. (Economic Defense Board.) 6 *Federal Register* 5216.

Load Lines: Foreign Voyages During the National Emergency. October 15, 1941. (U.S. Department of

Commerce: Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.) [Order No. 158.] 6 *Federal Register* 5297.

## Publications

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Naval Mission: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Colombia Modifying the Agreement of November 23, 1938—Signed August 30, 1941; effective August 30, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 218. Publication 1643. 2 pp. 5¢.

Diplomatic List, October 1941. Publication 1644. ii, 104 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

## Legislation

An Act To amend the Alien Registration Act, 1940, by making it a criminal offense to reproduce alien registration receipt cards. [S. 1512.] Approved, October 13, 1941. (Public Law 268, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p.

An Act To amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens residing abroad. [H.R. 5511.] Approved, October 16, 1941. (Public Law 275, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p.

#### Arming American Merchant Vessels:

Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H. J. Res. 237, a Joint Resolution to Repeal Section 6 of the Neutrality Act of 1939, and for Other Purposes. October 13 and 14, 1941. [Statement of Secretary Hull, pp. 1-5.] iv, 84 pp.

H. Rept. 1267, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.J. Res. 237. 11 pp.

Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for Foreign War Relief: Communication From the President of the United States Transmitting Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for Foreign War Relief, Fiscal Year 1942, Amounting to \$50,000,000. (S. Doc. 117, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp.

Amending the Nationality Act of 1940 To Preserve the Nationality of Citizens Residing Abroad [by extending the time within which American citizens and presumptive citizens living abroad must return to the United States in order to preserve their rights and citizenship]. (S. Rept. 705, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 5511.) 2 pp.

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

OCTOBER 18, 1941, SUPPLEMENT

VOL. V, No. 121A—PUBLICATION 1656

## *Trade Agreement With Argentina*

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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 joint resolutions of Congress of March 1, 1937 and April 12, 1940.

# Trade Agreement With Argentina

## ANALYSIS OF GENERAL PROVISIONS AND RECIPROCAL BENEFITS

[Released to the press October 14]

The reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and the Argentine Republic, signed at Buenos Aires on October 14, 1941, is designed to improve trade relations between the two countries. The reciprocal concessions cover a large portion of the trade between them. They include reductions by each country of its tariffs on specified products of the other country; bindings of certain tariff rates against increase; and bindings of specified commodities on the free lists. The general provisions of the agreement provide, among other things, important assurances against discriminatory tariff, quota, or exchange treatment of imports from either country into the other.

The concessions are listed in schedules I, II, and III of the agreement. Schedule I includes concessions made by Argentina on imports from the United States. Schedules II and III include concessions made by the United States on imports from Argentina. The concessions enumerated in schedule III apply to commodities of which the United States ordinarily obtains its chief supplies from countries other than Argentina, which countries, because of the war, are not now available as sources of supplies in normal quantities. Concessions listed in schedule III may be withdrawn by the United States at any time following the cessation of hostilities between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Germany, on six months' written notice.

### I. SUMMARY OF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES

The tariff advantages obtained from Argentina under the present agreement benefit a long

list of American industrial and agricultural products. Concessions affect 127 Argentine tariff items. In the case of 39 tariff items, duties were reduced, and under 88 items, present rates were bound against increase for the life of the agreement.

United States exports to Argentina in 1940 of products entering under the tariff items subject to concessions were valued at \$32,106,000, or 30.2 percent of total United States exports to Argentina in that year. Of this total, \$19,354,000 represents trade in products which will benefit from duty reductions, and \$12,752,000, exports of products on which duties have been bound. These totals account respectively for 18.2 percent and 12.0 percent of 1940 exports.

The duty reductions are of three types: (1) those which become effective in their entirety on the effective date of the agreement; (2) those which become effective in two stages, part immediately and part when the second-concession stage comes into force; and (3) those which do not become effective until the second-concession stage becomes operative. In the case of these last-mentioned reductions, present duty rates are bound pending the effective date of stage II. All bindings become effective when the agreement comes into force.

Stage I concessions become effective when the agreement becomes effective, and stage II concessions become effective promptly after Argentine customs receipts from import duties exceed 270 million paper pesos in any calendar year. The 39 duty reductions obtained include 12 which become effective when the agreement enters into force, 5 which do not accrue to exports until the second stage becomes effective, and 22 which are partly effective immediately and ef-

fective in their entirety when stage II becomes operative. United States exports to Argentina in 1940 affected by these three classes of duty reductions were valued at \$8,345,000, \$5,223,000, and \$5,786,000, respectively.

While 127 tariff items are considered to have been subject to concessions, many of these cover groups of products, so that the number of individual products benefiting from the agreement is in reality much larger. In a few instances sub-items have been counted as tariff items, since some concessions are not uniform in their effect on all products covered by a tariff item.

Since Argentine trade figures are compiled on the basis of official valuations, it has been necessary to make use of United States export figures to indicate the value of individual concessions and the extent of the benefits which will accrue to the United States through the schedule as a whole. United States statistical classifications do not coincide with Argentine tariff classifications, and, as a result, the United States export figures used in the text and tables of this analysis do not indicate exactly the movement of products affected by the concessions. In a few instances, estimates based on a combination of the best available United States and Argentine statistics have been utilized.

## II. SUMMARY OF CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES

Commodities affected by the concessions which the United States grants on imports from Argentina made up 92.8 percent of total United States imports from Argentina in 1938, 92.4 percent in 1939, and 76.4 percent in 1940. The proportion declined in 1940, largely because in that year the United States purchased from Argentina unusually large quantities of wool of the finer grades, on which no concession is made in the agreement.

### *Duties reduced*

In the agreement, United States duties are reduced on commodities which made up 69.6 percent of total United States imports from

Argentina in 1938, 63.6 percent in 1939, and 43.5 percent in 1940.

The principal commodities, in trade value, upon which duties have been reduced under schedule II are flaxseed; certain prepared or preserved meats, principally canned corned beef; casein; bovine hides and skins; certain coarse wools; and quebracho extract. Other duty reductions under schedule II are made on neatsfoot oil and neatsfoot stock; onyx; osier or willow for basket-makers' use; tallow; oleo oil and oleo stearin; meat extracts; jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters of quince; canary seed; corned-beef hash; broomcorn; dog food; footwear known as alpargatas; and certain manufactures of reptile leather. The duties on asparagus, grapes, plums, prunes, and prunelles are reduced during seasons when domestic marketings of these products are light.

Duties have been reduced under schedule III on the following products: Italian-type cheeses; certain medicinal preparations of animal origin; beryllium oxide and carbonate; sunflower oil; anchovies; macaroni, vermicelli, and noodles; prepared or preserved tomatoes; fur skins of goats, kids, and hares, dressed but not dyed; and miscellaneous pieces of goat or kid skins, and of hare, lamb, and sheep furs (except caracul and Persian lamb) if not dyed.

### *Duties bound*

Existing duties on the following products are bound under schedule II: Glycerin, crude and refined; maté; unmanufactured mica valued at not over 15 cents per pound; ground or pulverized mica; pears; and alfalfa seed.

Existing duties bound at present rates under schedule III apply to brandy; cordials, liqueurs, kirschwasser, and ratafia; bitters containing spirits; champagne and all other sparkling wines; still wines produced from grapes (not including vermouth) containing 14 percent or less of alcohol, in containers holding each one gallon or less; vermouth, in containers holding each one gallon or less; and dressed fur skins, not dyed, of lamb and sheep (except caracul and Persian lamb).



*Free list*

Commodities bound on the free list include, under schedule II, carpet wools; crude maté; dried blood; crude bones, steamed or ground; bone dust, bone meal, and bone ash; animal carbon suitable only for fertilizer; quebracho wood; several kinds of undressed furs; tankage for fertilizer; horse and cattle hair, unmanufactured; hoofs and horns, unmanufactured; certain sausage casings; horse, colt, ass, and mule skins; carpincho skins; sheep and lamb skins; and goat and kid skins. Under schedule III, the following products are bound on the free list: Argols, tartar, and wine lees, crude or partly refined, containing less than 90 percent of potassium bitartrate; and calcium tartrate.

### III. SUMMARY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS

The general provisions of the agreement provide for the carrying into effect of the tariff concessions listed in the schedules annexed to the agreement and define the territory to which the agreement shall apply. They also contain most-favored-nation provisions assuring that any tariff concession on any product accorded by either country to any third country will be extended immediately and without compensation to the other party to the agreement, exceptions being made regarding special trade advantages accorded by the United States to Cuba, and, in an exchange of notes accompanying the agreement, regarding special tariff advantages accorded by Argentina to contiguous countries by means of trade agreements embodying tariff reductions or exemptions.

Moreover, the agreement contains provisions extending the principle of non-discriminatory treatment generally to measures relating to exchange control and import restrictions, which, since 1933, have characterized Argentine commercial policy. These measures have involved serious difficulties for American exporters to Argentina, and the provisions of the agreement contain valuable assurances relating thereto.

The exchange provisions of the agreement, contained in article IV, provide in general that

henceforth imports into Argentina of any article of American origin shall be accorded, in regard to restrictions or delays on payments, rates of exchange, and related charges, treatment no less favorable than that accorded imports of the like article from any third country. Likewise, article III, relating to quantitative import restrictions, contains assurances of non-discriminatory treatment in the application by Argentina to imports of American origin of import quotas, prohibitions, and other forms of restrictions on imports by providing that the share of the United States in any allocated quota shall be based upon the proportion of the total imports of the product subject to quota supplied by the United States in a previous representative period. However, because of Argentina's shortage of free foreign exchange, arising principally from the loss of its markets in continental Europe and the blocking of the exchange created by its exports to the "sterling area" since the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, two exchanges of notes in connection with the agreement except temporarily from the exchange and quota provisions of the agreement special exchange or quota facilities which Argentina may accord to contiguous countries and Peru or to the "sterling area" covered by the existing payments arrangement in effect between Argentina and the United Kingdom.

Under new exchange regulations, effective since July 1, 1941, the exchange treatment accorded many imports of United States origin has already been substantially improved.

In addition to the general assurances of non-discriminatory exchange treatment provided for in the agreement, the Argentine Government has given assurances that it will allot exchange, at least in limited amounts in accordance with Argentina's exchange availabilities, for every article on which a tariff concession has been obtained in schedule I of the agreement.

The agreement also contains a provision not previously included in trade agreements concluded by the United States whereby consulta-

tion between the two Governments regarding all matters affecting the operation of the agreement is provided through the medium of a mixed commission consisting of representatives of each Government.

#### IV. ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL CONCESSIONS OBTAINED ON EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES PRODUCTS

##### FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

Argentina's production of basic foodstuffs limits its demand for imported foods to certain specialties, seasonal fruits, and a few secondary foods of which domestic production is inadequate. Normally, there are considerable purchases of European canned fish, cheese, tomato preparations, and olive oil; Brazilian rice and tropical fruits; Chilean fruits and nuts; and miscellaneous preserves, pickles, olives, sauces, confectionery, spirits, liqueurs and wines, largely from Spain, France, Italy, and Portugal. The United States supplied about \$647,000 worth of foodstuffs in 1940, and about a third of this trade will benefit from concessions obtained in the present agreement. The remaining two thirds consists of many varied products, exports of which are individually small.

##### *Fruits*

The most important products in the United States foodstuffs trade are fresh and dried fruits, and in the present agreement the concessions on these are of particular interest in view of Argentina's growing production of temperate climate fruits. The duties on fresh apples, pears, and grapes are reduced on a seasonal basis by 50 percent, effective immediately. These seasonal reductions will be effective during the periods when American fresh fruit normally enjoys its best market in Argentina and Argentine fruit is off the market. The duty on prunes is lowered by 30 percent and that on raisins by 35 percent—both reductions to go into effect immediately. Favorable rates on dried

peaches, apples, pears, and cherries and walnuts are bound against increase.

Argentine figures for 1939 indicate that in that year the share of the United States in the import trade in some of the more important fruits was as follows: Apples and pears, 88 percent; prunes, 92 percent; and raisins, 26 percent.

##### *Canned fish*

United States exporters of canned salmon and mackerel will benefit immediately from a 40-percent duty reduction, and sardines have been granted an immediate reduction of 30 percent. The sardine concession is limited to packs of especial interest to American canners, i. e., in tomato sauce, mustard, and cottonseed oil. In the past, sales of American types of canned fish in the Argentine market have not been large, chiefly because the duties levied on them have confined their consumption to the luxury trade.

##### *Tobacco and cigarettes*

Favorable tariff treatment on leaf tobacco and cigarettes is bound against increase. These two products represented \$653,000 of United States trade in 1940, and the growing Argentine preference for light-tobacco cigarettes may lend increasing importance to these assurances against higher import duties. In 1939, 42 percent of cigarette imports and 12 percent of the tobacco entering under Argentine tariff item 346 originated in the United States. Brazil was the chief supplier under this tobacco item, but its dark leaf is not directly competitive with the light cigarette leaf purchased in the United States.

##### AUTOMOBILES, PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES

Substantial benefits have been obtained for the American automobile industry, and Argentina represents one of the principal export outlets for its products. In 1940, United States exports to Argentina of automobiles, parts, and accessories were valued at over 16 million dollars.

##### *Passenger cars*

Duties are reduced on the lighter, less expensive passenger vehicles. Although these reduc-

tions are not large, they simplify the rate structure, become effective immediately, and apply to complete, semi-assembled, or unassembled cars. In the case of medium-weight, inexpensive units, the reductions are somewhat deeper, while duties on the larger and more expensive cars are bound against increase. United States exports of passenger cars to Argentina totaled \$6,203,000 in 1940. In 1939, nearly 85 percent of the imported passenger vehicles came from the United States.

#### *Trucks and busses*

The duties on truck, delivery-car, and bus chassis are also reduced, the specific duties being cut by 25 percent, and the 10-percent surtax being bound against increase. These reductions will become effective when stage II becomes effective, and in the meantime present duties are bound. The concessions apply to complete, semi-assembled, and unassembled chassis. Shipments of truck and bus chassis were valued at \$3,714,000 in 1940. The ad valorem equivalents of the existing duties are considerably below those on passenger cars, and the exchange treatment of trucks has been improved recently. In 1939, the United States supplied about 80 percent of truck-chassis imports.

The notes to the automobile items are of particular importance since they bind the present system of making semi-assembled and unassembled units dutiable at rates respectively 15 percent and 30 percent below the full duties and assure the maintenance of present favorable methods of establishing valuation for duty purposes.

#### *Automobile parts for assembly*

United States exports of automobile parts for assembly to Argentina were valued at \$3,206,000 in 1940. This total includes parts for both passenger cars and trucks and represents the trade receiving benefits, depending on its nature, under the passenger-car or truck concessions mentioned above, through the binding of provisions that units shipped knocked down are dutiable under the respective tariff items but at specified

discounts. This also applies in the case of our trade in automobile engines for assembly, which amounted to \$643,000 in 1940.

#### *Automobile replacement parts*

Argentina is also an important market for replacement parts and accessories and in 1940 bought these products from the United States to a value of \$2,304,000. These parts enter under five main tariff items, which provide respectively for parts for bodies, chassis, ignition systems, engines, and steering and transmission assemblies.

The duties on all five items, less certain specific parts, were reduced by 30 percent in the present agreement. Reductions of 10 percent will become effective immediately and the full reductions when stage II becomes operative. On the specified parts excepted from the general lowering of rates, the maintenance of present tariff treatment is assured. It is estimated that the parts on which duties were bound represent about 20 percent of our parts business, and many of these are dutiable at moderate rates. About 87 percent of Argentina's imports of these replacement parts in 1939 originated in the United States.

The duties on asbestos brake lining, including moulded lining, with or without wire, dutiable under separate tariff items, are reduced by 50 percent, with one half of the reduction to be effective at once.

### ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS

#### *Radio apparatus*

United States exports of radio apparatus to Argentina totaled \$1,385,000 in 1940. The rapid development of the Argentine set-manufacturing industry has resulted in increased demand for parts and tubes and a decline in the imports of complete receivers. Sets of several American makes are assembled locally by branch factories wholly or partly owned by United States firms. The duties on small sets are bound against increase, and in the case of sets with eight or more tubes, including phonograph com-

binations, the duty is reduced by about 29 percent, with a 10-percent reduction becoming effective immediately.

Duties on radio parts of brass, porcelain, composition, and iron or steel, metal loudspeakers, and ordinary radio-receiving tubes are bound against increase. The duty on more powerful tubes is reduced by 50 percent, with a 25-percent reduction to become effective immediately. In 1939, the United States supplied 21 percent of the sets imported, 52 percent of the parts, and about 60 percent of the tubes. Possibly the most important concession in the radio group is definite clarification of what tubes are dutiable as ordinary tubes at the comparatively favorable rate provided for the latter. A note included in the agreement specifies that ordinary tubes are those with a usable output of five watts or less, thus definitely classifying under tariff item 2258 most tube types used in standard receivers.

#### *Automatic refrigerators*

Argentina has been an excellent market for American refrigerators, but the development of local assembling and manufacturing plants has brought a change in demand, and in recent years United States exports have consisted chiefly of sealed mechanisms and refrigerator parts. Shipments of sealed units, parts, and complete boxes to Argentina totaled \$1,086,000 in 1940. In 1939, the United States supplied 99 percent of sealed-mechanism and parts imports and 39 percent of the complete boxes. The duty on parts is reduced by about 36 percent, with a reduction of about 17 percent becoming effective immediately, and maintenance of the present duty and favorable method of establishing valuation for duty purposes on complete mechanisms is assured. Existing duties on complete automatic refrigerators and compressors are bound against increase.

#### *Other electrical equipment*

The duty on portable electric and pneumatic tools is reduced by 50 percent, with half of the concession becoming effective immediately.

Electric motors of  $\frac{1}{4}$  horsepower or less receive the benefit of a duty binding. Our 1940 trade in these tools and motors approximated \$200,000. Composition containers and containers of other materials (except glass and pottery) for storage batteries will be dutiable at 25 percent below the present level when stage II becomes operative and in the meantime will enjoy a 12½-percent reduction. The reduction obtained for fluorescent bulbs and fittings for ceiling, wall, table, desk, bed, and floor lamps will lower the duty on these comparatively new items in our export trade by 20 percent when stage II becomes operative. In the meantime, present duties are bound. The existing moderate duty on battery-charging devices of the wind-driven generator type is bound against increase. United States exports to Argentina of wind-driven charging devices have been increasing rapidly, reaching \$195,000 in 1940.

### MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES

#### *Agricultural machinery*

Argentina's large-scale agriculture has afforded a basis for an extensive trade in American farm machines and implements. Argentina is normally the second largest market for American agricultural machinery and in 1940 bought United States exports valued at \$4,188,600. In 1939, the United States share of Argentina's imports of the different machines varied from 57 percent to 94 percent, with American products dominating particularly in the larger, more complicated machine and tractor classes. The present moderate duties are bound against increase, and exporters of nearly all types of agricultural machinery, including plows and shares, harrows, tractors of all types, windmills, sowers, reapers, binders, harvesters, shellers, huskers, and threshing machines, will benefit by this protective assurance.

#### *Industrial machinery*

The advances of recent years in Argentine industrialization have been encouraged by gen-

erally moderate import duties on factory machinery. The maintenance of present favorable tariff treatment is assured for United States exports of pumps and oil burners. The duty on certain miscellaneous light machinery and parts (weighing less than 100 kilos net), not specifically provided for in the Argentine tariff, is reduced by about 36 percent, with an immediate reduction approximating 18 percent. On other small machines and machine tools entering under this same tariff item (1799), present rates are bound against increase. In this latter category are hand-drill presses, buffer or emery-wheel mounts, grindstone-wheel and tool-sharpener mounts, small milling machines, tin crimpers and cutters, metal shears and punchers, hand-operated metal saw mounts, stamping presses, automatic saw sharpeners, motor drills, vises, electric meat choppers, coffee grinders, lense gauges, grinders, drills, and polishers, and certain machines for the graphic arts and shoe-manufacturing industries. It is estimated that machinery from the United States affected by these concessions is about equally divided between that benefiting from reductions and that receiving bindings.

#### *Office appliances*

Moderate duties on office appliances representing \$1,104,000 of United States exports in 1940 are bound against increase. Appliances obtaining the benefit of these concessions are typewriters and parts and adding, calculating, and accounting machines and cash registers, with or without electric motors. The United States supplied 49 percent of Argentina's typewriter imports in 1939 and 69 percent of the other appliances mentioned. Dictaphones, which have not been specified in the Argentine tariff, will be classified with these other above-mentioned appliances under Argentine tariff item 1831 upon ratification of the agreement by the Argentine Congress and will, as a result, benefit from a duty reduction.

## FOREST PRODUCTS

### *Lumber*

Douglas fir, spruce, and southern pine unplaned lumber are accorded 37-percent duty reductions, with 15-percent reductions becoming effective immediately. The duty on unplaned oak lumber is reduced by about 24 percent, with an immediate reduction of 9 percent, and the present rate on unplaned lumber of white or ponderosa pine is bound against increase. United States exports to Argentina of oak and pine lumber were valued at \$1,755,000 in 1940. In 1939, the United States supplied 55 percent of the oak lumber imports, 41 percent of the spruce and fir, and 99 percent of the southern and white pine.

### *Plywood and casks*

Duties on plywood of spruce and Douglas fir of all thicknesses, and on casks or tuns of wood, assembled or not, are bound against increase.

### *Composition boards*

Construction, insulating, and wallboard are subject to 50-percent duty reductions, with immediate reductions of 21 percent. The duty on Kraft liner board is reduced by 50 percent, to take effect immediately.

### *Paper products*

The duty on sanitary paper is reduced by about 24 percent, effective when stage II becomes operative, and present rates on blotting and oiled copy paper are bound against increase.

### *Naval stores*

The duty on turpentine is reduced by about 24 percent, with an immediate reduction of 12 percent. Light rosin is subject to a reduction of about 47 percent, with an immediate reduction of one third. A one-third reduction on dark rosin, with an immediate reduction of about 17 percent, brings this product into line with light rosin. United States exports of turpentine and rosin to Argentina were valued at

\$319,000 in 1940. In 1939, the United States supplied 88 percent of Argentina's turpentine imports, 49 percent of the light rosin, and 99 percent of the dark.

#### CHEMICALS, PAINTS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS

The duty reduction on sulphur accorded to Chile in an Argentine-Chilean commercial agreement (33 percent below the general rate) is bound against increase, and assurances have been obtained that sulphur of 97-percent purity or higher would be classified under tariff item 4350, thereby improving the competitive position of the type of sulphur in which American exporters are chiefly interested. The existing moderate rate of duty on boiler-scale removers was also bound. Existing rates of duty on enamels and varnishes are bound against increase. The United States supplied 62 percent and 33 percent, respectively, of Argentina's enamel and varnish imports in 1939.

#### MOTION-PICTURE FILM

The duty on motion-picture positives is bound at its present level, but the rate on negatives is reduced by one third in stage II. The duty on raw film is reduced by one third, effective immediately. United States exports of all three kinds of film totaled \$420,000 in 1940. In 1939, the United States supplied 90 percent of all motion-picture film imported into Argentina.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Present duties are bound on numerous other United States export products, including fountain pens, ordinary chewing gum, razor blades, refractory blocks, ordinary wrenches, roofing felts, and photographic film and dry plates. The duty on white cement is reduced by 50 percent, with half the reduction taking effect immediately. The duty on rubber hose is reduced by 20 percent, effective immediately. The reduction of 40 percent on vulcanized fiber will become effective in two stages, one half immediately and the other half in stage II. Continuation of the present favorable method of classifying earthenware or glazed pottery bath-

tubs, lavatories, urinals, and other sanitary ware for bathrooms, is assured.

### V. ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL CONCESSIONS ON IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

#### A. SCHEDULE II

*Casein or lactarene and mixtures of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for (par. 19<sup>1</sup>)*

The duty on casein or lactarene under the Tariff Act of 1930 was 5½ cents per pound. Under the act of 1922 the duty was 2½ cents per pound. Under the trade agreement with Argentina the duty is reduced to 2¾ cents per pound. The ad valorem equivalent of the 5½-cent rate has ranged in recent years from about 80 percent to about 110 percent. On the basis of imports in 1939 the reduced rate of 2¾ cents per pound would have been equal to about 49 percent ad valorem.

The volume of United States production of casein is determined largely by the market situations of fluid milk and of the principal manufactured dairy products—creamery butter, cheese, and condensed and evaporated milk—as well as by the price of casein. When the market for creamery butter is more profitable than the markets for cheese or for evaporated or condensed milk, the output of skim milk increases. Even then, however, the skim milk may be used for feeding livestock or in producing dried and condensed skim milk, rather than in producing casein. In 1939, for example, dried casein represented only 16 percent of the skim milk utilized in manufactured dairy products produced in the United States. Normally, the principal use of skim milk is in feeding livestock.

In the period 1931-40 imports ranged from 411,000 pounds in 1938 to 24,500,000 pounds in 1940, with an annual average of 8 million for the period. These imports accounted for less than one percent of consumption in 1938 and for about 33 percent in 1940.

<sup>1</sup> Refers to paragraph number of Tariff Act of 1930.

Except in 1936 Argentina has been by far the principal supplier of casein imports into the United States.

In the period 1929-40 the average price per pound of 20-30 mesh domestic casein (f. o. b. plant in 5-ton lots) decreased from 15.4 cents in 1929 to 6.2 cents in 1932, and then increased to 16.5 cents in 1936, the peak year of the period. Prices declined to 10.2 cents in 1938 and then increased to 13.2 cents in 1939 and 12.8 cents in 1940. Prices increased from 13.5 cents in January 1941 to about 28.5 cents on September 29, 1941.

*Maté, advanced in value or condition (par. 35)*

Under both the act of 1922 and that of 1930, the duty on yerba maté, advanced in value or condition, was 10 percent ad valorem; it was reduced to 5 percent under the agreement with Brazil, effective January 1, 1936, and is bound at that rate in the agreement with Argentina. Crude maté (par. 1602), which was bound on the free list in the agreement with Brazil, is bound free in the agreement with Argentina.

Maté, or Paraguayan tea, consists of the dried leaves and shoots of a tropical evergreen tree native to Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay. Ground or powdered, it is used in central and southern South America as a beverage similar to tea and is consumed in the United States principally as a beverage. It is not produced in the United States.

Practically all United States imports of maté in recent years have been of the ground or powdered product. Imports were 422,000 pounds in 1935, 87,000 pounds in 1937, 111,000 pounds in 1938, and 83,000 pounds in 1940. Argentina ranked first as a supplier in 1935 and 1938 and second in 1939 and 1940.

*Quebracho extract (par. 38) and wood (par. 1670)*

The duty on quebracho extract under the act of 1930 was 15 percent ad valorem. Under the agreement with Argentina it is reduced to 7½ percent ad valorem.

Quebracho extract is one of the most important and widely used vegetable tanning mate-

rials. It is obtained from the wood of the quebracho tree, which is found in significant numbers only in northern Argentina and in Paraguay. Normally 90 percent of the domestic consumption is supplied by imported extract, and the remainder, in quantity very small compared to imports, is produced in this country from imported wood which is free of duty under the act of 1930. The duty-free status of quebracho wood is bound in the agreement with Argentina.

In 1939, domestic manufacture of the extract amounted to 15.5 million pounds, as compared with imports of 153 million pounds. In 1940 domestic production of extract was 4.9 million pounds and imports 111.1 million pounds. Imports come almost entirely from Argentina and Paraguay.

*Glycerin, crude and refined (par. 42)*

The duty on crude glycerin from countries other than Cuba was 1 cent per pound under the act of 1930 and was reduced to ⅘ cent per pound under the trade agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936. The duty on imports from Cuba was reduced from ⅘ cent to ¼ cent per pound in the Cuban agreement, effective September 3, 1934. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on crude glycerin from countries other than Cuba was 10 percent in 1939. The present general rate is bound in the agreement with Argentina.

The duty on refined glycerin under the act of 1930 was 2 cents per pound and was reduced to 1⅓ cents per pound in the agreement with the Netherlands, effective February 1, 1936. It was automatically reduced to 1⅞ cents per pound by the reduction in the duty on crude glycerin in the agreement with France. The duty of 1⅞ cents per pound is bound in the agreement with Argentina. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on refined glycerin was 17 percent in 1939.

Crude glycerin is a by-product of the soap and fatty-acids industries, and its production therefore depends largely upon the production of those commodities. The value of the glycerin recovered is estimated to be less than 10 percent

of the value of the total products of the soap and fatty-acid industries.

In the 6-year period 1935-40, United States production of crude glycerin ranged between 141 million pounds in 1935 and 184 million pounds in 1939; the annual average for the period was 160 million pounds. Production of refined glycerin in that period ranged from a low of 116 million pounds in 1940 to a high of 152 million pounds in 1939. The annual average for the period was 134 million pounds.

In 1935-40, imports of crude glycerin varied from 8.2 million pounds in 1935 to 13.4 million pounds in 1937, and averaged about 11 million pounds per year. Imports of refined glycerin in the same period ranged between 69,000 pounds in 1935 and 7,500,000 pounds in 1937, averaging about 2,400,000 pounds. Entries of refined glycerin amounted to 330,000 pounds in 1939 and 298,000 pounds in 1940. Exports of glycerin, reported as "alcohols: glycerin", consist chiefly of refined glycerin and, since 1937, have exceeded imports.

Argentina is now one of the principal sources of imports of both crude and refined glycerin. Cuba and the Philippines are also important. Formerly, France, the Soviet Union, and Canada were the principal suppliers of the crude product, and the Netherlands and France the principal suppliers of refined glycerin.

*Neatsfoot oil and animal oils known as neatsfoot stock (par. 52)*

Under the acts of 1922 and 1930 neatsfoot oil was dutiable at 20 percent ad valorem. Effective August 21, 1936, an import excise tax of 3 cents per pound in addition to the duty was imposed. Under the agreement with Argentina, the duty is reduced to 10 percent ad valorem and the excise tax to 1½ cents per pound.

Production of neatsfoot stock and oil in the United States averaged about 6.2 million pounds a year in the period 1935-36 as compared with 5 million pounds in 1939 and 4 million pounds in 1940. Imports of neatsfoot oil are not reported separately.

*Mica, unmanufactured, valued at not above 15 cents per pound (par. 208 (a))*

Under the act of 1930 unmanufactured mica valued at not over 15 cents per pound was dutiable at 4 cents per pound. This duty is bound against increase in the agreement with Argentina. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 34 percent in 1939.

United States production of this type of mica increased from about 436,000 pounds in 1935 to 853,000 pounds in 1937, and then decreased to 433,000 pounds in 1939. Imports increased from 147,000 pounds in 1935 to 324,000 in 1937, declined to 111,000 pounds in 1938 and rose to 382,000 pounds in 1940. Exports are very small.

Argentina and Brazil have ranked first since 1937 as suppliers of United States imports of this type of mica. Previously British India and Canada were the chief sources.

*Mica, ground or pulverized (par. 208 (h))*

Under the act of 1930, mica, ground or pulverized, was dutiable at 20 percent ad valorem. The duty was reduced to 15 percent ad valorem in the second agreement with Canada, effective January 1, 1939. The reduced rate is bound against increase in the agreement with Argentina.

United States production (sales) of ground mica increased from 51.2 million pounds in 1936 to 61.8 million pounds in 1939 and amounted to 56 million pounds in 1940. Imports decreased from 133,000 pounds in 1936 to 82,000 pounds in 1937, as compared with 319,000 pounds in 1939 and 239,000 pounds in 1940. Exports amounted to about 3 million pounds a year in the period 1937-39 and to 1.4 million pounds in 1940. Approximately 95 percent of the ground mica used in the world is made in the United States.

*Onyx, in block, rough, or squared only (par. 232 (a))*

The duty of 65 cents per cubic foot under the act of 1930 is reduced to 32½ cents per cubic foot in the agreement with Argentina. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 11.2 percent in 1939. The reduced duty would have been



equal, on the basis of imports in 1939, to 5.6 percent ad valorem. Argentina and Mexico are the sources of this material. In 1940 imports were valued at \$115,390 of which \$57,180 worth came from Argentina.

*Osier or willow, including chip of and split willow, prepared for basket-makers' use (par. 409)*

Willow (or osier) for basket-makers' use was dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem under the act of 1930. The duty is reduced to 17½ percent under the agreement with Argentina. Domestic production probably is smaller than imports which, in 1939 and 1940, were valued at \$5,513 and \$3,589, respectively. Argentina is by far the chief supplier of these imports.

*Tallow, oleo oil, and oleo stearin (par. 701)*

Imports of tallow, oleo oil, and oleo stearin are not only dutiable under the act of 1930 but since 1936 have also been subject to an import tax under the Internal Revenue Code. Concessions in both the tariff rate and the import-tax rate are made in the agreement and may be summarized as follows:

[In cents per pound]

Commodity	Previous to trade agreement			Under trade agreement		
	Tariff duty	Import tax	Com-bined duty and tax	Tariff duty	Import tax	Com-bined duty and tax
Tallow:						
Edible.....	½	3	3½	¼	1½	1¾
Inedible.....	½	3	3½	¼	1½	1¾
Oleo oil.....	1	3	4	½	1½	2
Oleo stearin.....	1	3	4	½	1½	2

The ad valorem equivalent of the combined duty and import tax on inedible tallow was 61 percent in 1938, 120 percent in 1939, and 111 percent in 1940. On the basis of the 1939 imports the ad valorem equivalent of the agreement rates would have been 60 percent. Practically all imports of tallow in the past three years have been of the inedible type.

The ad valorem equivalent of the combined duty and tax on oleo stearin was 107 percent in

1938 and 75 percent in 1939. Imports of oleo products have been chiefly of oleo stearin.

Tallow is made from hard animal fats obtained chiefly from cattle and in smaller quantities from calves and sheep. Inedible tallow is made chiefly from fats removed in uninspected slaughtering plants and from scraps and trimmings collected from retail meat shops. It is used chiefly in the manufacture of soap. The highest grade of edible tallow is oleo stock from which oleo oil and oleo stearin are made. Oleo stock and oleo oil are used chiefly in the manufacture of margarine. Oleo stearin is used chiefly for blending with cottonseed oil and other soft oils in the manufacture of lard substitutes.

Tallow. Imports of tallow into the United States are very small in comparison with domestic production, consumption, and exports. Since 1929 imports have been exceeded by United States exports except in the years when the 1934 and 1936 droughts drastically reduced domestic production of tallow, lard, and greases.

During the five years 1930-34 production of tallow in United States factories averaged annually about 575 million pounds, of which about 60 million pounds was edible tallow. Domestic production decreased from 667 million pounds in 1934 to 466 million in 1935. In 1940 it had risen to 790 million pounds, of which 79 million pounds was of the edible tallow.

Imports for consumption of dutiable tallow in 1927-29 averaged about 14,600,000 pounds a year. In 1930-33 the annual average was 674,000 pounds. Imports increased to 43 million pounds in 1934 and to 246 million in 1935. These increases were due not only to the effects of the drought but also to the imposition by the United States of import taxes on certain other competing oils, particularly palm and whale oils. Imports declined in 1936 to 79 million pounds, of which 76 million entered before the import tax became effective in August and in 1937 to less than 15 million. In 1938, 1939, and 1940 imports averaged less than 2 million pounds with practically no imports of edible tallow.

Argentina was the principal source of imports of tallow into the United States in 1935-37 and has been one of the important suppliers since that time. Canada supplied most of the small imports of 1938 and ranked first in 1940. In 1939 Australia was the principal supplier.

Oleo oil and oleo stearin. About two thirds of the United States production of oleo products usually is oleo oil. Imports of these products ordinarily are small in comparison with domestic production.

In the period 1931-35 United States production averaged about 122 million pounds per year. Imports during that period ranged from 590,000 pounds in 1932 to 11 million pounds in 1935. In 1936 domestic production was 147 million pounds—the highest in any year since 1930—and imports amounted to 5,400,000 pounds. In 1937 domestic production declined, largely because of the effects of the 1934 and 1936 droughts, but recovered in 1938 to reach an average of about 127 million pounds for the two years. Imports in 1937 were 3,700,000 pounds but dropped in 1938 to 400,000 pounds. In 1939 domestic production of oleo products amounted to 114 million pounds and in 1940 to 105 million pounds. Imports of oleo stearin since 1937 have been negligible, and there have been no imports of oleo oil. The United States is on an export basis for oleo products, although exports, which amounted to 80 million pounds in 1929, dropped to 1.4 million in 1940.

Argentina has been much the most important supplier of imports of oleo stearin in recent years (except in 1933), and of imports of oleo oil when such imports have been substantial.

*Extract of meat, including fluid (par. 705)*

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, meat extract was dutiable at 15 cents per pound. This rate was bound in the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939. Under the agreement with Argentina, the duty is reduced to 7½ cents per pound. In the 6-year period 1935-40 the ad valorem equivalent of the duty on meat extract ranged from 33 percent in 1936 to 39 percent in 1939. Domestically produced meat extracts are more highly processed and

higher priced than the imported product. Total imports of meat extracts into the United States amounted to 1,213,000 pounds in 1939 and to 582,000 pounds in 1940. Argentina and Uruguay are the principal suppliers.

*Meats, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for (except meat pastes other than liver pastes packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 3 ounces each) (par. 706)*

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, meats in this category (chiefly canned corned beef and pickled or cured beef and veal) were dutiable at 6 cents per pound but not less than 20 percent ad valorem. Under the act of 1922 such imports were dutiable at 20 percent ad valorem. In the agreement with Argentina this duty is reduced to 3 cents per pound but not less than 20 percent ad valorem. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on canned beef was 56 percent in 1938 and 60 percent in 1939. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on pickled or cured beef and veal was 79 percent in 1938 and 84 percent in 1939.

Domestic production of beef and veal compared with imports. In 1929, before the duty of 6 cents per pound was imposed, imports of all beef and veal, of which canned beef usually constitutes some 98 percent, equaled about 3.8 percent of domestic production. In 1932 this percentage had declined to 1 percent. In the five years 1935-39 it averaged 2.7 percent and in 1940 was about 2 percent. Imports of the beef and veal to which the concession applies amounted to about 3.1 percent of United States production of beef and veal in 1929 and to about 0.9 percent in 1932 (imports of canned beef converted to a dressed-weight basis). Such imports averaged annually about 2.6 percent of domestic beef and veal production during the years 1935-39 and equaled about 1.9 percent in 1940.

Canned beef. Canned corned beef is the principal commodity included in the concession. United States production of canned beef in recent years has been relatively small and has consisted largely of beef specialties other than

corned beef. Nearly all the corned beef that has been canned in the United States has been produced for Government contracts. Much of the domestic beef of the type formerly canned has been used in the manufacture of sausage, a more profitable outlet. The civilian demand for canned corned beef has been filled by the imported product.

Imports of canned beef into the United States amounted to 21 million pounds in 1926 and increased to about 80 million pounds in 1929, in which year a period of low cattle production in the United States culminated. Such imports fell sharply for a time thereafter. From 19.5 million pounds in 1931 they increased to 88 million pounds in each of the years 1936 and 1937. Entries amounted to 78.6 million pounds in 1938, to 85.9 million in 1939, and to 61.3 million in 1940. Since 1937 Argentina has been the leading source of imports of canned beef into the United States.

Beef and veal, pickled or cured. Pickled or cured beef and veal provide relatively cheap meat especially adapted for use as ship stores and in situations where refrigeration facilities are inadequate. Domestic production of such meat, chiefly beef, is from the types and grades generally used for sausage.

Imports of pickled or cured beef and veal are very small as compared with domestic production and are smaller than United States exports. United States production in 1935 was 63 million pounds, exports were 5.7 million pounds, and imports 1.5 million pounds. In 1937 domestic production was 71.4 million pounds, exports 5.5 million, and imports 1.8 million. In 1939 domestic production was 67.3 million pounds, exports 7.4 million, and imports 2.2 million.

Canned meats, not elsewhere specified, and prepared or preserved meats, not specially provided for. Imports reported under this classification consist almost entirely of meat specialties and have been relatively unimportant, amounting to 169,000 pounds in 1939 and to 62,000 pounds in 1940. Products in this group that have been imported from Argentina are canned lamb, Oxford-type sausages, smoked lamb, and

edible animal livers, tongues, hearts, sweetbreads, tripe, and brains. United States exports of products in this classification are greatly in excess of imports and consist chiefly of high-priced specialties.

*Grapes (including hothouse grapes) in bulk, crates, barrels, or other packages (par. 742)*

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 all grapes were dutiable at 25 cents per cubic foot. The duty on hothouse grapes was bound against increase in the agreement with Belgium, effective May 1, 1935. Under the agreement with Argentina the duty on grapes (including hothouse grapes) imported for consumption between February 15 and June 30, inclusive, in any year, is reduced to 12½ cents per cubic foot. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 18 percent in 1939.

About one half of the grapes grown in the United States are used for wine, about one third for raisins, and the rest as table grapes. Practically all imports of fresh grapes are for table use.

Imports have little effect on the domestic market for table grapes, since they enter the United States during the season when domestic fresh table grapes are not moving heavily into the market. The duty reduction provided for in the agreement with Argentina is not in effect during the season for marketing domestic fresh grapes for table use.

The United States is on an export basis for fresh grapes, but both exports and imports are small as compared with domestic production. In the three-year period 1938-40 United States production of fresh grapes averaged 5,204 million pounds per year, of which an annual average of 905 million pounds were marketed for table use. Exports in that period averaged 67 million pounds per year and imports 13 million pounds. In 1940 domestic production was 5,154 million pounds, 959 million pounds were marketed for table use, exports were 61 million pounds, and imports 12 million pounds.

Argentina is by far the most important supplier of United States imports of fresh grapes. Other suppliers in the off-season are Chile and South Africa. The only other significant im-

ports have been hothouse grapes from Belgium, generally selling at much higher prices than domestic grapes.

*Plums, prunes, and prunelles, green or ripe, not in brine (par. 748)*

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 plums, prunes, and prunelles were dutiable at  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound. Under the agreement with Argentina the duty is reduced to  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per pound on imports entering the United States from February 1 to May 31, inclusive, in any year. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on these fruits was 13 percent in 1939.

Domestic fresh plums and prunes are not held over in cold storage. Plums are consumed either fresh or canned. Prunes are produced principally for drying but are also consumed either fresh or canned. Domestic production of plums and prunes (including small quantities left unharvested because of market conditions) amounted to about 758,700 tons in 1938 and 757,500 tons in 1939. California plums marketed fresh and northwestern prunes marketed fresh and for canning totaled about 126,800 tons in 1938 and 157,400 tons in 1939. Imports of fresh plums and prunes were 276 tons in 1938, 515 tons in 1939, and 552 tons in 1940. The United States is on an export basis with regard to these fruits, for which Canada is the principal foreign market. Total exports from the United States amounted to 8,000 tons in 1938, to 7,000 tons in 1939, and to 5,000 tons in 1940.

Argentina is the principal source of imports into the United States of both fresh plums and fresh prunes.

*Pears, green, ripe, or in brine (par. 749)*

Under the act of 1930 pears are dutiable at  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound, and this duty is bound in the agreement against increase. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty in 1939 was 16 percent. United States production of pears increased from 20 million bushels in 1925 to about 32 million bushels a year in the period 1938-40. Harvested production of fall and winter pears increased from 4.1 million bushels in 1935 to 6.2 million bushels in 1938, amounted to 5.4 million

in 1939 and to 5.6 million in 1940. Imports increased from 3,400 bushels in 1935 to 80,000 bushels in 1939 and 240,000 bushels in 1940. In the period 1935-38 United States exports of pears ranged between 2.5 million bushels and 3.5 million bushels. In 1939 the figure was 1.9 million bushels and in 1940, 533,000 bushels, as a result of the principal foreign markets for American pears having been closed as a result of the war.

The bulk of the pears imported from Argentina arrive in the United States in February and March, consisting chiefly of the Williams (Bartlett) variety which, in the United States, is in season from August through October. In an exchange of notes in connection with the present agreement, the two Governments have agreed that the subject of limitation of exports of Argentine pears to the United States will be taken up in the near future through the mixed commission provided for in the agreement.

Recognizing the seasonal difference in the production and marketing of pears in the United States and in Argentina, the Argentine Government has seasonally reduced its tariff on pears by 50 percent. United States exports of pears to Argentina amounted to 4,000,000 pounds in 1929 and declined to 59,000 pounds in 1939 and 131,000 pounds in 1940.

*Jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters: Quince (par. 751)*

Under the act of 1930 all jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters were dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem. In the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939, the duty was reduced to 20 percent ad valorem. Under the trade agreement with Cuba, effective September 3, 1934, the preferential duty on imports of these products from that country was reduced from 28 to 14 percent ad valorem. Under the agreement with Argentina, the duty on jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters made from quince is reduced to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  percent.

*Flaxseed (par. 762)*

Under the Tariff Act of 1913, flaxseed was dutiable at 20 cents per bushel; under the act

of 1921, at 30 cents; under the act of 1922, at 40 cents; under Presidential proclamation of June 13, 1929, at 56 cents; and under the Tariff Act of 1930, at 65 cents. Under the act of 1930 the ad valorem equivalent was 57 percent in 1939 and 54 percent in 1940.

Under the trade agreement with Argentina the rate is reduced to 32½ cents per bushel for the duration of the existing abnormal situation in the flaxseed trade. Thirty days after the President shall have proclaimed that the abnormal trade situation has terminated, the rate of duty shall be 50 cents per bushel.

Flaxseed is used almost exclusively for manufacturing linseed oil, which is a necessary ingredient in paints, varnishes, floor coverings, and similar products. Building and industrial operations involving the consumption of linseed oil are at high levels, and linseed-oil requirements are augmented by the defense need for certain military articles. An additional factor in the demand is the increasing shortage of tung oil, perilla oil, and synthetic resins, for which linseed oil may be substituted in some uses.

United States flaxseed requirements for the year which began July 1, 1941 are estimated at record levels, and domestic flaxseed production has never been equal to the requirements of the United States.

United States production of flaxseed has increased since 1936, when it reached a record low point of 5,273,000 bushels at the end of a decline caused by unfavorable weather and disease conditions. Since 1936 weather and other growing conditions have been favorable, and the relation between prices of flaxseed and of wheat have been favorable to the former. Under these and other influences flaxseed acreage increased and production rose to 31,217,000 bushels in 1940 and to an estimated 31,900,000 bushels in 1941.

Imports of flaxseed declined from 24,296,000 bushels in the year beginning July 1, 1926 to 6,213,000 bushels in the year beginning July 1, 1932. They rose again to 26,120,000 bushels in

1936-37 and declined to 13,212,000 bushels in 1939-40 and 11,198,000 bushels in 1940-41.

Because of the shortage of shipping and the abnormally high cost of transportation, general imports of flaxseed into the United States from Argentina in the first six months of 1941 were slightly smaller than the imports in the same months in 1940.

The annual average price of flaxseed (Minneapolis no. 1) was \$1.73 a bushel in the crop year 1935-36 and \$1.65 per bushel in the crop year 1939-40. On September 29, 1941 it was \$2.03 per bushel.

Argentina is the principal supplier of flaxseed imports into the United States, having been the source of 91 percent of such imports during the past five crop years.

#### *Alfalfa seed (par. 763)*

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 the duty on alfalfa seed was 8 cents per pound. The duty was reduced to 4 cents per pound in the first agreement with Canada, effective January 1, 1936, and was bound at that rate in the second agreement with Canada, effective January 1, 1939. The reduced rate of duty is bound at 4 cents in the agreement with Argentina. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 25 percent in 1939.

Domestic production of alfalfa seed averages about 60 million pounds (1 million bushels) annually. Total imports of alfalfa seed and imports from Argentina amounted to 3,600,000 pounds and 601,000 pounds, respectively, in 1938; to 3,200,000 pounds and 802,000 pounds, respectively, in 1939; and 2,600,000 pounds and 420,000 pounds, respectively, in 1940.

#### *Canary seed (par. 764)*

The duty on canary seed under the act of 1930 was one cent per pound. It was reduced to ¾ cent under the trade agreement with Turkey, effective May 5, 1939, and is further reduced to ½ cent per pound in the agreement with Argentina. The ad valorem equivalent in 1939 was 25 percent.

Canary seed has been produced in some localities in the United States but domestic produc-

tion has always been small compared to imports. Imports enter almost entirely from Argentina, Turkey, and Morocco. Argentina has usually supplied approximately one half of the total imports.

*Asparagus in its natural state (par. 774)*

The rate of duty on imports of asparagus in its natural state was 50 percent ad valorem under the act of 1930 and is reduced, under the agreement with Argentina, to 25 percent ad valorem on shipments entering the United States from November 16 in any year to the following February 15, inclusive. Under the Tariff Act of 1922 the duty was 25 percent ad valorem throughout the year.

The average annual production of asparagus for all purposes in the United States in 1939 and 1940 amounted to 278 million pounds, valued at over 14 million dollars. Thirty-five percent of the total crop was canned. Average annual production of asparagus to be marketed in the fresh state amounted to 176 million pounds, valued at over 10 million dollars. The domestic marketing season begins in February and ends in June.

Imports of fresh asparagus from Argentina, the principal source, have averaged about 45,000 pounds a year in the period 1936-40 and enter at a time when there is little or no domestic production.

*Corned-beef hash (par. 775)*

Under the act of 1930 corned-beef hash was dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem. This rate is reduced to 20 percent ad valorem in the agreement with Argentina. Although data on United States production are not available, it is known that such production is large in comparison with imports. Imports of corned-beef hash from Argentina were valued at \$29,000 in 1940, and Argentina was the principal supplier.

*Broomcorn (par. 779)*

Under the Tariff Act of 1922, broomcorn entered the country free of duty. Under the act of 1930 the duty was \$20 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Imports must be disinfected, and this process

adds from \$8 to \$10 per ton to the cost of imported broomcorn. Under the agreement with Argentina the rate is reduced to \$10 per ton. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 34 percent in 1939.

During the period 1935-40 annual average production of broomcorn in the United States was about 42,250 tons, as compared with average imports of 700 tons and average exports of 2,062 tons. Imports have entered principally in years when the domestic crop was short and prices relatively high. Argentina was the principal source of imports in 1935, 1936, and 1937 and the sole source of entries in 1939 and 1940.

*Wools not finer than 40's (par. 1101 (a)); and wools not specially provided for and not finer than 44's (par. 1102 (a))*

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 (par. 1101 (a)) wools not finer than 40's and not imported under bond for the manufacture of carpeting and certain other specified articles were dutiable at the following rates per pound of clean content: Washed or in the grease, 24 cents; on the skin, 22 cents; sorted or matchings if not scoured, 25 cents; and scoured, 27 cents. Under the agreement with Argentina each of these rates is reduced by 11 cents. The great bulk of the wools entering under this classification are entered in the grease. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 88 percent in 1939. The reduced duties would have been equivalent to 48 percent ad valorem on the basis of the 1939 imports. The act of 1930 provides that duties on wools not finer than 40's that are imported under bond for the manufacture of carpeting and certain other articles are to be refunded. This proviso is bound against change in the agreement.

Under the act of 1930 (par. 1102 (a)) wools not specially provided for and not finer than 44's, i. e. 40's/44's, were dutiable at the following rates per pound of clean content: Washed or in the grease, 29 cents; on the skin, 27 cents; sorted or matchings if not scoured, 30 cents; and scoured, 32 cents. Under the agreement with Argentina each of these rates is reduced 12 cents. The great bulk of the wools entering under this classification are also entered in the grease.

Wools covered by paragraph 1101 (a) include all true carpet types and other types not finer than 40's. Certain wools not of the true carpet type, but not finer than 40's, are sometimes blended with carpet wools in the manufacture of carpets, but are used chiefly in the manufacture of tweeds or sports clothing, lower-priced overcoatings, blankets, and felts. The wools covered by paragraph 1102 (a) are apparel (clothing and combing) wools finer than 40's but not finer than 44's. These wools are of higher grade than the non-carpet types provided for under paragraph 1101 (a) and are used for the same general purposes except that they are not well adapted for the manufacture of carpets.

United States production of the finer types of wool, which makes up more than 99 percent of the domestic clip, is generally considerably less than this country's requirements for domestic consumption and is far below the usual level of domestic consumption when carpet wools are included. In the period 1930-39 United States mill consumption of all wool averaged about 665 million pounds (grease basis) per year, while domestic production of shorn wool averaged about 366.5 million pounds per year during the same period. In 1940 domestic production was 387.8 million pounds and mill consumption 778.3 million pounds. Domestic

production in 1941, estimated at 399.3 million pounds, is less than half the record mill consumption of 900 million pounds which is expected to occur this year.

The only production of true carpet wools in the United States is about 100,000 pounds a year, shorn from flocks owned by Indians in the southwest. Imports of such wool supply practically the entire United States demand and have averaged nearly 96 million pounds a year during the past six years, 1935-40. Domestic production of wools other than carpet wools, but not finer than 40's, is also relatively small, the estimated annual average being about 2 million pounds as compared with average imports of over 16 million pounds a year during the period 1935-40. United States annual average production of 40's/44's is estimated at about 4 million pounds, while imports of these types have averaged 4.7 million pounds in the six years 1935-40.

Thus, less than one percent of United States wool production is of the types affected by the concession in the agreement with Argentina, and domestic production of those types has been decreasing for a number of years.

The bulk of the wools of the types included in the agreement are imported for use in the manufacture of carpets. Entries of wools of the types on which the concession applies, for the years 1935-40, have been as follows:

[1,000 pounds—clean content]

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Dutiable wools:						
Not finer than 40's.....	11, 549	23, 635	19, 786	9, 656	16, 911	15, 584
40's/44's.....	3, 821	6, 960	7, 066	1, 799	4, 685	3, 894
Total dutiable.....	15, 370	30, 595	26, 852	11, 455	21, 596	19, 478
Duty-free wools (not finer than 40's for use in manufacture of carpets).....	110, 101	96, 613	121, 263	48, 726	102, 714	95, 657
Grand total.....	125, 471	127, 208	148, 115	60, 181	129, 310	115, 135

Since 1935, Argentina has ranked first as supplier of wools not finer than 40's, both carpet and other types. In a number of years prior to 1936, and again in 1940, Argentina was the principal supplier of the 40's/44's wools. Uru-

guay was the principal supplier of these wools in 1936 and New Zealand from 1937 through 1939. Argentina has been an important supplier in other recent years when it was not the chief source.

*Hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species (except hides and skins of the India water buffalo imported to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles), raw or uncured, or dried, salted, or pickled (par. 1530 (a))*

From 1909 to 1930 United States imports of hides and skins of all kinds were free of duty. Under the act of 1930, hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species (excepting hides and skins of the India water buffalo imported to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles) were dutiable at 10 percent ad valorem. Under the agreement with Argentina, the rate on the dutiable bovine hides and skins is reduced to a 5 percent ad valorem.

Bovine hides produced in the United States are of two main types or grades—paeker hides of the better quality and country hides, which are of a poorer quality. Much of the domestic production is of the poorer quality, whereas the better grade predominates in imports. Demand of tanners in this country is for the better grades, and the domestic supply of these grades is supplemented by imports. At the same time, many of the domestic hides of the poorer quality find no domestic market and are exported from the United States. Thus this country normally both imports and exports cattle hides.

Slaughter of cattle and calves in the United States and the corresponding production of hides are regulated largely by the market demand for beef and veal and not by the demand for hides. Hence, changes in the demand-and-supply condition for hides are frequently reflected in sharp changes in the volume of imports, and the ratio of imports to domestic production varies. Quantity of domestic production, being governed principally by the market for meat, is very little affected by the volume of hide imports. Volume of imports, on the other hand, is very strongly influenced by the quantity of domestic production.

From 1935 through 1940, average annual production of bovine hides of all kinds in the United States amounted to 28.3 million hides, of which 12.3 million were calf and kip skins and the rest cattle hides. During the same pe-

riod, annual average imports of bovine hides amounted to 6 million hides (pieces), of which 3 million were calf and kip skins. Argentina is the principal source of imports of cattle hides and an important supplier of calf and kip skins. Annual United States exports of domestic cattle hides amounted to about one million hides, of which about 50 percent were calf and kip skins.

*Footwear known as alpargatas, the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and with soles composed wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber other than cotton (par. 1530 (e))*

Under the act of 1930 alpargatas were dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem. This duty is reduced to 17½ percent ad valorem in the agreement with Argentina.

Alpargatas are a form of sandal with hemp soles, commonly worn in certain European and Latin American countries. They are worn in the United States on bathing beaches and as bedroom or lounging shoes.

*Bags, baskets, belts, satchels, cardcases, pocket-books, jewel boxes, portfolios, and other boxes and cases, not jewelry, wholly or in chief value of reptile leather, and manufactures of reptile leather or of which reptile leather is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for; any of the foregoing permanently fitted and furnished with traveling, bottle, drinking, dining or luncheon, sewing, manicure, or similar sets (par. 1531)*

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 leather manufactures included under paragraph 1531 were dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem if not fitted with the sets specified and at 50 percent ad valorem if so fitted. Under the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939, duties on certain of the leather manufactures included under that paragraph were reduced by varying percentages.

Under the agreement with Argentina the duty on all manufactures of reptile leather included under paragraph 1531, other than those fitted with the sets referred to, is reduced to 17½



percent ad valorem and the duty on such manufactures when so fitted is reduced to 25 percent ad valorem.

*Dog food, manufactured, unfit for human consumption, not specially provided for (par. 1558)*

The Tariff Act of 1930 made no separate provision for dog food. Imports of the various types of this commodity are classified under three groups: (1) Canned dog food containing a substantial quantity of cereals and unfit for human consumption, under paragraph 730; (2) dog biscuits under paragraph 733; and (3) canned and frozen dog food containing little or no cereals, under paragraph 1558. Under the Tariff Act of 1930 the types of dog food included under paragraph 1558 were dutiable at the rate of 20 percent ad valorem. In the agreement with Argentina this rate is reduced to 10 percent ad valorem.

Domestic production of dog food was first reported by the Bureau of Census in 1935, when it had a total value of about 20 million dollars. In 1937 the domestic production was about 541 million pounds valued at 27.7 million dollars and in 1939 about 726 million pounds valued at 33.2 million dollars.

#### *Free list*

The agreement with Argentina binds on the free list imports of certain commodities that are either not produced at all in the United States or not produced in quantities sufficient to supply domestic demand. While certain wools not finer than 40's, imported in bond for use in the manufacture of carpets and certain other specified articles, are not on the free list, the Tariff Act of 1930 provides for the refund or remission of the duties paid on them, and this proviso is bound in the agreement with Argentina. Imports of such wools constitute the largest single item covered by the agreement which is duty-free or on which the duty is refunded. Such imports were valued, in 1940, at \$31,089,000.

Following is a list of the products, bound on the free list, imports of which in 1940 were valued at more than \$400,000:

<i>Article</i>	<i>Value of im- ports in 1940</i>
Goat and kid skins.....	\$15,887,000
Sheep and lamb skins.....	9,486,000
Sheep, lamb, and goat casings.....	7,077,000
Fox furs.....	4,800,000
Lamb and sheep furs (except caracul and Persian lamb).....	3,340,000
Unmanufactured horse and cattle hair....	2,505,000
Tankage (not for fertilizer).....	1,809,000
Crude bones, bone dust, bone meal, etc....	1,481,000
Hare furs .....	1,463,000
Sausage casings other than sheep, lamb, and goat .....	854,000
Horse, colt, ass, and mule hides and raw skins.....	1,121,000
Wildcat furs.....	453,000
Dried blood.....	429,000

Imports of the following commodities, imports of which in 1940 were valued at less than \$400,000 each, are also bound on the free list: Crude maté, tankage for fertilizer, quebracho wood, unmanufactured hoofs and horns, carpincho skins, and the following undressed furs—guanaquito, nutria, otter, seal, and ocelot.

The following articles, bound on the free list in the agreement with Argentina, have also been bound on the free list in other agreements: Maté, crude, in the agreement with Brazil effective January 1, 1936; otter furs, in the second Canadian agreement, effective January 1, 1939; fox (other than silver or black) and lamb furs, in the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939; hare furs, in the agreement with Turkey, effective May 5, 1939; tankage (for fertilizer), in the United Kingdom agreement; horse and cattle body hair, in the second Canadian agreement; and sheep, lamb, and goat casings, in the Turkish agreement.

#### B. SCHEDULE III

NOTE: The following articles, listed in schedule III of the agreement with Argentina, are articles of which countries other than Argentina normally have been the chief suppliers of imports into the United States. Because of the effects of the war in Europe, supplies from these countries are now reduced or diminished. Concessions on any article enumerated and described in schedule III of the agreement with Argentina may be withdrawn by the United States at any

time after the termination of hostilities between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Germany, on six months' written notice.

*All medicinal preparations of animal origin, not specially provided for (par. 5)*

Medicinal preparations of animal origin were dutiable under the act of 1930 at 25 percent ad valorem. This duty is reduced to 12½ percent ad valorem in the agreement with Argentina.

Among the products to which the concession applies are the following: *Corpus luteum*, urine concentrates, urine concentrate solutions, ox gall, bile compounds, gland extracts, and similar preparations.

United States production of such preparations (glandular products only) was valued at 12.2 million dollars in 1935, at 15.2 million dollars in 1937, and at 18.2 million dollars in 1939. The principal producers in this country are the large meat packers and several of the larger medicinal houses.

Before 1940 United States imports of medicinal preparations of animal origin, principally glandular products, came chiefly from Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands. As a result of the European war, imports dropped sharply from 1939 to 1940.

*Beryllium: Oxide or carbonate, not specially provided for (par. 5)*

Beryllium oxide and carbonate were dutiable under the act of 1930 at 25 percent ad valorem. In the agreement with Argentina, the duty is reduced to 12½ percent ad valorem.

Domestic production of beryllium oxide and carbonate is largely from imported beryllium ore, of which Argentina is the principal supplier. Imports of beryllium oxide and carbonate have not been separately reported but are known to have been small.

*Oils, vegetable: Sunflower (par. 53)*

Sunflower oil was dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930 at 20 percent ad valorem and in 1936 was made subject to an import tax of 4½ cents per pound under section 2491 of the Internal Revenue Code. Under the agreement with Argentina the duty is reduced to 10 per-

cent ad valorem and the import tax is reduced to 2¼ cents per pound.

Little or no sunflower oil is produced in this country. Imports of sunflower oil amounted to 37.1 million pounds in 1935 and 24.7 million pounds in 1936. They have been negligible since 1936.

*Romano, Pecorino, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, Sbrinz, and Goya cheeses in original loaves (par. 710)*

Under the act of 1930, cheeses of all types were dutiable at 7 cents per pound but not less than 35 percent ad valorem. The agreement with Argentina reduces the duties on the Italian types of cheese specified to 5 cents per pound but not less than 25 percent ad valorem. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on Italian-type cheeses was 36 percent in 1939. The reduced rate would have been equivalent to 26 percent ad valorem on the basis of the imports in 1939. The duties on practically all other types of cheese, except a few relatively unimportant ones, have been reduced in other trade agreements.

United States production of Italian-type cheeses increased from 3.5 million pounds in 1931 to 10.6 million pounds in 1935, 13.5 million pounds in 1937, and 20.5 million pounds in 1939. Comparable data on imports are available only for years since 1936. Total imports of Italian-type cheeses decreased from 23.8 million pounds in 1937 to 23.4 million pounds in 1939 and 17.6 million pounds in 1940.

Italy has been by far the principal source, supplying 22.4 million pounds in 1937 as compared to 11.6 million pounds in 1940. Imports from Argentina increased from 1.2 million pounds in 1937 to 5.7 million pounds in 1940.

*Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances: Anchovies (par. 718 (a)); and fish, prepared or preserved in any manner when packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances): Anchovies (par. 718 (b))*

Prepared or preserved anchovies packed in oil or in oil and other substances were dutiable

at 30 percent ad valorem under the act of 1930. The duty on anchovies packed in oil valued at not over 9 cents per pound was increased to 44 percent ad valorem by Presidential proclamation effective January 13, 1934. Under the agreement with Argentina, the duty on these anchovies is reduced to 22 percent ad valorem and the duty on anchovies packed in oil, valued at over 9 cents per pound is reduced to 15 percent ad valorem.

The duty on anchovies (not in oil) packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each is reduced under the agreement from 25 percent ad valorem under the act of 1930 to 12½ percent ad valorem.

The species of anchovies caught off the California coast do not yield a cured product comparable with the European and are used as bait and for fish meal and oil.

Imports of anchovies in recent years have consisted almost entirely of anchovies packed in oil, valued at over 9 cents per pound (par. 718 (a)), and anchovies (not in oil) packed in airtight containers, weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each (par. 718 (b)). Imports of the former amounted to about 2.4 million pounds in each of the years 1935 and 1936, decreased to 2.1 million pounds in 1938, and then increased to 3 million pounds in 1940. Imports of this type of anchovies from Argentina have heretofore been small, amounting to about 15,000 pounds in 1940. Before the outbreak of the war in Europe, anchovies packed in oil came almost entirely from Italy; Portugal replaced Italy as the chief supplier in 1940 and in the first six months of 1941.

Imports of anchovies (not in oil) in airtight containers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each amounted to 3 million pounds in 1935, to 1.5 million pounds in each of the years 1936 and 1937, and to 2 million pounds in each of the years 1938, 1939, and 1940. Shipments from Argentina amounted to 23,000 pounds in 1937, to 27,000 pounds in 1938, to 203,000 pounds in 1939, and to 379,000 pounds in 1940.

*Macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, and similar alimentary pastes (par. 725)*

Under the act of 1930 macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, and similar alimentary pastes were dutiable at 3 cents per pound if they contained eggs or egg products and at 2 cents per pound if they contained no eggs or egg products. Under the agreement with Argentina, these duties are reduced to 2 cents and 1½ cents per pound, respectively. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on such products containing eggs was 21 percent in 1939. The reduced duty would have been equal to 14 percent ad valorem on the basis of 1939 imports. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on the products not containing eggs was 21 percent in 1939. The reduced duty would have been equal to 16 percent on the basis of 1939 imports.

United States production of macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, and similar products has been very large compared to imports.

*Tomatoes, prepared or preserved in any manner (par. 772)*

Under the act of 1930 the duty on tomatoes, prepared or preserved in any manner, was 50 percent ad valorem. This duty is reduced under the agreement with Argentina to 25 percent ad valorem.

United States production of prepared or preserved (canned) tomatoes is many times that of all the rest of the world combined.

*Brandy (par. 802)*

The duty on brandy was reduced from \$5 per proof gallon under the act of 1930 to \$2.50 per proof gallon in the agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936. The rate as reduced under the French agreement is bound in the agreement with Argentina.

In recent years, about three fourths of the beverage brandy consumed in the United States has been produced in this country. Domestic production increased from 1.8 million proof gallons in the fiscal year 1934-35 to 2.5 million in 1935-36, and amounted to 1.9 million proof gallons in the fiscal year 1936-37, as compared with 10.2 million in 1938-39 and 2 million in 1939-40.

Imports increased from 443,000 proof gallons in the calendar year 1935 to 738,000 in 1937; they decreased to 665,000 in 1938 and then increased to 771,000 in 1940.

*Cordials, liqueurs, kirschwasser, and ratafia (par. 802)*

The duty on cordials, liqueurs, kirschwasser, and ratafia was reduced from \$5 per proof gallon under the act of 1930 to \$2.50 per proof gallon in the agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936. The duty of \$2.50 per proof gallon is bound in the agreement with Argentina.

United States production of liqueurs and cordials amounted to 3.1 million proof gallons in the fiscal year 1935-36 and 3.8 million in 1936-37; it decreased to 2.2 million in 1938-39 and 2.4 million in 1939-40. In the period 1936-40, imports ranged from 260,000 proof gallons in 1940 to 299,000 proof gallons in 1939.

*Bitters of all kinds containing spirits (par. 802)*

Bitters containing spirits were dutiable at \$5 per proof gallon under the act of 1930. This duty was reduced to \$2.50 per proof gallon in the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939. The rate under the United Kingdom agreement is bound in the agreement with Argentina.

United States production is estimated at more than 50,000 gallons annually. Imports of bitters amounted to 8,300 proof gallons in 1937, to 7,700 proof gallons in 1938, to 10,200 in 1939, and to 6,700 in 1940.

*Champagne and all other sparkling wines (par. 803)*

In the agreement with France the duty on champagne and other sparkling wines was reduced from \$6 per gallon under the act of 1930 to \$3 per gallon, which duty is bound in the agreement with Argentina.

United States production of champagne and other sparkling wines increased from 414,000 gallons in the fiscal year 1935-36 to 489,000 gallons in 1937-38 and amounted to 334,000 gallons in 1938-39 and 482,000 gallons in 1939-40. Imports increased from 274,000 gallons in 1935 to 573,000 gallons in 1937 and then declined to

478,000 gallons in 1938. Entries in 1939 and 1940 amounted to 557,000 and 456,000 gallons, respectively.

France has usually supplied more than 95 percent of United States imports of sparkling wines. Before 1940, such imports from Argentina were insignificant, but in 1940 they amounted to slightly over 7,000 gallons.

*Still wines produced from grapes (not including vermouth), containing 14 per centum or less of absolute alcohol by volume, in containers holding each one gallon or less (par. 804)*

The duty on still wines under this classification was \$1.25 per gallon under the act of 1930, was reduced to 75 cents per gallon in the trade agreement with France, and is bound at that rate in the agreement with Argentina.

United States production of "dry" still wines increased from 14.5 million gallons in the fiscal year 1935-36 to 34.7 million gallons in 1937-38. In 1938-39 and 1939-40, production was much smaller, amounting to about 22.6 million gallons in each year.

Imports of still wines (other than vermouth), containing less than 14 percent of alcohol and in containers holding one gallon or less, amounted to 898,000 gallons in 1938, to 1,024,000 in 1939, and to 777,000 gallons in 1940. France, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Germany have been the principal suppliers of United States wine imports; and in 1940 France and Italy were the leading suppliers. Imports from Argentina decreased from 6,000 gallons in 1936 to about 1,000 gallons in each year of 1938-40.

*Vermuth, in containers holding each one gallon or less (par. 804)*

The duty on vermouth, in containers holding one gallon or less, of \$1.25 per gallon under the act of 1930 was reduced to 62½ cents per gallon in the agreement with France and is bound at that rate in the agreement with Argentina.

United States production of vermouth increased from an average of 218,000 gallons in the two years 1937-38 and 1938-39 to 489,000 gallons in 1939-40.

Imports in 1937 and 1938 were slightly over one million gallons a year. In 1939 and 1940, imports amounted to 1.4 million gallons a year. Prior to 1940, imports of vermouth from Argentina were very small, but in that year they amounted to 86,000 gallons and increased in the first six months of 1941 to 168,000 gallons, compared with total imports in this period of 318,000 gallons.

*Dressed furs and dressed fur skins, not dyed: Lamb and sheep (except caracul and Persian lamb), goat and kid, and hare (par. 1519 (a))*

Dressed furs and dressed fur skins (except silver or black fox), if not dyed, were dutiable at 25 percent ad valorem under the act of 1930. The duty on fur skins, dressed but not dyed, of lamb and sheep (except caracul and Persian lamb) was reduced to 15 percent ad valorem in the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939. In the agreement with Argentina the duty on fur skins, dressed but not dyed, of lamb and sheep (except caracul and Persian lamb) is bound at 15 percent ad valorem, and the duty on dressed, but not dyed, goat and kid and hare fur skins is reduced to 12½ percent ad valorem.

Domestic production of these dressed fur skins is large in comparison with imports and is derived almost entirely from the dressing of imported raw fur skins. Imports of dressed, but not dyed, lamb and sheep fur skins (except caracul and Persian lamb) decreased from 19,200 skins in 1935 to 5,400 skins in 1938, 8,300 skins in 1939, and 5,800 skins in 1940.

*Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of dressed goat or kid skins, if not dyed (par. 1519 (a))*

Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of dressed, but not dyed, goat or kid skins were dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930 at 25 percent ad valorem. The duty is reduced in the agreement with Argentina to 12½ percent ad valorem. Plates, mats, linings, etc., of dog, goat, or kid skins are not produced in the United States.

*Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of hare, lamb, and sheep furs (except caracul and Persian lamb), if not dyed (par. 1519 (b))*

Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of hare, lamb, and sheep furs (except caracul and Persian lamb), if not dyed, were dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem under the act of 1930. In the agreement with Argentina the duty is reduced to 17½ percent ad valorem. These articles are not produced in the United States.

*Free list*

Argols, tartar, and wine lees, crude or partly refined, containing less than 90 percent of potassium bitartrate, and calcium tartrate, crude, are bound on the free list in schedule III of the agreement with Argentina. Total imports of these products in 1940 were valued at 2.1 million dollars.

#### VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND EXCHANGES OF NOTES

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 non-discriminatory basis. They define the nature of the obligations assumed by each country in making tariff concessions to the other, set forth reciprocal assurances of non-discriminatory 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 I provides that the United States and Argentina shall in general 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 each country obligates itself to extend to the other, immediately and without compensation, the lowest rates of customs duties which are granted to any other country, either by autonomous action or in con-

nection with a commercial agreement with a third country.

Article II 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 in general be higher than those imposed on like articles of domestic or other foreign origin. An exception is made in the case of taxes imposed by the Argentine Government on alcohol, alcoholic beverages, beer, natural mineral waters, and fabrics containing 40 percent or more of silk or artificial silk, which, if of foreign origin, are taxable at a higher rate than are the domestic products.

Article III applies in general the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to import quotas, prohibitions, and other forms of restriction on imports. Any such restriction is to be based upon a pre-determined amount of imports of the article, i. e., a global quota. If either country establishes such restrictions and if any third country is allotted a share of the total amount of permitted importations of any article, the other country shall also be allotted a share which shall be based upon the proportion of the total imports of such article which that country supplied in a previous representative period.

Article IV extends in general the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to any form of exchange control by either country over the transfer of payments for imports originating in the other country. Accordingly, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the article provide that the Government of either country shall accord to any product originating in the other country, in regard to restrictions or delays on payments, exchange rates, and taxes or charges on exchange transactions, treatment no less favorable than that accorded the like product originating in any third country. Paragraph 3 of the article provides that the foregoing provisions shall not prevent the adoption of any measure deemed necessary in time of war or other national emergency.

Article V extends the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to foreign purchases by

the Government of either country or by government monopolies.

Article VI 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. With certain customary exceptions relating to anti-dumping duties, health or public-safety measures, etc., the article also provides that no administrative ruling by either country effecting advances in rates of duties or in charges applicable under an established and uniform practice to imports originating in the other country, or imposing any new requirement with respect to such importations, shall be effective retroactively or with respect to articles imported prior to the date of publication of notice of such ruling in the usual official manner.

#### *Provisions relating to concessions*

Articles VII and VIII 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.

However, in paragraph 3 of article VIII, the United States reserves the right to withdraw or to modify the concessions granted on any article contained in schedule III at any time after the termination of hostilities between the United Kingdom and Germany, on giving six months' written notice to the Argentine Government. The articles included in schedule III comprise in general those formerly obtained principally from areas at present lacking access to the United States market because of the war in Europe.

Article IX permits either country, notwithstanding the provisions of articles VII and VIII, 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 X safeguards importers against adverse changes in the methods of determining dutiable value and of converting currencies in connection with products listed in the schedules which are or may be subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

Article XI contains a general undertaking that no quantitative restrictions shall be imposed by either country on importations from the other country of any of the products listed in the schedules annexed to the agreement, with a reservation that this provision does not apply to quantitative restrictions imposed by either country in conjunction with governmental measures which operate to regulate or control the production, market supply, or prices of like domestic articles, or which tend to increase the labor costs of production of such articles, or which are necessary to maintain the exchange value of the currency of the country.

Article XII contains a provision for broad consultation between the Governments of the two countries in regard to all matters affecting the operation of the agreement through the medium of a mixed commission to be established under the terms of paragraph 2 of the article. Paragraph 1 of the article provides that if the Government of either country considers that an industry or the commerce of that country is prejudiced, or any object of the agreement is nullified or impaired as a result of any circumstance or of any measure taken by the other Government, the latter Government shall consider such representations or proposals as may be made by the former Government; and if agreement is not reached, the Government making the representations or proposals shall be free to suspend or terminate the agreement in whole or in part on 30 days' written notice.

*Provisions as to application of the agreement*

Article XIII 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 XIV excepts from the application of the agreement special advantages granted by the Government of either country to adjacent countries 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.

Furthermore, in an exchange of notes accompanying the agreement, the Government of the United States agrees not to invoke the provisions of article I of the agreement in respect of any tariff preferences which Argentina may accord to a contiguous country looking to the gradual and ultimate achievement of a customs union between Argentina and any such country; provided such tariff preferences conform to the formula recommended by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee on September 18, 1941, pursuant to resolution LXXX of the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo, approved December 24, 1933. This formula stipulates: (1) That any such tariff preferences shall be made effective through trade agreements embodying tariff reductions or exemptions; (2) that the parties to such agreements should reserve the right to reduce or eliminate the customs duties on like products imported from other countries; and (3) that any such tariff arrangements should not be an obstacle to any broad program of economic reconstruction involving the reduction of tariffs and the scaling down or elimination of tariff and other trade preferences with a view to the fullest possible development of international trade on a multilateral unconditional most-favored-nation

basis. The note also provides, with reference to articles III and IV of the agreement relating to quantitative limitations on imports and exchange control, respectively, that any special quota or exchange facilities which Argentina may accord to contiguous countries and Peru shall cease upon the termination of the present hostilities between the United Kingdom and Germany, except as may be otherwise agreed upon between the two Governments.

By a second exchange of notes, the Government of the United States agrees not to invoke the provisions of the agreement relating to non-discriminatory treatment in respect of special facilities which Argentina may accord to imports of articles originating in the so-called "sterling area" covered by the existing payments arrangement in effect between Argentina and the United Kingdom. As indicated in the note from the Argentine Government, the reason for this exception arises primarily from the present European war; more particularly, from the inability of Argentina to convert freely into dollars the proceeds derived from its exports to the "sterling area" under the existing payments arrangement in effect between Argentina and the United Kingdom. Accordingly, the note provides that the exception shall terminate as soon as it becomes possible for Argentina to convert its sterling balances into free currencies.

Article XV exempts from the provisions of the agreement regulations affecting imports or exports of gold and silver, measures relating to

public security, neutrality, sanitary regulations, etc.

Article XVI provides for sympathetic consideration of representations in regard to customs regulations and related matters and the application of sanitary 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.

Article XVII provides that the agreement is to come definitively into force 30 days after exchange of the Argentine ratification and the President's proclamation of the agreement.

Article XVIII provides that the agreement shall come into force provisionally on November 15, 1941, subject to the right of either Government to terminate the provisional application of the agreement pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 of article XII or upon six months' notice.

Article XIX provides that the agreement is to remain in force until November 15, 1944, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of article XII or article XVIII. If neither Government has given the other notice of intention to terminate the agreement on November 15, 1944, it will continue in force thereafter, subject to termination on six months' notice.



TABLE A

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE I)

Duties are net, including base duties and surtaxes calculated on official valuations, or ad valorem, and are expressed in Argentine gold pesos or percentage of declared value. The Argentine gold peso equals 2.2727 paper pesos and the value of the paper peso varies, in terms of dollars, with the class of exchange available for a specific conversion. However, for obtaining an approximate idea of the level of the duties enumerated in this list, it is suggested that the Argentine gold peso be considered to equal about 55 cents. Duties specified under stage I become effective when agreement enters into force; those enumerated under stage II become effective when Argentine customs revenue from import duties exceeds 270 million paper pesos in any calendar year.

The kilo=2.204 pounds; D. V.=declared value; n. a.=statistics not available.

Argentine tariff item number	Description of commodity (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agreement duty	Agreement duties and extent of concessions				U. S. exports to Argentina (in thousands of dollars)	
				Stage I		Stage II		1939	1940
				Duty	Reduction	Duty	Reduction		
79	Prunes.....	Kilo.....	0.1408	0.099	30%	0.099	30%	41	134
92	Canned salmon and mackerel.....	Kilo.....	0.7202	0.432	40%	0.432	40%	0	1
98	Dried pitted peaches, apples, pears, and cherries.	Kilo.....	0.157	0.157	Bound	0.157	Bound	0.4	1
112	Apples, fresh (from Oct. 1 to Jan. 31, inclusive).	Gross kilo.....	0.063	0.032	49%	0.032	49%	119	41
113	Pears, fresh (from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive).	Gross kilo.....	0.063	0.032	49%	0.032	49%	7	6
114	Grapes, fresh (from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive).	Gross kilo.....	0.042	0.021	50%	0.021	50%	0	0
126	Chewing gum, uncoated.....	Kilo.....	0.336	0.336	Bound	0.336	Bound	12	12
172	Walnuts (unshelled).....	Kilo.....	0.0416	0.0416	Bound	0.0416	Bound	6	9
187	Raisins, Corinth or Sultana.....	Kilo.....	0.1794	0.117	35%	0.117	35%	23	14
226	Canned sardines, in tomato or mustard sauce, or cottonseed oil.	Kilo.....	0.1680	0.118	30%	0.118	30%	11	9
236	Cigarettes.....	Kilo.....	1.794	1.794	Bound	1.794	Bound	16	12
346	Tobacco, leaf or cut.....	Kilo.....	0.4838	0.4838	Bound	0.4838	Bound	235	641
627	Passenger cars, 1,000 to 1,500 gross kilos (value to 1,600 gold pesos).	(a)	(a)	0.20 per kilo+10%	(b)	0.20 per kilo+10%	(b)	12,222	13,767
628	Passenger cars, 1,000 to 1,500 gross kilos (value over 1,600 gold pesos).	D. V.....	57%	57%	Bound	57%	Bound		
629	Passenger cars, 1,500 to 1,900 gross kilos (value to 1,600 gold pesos).	(c)	(c)	0.20 per kilo+10%	(b)	0.20 per kilo+10%	(b)		
630	Passenger cars, 1,500 to 1,900 gross kilos (value over 1,600 gold pesos).	D. V.....	57%	57%	Bound	57%	Bound		
631	Passenger cars, 1,900 kilos gross weight and over.	D. V.....	57%	57%	Bound	57%	Bound		
632	Truck chassis.....	}	0.08 per kilo+10%	0.08 per kilo+10%	Bound	0.06 per kilo+10%	4 25%	Included with figures on passenger cars under items 627-631, inclusive	
634	Omnibus chassis.....								

NOTE 1. Assures the maintenance of present favorable methods of establishing the "declared value" for duty purposes for articles enumerated and described in the items 627 to 632, inclusive, and 634.

NOTE 2. Binds the present system of making semi-assembled and unassembled units dutiable at 15 percent and 30 percent, respectively, below the full duties.

a Pre-agreement duty: 200 gold pesos+0.30 per kilo over 1,000 kilos and 10 percent.  
 b Percent reduction varies with weight of car.  
 c Pre-agreement duty: 350 gold pesos+0.40 per kilo over 1,500 kilos and 10 percent.  
 d In specific duty, surtax bound.

TABLE A—Continued

## ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE I)—Continued

Argentine tariff item number	Description of commodity (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agreement duty	Agreement duties and extent of concessions				U. S. exports to Argentina (in thousands of dollars)		
				Stage I		Stage II		1939	1940	
				Duty	Reduction	Duty	Reduction			
636	Automobile parts for bodies (except those mentioned below).	Kilo.....	0.282	0.254	10%	0.197	30%	2,891	2,304	
	Automobile parts for bodies: door handles with or without locks; curtains and sun visors; mirrors; cushion springs of iron or steel; glass for doors, windows, windshields, and extensions; door, window, and windshield mouldings; upholstery; and body shell, running boards, doors, seats, turret-type steel top, top, seatbacks, trunks, roof top side wings of canvas for trucks.	Kilo.....	0.282	0.282	Bound	0.282	Bound			
637	Automobile parts for chassis (except those mentioned below).	Kilo.....	0.376	0.338	10%	0.263	30%			
	Automobile parts for chassis: bumpers, gasoline tanks, rear axles, spare tire carriers, trunk rack, shock absorbers, steering knuckles; and fenders, wheels and parts, iron and rubber rims for trucks.	Kilo.....	0.376	0.376	Bound	0.376	Bound			
638	Automobile parts for ignition systems (except those mentioned below).	Kilo.....	1.41	1.269	10%	0.987	30%			
	Automobile parts for ignition systems: horns, cable terminals, contact keys, distributor gear, and distributor shaft.	Kilo.....	1.41	1.41	Bound	1.41	Bound			
639	Automobile parts for engines (except those mentioned below).	Kilo.....	0.705	0.635	10%	0.494	30%			Included with figures on parts under items 636 and 637
	Automobile parts for engines: radiators, piston rings or pistons, piston pins, piston pin bushings, and fly wheel ring gears.	Kilo.....	0.705	0.705	Bound	0.705	Bound			
640	Automobile parts for transmission and steering assemblies (except those mentioned below).	Kilo.....	0.564	0.508	10%	0.395	30%			
	Automobile parts for transmission and steering assemblies: transmission gears for trucks, except helical gears; pins; bushings; brake shoes or housings.	Kilo.....	0.564	0.564	Bound	0.564	Bound			
1195	Asbestos brake lining, without wire.....	Kilo.....	0.3024	0.227	25%	0.151	50%	103	169	
1196	Asbestos brake lining, with wire.....	Kilo.....	0.4032	0.302	25%	0.202	50%			
1207	Plows, ordinary.....	Each.....	0.96	0.96	Bound	0.96	Bound	261	227	
1208	Plows, on wheels.....	Each.....	4.80	4.80	Bound	4.80	Bound			
1304	Pumps with iron or steel cylinders.....	Kilo.....	0.108	0.108	Bound	0.108	Bound	410	972	
1305	Pumps with brass or bronze cylinders.....	Kilo.....	0.1728	0.1728	Bound	0.1728	Bound			
NOTE: The lower duty of 15 percent provided for in item 1304 applies only to pumps for wells or extraction of water.										
1378	Rubber hose with cloth insertions.....	Kilo.....	0.6768	0.541	20%	0.541	20%	116	83	
1401	Casks of wood, assembled or unassembled.	Each.....	0.24	0.24	Bound	0.24	Bound	470	294	
1405	Cement (clinker) white.....	100 kilos.....	4.032	3.024	25%	2.016	50%	95	59	

TABLE A—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE I)—Continued

Argentine tariff item number	Description of commodity (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agreement duty	Agreement duties and extent of concessions				U. S. exports to Argentina (in thousands of dollars)	
				Stage I		Stage II		1939	1940
				Duty	Reduction	Duty	Reduction		
Decree of 9/22/36	(a) Complete mechanisms for automatic refrigerators (valuation not to exceed 1.00 gold peso per kilo).	D. V.	42%	42%	Bound	42%	Bound	Included with item 1650	
	(b) Parts and accessories for automatic refrigerators.	D. V.	42%	35%	17%	27%	36%	651	807
1480	Compressors, iron or steel.	Kilo.	0.21	0.21	Bound	0.21	Bound	135	216
1529	Boiler-scale removers.	Gross kilo	0.1008	0.1008	Bound	0.1008	Bound	188	184
1593	Asphalt and asbestos roofing felt.	Gross kilo	0.0336	0.0336	Bound	0.0336	Bound	34	36
1650	Automatic refrigerators.	Gross kilo	0.57	0.57	Bound	0.57	Bound	191	279
1698	Razor blades.	Kilo.	3.36	3.36	Bound	3.36	Bound	114	428
1726	Wrenches, fixed.	Kilo.	Free	Free	Bound	Free	Bound	42	53
1738	Oak lumber, unplanned.	Sq. meter	0.4704	0.428	9%	0.358	24%	286	136
1750	Spruce and Douglas fir lumber, unplanned (includes hemlock).	Sq. meter	0.1512	0.129	15%	0.095	37%	560	514
1752	Pitch or tea pine lumber, unplanned.	Sq. meter	0.1728	0.147	15%	0.109	37%	2,343	1,489
1754	White pine lumber, unplanned (includes sugar and ponderosa pine and redwood).	Sq. meter	0.216	0.216	Bound	0.216	Bound	173	88
1772	Spruce and Douglas fir plywood (up to 6 mm. in thickness).	Gross kilo	0.042	0.042	Bound	0.042	Bound	n. a.	n. a.
1773	Spruce and Douglas fir plywood (over 6 and up to 12 mm. in thickness).	Gross kilo	0.0378	0.0378	Bound	0.0378	Bound	n. a.	n. a.
1774	Spruce and Douglas fir plywood (over 12 mm. in thickness).	Gross kilo	0.0336	0.0336	Bound	0.0336	Bound	n. a.	n. a.
1799	Machines and spare parts in general, of less than 100 net kilos (except those mentioned below).	Gross kilo	0.2016	0.166	18%	0.130	36%	n. a.	n. a.
	Machines and spare parts in general, of less than 100 net kilos: hand-drill presses, buffer or emery-wheel mounts, grindstone-wheel and tool-sharpening mounts, small milling machines, tin crimpers and cutters, metal shears and punchers, hand-operated metal-saw mounts, stamping presses, automatic saw sharpeners, motor drillers, vises, electric meat choppers, coffee grinders, lense gauges, lense grinders, lense drills, lense polishers, and certain machines for the graphic arts and shoe-manufacturing industries.	Gross kilo	0.2016	0.2016	Bound	0.2016	Bound	n. a.	n. a.
1821	Typewriters.	Each	12.32	12.32	Bound	12.32	Bound	353	558
1821-a	Typewriter parts.	D. V.	42%	42%	Bound	42%	Bound	10	11
1828	Sowers on wheels.	Each	4.80	4.80	Bound	4.80	Bound	222	130
1830	Tractors, all types.	Each	160.00	160.00	Bound	160.00	Bound	1,832	1,461
1831	Adding, calculating, and accounting machines, cash registers, and dictaphones.*	Each	53.76	53.76	Bound	53.76	Bound	455	535
1833	Mowing machines, harvesters, reapers, and binders.	D. V.	10%	10%	Bound	10%	Bound	3,091	1,637
1834	Shelling or husking machines.								
1835	Threshing machines.								
1889	Windmills.	Kilo	0.0432	0.0432	Bound	0.0432	Bound	426	129
2005	Oil burners.	Kilo	0.252	0.252	Bound	0.252	Bound	116	156

\* Dictaphones will be classified under item 1831 on ratification of agreement by Argentine Congress.

TABLE A—Continued

## ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE I)—Continued

Argentine tariff item number	Description of commodity (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agreement duty	Agreement duties and extent of concessions				U. S. exports to Argentina (in thousands of dollars)		
				Stage I		Stage II		1939	1940	
				Duty	Reduction	Duty	Reduction			
2010	Harrows.....	Each.....	1.28	1.28	Bound	1.28	Bound	184	74	
2016	Plow shares.....	Kilo.....	0.048	0.048	Bound	0.048	Bound	371	259	
2021	Plow parts.....	Kilo.....	0.024	0.024	Bound	0.024	Bound			
2110	Refractory earth in block.....	Gross kilo.....	0.0045	0.0045	Bound	0.0045	Bound	124	155	
2198	Radio parts, brass.....	Kilo.....	1.05	1.05	Bound	1.05	Bound	820	799	
2199	Radio parts, porcelain.....	Kilo.....	0.627	0.627	Bound	0.627	Bound			
2200	Radio parts, composition.....	Kilo.....	0.714	0.714	Bound	0.714	Bound	57	70	
2203	Radio parts, iron.....	Kilo.....	0.42	0.42	Bound	0.42	Bound			
2233	Loudspeakers, metal.....	Kilo.....	0.714	0.714	Bound	0.714	Bound	18	96	
2236	Radio receivers, amplifiers, or combinations, up to 4 tubes.....	Kilo.....	1.26	1.26	Bound	1.26	Bound			
2237	Radio receivers, amplifiers, or combinations, from 5 to 7 tubes.....	Kilo.....	2.10	2.10	Bound	2.10	Bound	316	342	
2238	Radio receivers, amplifiers, or combinations, 8 or more tubes.....	Kilo.....	2.94	2.66	10%	2.10	29%			
2258	Ordinary radio tubes.....	Each.....	0.336	0.336	Bound	0.336	Bound	58 (est.)	45 (est.)	
2259	Radio-amplifying tubes.....	Each.....	1.68	1.26	25%	0.84	50%			
	NOTE: Under tariff item 2258 will be classified tubes of no more than 5 watts usable output per tube or 19 watts for 2 tubes mounted symmetrically and when operated in accordance with their respective specifications.									
2283	Wind-driven electric-power generating devices.....	Kilo.....	0.168	0.168	Bound	0.168	Bound	189	195	
2285	Vulcanized fiber, sheets, rods, and tubes.....	Kilo.....	0.8064	0.645	20%	0.484	40%	17	29	
2292	Fluorescent-type electric-light bulbs, and fittings for ceiling, wall, table, desk, bed, and floor lamps.....	Gross kilo.....	0.5376	0.5376	Bound	0.430	20%	n. a.	n. a.	
2316	Small electric motors, up to 1/4 horsepower.....	Each.....	3.36	3.36	Bound	3.36	Bound	50	110	
2352	Portable electric and pneumatic tools.....	Kilo.....	0.84	0.63	25%	0.42	50%	54	90	
2366	Storage-battery cases, composition.....	Kilo.....	0.168	0.147	12%	0.126	25%	724	717	
3828	Construction or insulating board, of wood, paper, pulp, straw, or other vegetable materials, including wall-board and fiber board.....	Kilo.....	0.04032	0.032	21%	0.020	50%	66	80	
3829	Kraft liner board, unbleached sulphate base.....	Kilo.....	0.08064	0.040	50%	0.040	50%	20	166	
3914	Oiled copying paper.....	Kilo.....	0.2016	0.2016	Bound	0.2016	Bound	n. a.	n. a.	
3914	Blotting paper.....	Kilo.....	0.2016	0.2016	Bound	0.2016	Bound	55	64	
3914	Sanitary paper.....	Kilo.....	0.2016	0.2016	Bound	0.154	24%	109	48	
3934	Fountain pens.....	Dozen.....	6.72	6.72	Bound	6.72	Bound	37	43	
4275	Turpentine.....	Kilo.....	0.1344	0.118	12%	0.102	24%	95	53	
4350	Sulphur in lumps.....	Gross kilo.....	0.007	0.007	Bound	0.007	Bound	513	123	
4366	Varnishes, nitrocellulose base, etc.....	Kilo.....	0.4704	0.4704	Bound	0.4704	Bound	221	190	
4769	Enamels, cellulose, etc.....	Kilo.....	0.3696	0.3696	Bound	0.3696	Bound	58 (est.)	45 (est.)	
	NOTE: When the products provided for in item 4769 are imported in containers of more than 50 kilos net, they will be accorded a 20-percent reduction in their valuation or duty.									
4819	Light rosin.....	Kilo.....	0.015	0.01	33%	0.008	47%	600	265	
4820	Dark rosin.....	Gross kilo.....	0.012	0.01	17%	0.008	33%			

U. S. exports of hard-rubber battery boxes, including composition and part rubber.

TABLE A—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE I)—Continued

Argentine tariff item number	Description of commodity (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agreement duty	Agreement duties and extent of concessions				U. S. exports to Argentina (in thousands of dollars)	
				Stage I		Stage II		1939	1940
				Duty	Reduction	Duty	Reduction		
5160	(a) Motion-picture film, exposed, positives.	Kilo .....	15.00	15.00	Bound	15.00	Bound	265	280
	(b) Motion-picture film, exposed, negatives.	Kilo.....	15.00	15.00	Bound	10.00	33%	1	0.4
	(c) Motion-picture film, unexposed.....	Kilo.....	2.016	1.344	33%	1.344	33%	70	140
5255	Photographic dry plates (6 x 8 cm).....	Dozen.....	0.1344	0.1344	Bound	0.1344	Bound	214	281
5256	—(9 x 12 cm).....	Dozen.....	0.336	0.336	Bound	0.336			
5257	—(9 x 18 cm).....	Dozen.....	0.4368	0.4368	Bound	0.4368			
5258	—(12 x 16 cm).....	Dozen.....	0.45024	0.45024	Bound	0.45024			
5259	—(13 x 18 cm).....	Dozen.....	0.4704	0.4704	Bound	0.4704			
5260	—(16 x 21 cm).....	Dozen.....	0.7728	0.7728	Bound	0.7728			
5261	—(18 x 24 cm).....	Dozen.....	1.0752	1.0752	Bound	1.0752			
5262	—(21 x 27 cm).....	Dozen.....	1.512	1.512	Bound	1.512			
5263	—(24 x 30 cm).....	Dozen.....	1.9488	1.9488	Bound	1.9488			
5264	—(27 x 33 cm).....	Dozen.....	2.352	2.352	Bound	2.352			
5265	—(30 x 40 cm).....	Dozen.....	2.7888	2.7888	Bound	2.7888			
5266	—(40 x 50 cm).....	Dozen.....	6.048	6.048	Bound	6.048			
5267	—(50 x 60 cm).....	Dozen.....	8.736	8.736	Bound	8.736			
	NOTE 1. Dry plates of other sizes will be dutiable at the rate applicable to the nearest size provided in the above items.								
	NOTE 2. Photographic films will be dutiable at one half the duty applicable to plates of corresponding sizes.								
2611, 2619-22, incl., 2643, 2652, 2669, 2670, 2678, 2702, 2770, 2771, 2824, 2825, 2834-42, incl., 2849	Earthenware (glazed pottery) bathtubs, lavatories, bidets, urinals, and other sanitary ware for bathrooms, white or colored.  NOTE: The existing classification of earthenware in accordance with the resolution of the Ministry of Finance of August 9, 1938 (R. F. no. 146) shall be continued during the effective period of the agreement, of which this schedule is an integral part.							33	174
	SUMMARY *								
	Reductions in duty:								
	Complete in stage I.....							7,997	8,345
	Complete in stage II.....							3,914	5,223
	Divided between stages I & II.....							7,416	5,786
	Total reductions.....							19,327	19,354
	Bindings.....							13,809	12,752
	Total concessions.....							33,136	32,106

\* Includes estimates based in part on Argentine data in regard to products for which no United States export data are available or for which United States export data are not reported separately.

TABLE B  
ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE II)

Except as otherwise noted import data do not include imports free of duty under special provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, or imports from Cuba subject to preferential reductions in duty; n. a. =statistics not available.

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
A. REDUCTIONS IN DUTY											
19	Casein or lactarene and mix- tures of which casein or lac- tarene is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.	5½¢ per lb. ....	2¾¢ per lb. ....	98	49	12	763	1,111	28	886	1,243
38	Extracts, dyeing or tanning, not containing alcohol: Que- bracho.	15% ad val. ....	7½% ad val. ....	15	7.5	2,004	4,086	2,804	2,735	5,082	3,932
52	Neatsfoot oil and animal oils known as neatsfoot stock.	20% ad val. plus 3¢ per lb. im- port tax.	10% ad val. plus 1½¢ per lb. import tax.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
232 (a)	Oaxx, in block, rough or squared only.	65¢ per cu. ft. ....	32½¢ per cu. ft. ....	11.2	5.6	56	55	57	100	102	115
409	Osier or willow, including chip of and split willow prepared for basket-makers' use.	35% ad val. ....	17½% ad val. ....	35	17.5	7	5	4	7	6	4
701 (and sec. 2491 (a) Internal Revenue Code)	Tallow: Inedible .....	½¢ per lb. plus 3¢ per lb. im- port tax.	¾¢ per lb. plus 1½¢ per lb. im- port tax.	120	60	3	6	18	50	44	43
	Edible .....	do. ....	do. ....						3		(*)
	Total tallow .....					3	6	18	53	44	43
701 (and sec. 2491 (c) Internal Revenue Code)	Oleo oil and oleo stearin: Oleo oil .....	1¢ per lb. plus 3¢ per lb. im- port tax.	½¢ per lb. plus 1½¢ per lb. im- port tax.								
	Oleo stearin .....	do. ....	do. ....	75	37	13			15	(*)	(*)
	Total oleo oil and oleo stearin.					13			15	(*)	(*)
705	Extract of meat, including fluid.	15¢ per lb. (bound in agreement with United Kingdom ef- fective Jan. 1, 1939).	7½¢ per lb. ....	39	19	34	81	52	213	469	237

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B—Continued  
ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
A. REDUCTIONS IN DUTY—Cont.											
706	Meats, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for (except meat pastes other than liver pastes, packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 3 ounces each):										
	Canned beef, including corned beef.	6¢ per lb. but not less than 20% ad val.	3¢ per lb. but not less than 20% ad val.	60	30	3,741	3,650	3,662	8,399	8,573	6,908
	Beef and veal, pickled or cured.	do	do	84	42	6	4	(b)	119	154	109
	Canned meats, not elsewhere provided for, with prepared and preserved meats, not specially provided for (including liver paste).	6¢ per lb. but not less than 20% ad val.	3¢ per lb. but not less than 20% ad val.	25	20	1	1	(b)	52	47	19
	Total prepared or preserved meats.					3,748	3,655	3,662	8,570	8,774	7,036
742	Grapes (including hothouse grapes) in bulk, crates, barrels, or other packages, if entered for consumption during the period from Feb. 15 to June 30, inclusive, in any year.*	25¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the packages, according as imported (bound as to hothouse grapes in Belgian agreement effective May 1, 1935).	12½¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the packages, according as imported.	18	9	396	456	373	512	522	491
748	Plums, prunes, and prunelles, green or ripe, not in brine, if entered for consumption during the period from Feb. 1 to May 31, inclusive, in any year.†	½¢ per lb.	¼¢ per lb.	13	6	7	20	13	25	40	45
751	Jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters: Quince.	20% ad val. (reduced from 35% ad val. in agreement with United Kingdom effective Jan. 1, 1939).‡	17½% ad val.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B—Continued

## ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)						
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries			
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940	
	<b>A. REDUCTIONS IN DUTY—Cont.</b>											
762	Flaxseed.....	65¢ per bu. of 56 lbs.	50¢ per bu. of 56 lbs.	57	43	18,559	17,542	11,735	19,872	18,424	14,121	
	PROVIDED, That on and after the effective date of this agreement, and until the thirtieth day following a proclamation by the Presi- dent of the United States of America, after consultation with the Argentine Govern- ment, that the existing ab- normal situation in respect of the trade in flaxseed has terminated, the rate of duty under this item shall be.....		32½¢ per bu. of 56 lbs.		28							
764	Canary seed.....	5¢ per lb. (re- duced from 1¢ per lb. in agreement with Turkey, effective May 5, 1939).	1¢ per lb.	43	27	191	153	132	402	296	167	
774	Asparagus, in its natural state, if entered for consumption during the period from Nov. 16 to the following Feb. 15, inclusive.¹	50% ad val.	25% ad val.	50	25	1	(b)	2	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	
775	Corned-beef hash.....	35% ad val.	20% ad val.	35	20		(b)	29	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	
779	Broomcorn.....	\$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	\$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	34	17		6	1	5	6	1	
1101 (a)	Wools: Donskoi, Smyrna, Cor- dova, Valparaiso, Ecuadoran, Syrian, Aleppo, Georgian, Turkestan, Arabian, Bagdad, Persian, Sistan, East India, Thibetan, Chinese, Manchu- rian, Mongolian, Egyptian, Sudan, Cyprus, Sardinian, Pyrenean, Oporto, Iceland, Scotch Blackface, Black Spanish, Kerry, Haslock, and Welsh Mountain; similar wools without merino or Eng- lish blood; all other wools of whatever blood or origin not finer than 40's; all the fore- going—											
	In the grease or washed.....	24¢ per lb. of clean content.	13¢ per lb. of clean content.									
	Scoured.....	27¢ per lb. of clean content.	16¢ per lb. of clean content.									
	On the skin.....	22¢ per lb. of clean content.	11¢ per lb. of clean content.	88	48	1,417	2,434	3,868	3,171	4,614	4,995	
	Sorted, or matchings, if not scoured.	25¢ per lb. of clean content.	14¢ per lb. of clean content.									

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE B—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE H)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)							
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries				
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940		
1102 (a)	A. REDUCTIONS IN DUTY—Cool. Wools, not specially provided for, not finer than 44's:												
	In the grease or washed.....	29¢ per lb. of clean content.	17¢ per lb. of clean content.	90	53	57	162	524	688	1,495	1,509		
	Scoured.....	32¢ per lb. of clean content.	20¢ per lb. of clean content.										
	On the skin.....	27¢ per lb. of clean content.	15¢ per lb. of clean content.										
	Sorted, or matchings, if not scoured	30¢ per lb. of clean content.	18¢ per lb. of clean content.										
1530(a)	Hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species (except hides and skins of the India water buffalo imported to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles), raw or tanned, or dried, salted, or pickled:												
	Cattle hides.....	10% ad val.....	5% ad val.....	10	5	2,443	7,492	10,355	5,180	12,113	16,915		
	Calf and kip skins.....	do.....	do.....	10	5	41	304	242	4,043	4,613	2,508		
	Buffalo hides, not specially provided for.	do.....	do.....	10	5				34	120	150		
	Total bovine hides and skins.					2,484	7,796	10,597	9,257	16,846	19,573		
1530(e)	Footwear known as alpargatas, the uppers of which are com- posed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and with soles com- posed wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber other than cotton.	35% ad val.....	17½% ad val.....	35	17½	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.		
1531	Bags, baskets, belts, satchels, cardcases, pocketbooks, jewel boxes, portfolios, and other boxes and cases, not jewelry, wholly or in chief value of rep- tile leather, and manufactures of reptile leather or of which reptile leather is the compo- nent material of chief value, not specially provided for.	do.....	do.....	35	17½	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.		
	Any of the foregoing perma- nently fitted and furnished with traveling, bottle, drink- ing, dining or luncheon, sew- ing, manicure, or similar sets.	50% ad val.....	25% ad val.....	50	25	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.		
1558	Dog food, manufactured, unfit for human consumption, not specially provided for.	20% ad val.....	10% ad val.....	20	10	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.		
	Total duty reductions.....					28,989	37,220	35,072	45,653	57,606	53,513		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B—Continued

## ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
<b>B. BINDINGS OF PRESENT DUTY</b>											
35	Maté, natural and uncom- pounded, but advanced in value or condition by shred- ding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever be- yond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pend- ing manufacture, not contain- ing alcohol.	5% ad val. (re- duced from 10% ad val. in the Brazilian agreement, ef- fective Jan. 1, 1936).	5% ad val.	5	5	6	3	2	8	7	6
42	Glycerin, crude	8½¢ per lb. (re- duced from 1¢ per lb. in French agree- ment, effec- tive June 15, 1936). <sup>1</sup>	8½¢ per lb.	10	10	125	171	173	1,028	729	615
42	Glycerin, refined	17½¢ per lb. (re- duced from 17½¢ per lb. ef- fective June 15, 1936). <sup>1</sup>	17½¢ per lb.	17	17	10	26	23	219	29	23
208(a)	Mica, unmanufactured, valued at not over 15 cents per pound.	4¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	34	34	2	10	15	13	28	47
208(b)	Mica, ground or pulverized	15% ad val. (re- duced from 20% ad val. in second Cana- dian agree- ment, effec- tive Jan. 1, 1939).	15% ad val.	15	15				3	5	4
749	Pears, green, ripe, or in brine	½¢ per lb.	½¢ per lb.	16	16	68	130	303	73	130	305
763	Grass seeds and other forage crop seeds: Alfalfa.	4¢ per lb. (re- duced from 8¢ per lb. in first Canadian agreement, ef- fective Jan. 1, 1936; bound in second Cana- dian agree- ment, effec- tive Jan. 1, 1939).	4¢ per lb.	25	25	62	77	38	659	509	407
Total bindings of present duty.						273	417	554	2,003	1,437	1,407

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B—Continued

## ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)							
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries				
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940		
	<b>C. BINDING ON FREE LIST</b>												
1101(b)	Wools: Donskol, Smyrna, Cordova, Valparaiso, Ecuadoran, Syrian, Aleppo, Georgian, Turkestan, Arabian, Bagdad, Persian, Sistan, East Indian, Thibetan, Chinese, Manchurian, Mongolian, Egyptian, Sudan, Cyprus, Sardinian, Pyrenean, Oporto, Iceland, Scotch Blackface, Black Spanish, Kerry, Haslock, and Welsh Mountain; similar wools without merino or English blood; all other wools of whatever blood or origin not finer than 40's: Any of the foregoing wools entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, under bond and used in the manufacture of press cloth, camel's hair belting, knit or felt boots, heavy fulled lumbermen's socks, rugs, carpets, or any other floor coverings.	Free, subject to the provisions of paragraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.	Bound free, subject to the provisions of paragraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.			3,977	7,682	14,320	12,560	25,686	31,089		
1602	Maté, natural and uncompounded and in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol.	Free (bound in Brazilian agreement, effective Jan. 1, 1936).	Bound free										
1625	Blood, dried, not specially provided for.	Free	Bound free			124	392	258	266	578	429		
1627	Bones, crude, steamed, or ground; bone dust, bone meal, and bone ash; and animal carbon suitable only for fertilizing purposes.	Free	Bound free			242	697	912	839	1,495	1,481		
1670	Dyeing or tanning materials: Quebracho wood, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any similar process, and not containing alcohol.	Free	Bound free			485	538	129	485	538	129		

TABLE B—Continued

## ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)									
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries						
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940				
	<b>C. BINDING ON FREE LIST— Continued</b>														
1681	Furs and fur skins, not specially provided for, undressed:														
	Gnanaquito.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			212	151	217	220	151	220				
	Nutria.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			82	163	304	127	206	398				
	Wildcat.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			184	161	377	238	227	453				
	Ocelot.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			2	7	14	48	74	178				
	Hare.....	Free (bound in Turkish agree- ment, effective May 5, 1939).	Bound free.....			218	243	663	789	1,494	1,463				
	Otter.....	Free (bound in Canadian agreement, ef- fective Jan. 1, 1939).	Bound free.....			58	18	19	210	149	218				
	Lamb and sheep (except caracul and Persian lamb).	Free (bound in United King- dom agree- ment, ef- fective Jan. 1, 1939).	Bound free.....			n. a.	73	219	n. a.	1,762	3,340				
	Seal.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.				
	Fox (other than silver or black fox).	Free (bound in United King- dom agree- ment, ef- fective Jan. 1, 1939).	Bound free.....			137	116	179	3,105	3,313	4,800				
	<b>Total.....</b>					<b>893</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>4,737</b>	<b>7,376</b>	<b>11,070</b>				
1685	Tankage of a grade used chiefly for fertilizers, or chiefly as an ingredient in the manufacture of fertilizers.	Free (bound in United King- dom agreement effective Jan. 1, 1939).	Bound free.....			52	199	128	290	442	375				
1688	Hair of horse and cattle (in- cluding calf), cleaned or un- cleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for:														
	Body hair.....	Free (bound in Canadian agreement, ef- fective Jan. 1, 1939).	Bound free.....			1	17	50	255	278	317				
	<b>Other:</b>														
	Horse, mane and tail hair, including switches:														
	Raw, unmanufactured.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			93	91	183	304	152	257				
	Drawn, unmanufac- tured.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			152	308	646	804	844	1,572				
	Cattle, ox, and calf tail hair, including switches, unmanu- factured.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			9	11	142	38	49	359				
	<b>Total hair.....</b>					<b>255</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>2,505</b>				

TABLE B—Continued

## ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1939	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)						
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries			
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940	
	<b>C. BINDING ON FREE LIST— Continued</b>											
1693	Hoofs, unmanufactured.....	Free.....	Bound free.....									
1694	Horns, and parts of, including horn strips and tips, unmanu- factured.	Free.....	Bound free.....			6	3	3	52	54	46	
1755	Sausage casings, weasands, in- testines, bladders, tendons, and integuments, not special- ly provided for:											
	Sheep, lamb, and goat sau- sage casings.	Free (bound in Turkish agree- ment, effec- tive May 5, 1939).	Bound free.....			483	476	848	6,525	6,201	7,077	
	Sausage casings, not special- ly provided for (in- cluding weasands, blad- ders, and intestines).	Free.....	Bound free.....			142	272	247	594	792	854	
	Integuments, tendons, and intestines, not sausage casings.	Free.....	Bound free.....						4	4	12	
	Total sausage casings, etc.					625	748	1,095	7,123	6,997	7,943	
1765	Skins of all kinds, raw, and hides, not specially provided for:											
	Horse, colt, ass, and mule:											
	Dry and dry salted.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			18	156	173	23	172	187	
	Wet salted.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			7	215	280	289	1,384	934	
	Carpincho.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	
	Sheep and lamb.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			1,092	1,827	2,371	5,304	9,908	9,486	
	Goat and kid.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			798	1,011	802	12,040	15,395	15,887	
	Total skins.....					1,915	3,209	3,626	17,656	26,859	26,494	
1780	Tankage, unfit for human con- sumption.	Free.....	Bound free.....			505	1,260	838	935	2,535	1,809	
	Total free list.....					9,079	16,087	24,322	46,344	73,883	83,370	
	Grand total schedule If.....					38,341	53,721	59,948	94,000	132,926	138,290	

<sup>a</sup> Imports from Argentina and Mexico only. <sup>aa</sup> Includes imports valued at \$21,772 entered at customs district of Puerto Rico, exempt from tax.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500. <sup>c</sup> Does not include duties on imports into the Virgin Islands of the United States.

<sup>d</sup> Does not include imports into the Virgin Islands of the United States.

<sup>dd</sup> Includes negligible imports of meat pastes (except liver pastes) prepared or preserved, packed in airtight containers weighing each with container not more than 3 ounces, not separately classified prior to 1939.

<sup>e</sup> Statistics represent calendar year. <sup>f</sup> Statistics are for calendar year and include plums, prunes, and prunelles in brine.

<sup>g</sup> The duty on products (except orange marmalade) of Cuba was reduced from 28 to 14 percent ad valorem in the Cuban agreement, effective Sept. 3, 1934.

<sup>h</sup> Asparagus is not reported separately in import statistics. Data are for "fresh vegetables, not elsewhere specified", of which imports from Argentina are assumed to be asparagus. Data are for calendar year.

<sup>i</sup> Not separately reported in import statistics. Data represent "pastes, balls, puddings, hash, etc.", of which imports from Argentina consist chiefly of corned-beef hash.

<sup>j</sup> Includes imports from Philippine Islands, entered free under special provisions of the act of 1930, amounting to \$104,509 in 1938, \$123,410 in 1939, and \$111,406 in 1940.

<sup>k</sup> Duty on product of Cuba reduced to 4/10 cent per pound in Cuban agreement, effective Sept. 3, 1934.

<sup>l</sup> Rate on refined glycerin was reduced from 2 cents to 1 3/4 cents per pound in the Netherlands agreement, effective Feb. 1, 1936. By virtue of the reduction on crude glycerin in the French agreement, the rate of duty on refined glycerin was further reduced to 1 3/4 cents per pound.

<sup>m</sup> Under the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939, the duties on some items under this paragraph were reduced.

TABLE C  
ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE III)

[n. a.=statistics not available]

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
<b>A. REDUCTIONS IN DUTY</b>											
5	All medicinal preparations of animal origin, n. s. p. f.	25% ad val	12½% ad val	25	12½		* 15	* 12	371	* 688	* 75
5	Beryllium:										
	Oxide or carbonate, not specially provided for	do	do	25	12½	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
53	Oils, vegetable:										
	Sunflower	20% ad val plus 4½¢ per lb. import tax.	10% ad val. plus 2¼¢ per lb. import tax.					(b)	(b)		(b)
710	Romano, Pecorino, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, Sbrinz, and Goya cheeses in their original loaves.	7¢ per lb., but not less than 35% ad val	5¢ per lb., but not less than 25% ad val.	36	26	89,206	88,209	88,785	885,397	885,635	884,105
718 (a)	Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances:										
	Anchovies:										
	Of a value not exceeding 9 cents per pound, including weight of the immediate container only.	44% ad val (rate of duty increased from 30% ad val. by Presidential proclamation effective Jan. 13, 1934).	22% ad val.						(b)		
	Of a value exceeding 9 cents per pound including weight of the immediate container only.	30% ad val	15% ad val	30	15	(b)		3	897	878	976
718 (b)	Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances):										
	Anchovies	25% ad val	12½% ad val	25	12½	2	17	31	231	212	186
725	Macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, and similar alimentary pastes:										
	Containing eggs or egg products.	3¢ per lb	2¢ per lb	21	14				1	3	1
	Containing no eggs or egg products.	2¢ per lb	1½¢ per lb.	21	16				107	100	75
	Total macaroni, etc.								108	103	76

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE III) Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
A. REDUCTIONS IN DUTY—Cont.											
772	Tomatoes, prepared or pre- served in any manner.	50% ad val . . .	25% ad val . . .	50	25	-----	-----	-----	2,434	2,222	863
1519(a)	Dressed furs and dressed fur skins, not dyed: Goat and kid, and hare.	25% ad val. . . .	12½% ad val. . . .	25	12½	-----	-----	-----	260	78	226
1519(a)	Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of dressed goat or kid skins, if not dyed.	do. . . . .	do . . . . .	25	12½	-----	-----	-----	962	845	1,341
1519(b)	Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of hare, lamb, and sheep furs (except caracul and Persian lamb) if not dyed.	35% ad val . . . .	17½% ad val. . . .	35	17½	1	-----	-----	215	189	388
Total duty reductions . . . . .						209	331	831	10,875	10,850	8,236
B. BINDINGS OF PRESENT DUTY											
802	Brandy . . . . .	\$2.50 per pf. gal. (reduced from \$5 per pf. gal. in French agreement, ef- fective June 15, 1936).	\$2.50 per pf. gal	56	56	-----	-----	(b)	3,230	3,435	3,103
802	Cordials, liqueurs, kirschwas- ser, and rataña.	do. . . . .	do . . . . .	50	50	-----	(b)	1	1,341	1,522	1,254
802	Bitters of all kinds containing spirits.	\$2.50 per pf. gal. (reduced from \$5 per pf. gal. in the United K i n g d o m agreement, ef- fective Jan. 1, 1939).	do. . . . .	84	84	-----	-----	-----	29	36	15
803	Champagne and all other spar- kling wines.	\$3 per gal. (re- duced from \$6 per gal. in French agree- ment, effec- tive June 15, 1936).	\$3 per gal . . . . .	67	67	(b)	1	25	2,289	2,507	2,065
804	Still wines produced from grapes (not including ver- muth) containing 14 per centum or less of absolute al- cohol by volume, in contain- ers holding each one gallon or less.	75¢ per gal. (re- duced from \$1.25 per gal. in French agreement, ef- fective June 15, 1936).	75¢ per gal. . . . .	38	38	1	2	1	1,921	2,161	1,439
804	Vermuth, in containers holding each one gallon or less.	62½¢ per gal. (reduced from \$1.25 per gal. in French agreement, effective June 15, 1936).	62½¢ per gal. . . . .	45	45	-----	-----	161	1,897	1,900	2,055

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C—Continued

## ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE III)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)									
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries						
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940				
	<b>B. BINDINGS OF PRESENT DUTY—Continued</b>														
1519 (a)	Dressed furs and dressed fur skins, not dyed: Lamb and sheep (except caracul and Persian lamb).	15% ad val (re- duced from 25% ad val. in the United Kingdom agreement, effective Jan. 1, 1939).	15% ad val.	15	15					7	16	9			
	Total bindings of present duty.					1	3	188	10,714	11,577	9,940				
	<b>C. BINDINGS ON FREE LIST</b>														
1611	Argols, tartar, and wine lees, crude or partly refined, con- taining less than 90 per centum of potassium bitar- trate.	Free	Bound free			51	12	392	2,472	1,217	2,087				
1611	Calcium tartrate, crude	do	do			89	48	219	217	212	476				
	Total free list					140	60	611	2,689	1,429	2,563				
	Grand total schedule III					350	394	1,630	24,278	23,856	20,739				
	Grand total schedules II and III.					38,691	54,118	61,578	118,278	156,782	159,029				

\* Does not include imports of *corpus luteum*, urine concentrates, and urine concentrate solution, of which imports from Argentina were valued at \$2,658 in 1940, and from all sources at \$6,473 in 1939 and \$286,725 in 1940.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>b</sup> Includes imports from Argentina of "other" cheese.

<sup>c</sup> Includes dressed dog-fur skins.

<sup>d</sup> Includes plates, mats, etc., of dressed dog-fur skins.

<sup>e</sup> Not separately reported in import statistics. Data represent plates, mats, linings, etc., of skins other than dog, goat, kid, and squirrel.

<sup>f</sup> Does not include duties on imports into the Virgin Islands of the United States.

<sup>g</sup> Includes imports dutiable at rate specified in Tariff Act of 1930.

<sup>h</sup> Does not include imports into the Virgin Islands of the United States.



# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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# National Defense

## ARMING OF AMERICAN-FLAG SHIPS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN COMMERCE

### STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE <sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press October 21]

The progress of events, and particularly of military and naval operations beyond and on the seas, makes it advisable and urgent that the Congress grant full authority to take certain measures which are plainly essential for the defense of the United States. It is imperative now to exercise what Elihu Root in 1914 called "the right of every sovereign state to protect itself by preventing a condition of affairs in which it will be too late to protect itself".

Such a condition of affairs now impends. Unless it is promptly dealt with, efforts at self-defense may come too late.

The paramount principle of national policy is the preservation of the safety and security of the Nation. The highest right flowing from that principle is the right of self-defense. That right must now be invoked. The key to that defense under present conditions is to prevent Hitler from gaining control of the seas.

On October 26, 1940, I said:

"Should the would-be conquerors gain control of other continents, they would next concentrate on perfecting their control of the seas, of the air over the seas, and of the world's economy; they might then be able with ships and with planes to strike at the communication lines, the commerce, and the life of this hemisphere; and ultimately we might find ourselves compelled to fight on our own soil, under our

own skies, in defense of our independence and our very lives."

In the year which has ensued, Hitler and his satellites have extended their military occupation to most of the Continent of Europe. They are already seeking control of the sea. They have attacked American vessels, contrary to all law, in widely separated areas; particularly they are now trying to sever the sea lanes which link the United States to the remaining free peoples. Hitler under his policy of intimidation and frightfulness has in effect given notice that American lives and American ships, no less than the lives and ships of other nations, will be destroyed if they are found in most of the north Atlantic Ocean. In the presence of threats and acts by an outlaw nation, there arises the right, and there is imposed the duty, of prompt and determined defense. Our ships and men are legitimately sailing the seas. The outlaw who preaches and practices indiscriminate, terroristic attack in pursuit of world-conquest is estopped to invoke any law if law-abiding nations act to defend themselves.

The conviction that the Atlantic approaches to the Western Hemisphere are under attack no longer rests on inference. The attack is continuous; there is reason to believe that it will steadily increase in strength and intensity.

When the Neutrality Act of 1939 was passed, we went far in foregoing the exercise of certain rights by our citizens in time of foreign war. This was for the purpose of avoiding incidents

<sup>1</sup> October 21, 1941.

such as those that confronted our Government during the first World War as a result of unrestricted German-submarine warfare. But there was no waiving of our right to take the fullest measures needed for self-defense on land and sea if the tide of conquest should move in our direction.

The tide has so moved. The course of the present war has altered the picture completely. Certain provisions of the existing legislation under the changed circumstances now handicap our necessary work of self-defense and stand squarely in the way of our national safety.

The Congress has recognized the change in circumstances and has passed the Lend-Lease Act. It thereby determined that the efforts of those nations which are actively resisting aggression are important and necessary to the safety of the United States. It approved, as a necessary measure of defense, the fullest support to nations which are in the front line of resistance to a movement of world-conquest more ruthless in execution and more hideous in effects than any other such movement of all time. An indispensable part of our policy must be resolute self-defense on the high seas, and this calls especially for protection of shipping on open sea lanes.

One of the greatest mistakes that we could possibly make would be to base our policy upon an assumption that we are secure, when, if the assumption should prove erroneous, the fact of having so acted would lay us completely open to hostile invasion.

When American ships are being wantonly and

unlawfully attacked with complete disregard of life and property, it is absurd to forego any legitimate measures that may be helpful toward self-defense. It is especially absurd to continue to tie our hands by a provision of law which prohibits arming our merchant vessels for their own defense.

I repeat, the highest duty of this Government is to safeguard the security of our Nation. The basic consideration is that measures and methods of defense shall be made effective when and where needed. They are now needed especially on the high seas and in those areas which must be preserved from invasion if the full tide of the movement of world-conquest is not to beat at our gates.

It would be little short of criminal negligence to proceed on the hope that some happy chance or chances will save us from a fate like that which has befallen so many other countries in the world. We cannot run away from a situation which can only be dealt with by the firm measures of a people determined and prepared to resist. It is worse than futile to read the war news from overseas and conclude that each temporary check to the would-be world-conqueror relieves us of the need to provide fully for our own national defense.

I am convinced that in the interest of our national security the passage of the pending bill to repeal section 6 of the Neutrality Act is both urgent and important. Inasmuch as section 2 is not under consideration I will offer no comment except to say that in my judgment section 2 should be repealed or modified.

## THE ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC OPERATIONS

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY ACHESON<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press October 25]

Today the immediate foreign policy of the United States is to meet and defeat the supreme challenge in history to the existence of free peoples anywhere in the world. There has

never been a time when the purpose of our policy could be or has been stated more simply.

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<sup>1</sup> Delivered before the luncheon session of the Foreign Policy Association, New York, N.Y., October 25, 1941.

There has never been a time when the causes which inspired it have been more plain. It is a response to the stark and ugly fact that we cannot survive if Nazism should win, by a people who mean to survive—and to survive as a free people. It is a recognition that this tyranny must be blotted out before men anywhere can move forward toward the goal of a free society, a full and good life for all men. It is a recognition that the hope for decency and freedom and security in the hearts of men and women everywhere depends for its fulfillment upon the defeat of Nazism.

So the policy is plain. It has been made plain by statement and action. To carry out this policy requires action in many fields. I shall speak briefly about only one of them—the field of international economic operations. Here the task is to use every economic instrument at our disposal to strengthen our own resources and to weaken the forces of aggression.

Within the past month the Secretary of State has improved and enlarged the organization in the State Department to carry on this work. The purpose of the changes is to unify direction in both plan and action throughout the broad range of economic foreign policy. For this area of action has assumed more and more importance in our foreign relations as production, commerce, and finance have become the tools of defense.

The very names of some of the new divisions which have been created indicate the new economic problems which war has thrust upon the Department of State. The Foreign Funds and Financial Division is concerned with the foreign-policy aspects of fund freezing; the Division of World Trade Intelligence, with the "blacklist"; the Division of Defense Materials, with the acquisition of strategic materials from other countries; the Division of Exports and Defense Aid, with the demands from other countries upon our productive capacity. Here are new problems and instruments for dealing with them—the problems and instruments of a war-time world.

Another observation is necessary to state the relation of the Department of State to economic-defense operations. The administration of nearly all of these operations is entrusted, not to the State Department, but to one of the other agencies of the Government. Freezing control is administered by the Treasury; shipping control, by the Maritime Commission; export control, by the Economic Defense Board; priority and allocation control, by the Office of Production Management and the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board; the purchases of strategic materials, by the Federal Loan Agency; the supplying of the countries resisting aggression, by the Division of Defense Aid Reports.

But in all of these operations the State Department is directly involved for two reasons. First, it is the instrumentality which assists the President in the exercise of his constitutional prerogative of conducting our relations with foreign governments. Second, our Foreign Service officers are the antennae of our Government, reaching out into all parts of the world. This requires participation by the State Department at two points in international economic operations. It must advise with and guide the operating agencies upon the foreign-policy aspects of their decisions; and it must, in large part, furnish the means of carrying out these decisions so far as they require action in foreign countries. The purpose of the new organization is to make this participation effective and unified.

The method chosen has been the creation of a Board of Economic Operations which consists of two of the administrative assistants and two of the economic advisory assistants to the Secretary of State together with the chiefs of the six operating divisions. Through the regular meetings of the Board and through the work of its secretariat, attention is focused upon economic-defense problems facing the Government, and plans of operation are evolved to utilize and synchronize all the instruments at our command.

In establishing the operating divisions the broad plan has been to have within the Depart-

ment a small counterpart of each of the principal economic administrative agencies of the Government, and at the center of them all a division of research and statistics. The function of this division is, in cooperation with the great statistical agencies of the Government, to make available to the State Department a continuous flow of the economic facts which are essential to give realism and practicality to its decisions.

Each of the operating divisions maintains not merely liaison but the closest working relations with the administrative department or agency with whose work it is primarily concerned. Often this is achieved by the physical location of officers of the Department of State in the offices of the administrative agency. For it has become plain that questions of foreign policy generally are not separable from questions of operation. Both are intertwined strands of a single problem. And wise advice on matters of foreign policy in economic operations must be rooted in complete understanding of the day-by-day functioning of the instruments of economic operation. Every administrator knows how often the most important decisions of policy are secreted in the interstices of the administrative process.

So the divisions of economic operation in the State Department must work side by side with the other administrative agencies, learning the technical side of operation, knowing the facts, following matters through from beginning to end. Only in this way can it effectively point out relations to other operations in the foreign field, recognize and advise on questions of foreign policy whenever they arise, and often, through our Foreign Service, perform essential parts of the operation.

So much for machinery, organization, and method. It is obviously impossible in a brief address—even if it were desirable—to discuss the substance of the great number of current operations. It is possible to mention only a single objective and the progress which has been made. There is, for instance, the immense task of mobilizing the resources of this hemisphere for the struggle against aggression, and at the same time preventing their use by those who

may have hostile purposes. This effort calls upon nearly all of the economic divisions of the State Department and of the other agencies of the Government.

The first step was cooperative action with the other American republics by which they placed the export of strategic materials under control and by which this Government became the purchaser directly or through the defense industries. But the purchase of products deals with only one facet of an economy. The other nations of the hemisphere must have the imports which are essential to maintain them. Most of the materials which they need are also vitally needed for our own vast armament program and are not adequate for all of the demands. Accordingly, again in cooperation with the other American nations, we are engaged in a great economic survey to establish the basis for an allocation of materials to meet their essential needs. But goods cannot move between North and South America without shipping, and the demands upon the available tonnage are myriad. So it is essential that all available shipping be utilized, including the foreign ships immobilized in the harbors of this hemisphere. Here once more cooperation with the other American nations has been achieved in our common interests with the result that the immobilized ships are steadily returning to service.

The problem, however, is not restricted solely to acquisition of strategic materials and the supplying of essential needs. In many countries in this hemisphere it is necessary in order to maintain their social and economic life to provide solutions, even though temporary, for the loss of markets for commodities which do not figure in the armament program—commodities such as coffee, wheat, cotton, cocoa, and others. This work, too, is going forward. Commodity agreements are being made to allocate and stabilize existing markets. Plans are being made to carry and make available, when aggression shall be halted, the vital stocks of raw materials which may furnish the material basis for restoring freedom and hope to a devastated world.

To protect ourselves and our sister nations

from the use of our monetary system and our and their resources to the harm of all of us, further action has been taken. Through the use of the "Proclaimed List" and the powers conferred by freezing and export controls, great steps have been taken to prevent business and financial transactions which may benefit the Axis powers or provide the funds for their propaganda and subversive activities. These weapons are powerful and can go far toward eliminating hostile firms and persons from the economic life of this hemisphere.

But still more is required. There is the task, on which we are advanced, of furnishing from our defense industries the military equipment necessary to enable the other American republics to play their part in the defense against attack—whatever its form. This, too, must be fitted into the demands upon our own production and the necessities of our neighbors' economies.

Here, in the briefest outline, is a single problem of the many which confront us. I mention it to point out the many fields into which it ramifies and the vast coordinated effort, within government and between governments, which it makes necessary. In this the Department of State must play its part. We are doing our best to play it as a team and to play it well.

We know that the economic operations of war and defense are not ends in themselves, and that the defeat of Nazism is not enough. It is an essential but not a final aim. To repel this fanatical and violent challenge to every article of our democratic faith, to every hope of a decent and free life in the hearts of free men everywhere is a beginning not an end. We must

go on to marshal our resources of will and brains and things to fulfil the promise of our democracy and to realize these hopes of plain people which the Nazis despise. When our factories and farms no longer produce weapons and food for armies we must see to it that they turn out with the same energy the material things to guarantee freedom from want and freedom from fear. We must have our free labor movement pursuing its ideal of bettering the lot of labor. We must have our free churches and synagogues reaffirming our faiths and the ethics of our civilization. Yes, we must even have our critics and radicals and dissenters. All these things which we shall preserve, Nazism destroys first. For these things are the surge of common men staking out new homesteads of freedom and decency in a new age.

But we cannot achieve these ends alone. So we must also play our part in the creation of a better world order, founded upon liberty and opportunity for the common man. The State Department, with the other branches of the Government, is at work upon measures necessary for international economic reconstruction. This involves tariffs and gold and currencies and access to raw materials and to international trade. It involves all the thorny problems of international economic integration.

And so the problems which lie before us are not easy ones, but they are not problems beyond the resources of a free and powerful people determined to preserve all that they are and hope to be. For those who have a fighting faith in democracy and freedom, not as a form of words but as a vital living force, the battle has only begun.

### LEND-LEASE AID

The Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill for 1942<sup>1</sup> will add approximately \$6,000,000,000 to the \$7,000,000,000 already appropriated<sup>2</sup> to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "AN ACT Further to

promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 11, 1941,<sup>3</sup> the purpose of which is to extend lend-lease aid to countries whose defense is vital to that of the United States.

Practically all of the \$7,000,000,000 appropriated on March 27, 1941 has been allocated for

<sup>1</sup>Approved by the President October 28, 1941 (Public Law 28, 77th Cong.).

<sup>2</sup>Public Law 23, 77th Cong., 55 Stat. 53.

<sup>3</sup>Public Law 11, 77th Cong., 55 Stat. 31.

specific materials and services, as set forth in the following excerpt from the President's Second Lend-Lease Report to Congress dated September 11, 1941:<sup>1</sup>

"Contracts have been placed and work has started on nearly a billion dollars of bombardment aircraft. New ways have been started and work is in progress for about one-half a billion dollars of new merchant shipping. New facilities to speed the production of guns, ammunition, and other defense articles have been started under contracts totaling about \$262,000,000. Over \$430,000,000 has been allocated, and over \$250,000,000 has been obligated, for the purchase of milk, eggs, and other agricultural products.

"Daily the aid being rendered is growing. Through the month of August the total dollar value of defense articles transferred and defense services rendered, plus expenditures for other lend-lease purposes, amounted to \$486,721,838.

"Food and steel and machinery and guns and planes have been supplied in increasing quantities. Agricultural commodities worth \$110,606,550 have been transferred to the countries we are aiding. We have transferred to the United Kingdom more than 44 million pounds of cheese, more than 54 million pounds of eggs, more than 89 million pounds of cured pork, more than 110 million pounds of dried beans, and more than 114 million pounds of lard. We have transferred to them more than 3 million barrels of gasoline and oil. We have sent them many tanks. Merchant and naval slips and other transportation equipment are being transferred in growing amounts.

"A substantial number of cargo slips and tankers have been chartered to the use of those countries whose defense is vital to our own. Our yards are repairing allied merchant ships. We are equipping allied ships to protect them from mines; and we are arming them, as much as possible, against aircraft, submarines, and raiders.

"We have also, by repairing and outfitting their warships, helped the British and allied navies keep clear the vital sea lanes upon which depends continued resistance to Axis piracy. The repair of the battleship *Malaya* and the aircraft carrier *Illustrious* are outstanding examples of this naval assistance.

"Over the whole range of technical and material assistance required by modern warfare, we are, under the lend-lease program, rendering effective help. Important defense information is being supplied to Britain and the other nations fighting the Axis powers. Our technicians are instructing the Allies in the assembly operation and maintenance of the tools coming from our factories. Across the United States and across Africa our plane ferry service is linking the arsenals of America with democracy's outposts in the Middle East. On our airfields thousands of British pilots are being and will continue to be trained and already we are preparing a similar program to help the Chinese."

Under lend-lease procedure, lend-lease funds are not transferred to, and cannot be expended by, any foreign government. A foreign government desiring lend-lease aid must file a formal request for specified material with the Division of Defense Aid Reports, Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President, which was established by Executive Order 8751, of May 2, 1941, to provide a central channel for the clearance of transactions and reports and to coordinate the processing of requests for aid under the act. These requests are then forwarded by the Division of Defense Aid Reports to the procuring agency of the United States Government best qualified to make a recommendation as to whether a specific item should be supplied.<sup>2</sup> After the requests are studied by that agency to determine whether the item can be supplied from stock on hand, diverted from existing con-

<sup>1</sup> S. Doc. 112, 77th Cong., 1st sess. For first report, see S. Doc. 66, 77th Cong., 1st sess.

<sup>2</sup> Such as the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Department of Agriculture, or the Maritime Commission.



tracts, or ordered for future delivery, its recommendation is forwarded to the Division of Defense Aid Reports for further processing and approval. Purchases are then made and the funds expended by the agency concerned.

The British Empire has received the bulk of the aid transferred under the Lend-Lease Act. In accordance with the provisions of the act, no aid has been given to the British, or to any other country, until they have given us written assurances that no transfers of lend-lease material will be made without the President's consent and that American patent rights in any defense articles transferred will be fully protected. Agreements have been concluded with the British covering these two points, and a formal statement has been received from the British Government concerning the export and distribution of lend-lease material.<sup>3</sup> These assurances are to be supplemented by a lend-lease agreement, the basic principles of which have already been formulated and have been communicated to London, where they are being considered by the British Government.

At the hearings before the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations on the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill for 1942, Assistant Secretary of State Acheson stated, on September 26, 1941, that vital benefits from our aid to the British have already been received. "We have secured valuable defense information. Our Army and Navy observers have had the benefit of lessons which have been, and can be, learned only in actual combat. And most important—as a result of the gallant fight of the British people, our security has been protected and we have been given time in which to strengthen our defenses."

Lend-lease aid is also being extended to China, and progress is being made toward the completion of an agreement with China. Cargo vessels have been supplied to carry needed goods to Rangoon, Burma, the principal remaining port of entry into Free China; materials are being supplied for the repair and upkeep of China's lifeline, the Burma Road; medicine and

technical assistance are being furnished to fight the ravages of malaria; and contracts have been concluded to deliver fighter planes to reinforce the Chinese Air Force. A military mission to advise and consult with the Chinese authorities concerning the use of these defense articles has proceeded to China.

Sharing in the lend-lease program are nations under Nazi domination which are represented politically by governments in exile and whose civilian workers, soldiers, and sailors are operating throughout the world in the common cause. Lend-lease funds are outfitting Polish troops who are training in Canada for overseas action, and the Polish merchant marine has received needed equipment to carry on. Greek and Yugoslav troops who managed to escape to British territory are re-forming units and re-equipping themselves with new materials. Norway is represented principally by her merchant sailors. Belgium has obtained military and other equipment for the use of her troops regularly stationed in the Belgian Congo, as well as for free Belgians who are re-forming their lines. Arms and ammunition, aircraft, naval boats and tanks, and a wide assortment of commercial goods have been shipped to the Netherlands Indies, and an agreement has been completed with the Netherlands which provides for full cash reimbursement.

In furtherance of the strategic requirements for adequate defense of this Nation through complete defense of the Western Hemisphere, steps are being taken to provide the other American republics with the equipment and materials vitally needed as insurance against aggression.

Agreements have already been concluded with certain of the American republics. A letter from the President to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, dated October 4, 1941, states the following with regard to these agreements:

"In connection with our program of lend-lease aid to the other American republics, we have concluded agreements with Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Paraguay, and are negotiating agreements with the other Ameri-

<sup>3</sup> *Bulletin* of September 13, 1941, p. 204.

can republics. The agreements which have been concluded, whether with the other American republics or any other country, all contain the assurances required by the Lend Lease Act. . . . In addition, they provide that the country involved shall pay some proportion of the cost of the defense articles transferred. These proportions vary in accordance with the varying eco-

nomie positions of the countries involved. In view of the fact that discussions are still pending with some of the American republics, I do not think that it would be advisable to disclose the terms of the agreements which have already been concluded."

In addition to the above, an agreement has been concluded with the Republic of Nicaragua.

### REQUISITIONING FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE OF CERTAIN AIRPLANES PURCHASED BY PERU

[Released to the press October 20]

The following notes from the Secretary of State have been addressed to the Peruvian Ambassador at Washington, Señor Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander:

"OCTOBER 17, 1941.

"EXCELLENCY:

"With reference to Your Excellency's note of October 6, 1941<sup>1</sup> regarding eighteen airplanes, Douglas model 8 A-5, purchased by the Peruvian Government and in transit through the United States to Peru, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the War Department has found it necessary in the interests of national defense to requisition these airplanes. Appropriate steps are being taken in this respect under the authority of the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public No. 829—76th Congress) in conformity with procedure prescribed by Executive Order of the President, dated October 15, 1940.<sup>2</sup>

"It is regretted that the Peruvian Government may have been inconvenienced by the requisitioning of these airplanes by this Government. I believe Your Excellency and Your Excellency's Government will agree, however, that in the present critical world situation it is of vital interest to all of the American republics that such rapid and effective action be taken whenever necessary to utilize airplanes and

other scarce implements of war to defend this continent in the ways that may be decided to be most advantageous strategically by those now engaged in that defense. With the rapidly expanding airplane production facilities of this country it will soon be possible to provide the other American republics with such aviation equipment as they may need for defense against non-American aggression. At this time it nevertheless continues to be necessary to exercise every precaution, and even such mandatory powers as those used in the present instance, to insure the complete mobility of the available mechanized equipment that is so essential for the protection of the American republics. I assure Your Excellency that the Government of the United States will of course continue fully to collaborate with Peru and the other American republics in all matters related to continental defense.

"Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL"

"OCTOBER 20, 1941.

"EXCELLENCY:

"I have the honor to refer to my note of October 17, 1941, advising Your Excellency that the War Department had with regret found it necessary, because of urgent defense needs, to requisition certain airplanes which had been purchased by the Peruvian Government and were in transit through the United States to Peru.

"I am happy to inform Your Excellency that

<sup>1</sup> Not printed.

<sup>2</sup> See the *Bulletin* of October 19, 1940, p. 313.

this Government is taking steps to give the Government of Peru full and immediate compensation, in accordance with the usual and established procedure for such cases.

"This procedure is established by Executive Order of the President dated October 15, 1940, providing for the administration of the account entitled 'Act to Authorize the President to Requisition Certain Articles and Materials for the United States, and for Other Purposes'. (Act approved October 10, 1940, Pub. 829, 76th Cong.) Under its provisions the Administrator of Export Control shall hold or cause to

be held whatever hearings may be necessary to determine the fair and just value of such property, at which hearings the owner of the property, his duly authorized agent or representative, or other person claiming an interest therein, may present evidence orally or in writing regarding the fair and just value of the article or material requisitioned and taken over. Upon conclusion of such hearings the Administrator of Export Control shall report to the President his finding and recommendation in regard thereto."<sup>3</sup>

"Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL"

### PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO ICELAND

[Released to the press October 20]

The Department of State on October 20 received a report from the American Minister to Iceland, Mr. Lincoln MacVeagh, concerning his audience with His Excellency Sveinn Bjornson, Regent of Iceland, for the purpose of presenting his credentials as Minister of the United States to Iceland. The audience was held at 11 o'clock on the forenoon of September 30, 1941, at the Palace of the Althing.

The text of the ceremonial address by Mr. MacVeagh upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence follows:

"YOUR EXCELLENCY:

"In presenting the letters whereby the President of the United States informs Your Excellency of his choice of me to reside near the Government of Iceland in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, I wish, with Your Excellency's permission, to say a few words in personal appreciation of the honor thus conferred upon me.

"I am profoundly sensible of the privilege accorded me to initiate the diplomatic representation of my country here, and to labor to draw still closer, and to develop in all fruitful ways, the understanding which has existed immemorially between our two peoples.

"That understanding I believe to be based on a fundamental unity of outlook, and on a faith which we both preserve in a common heritage. Icelanders and Americans, we are both descended from men who feared the terrors of the sea less than they loathed the rule of the oppressor, and pushed off in frail ships to seek freedom in a newer world. We are both descended from generations which maintained that liberty jealously, and we both love it still, more strongly than our lives.

"In these days, however, when monstrous perversions of the human spirit threaten to engulf all vestiges of liberty under tyrannies which cast into the shade any of those from which our fathers fled, this sympathy and understanding which unites us cannot help but become more explicit, more active, more alive. Indeed, the sons of the pioneers of the Western Ocean, you, our elder brothers, and we, your more numerous cadets, are today looking each other in the eyes with frank recognition of a common peril, and clasping hands in such determination as would not have shamed either the Vikings or the Pilgrim Fathers.

"American hearts, Your Excellency, always beat faster when they hear the name of Iceland.

<sup>3</sup> 5 F.R. 4122.

The thousand-year-old glory of this magnificent northern bastion of human idealism thrills us like the call of our own martial but democratic trumpets. We want our own freedom, and we want Iceland free, and I believe you reciprocate our sentiments.

"Thus we face the future together, brothers in spirit as of old, but fully conscious now of what this means. In the complexities of our joint labor for a common cause, which, as I have said, is dearer to us than life, there will, there must be difficulties to surmount, but there can be no suspicion, no mistrust. To assist in smoothing the splendid path made possible by our basic understanding, and to endeavor to develop our cooperation, now and in the future, into the most perfect collaboration of which two free and intelligent peoples are capable, is my fair task here, Your Excellency, and that of my successors, as I conceive it. To be entrusted with such a mission is surely cause enough for any man both to rejoice and pray."

The reply of His Excellency Sveinn Bjornson to the ceremonial address of Mr. MacVeagh follows:

"MR. MINISTER:

"In receiving with great pleasure the letters of credence from the President of the United States which you have presented to me, I thank His Excellency the President of the United States for the good wishes you on behalf of the President have brought me for Iceland and for the Regent of Iceland. I take the opportunity to express the most cordial wishes for the great people of the United States and for the noble Head of State.

"I was very glad to hear your friendly expressions about my people. I can assure you that we heartily reciprocate your sentiments when you said that you want freedom and that you want Iceland free.

"As a confirmation of our common views expressed by you, I will point out that our Prime Minister in his message to the President of the United States three months ago emphasized the accordance between the interests of the United States and those of Iceland under the present

state of affairs.<sup>1</sup> And I think that it will become still more apparent that such accordance compasses various interests.

"I agree with you, Mr. Minister, that in the complexities of our joint labour there must be difficulties to surmount. But I feel convinced that they will be surmounted; and I can assure you that so far as we are concerned there will be no lack of good-will to take our share in the cooperation.

"Our admiration for the people of the United States and their great love of and struggle for freedom and democracy under the leadership of your excellent President, makes closer cooperation with the United States very welcome to us.

"Your appointment, Mr. Minister, as the first diplomatic representative of your country in Iceland, on which I congratulate you heartily, is very welcome to us, as being a further step to develop and cement the understanding between the two peoples.

"I am very pleased to tell you, at the same time, that the Icelandic Government are prepared in every way to facilitate your efforts in the performance of your important mission."

### SINKING OF THE S.S. "BOLD VENTURE" SOUTH OF ICELAND

[Released to the press October 21]

The S.S. *Bold Venture* (formerly Danish *Alssund*) owned by the United States Maritime Commission under Panamanian registry is reported to have been sunk on October 16, 1941 at 11:40 p.m. ship's time, position 57° north, 24°30' west.

The vessel had a gross tonnage of 3,222 and deadweight tonnage of 5,377. She was built in 1920 and was carrying a cargo of cotton, steel, copper, and general.

The vessel, operated by the Waterman Steamship Agency, Mobile, Ala., sailed from New York on September 22, carrying a crew of 32: 5 Danish, 16 Norwegians, 3 British, 5 Canadians, 2 Swedish, 1 Scotch.

Seventeen of the crew have been landed at Reykjavik. There were no American members of the crew.

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of July 12, 1941, p. 16.

# Europe

## EXECUTION OF HOSTAGES BY THE NAZIS

### STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House October 25]

The practice of executing scores of innocent hostages in reprisal for isolated attacks on Germans in countries temporarily under the Nazi heel revolts a world already inured to suffering and brutality. Civilized peoples long ago adopted the basic principle that no man should be punished for the deed of another. Unable to apprehend the persons involved in these attacks the Nazis characteristically slaughter fifty or a hundred innocent persons. Those who

would "collaborate" with Hitler or try to appease him cannot ignore this ghastly warning.

The Nazis might have learned from the last war the impossibility of breaking men's spirit by terrorism. Instead they develop their *lebensraum* and "new order" by depths of frightfulness which even they have never approached before. These are the acts of desperate men who know in their hearts that they cannot win. Frightfulness can never bring peace to Europe. It only sows the seeds of hatred which will one day bring fearful retribution.

### ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY LONG BEFORE ITALIAN-AMERICAN SOCIETIES

[Released to the press October 19]

In an address delivered to a conference of delegates from 125 Italian-American societies at Detroit, Mich., on October 19, 1941, the Honorable Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, said that he was particularly glad to be with them because of his former residence in Italy. He had gotten to know the real virtues and values of the Italian people and he liked them. He said that Italy is the cradle of civilization and that all of the world's intellectual and cultural movements had been saved in Italy even through the Dark Ages. Italy was the guardian of Christianity and of religion. Out of it all came literature, pictorial and sculptural art, and the laws and customs upon which was built the civilization we have today, including our family life. The whole history of Italy is one long story of the care and protection of civilization. Every student of history knows the part which Italy has played and everyone who has been in Italy or asso-

ciated with its people realizes that there is still in the Italian people the same religious and intellectual development and the same love of art, culture, and music that has characterized her from her earliest history and has made her people and products a source of joy and enlightenment to the world.

Mr. Long continued:

"It is hard to understand how Italy, with such a long history in the preservation of civilization, could now join with a monstrous attack upon the very civilization Italy had been protecting for 2,000 years and more. It is hard to believe the Italian people could cooperate with a Nazi government which is trying to destroy the very structure Italy had nurtured.

"It is only recently that Italy seems to have allied herself with forces that are gnawing at the vitals of our civilization. Italy was always able to live her own life and to direct her own destiny as long as she had a buffer state between herself and Germany. From earliest times, it

was a cardinal point of Italian foreign policy to keep such a buffer state."

Mr. Long recalled his reading of *Julius Caesar* in which he told of Caesar's experiences among the Allobroges who lived in the Valley of the Rhone. "They were assaulted", he said, "by the Helvetii who lived in the mountain country of what is now known as Switzerland and Austria. Caesar helped the Allobroges and defeated the Helvetii. They were required to return to their homes in the mountains. When they demurred and said that they had destroyed their crops and had burned their houses, he said they must go back and rebuild their houses and that the people of the Valley of the Rhone would give them grain to carry them over the winter and for planting the next spring. Caesar said, 'You must return and occupy these lands because if you do not, the Germans will occupy them and that will put the Germans in immediate contact with the Roman people. The Roman people do not want the Germans for neighbors.' And so the Helvetii went back to the hills and occupied Switzerland and Austria as far east as Salzburg, including the region of the Brenner Pass. From that day until very recently, there has been a buffer state between Italy and Germany. Until very recently the Italian Government insisted that Austria should remain independent . . . but there came a day when Hitler suddenly ravaged Austria and occupied the Brenner Pass. Since that day a policy which was founded by Julius Caesar and has continued ever since was overcome and now the Germans are sitting at the Brenner Pass. They are right on the doorsteps of the Italians.

"Now it is reported that Italy has called to the colors an additional million men. It is stated that one third of this million is to be sent to France to take the place of German soldiers now holding the French people in subjugation; that another third is to be sent to Yugoslavia to relieve the Germans who try to keep those people under military domination; and that the remaining third is to join the German Army on the Russian front and fight the battle for Germany.

"The significance of all this should not be overlooked. It means that the German Army has suffered such stupendous losses in its campaigns against Russia that it is compelled to call upon Italy to send its soldiers to keep the German war-machine going.

"The vindictive power which has wantonly attacked almost every country in Europe and which has enslaved millions of people has at last had inflicted upon it terrific losses. So in its battered condition Hitler's armies now plan to have Italian soldiers keep the people of France subdued. It now plans to have Italian soldiers go to Yugoslavia to win that war again. It now calls for Italian soldiers to go into the bleak winter of Russia and continue the battle in snow and ice so that the Germans can go home and rest—so that the tired, wounded, and decimated divisions of the German Army can fall back and let the Italians alone bear the brunt of this further resentment and hatred of the Russians.

"The resentment and bitterness of the Russians toward Germany is a natural consequence of the faithless attack by Germany upon its recent Soviet ally. No doubt the people in Italy are wondering whether the call to take their soldiers out of Italy and send them to different parts of Europe may not mean that they will become 'another Russia' once such an attack is made easier by the removal of a million Italian soldiers from their homeland. They will be scattered over Europe where they will be brigaded with the Germans and easily overpowered if Italy should resist an invasion.

"The examples of Belgium and Holland, of Norway, of Poland, of Rumania—in short the recent experiences of Europe as witnessed by the world—give plenty of ground for fear by the Italian people that if they send their soldiers away they bare their breasts to an attack from so-called 'friends and allies' whose legions have carried out at home, as well as abroad, campaigns of terror and bloodshed, of rapine and slavery, campaigns which have been accompanied by brutality, have been followed by misery, and which have horrified all respectable peoples.

"In addition to the demand upon Italy is the pressure the Germans are exerting on Bulgaria to force her into the war so that the Bulgarian Army may be dragged in to help Germany's exhausted troops.

"These two moves indicate to what an extent the German Army has been crippled, how great is the suffering of the German people themselves, how heavy has been the cost of the fight against Russia, and to what extremes the Nazis are forced in order to carry out plans for conquest.

"These plans aim at Asiatic countries and Africa and domination of the seas on the way

to control the world. Lurking submarines are even now in waters of this hemisphere from which they must be prohibited. And it is against this menace we are prepared to defend ourselves and our neighbors. It is those resisting aggression whom we are aiding.

"We are taking these steps in defense of our institutions, in defense of our culture, in defense of those personal liberties we hold so dear, all of which in Europe have been contemptuously suppressed and trodden under the heel of the most dangerous marplot of modern times."

## Commercial Policy

### PERMANENT REHABILITATION OF WORLD COMMERCE THROUGH RECIPROCAL-TRADE TREATIES

ADDRESS BY RAYMOND H. GEIST<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press October 23]

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:

It is a great privilege to address representatives of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and particularly at a time like this when the Nation is in the throes of the most gigantic industrial-mobilization effort which has ever taken place in the history of the world. The founders of our liberties and the authors of our greatness, mindful that our Nation was destined to undergo great trials and tribulations in the long course of history, so established the framework of government and guidance in the conduct of foreign relations that we are able to face with confidence the struggles of this era and the severe tests to which the country is being put. Many of them, reared here in New England, contributed of their genius, enlightenment, and understanding to build our

Nation on principles of righteousness and justice which today constitute the solid foundations of our national existence, the bulwark of our strength, and the guaranty of our uninterrupted progress along the path of civilization. Not only those great Americans whose names are brilliantly and indelibly recorded in the pages of our history have spent their lives with hard toil and valiant effort to rear this Nation but the countless millions of our ancestors in all walks of life, with their blood and sweat, have created the America which we know today. We are now facing an approaching crisis in the world's history, the outcome of which is unknown, except that we have the firm confidence that our country by our determination and unswerving strength will stand unshaken through whatever perils may come.

The chaos which has steadily engulfed a large part of the civilized world and finally has burst forth into a raging and fierce conflict had its origins in causes which are too complex to define and describe in the compass of a short address. When there was still time to deal with situa-

<sup>1</sup> Delivered before the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at a luncheon in Boston, Mass., October 23, 1941. Mr. Geist is Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.

tions out of which so much hatred, violence, and destruction have grown, experience, judgment, and resolution were lacking; because the statesmen of the world, even in an age when men were convinced of their own enlightenment and moral advancement, had failed to incorporate international relations into a world community founded on principles of law and order and united for the advancement and preservation of the common good.

The League of Nations was an attempt to unite sovereign states into a new world order; but this followed a period when the fear of international chaos and the threat of world collapse were not as real as they are today. Since the age of Grotius the principles of international law have been increasingly adopted by most nations in their relations with one another. But the full application of the principles has often been a matter of callous indifference and has frequently been subordinated to selfish nationalistic aims. Now that the whole framework of law and order is facing annihilation, and we know what anarchy means in international affairs, with the return of peace a legal code governing the conduct among states must be restored and maintained by a world unity based on freedom and universal justice.

History since the rise of western civilization has indicated steady progress toward humanistic ideals. Great landmarks of achievement and enlightenment in the political, social, and economic fields are increasingly present along the path of the centuries; the abolition of feudal serfdom, the political victory of the Magna Charta, the enthronement of "liberty, equality, and fraternity", the rise of democratic free governments, the emancipation of religious thought, and the abolition of slavery are only a few of the triumphs which civilized men have unremittingly fought for and won almost wholly within the era of what we call modern times. We might well be amazed and confounded by the attempts of certain great nations, which themselves have steadily contributed in the past to the advancement of civilization, to reverse this historical process. There is no doubt that the

history of our times, which is now daily in the making, will testify to the truth that men are more resolute and mighty in their determination to preserve civilization than those who have madly dedicated themselves to its destruction. With such retrospect and with the conviction that the stability of our Nation and institutions are unshakeable, we can devote ourselves to the huge tasks before us confident of the results. If there is one thing that we as a nation have proved to the world, and will certainly prove again, it is that we are capable and strong enough to shape our own destiny.

No time in our history has called for a clearer understanding of international issues than the present. No man can afford to have nebulous ideas of what this conflict is about, because every man's interests and well-being are at stake. The convulsions which shake the world rumble into every home, into every factory and community. The repercussions of the shock of battle echo around the world, and nations great and small are being aroused. Our own great country is raising its huge bulk in an attitude of grim defense, ready, if need be, to strike the shattering blow in the cause of human freedom. The sinews of that bulk are the industries of the Nation and the great laboring forces whose miracle of achievement will be the deciding factor in the future history of the world.

It is primarily in the field of industry and economic development that the meaning of the present struggle must be sought. After the great war which ended in 1918 the political settlement made in Europe left wide gaps and wounds in the economic structure of certain nations, which undoubtedly time would have healed and which through the process of international economic adjustments and the development of finance and trade on a sound and liberal basis would have created a common basis for prosperity and international accord. Though machinery existed for promoting collaboration among nations, the suspicions engendered in the great war promoted a resurgence of vital discords within a space of time all too short for restoration of international amity. Those



statesmen who were working for the pacification of Europe and for an adjustment of the inequalities which existed between former adversaries failed to afford soon enough the necessary economic relief to communities of the conquered nations before the destructive elements, which now are rampant, installed themselves as leaders of the discontented hordes.

During the decades between the two great conflicts, while economic factors played an important role in setting in motion the forces which eventually broke down international cooperation and set up regimes of nationalistic self-sufficiency, theories of government, theories of international conduct, and theories of economic revolution were set in motion with such tempo and aggressive ruthlessness that the rest of the world, including ourselves, were unable to estimate clearly or adequately the potential extent of the danger. In the short space of a few years, while the totalitarian system of government and economy was applied mostly at home, it gradually spread out its tentacles through diplomatic commercial negotiations and the instrumentality of foreign trade. The rest of the world, though suspicious and mistrustful of the disturbing forces which entered the international commercial field, endeavored to accommodate itself to the demands and exigencies of the totalitarian trading factor, conducting their negotiations, as far as possible, according to international practice and usage.

Thus the changes which gradually came about in the international economic order began to dislocate the streams of commerce and finally with the advent of hostilities completed their destruction, so that now those areas which are occupied by the military forces of the totalitarian powers have almost no commerce with the outside world. In those countries, comprising most of the Continent of Europe, an economic paralysis has set in. In these regions, now under foreign domination, other factors, probably more vital and potent than those of an economic character, such as the inalienable passion to live as free men and to pursue national destiny unfettered and unenthralled, pre-

vent the return of stable conditions anywhere in the world, until such domination has ceased. This is the dark prospect all free nations of the world are facing. The hope that out of this conflict will emerge a better international order cannot reasonably be cherished without first accomplishment of the emancipation of those peoples whose free association and cooperation with the family of nations are inalienable. The world cannot be divided into segregated spheres, particularly upon the threshold of an era when progress in transportation assures the annihilation of distances. It is essential, in view of the tremendous speed with which science is creating new conditions for the human race, that political and economic adjustments be made to meet these conditions.

The advent of scientific and mechanical progress is steadily determining the basic conditions not only of national life but also of international relations. The closer states are drawn together in the community of nations the more stable and reliable must be the bonds which unite them and the more universal the principles which govern their intercourse. At no time in the world's history has wide and fundamental divergence in concepts of government, of social and economic systems been more disastrous to human destiny than now. With each decade the momentum of progress is gathering force, creating universal processes of civilization, and spreading the common ideals upon which it is based. The forces of enlightenment, facilitated in their onward march by modern scientific and mechanical aids, have been constantly extended into the remotest corners of the earth, giving peoples everywhere a sense of kinship and unity with the whole civilized world. Now we are face to face with an attempt to establish what is called a new order, not on the foundations of what the world has long approved and cherished but on principles and systems which have no validity according to our understanding or no relation to the traditions upon which modern society is based. This so-called new order is to be set up with or without the consent of peoples who have been dominated by force of

arms. It is to be chiefly a composite political unit over which an autocratic authority retains the supreme power maintained by the force of arms. It is obvious that those who are contemplating establishing this regime expect to maintain over the economy of all the nations affected systems of control which are at variance with the principles of free enterprise and world trade. There is a vast difference between peace and war economy. In the totalitarian system this difference is not recognized: after the struggle, as during the years immediately before, a war economy is to be maintained. The limitless servitudes which war places on the productive apparatus and the workers of the nation are to be perpetuated after the conflict is ended. And upon this tottering and unstable structure a community of nations is to be reared, by which arrangement all wars are to end. No theory could be more false. It reveals the great hazards which those states are running in sacrificing so much of the manhood of the nation and material wealth in an attempt to establish arbitrary control over millions of people on principles which from the beginning are doomed to failure.

It may be feasible, as has been recently demonstrated, to establish and maintain autarchic systems of economy within the national borders and to subordinate trade with other nations in a scheme which serves the general plan of attaining self-sufficiency; but to attempt to create by force a permanent international entity on this model is to ignore the fundamental principles which govern human activity and the relations between nations. There can be no opportunity, so long as such a regime is maintained, to bring about an adjustment of economic and trade conditions with the rest of the world. The aim of peaceful industrial development would be frustrated and defeated by the conditions under which industry and labor would function. A system set up by force could only be maintained by force. There are no spheres of influence which by right of conquest or by the application of force belong to any great power or group of powers. To lay vio-

lent claims to such spheres of influence, to overthrow the legal governments of the encompassed nations, and to regiment industrial and productive activity by force is to negate and destroy the necessary processes by which wealth can be created and prosperity established. This is not only the judgment of history but an elemental truth easily apparent to all.

Besides, the force which from within sets up and maintains an unsozial and uneconomic order of this nature must also defend it from without. All those who escape subjection and who do not participate on a voluntary basis, refusing to accept the dictates of intercourse and trade, will find there are no laws to protect their rights and no appeal except to the arbitrament of arms. No nation, however great and powerful, could escape this choice. This we must bear in mind.

The outcome of international conflicts has always been grave. Great battles have changed the course of history and altered the destinies of nations. But, in the eras of peace that have followed, the universal struggle for freedom and civilization has gone on. Men have triumphed even over wars in the common aspiration to advance humanity and the general cause of mankind. The temper of the present struggle, with its origins in an opposing view of life, promises no such aftermath for a wearied and torn world if the threatened new order prevails.

It is clear to what extent the economic and financial equilibrium of the world can be gravely disturbed by the defection of one or two important nations. During the five or six years preceding the present conflict, international trade in all quarters of the world began to deteriorate under the impact of the policies adopted by the totalitarian states. As we all know, few of the devices used by the totalitarian states failed to have a far-reaching and immediate effect upon the trade of most countries including that of the United States. In the earlier stages of the process, when arbitrary measures were being invented and extended as rapidly as possible, foreign-exchange control reduced the volume of American exports. Subsequently,

quantitative regulations, in the form of import quotas, reduced to almost nothing the major exports from this country, destroying a commerce built up through many years of patient labor and employment of capital. The situation was further aggravated by the use of multiple currencies, trading monopolies, exclusive trade arrangements with other states, the bilateral balancing of trade, and the consummation of barter deals. It became clear to those who closely observed the working of these devices that the aims were not economic but political. A description of this process was sketched by Mr. Welles, the Under Secretary of State, in his recent address before the National Foreign Trade Council in New York, when he said:

"Obviously the totalitarian governments then being set up seized avidly on the opportunity so afforded to undertake political pressures through the exercise of this form of commercial policy.

"They substituted coercion for negotiation—'persuaded', with a blackjack. The countries thus victimized were forced to spend the proceeds of their exports in the countries where such proceeds were blocked, no matter how inferior the quality, how high the price, or even what the nature might be of the goods which they were thus forced to obtain. They were prevented by such arrangements from entering into beneficial trade agreements with countries unwilling to sanction discriminations against their exports. By no means the least of the victims were the exporters of third countries, including the United States, who were either shut out of foreign markets entirely or else only permitted to participate on unequal terms.

"This time our own export trade, unsupported by foreign lending on the part of American investors and unprotected against countless new trade barriers and discriminations, was immediately disastrously affected. Belatedly we recognized our mistake. We realized that something had to be done to save our export trade from complete destruction."

This was the situation before the present struggle, when the arbitrary commercial prac-

tices of one or two nations were sufficiently grave to jeopardize the whole structure of international commercial intercourse. From these facts we may view with gravest apprehension the deadly paralysis which would extend over the whole world if 15 or 16 countries comprising the whole mainland of the Continent of Europe were submerged into a single militant economic bloc under the control of the same arbitrary and ruthless forces for the purpose of carrying on indefinitely a commercial conflict with the rest of the nations of the earth. It is primarily this threat to our security and to our whole range of world commerce which above all other considerations gives urgency to the maintenance of the freedom of the seas. As long as the seas remain open to our commerce we shall be a power in the world; and with friendly nations we shall have a part in shaping its destiny.

While the prospects which lie immediately ahead are grim and call for the united effort of the Nation in a mighty program of defense of our own interests and those of our friends, we can take courage in the assurance that our goal is the re-establishment of a proper world order. In the long-range view of the course of civilization, the conduct of nations, like that of individuals, involves a grave responsibility. Of that responsibility our own traditions and history bear witness.

In our dealings with other nations, particularly in the field of foreign trade, the United States had adopted a new policy, which was inaugurated with the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, under the leadership of the Secretary of State. The beneficial effects which the reciprocal-trade treaties have brought not only to the United States but to all the countries which have participated are familiar. At this time, when not only the disappearance of most of our trade with Europe but the exigencies of a common defense effort are affecting the normal flow of commerce, we are continuing to place our trade with other countries on the "most favored nation basis", thereby proclaiming to the world our unshakeable confidence in the survival of international trade in accordance with principles of justice and fair-dealing. The function

of foreign trade for the duration of the emergency is to meet the total demands which the present situation makes imperative. We have to build up the reserves of those materials and commodities which are needed in defense, provide those countries resisting aggression with necessary equipment and supplies, furnish our friends, particularly the nations in this hemisphere, with needed goods, and carry on, as far as that is possible, our normal export and import trade with other countries.

It is preeminently in the realm of foreign trade, indeed, through the complete emancipation of international commerce that the nations of the world will return, in the succeeding years of peace, to political and economic friendly collaboration. The present conflict was preceded by a steady deterioration in the world's exchange of goods and services, a sure indication of an approaching crisis. The end of the conflict will mark a revival of international trade in which this country, with other nations whose ideals are identical with ours, is well prepared to lead. When the time comes to draw the nations of the world together in council and rebuild the structure of international collaboration and peace, it may be fervently hoped that part of the main framework established will be that of enlightened systems in the conduct of foreign trade. That policy has been proclaimed to the world and for seven years steadily advanced by the Secretary of State. It is a

momentous fact that while the world is undergoing the most profound upheaval in its history and the course of international trade is being impeded and disrupted, the United States and Argentina have been able, by an act of constructive mutual benefit, to oppose the present deteriorating factors and establish the commercial intercourse between the two countries on a sound and equitable basis. The Government's determination to follow this course points the way to the labors of reconstruction in the future.

The President, on the occasion of the signing of the trade agreement between the United States and Argentina, sent a message to the Vice President of that country, which reads in part:

"The representatives of our two nations who have cooperated in the negotiation of this agreement are to be congratulated on this achievement in the cause of liberal principles of international trade conducted on the basis of fair dealing, equality of treatment, and mutual benefit. It is an outstanding contribution to the economic welfare of our two countries and to the reconstruction of peaceful and profitable trade in the Americas and throughout the world.

"In the years to come we shall look back upon the trade agreement signed today as a monument to the ways of peace, standing in sharp and proud relief upon a desolate plain of war and destruction."

#### INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE BOARD

The following statement was released by the Inter-American Coffee Board on October 23:

"The Inter-American Coffee Board has carefully studied the operation of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, and as a result of this study has arrived at certain conclusions which, it is believed, will contribute materially to the successful operation of the Agreement in the future. Specifically, the Board expresses the unanimous opinion of all the delegates to the effect that the future success of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement is assured by the

understanding which has been reached on the following points.

"Certain producing countries have deemed it necessary or desirable, as a measure of internal administration, to establish or maintain minimum prices in order to secure for coffee producers the full benefits of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement. The Board believes that, as a matter of policy which will facilitate the smooth operation and administration of the Agreement, any such minimum prices which exist or which may be established in the future should not

be maintained or fixed at levels exceeding the market prices for coffee which would exist under the normal operation of the quota system in the absence of such minimum prices, nor should they prevent normal price fluctuations, nor disturb the normal and usual operation of the coffee trade.

"The Inter-American Coffee Board likewise considers that those countries having adequate warehousing facilities in their respective ports of shipment should maintain in those ports stocks of coffee in quantities sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the market, in order to facilitate the normal and usual operation of the coffee trade.

"In view of the unanimous agreement which has been reached on the foregoing points, the Inter-American Coffee Board believes that the successful operation of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement is assured, and that there will be a normal and regular movement of coffee to the United States on terms fair to producers and consumers alike."

The following resolutions of the Inter-American Coffee Board were released on October 23:

"WHEREAS:

"For the purposes of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement it is necessary to adjust the quotas for the United States market because of the special circumstances now existing;

## THE INTERNATIONAL CUPBOARD

ADDRESS BY WALLACE McCLURE<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press October 21]

"Food", our Secretary of Agriculture tersely reiterates, "will win the war and write the peace." It would be difficult to find a more expressive text than Mr. Wickard's words for a talk before the National Home Demonstration Council, an organization whose theme is the "opportunities and responsibilities of rural women in the world today." It is, moreover, the perfect interpreter of the subject you have assigned to me, "The International Cupboard". For unless that piece of world furniture is to be laden

"THE INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE BOARD  
"RESOLVES:

"1. To adjust the quotas for the United States market, effective October 24, 1941, so that the quotas for the said market from that date shall be 110% of the basic quotas.

"2. To communicate this resolution to the Governments participating in the Inter-American Coffee Agreement."

"WHEREAS:

"It is necessary to take advantage of all available shipping facilities during the current quota year in order to avoid the fear of future shortage of coffee due to shipping difficulties;

"THE INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE BOARD  
"RESOLVES:

"1. To authorize the participating producing countries, once they have exported the total amount of their respective quotas for the current quota year, to export to the United States before next September 30, to be charged to their respective quotas for the next quota year, an amount of coffee not to exceed 15 per cent of their respective basic quotas, on condition that the coffee so exported be warehoused under the supervision of the United States customs authorities so that it is not entered for consumption before October 1, 1942.

"2. To communicate this resolution to the Governments of the countries participating in the Inter-American Coffee Agreement."

only with empty cups, it connotes a storage place for food, and that presupposes production

<sup>1</sup> Delivered under the auspices of the United States Liaison Committee of the Associated Country Women of the World at the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Council, Nashville, Tenn., October 21, 1941. The Council, together with the National Master Farm Homemakers Guild, met at Nashville contemporaneously with the United States Liaison Committee of the Associated Country Women of the World.

Dr. McClure is Assistant Chief of the Treaty Division, Department of State.

calculated to keep it filled. Always the staff of life, food becomes more emphatically vital in those emergency periods of revolution, war, and the settlements after war, which so frequently interrupt the supposedly normal status of human affairs. In this seemingly most intense of all such periods, food assumes a role of correspondingly magnitudinous importance.

It is no common privilege for me to discuss with you who are experts in the production of food some of the implications of that production in current and, more particularly, in near-future international policy and world events. It is delightful to be your guest for that purpose. I am reminded in this connection, of a dinner meeting of the Academy of Political Science which I attended some years ago at the Astor House in New York. The owner of that famous hostelry had recently come over from London and, being present, was asked to speak. "While I am your guest", Lord Astor remarked by way of introduction, "in a very real sense I am also your host." Similarly, as one of nearly three million Tennesseans, it is my privilege, though coming here directly from my work in Washington, to claim on this occasion the right to play host to all of you who have journeyed into Tennessee from other states. I deem it an honor to Tennessee and to its capital city that you have chosen this place for your assembly, and I have no doubt that from your deliberations will spring ideas that will be of value to the Associated Country Women of the World and to the governments that are leading us in the current struggle for the maintenance of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The over-all concern for Americans at the present time is that their function of maintaining the world's arsenal of democracy shall be faithfully performed. You who dwell upon the farms have shown by your performance this year, exceeding any previous year in all history, that your shoulder is to the wheel in the defense of freedom against aggression. You clearly indicate that just as the present has exceeded the past, the future will surpass the present.

## I

From the point of view of the farmer in the United States, the cupboard has always been an international affair. That is because he has always made his living by helping to keep it filled internationally as well as nationally. The first of the wars in which he has been engaged—that of revolution and independence—was fought in large, perhaps preponderating, part for freedom to keep on keeping that cupboard filled through the processes of international trade. His periods of prosperity have always coincided with periods of expanding international trade and have been inextricably intertwined therewith. His periods of adversity have, in reverse, followed policies which shut the door to trade, notably the policies responsible for those supreme blunders of American economic history, the tariff acts of 1921, 1922, and 1930. Such policies, notably those invoked following the last preceding of his country's wars 20 and more years ago, have prevented his sharing in due measure the years of relative plenty and assured his feeling in undue measure the stress of depression, which is always a probable result of trade obstruction. They are, indeed, invariably a contributing cause of his periods of want.

Therefore, you who are influential in formulating the demands which farmers make upon their government, will assuredly be ever on the alert to see that trade is fostered and that it is protected from those who through selfishness or ignorance might again invoke measures to diminish or destroy it.

As you know, since the passage of the Trade Agreements Act in 1934, the policy of your Government has been to seek reciprocity with other governments for the positive encouragement of trade through the elimination of excessive tariffs and other barriers and obstacles. This policy was admirably carried forward a week ago today when Argentina and the United States entered into a comprehensive pact which is to come provisionally into force on November 15. Preceded by such agreements with 21 other countries, including 11 American republics,

lies, the agreement with Argentina has been greeted as of outstanding significance not only because of its general character of binding together and unifying the economies of two leading countries of this hemisphere in the present struggle through which they are endeavoring to circumvent Nazi aggression, but because it is also an instrument designed to assist in the reconstruction that must follow war and help to stabilize the coming peace. It comes as a forceful reminder of a lengthening series of important events that demonstrate inter-American solidarity and the will to build up the economic defense of the Western World.

"Close cooperation between Argentina and the United States", as Secretary Hull said on the occasion of the signing of the trade agreement, "is especially important at a time when the very existence of the nations of this hemisphere may depend upon presenting a united front to the forces of aggression." "In the years to come", President Roosevelt added, "we shall look back upon the trade agreement signed today as a monument to the ways of peace, standing in sharp and proud relief upon a desolate plain of war and destruction."

## II

Thus the agreement of October 14 with Argentina pointedly illustrates the two-fold aspect of what must be uppermost in the mind of every thinking citizen, from whatever part of the globe he comes: the consummation of the war and the reconstruction of the world, to both of which it makes a contribution. That contribution is demonstrably specific and direct from the point of view of the common food supply to which the people of all nations must look cooperatively for life itself as destruction gains upon production and barren years loom ominously throughout the widening areas of battle.

The United States Department of Agriculture has long been giving the most careful and intelligent study to the entire matter. After years of surpluses of food which could not be profitably sold, the prospect of inability to supply the crying needs of those who have com-

bined their forces against the aggressor presents a strange and novel picture. The same scrupulously painstaking approach which alleviated much of the loss attendant upon the former maladjustment between supply and demand is now brought to bear upon the broadening gulf between demand and supply.

True, in this country, cotton, wheat, and tobacco continue plentiful beyond all calculations of need and the call resounds to turn large portions of their accustomed acreage and energy to the increase of meat, poultry, and dairy products. The American cotton farmer has, indeed, as Nashville, one of the gateways to the South, is keenly aware, presented us with more than 10 million bales on hand before beginning to harvest this year's crop. My fellow Tennesseans of the neighboring community of Clarksville know better than almost anyone else how ample is the national stockpile of accumulated tobacco. Wheat farmers throughout the widely scattered areas of its abundance may take pride in the fact that their production is two years ahead of schedule.

Taking courage now, instead of the erstwhile alarm, from these manifestations of the national agricultural ability to produce abundantly, those of you who help to plan for next year's output of the farms are giving thoughtful consideration to the fact that estimates have been prepared at Washington indicating very clearly the requirements of the United States and of the peoples who are fighting to preserve democracy as the basis of government in the world. They expect us to produce more than ever before. Meanwhile, safeguards against price decline because of plenty have been erected by legislation. Just as in the case of the stated basic commodities, cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, and rice, you are guaranteed that the price will not drop below 85% parity, so in the case of those particular commodities found to be necessary in larger quantities for the use of all of us who are striving to prevent a Nazi conquest of the world, similar assurances, over and above the price-sustaining demand of war, have been given you by your Government against serious damage should prices, for whatever reason, at some fu-

ture time decline. Every sentiment alike of national self-preservation, patriotism, and enlightened self-interest accordingly calls to the farmers of the United States to heap the international cupboard to overflowing in the coming year 1942.

The Secretary of Agriculture has put into execution the congressional act of July 1, 1941, which provides that, "whenever during the existing emergency" he "finds it necessary to encourage the expansion of production of any non-basic agricultural commodity", he "shall make public announcement" of the fact and shall so use available funds, "as to support a price for the producers" to the same extent as in the case of the basic commodities. Already such public notice has been given that expansion is required in the production of hogs, eggs, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, cheese, and chickens. Others may follow. Meanwhile, surpluses of such necessities as lard and raisins have disappeared and the natural war-time need, expressed in general terms as demand for milk, eggs, and meat, mounts continuously.

### III

This is not a problem for the United States farmer alone but for the farmers of the Americas in particular, and in general for all farmers who would like to see the world better clothed and better nourished despite war and the destructive forces of greed and lust for power. Fortunately, well-conceived programs of cooperation within the American neighborhood and with those peoples who face the common enemy on numerous battlefronts are already in use and will multiply. Mention is particularly due to the work of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee and to the measures it has already made effective. As an example of definite and realistic will to cooperate, the trade agreement with Argentina, considered in the midst of world chaos, and following pre-war agreements of similar character entered into with a dozen other American countries, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Vene-

zuela, while others are in process of negotiation, stands out with respect to specific provisions as well as an expression of Pan American cooperation. Through it the farmers of the two countries and also the other producers can more readily cooperate to fulfil the common demand for food. For instance, this agreement makes it easier to supply the United States needs for canned corned beef and to use this nutritious food to build up stockpiles that can be preserved wherever located. United States farmers are not in a position to produce enough of it to fulfil even normal needs. Secretary Wickard has given the country a graphic picture of how vital it is to have an abundance of food always on hand in underground storage in England against the peril of air raids, that those whose homes have been destroyed and those who fight the fires and endeavor to rescue the victims may be adequately nourished and their morale fully sustained. No source of supplies to help the co-defenders of democracy should be neglected or delayed.

But it is not to be thought that, in sending their canned beef to this country, Argentine farmers are being asked to give it away for dumping on the North American shores. Trade is give *and* take, not just give and not just take.

True, in those parlous years of the twenties, when people thought themselves so prosperous, but which historians will find to have been distinguished chiefly for their economic errors, a good many people in the United States acted on the idea that one country can prosper by giving away its substance to another country without taking anything in return. You know the story and regard it as comical or doleful in accordance with your way of viewing such phenomena. Billions of dollars' worth of farm products were sent to Europe. The United States farmer was, indeed, given the market price, such as it was, but the American investor loaned the European purchaser the money wherewith to pay the American farmer and, since the country, deluded as it was by the notions then prevailing, refused to permit the transactions by which alone the investor could



collect his due, he was left holding the bag and it soon became obvious, especially as concerned intergovernmental debts, that billions then owing would never be paid, that in effect billions of useful goods had been presented by the people of this country to the peoples of other countries. Of course domestic purchasing power for the farmers' goods declined, and in the end the farmer paid his share in the country's prodigality. In this connection it may be not irrelevant to point out, as has a former official of the United States Tariff Commission, in a useful little book published this year,<sup>1</sup> that one advantage which the Germans maintain in competition with the United States for Latin American trade grows out of the fact that they have no fear of imports.

No one expects our neighbors in Argentina to make us free-will offerings of canned beef. They rightly expect to be paid and their government, as a part of the agreement, has sensibly made it easier for us to pay them, by reducing the Argentine import barriers affecting, to take a single instance, several kinds of fruits, which are needed there and produced here in quantities larger than are needed. So in order to get the beef that we need we must be sure to produce the apples that are needed in Argentina.

Of course, the beef can also be paid for with manufactured goods, and such contingency is provided for in the agreement. In that event, more people in this country will have to put their time and effort into creating such goods as automatic refrigerators for the Argentineans. If that is done there will be more demand right here at home for products of the farms. Speaking here in Tennessee about three weeks ago, Secretary Wickard, himself an Indiana farmer, very neatly remarked: "I never had much trouble making a living farming while factories were busy. My troubles—and the troubles of other farmers too—came when people were walking the streets looking for work."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bidwell, Percy W., *Economic Defense of Latin America* (Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1941), p. 46.

<sup>2</sup> "The South and Food for Freedom", *Congressional Record*, October 2, 1941, p. A4742.

#### IV

"Looking for work!" Upon this jutting rock, where national economic ships of state have met such infinitely cruel and destructive shipwreck, we of this generation have surely erected a lighthouse that shall shine for all time to come. It will be needed. We will, with the help of favoring nature, supply the economic requirements of war, and we have faith that in the end our efforts will be rewarded with victory. But what of the morrow after war? We know that humanity failed 20 years ago and paid for its failure in world depression and relapse into world war. Are we sure that, even yet, we have learned enough to steer a true course and avoid the reefs and eddies that within the memory of most of us here present turned world-war democratic victory into world-wide defeat for victor and vanquished alike?

Let us take care and not take chances. We believe we know that at the heart of all economic failure is the wastage of human resources through failure to be sure that everyone's energy is productive. Therefore, facing the problems of reconstruction, as we must do, even though the battle rages with no sign of abatement, we feel reasonably sure that, if we can conquer unemployment, we can conquer want. If only we can keep production at the maximum, the danger of depression fades away. Even the accumulating treasury debts that rightly cause concern to all of us in every period of war, can assuredly be handled if, through maximum production, we insure plenty for all. Even the greatest areas of physical destruction can in due time be restored if everyone is working with a will to make it so. Even the cultural setback can in some measure be alleviated if there is abundance of material resources for a renaissance of learning.

What can you do about it, you who are gathered here and who represent the agricultural producers of the world?

The plans of the Department of Agriculture emphatically include the creation, with such speed as possible, of food stockpiles ready to

meet the inevitable famine which large portions of the world will inevitably find waiting in the wake of war. If bereft peoples can promptly be supplied with food they can much more probably go to work promptly, restoring normal economic life and creating better cities, better factories, better homes in place of those that have been destroyed. As they do so they can begin again to create goods that supply widespread normal needs and as they send such goods into the marketplaces they will not only demand there the goods that others produce but will have the means of paying for them. And so production will be stimulated by the knowledge that what is made can be exchanged for what is wanted. In these days of specialization even more than before, trade is the life-blood of the whole economic process.

It follows that two lines of accomplishment, both calculated to prevent unemployment and so to circumvent the major factor in depression, are thus clearly opened before you: you can bend your efforts to the goal of abundant food for the whole world and you can use your influence with your governments to the end that the channels of world trade be kept open. "Permit me to greet you in your role of promoters of international understanding and cooperation",<sup>1</sup> Secretary Hull said in welcoming to Washington the Associated Country Women of the World on the occasion of their third triennial conference (1936). You can do nothing that will more substantially fulfil that role in the years to come than to nourish the post-war world and keep the necessaries and good things of life moving generously in mutually profitable exchange. In other words, your function is to see that supplies are not only created but kept moving among the national cupboards that in the aggregate constitute the cupboard of the world.

## V

At the same triennial conference, Vice President Wallace, then Secretary of Agricul-

<sup>1</sup> *The Associated Country Women of the World: Proceedings of the Third Triennial Conference* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937), p. 206.

ture, opened his address with the following statement:

"Since 1921 nearly every nation in the world has been seriously concerned with the situation of its farmers. Particularly since 1930, this concern has taken the form of direct governmental aid and intervention. The world-wide extent of this aid and intervention is seldom appreciated in the United States, nor are its consequences upon American tariff and farm policy widely understood. However, what is perhaps more to the point on this occasion is the fact that these policies of individual nations do not seem to add up to any solution of agricultural problems which are world-wide in scope."<sup>2</sup>

As you proceed with your program of keeping the international cupboard filled and as you study the programs of the several governments, those of you who are members of the United States Liaison Committee of the Associated Country Women of the World will doubtless find occasion to suggest ways of promoting international understanding and cooperation to the end that the efforts of the nations may be made to pull together. Since 1936 much progress has indeed been made. Not only have we created the emergency machinery of cooperative defense among the peoples fighting against Hitler's methods of forcing a new order upon the world at the sword's point, but we have continued and increased the use of international machinery intended to meet the needs of orderly development. To take an example, Secretary Wallace observed, in the address just quoted:

"The International Wheat Conference, which has held meetings from time to time since June of 1933, . . . has focused the attention of agricultural leaders in many countries on the world-wide nature of the wheat problem and on how it is that wheat farmers in one country may be harmed by governmental action in another. Slowly we are lifting our eyes to the world. Progress is slow, but we should not be pessimistic."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 214.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 216.

Slowly also, but persistently, the Wheat Conference, which reconvened again at Washington on October 14 after recess since August 3, tries to fulfil its mission. Said the Under Secretary of State of its work, speaking at the world-trade dinner of the Twenty-eighth National Foreign-Trade Convention, October 7:

“ . . . In planning commodity agreements for stabilizing prices of basic commodities, such as the wheat agreement now under consideration by several of the producing countries directly concerned, . . . unusual post-war needs must be kept in mind in order that adequate supplies may be available to meet them.”

In closing his address Mr. Welles pertinently referred to “the realization, so painfully forced on us by the experiences of the past and of the present, that in the long run no nation can prosper by itself or at the expense of others, and that no nation can live unto itself alone.” Mrs. Roosevelt, in happy and consistent phrase, had reminded your triennial conference that “the rural women of America, as well as those of other nations, are learning that living in this modern world must be a cooperative venture.”<sup>4</sup>

## VI

If the tragic events that are etched most deeply upon the minds and consciences of us who had reached maturity in time to remember the first World War and the cataclysmic errors in which all nations shared when they attempted a reconstruction after it (errors in which the economic held a large and an unworthy place) have taught us anything at all, we surely now know that Maginot lines will not achieve safety and that isolationism can produce neither prosperity nor peace. But, as Mr. Welles warned in his address above-quoted,

“ . . . In the economic field especially there is danger that special interests and pressure groups in this country and elsewhere will once again selfishly and blindly seek preferences for themselves and discriminations against others.”

To thwart this evil I suggest that you have important safeguarding work to do because you, perhaps better than any other people anywhere, know how vital it is to think in terms of the wider interests that prosper only under a regime of equality and reciprocity. You know that the prevalence of narrow special interests makes cooperation impossible and instead starts the forces moving that lead to the wastage of resources, to depression, to war. Many of you have seen the carefully wrought plans of disinterested workers for the public welfare come to naught through such means. You have witnessed the frustration of the efforts of the Institute of Agriculture and of the League of Nations through local and national unenlightened self-seeking. You will strive to the uttermost to withstand such influences in the post-war world and in so doing will save those guilty of such practices no less than the remainder of mankind.

Similarly, you will bear ever in mind the necessity of non-discrimination in matters of economic welfare as between peoples who may be accounted losers and peoples who may be accounted winners of the war. There is nothing finer (or wiser) in the Charter of the Atlantic than the pledge that the parties will endeavor to further “the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.” Such policy is in accord with nature, whose rain falleth equally upon the just and the unjust. It may be thought of as voicing the counsel of perhaps the greatest woman lawgiver ever pictured for our admiration:

“ . . . earthly power doth then show likest God's, when mercy seasons justice.”

## VII

You will not forget that commerce furnishes the most reliable of all the avenues of economic cooperation, national and international. As President Roosevelt recently remarked, “the character of international trade relations which will become established in the post-war world will be of the utmost importance” in determin-

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 211.

ing whether we can build a world in which present dangers shall not recur.

The welfare of the United States no less than that of its world neighbors will unquestionably best be served if, immediately and continuingly, the years following the war constitute an era of encouraging production through reasonably unfettered trade. There must be no let-down from war-time efforts when an armistice is signed. The emergency will then be greater, not less, than before. Then, even as now but if possible even more intensively, it will be true that only by production and more production, but always well-directed production measured cooperatively to human needs, can we liquidate the financial strains of war, circumvent the ever grim specter of unemployment, and make certain that the international cupboard will never be bare.

You who foster the science of nutrition and dietetics, as well as help to direct the most basic

and essential of all industries, that of the production of food, will remember that you have correspondingly fundamental and vital opportunities and responsibilities anent the character of the coming peace as well as for the prosecution of the current war. Your help can count in impressive measure toward avoidance of the unspeakable errors of the past, toward assurance that the reconstruction after this war shall emanate from the brains, not from the passions, of mankind.

Our discourse this evening started with wise and hopeful words chosen from the sagacious counsel, expressed in meaningful language of rare simplicity and force, which Secretary Wickard has given us in recent weeks. We may well conclude with an admonition from his September twenty-ninth address at Memphis: "This time let's not only win the war, let's win the peace too."<sup>1</sup>

## Cultural Relations

### INTER-AMERICAN TRADE-SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs announced on October 24 the establishment of an inter-American trade-scholarship program under which qualified young men from the other American republics will be brought to the United States for vocational training. The Department of State is cooperating in organizing and administering this plan.

Trainees brought to this country under the plan will be assigned to representative United States concerns engaged in technical, engineering, scientific, economic, commercial, industrial, or agricultural pursuits. They must be citizens of the American republics, at least 18 and not over 28 years of age, and should have a technical background or special aptitude in the fields they intend to study and a working knowledge of the English language. Scholarships will be awarded on a merit basis, and selection will be made with regard to vacancies or opportunities

for training in particular concerns in the United States.

The initial group of approved candidates will be 20 in number, one from each of the other American republics, as far as convenient. The scholarships will be for periods varying from one to two years, depending upon the type of training and the field of study.

Trainees under this program will be placed in organizations on an equal basis with United States trainees. They will do manual "overall" work rather than "white collar" jobs. They will apply themselves to the job of learning the business to which they are assigned, and they will receive compensation under the same arrangement as United States trainees studying in the same plants. An orientation course will start the training period to give the selectees a

<sup>1</sup>"The South and Food for Freedom", *Congressional Record*, October 2, 1941, p. A4742.

background in technical English, United States methods, and for field trips.

The purpose of the scholarship is to bring to industrial and commercial North America a first-hand picture of the opportunities in and problems of the 20 other American republics and to give future industrialists of those republics an intimate insight into North American methods, standards, and techniques.

An important function of the trade scholarship will be to assist in programs now being carried on, or to be started in the future, by agencies throughout the Americas. United States Government departments, private organizations, and companies have been training stu-

dents from the southern republics for a number of years. The new Government scholarship will be administered as a supplement to and in cooperation with existing plans.

The administration of the program will be in the hands of an executive administrator and a director. Trainee-selection committees are being named in each of the 20 other American republics for the purpose of selecting panels of candidates for consideration. A trainee-placement committee will operate in close cooperation with a placement advisory committee in the United States and will assign candidates to concerns where they will receive the most effective training.

## International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

### CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

[Released to the press October 24]

A conference of the International Labor Organization, of which this Government is a member, will be held in New York, N. Y., from October 27 to November 5, 1941.

The President has approved the following delegation to represent the United States at the meeting:

#### *Delegates for the Government*

The Honorable Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

The Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

#### *Alternate Delegates for the Government*

Mr. Carter Goodrich, United States Labor Commissioner at Geneva and Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office, Professor of Economics, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Miss Frieda S. Miller, Industrial Commissioner, New York State Department of Labor, New York, N. Y.

#### *Advisers to the Government Delegates*

The Honorable Daniel W. Tracy, First Assistant Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Clara M. Beyer, Assistant Director, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Mr. A. Ford Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Thomas C. O'Brien, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Theodore C. Achilles, Foreign Service Officer, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

#### *Delegate for the Employers*

Mr. Henry I. Harriman, Chairman of the Board, New England Power Association, Boston, Mass.

#### *Advisers to the Employers' Delegate*

Mr. Clarence McDavitt, Retired Vice President of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, Newtonville, Mass.

Mr. Albert W. Hawkes, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.

#### *Substitute Advisers to the Employers' Delegate*

Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former Chairman of United States Steel Corporation, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Carl Adams, President, Air Reduction Corporation, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Arthur Paul, DEXDALE Hosiery Mills, Lansdale, Pa.

#### *Delegate for the Workers*

Mr. Robert J. Watt, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

#### *Advisers to the Workers' Delegate*

Mr. George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Frank Grillo, Secretary-Treasurer, United Rubber Workers of America, Akron, Ohio

*Substitute Advisers to the Workers' Delegate*

Mr. George Harrison, President, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Cincinnati, Ohio

Miss Dorothy J. Bellanca, Member, General Executive Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York, N. Y.

*Secretary of the Delegation*

Mr. John S. Gambs, Associate Professor of Public Welfare Administration, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

## The Department

### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. George H. Winters, a Foreign Service officer of class V, has been designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, effective October 15, 1941 (Departmental Order 986).

Mr. John S. Hooker has been designated an Assistant Executive Secretary of the Board of Economic Operations, effective October 20, 1941 (Departmental Order 988).

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press October 25]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since October 17, 1941:

#### CAREER OFFICERS

Coert du Bois, of San Francisco, Calif., Consul General at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, of Washington, D. C., Counselor of Embassy near the Governments of Poland and Belgium and First Secretary of Legation near the Governments of Norway and the Netherlands now established in London, has, in addition, been designated First Secretary of Legation near the Government of Yugoslavia and near the Provisional Government of

Czechoslovakia, now established in London.

George R. Merrell, of St. Louis, Mo., Consul General at Calcutta, India, has been assigned, in addition to his assignment at Calcutta, as Consul General at Kabul, Afghanistan.

Orsen N. Nielsen, of Beloit, Wis., First Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

C. Porter Kuykendall, of Towanda, Pa., formerly Consul at Königsberg, Germany, has been assigned as Consul at Karachi, India.

George R. Canty, of Boston, Mass., formerly Consul at Amsterdam, Netherlands, has been designated Assistant Commercial Attaché at the American Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Vinton Chapin, of Boston, Mass., Second Secretary of Legation at Dublin, Ireland, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and will serve in dual capacity.

Harry L. Troutman, of Macon, Ga., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Ankara, Turkey.

Russell M. Brooks, of Salem, Oreg., Consul at Johannesburg, Transvaal, Union of South Africa, has been assigned as Consul at Casablanca, Morocco.

Franklin C. Gowen, of Philadelphia, Pa., Second Secretary of Embassy near the Governments of Poland and Belgium and Second Secretary of Legation near the Governments of Norway and the Netherlands, has, in addition, been designated Second Secretary of Legation near the Government of Yugoslavia and near the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia, now established in London.

W. Quincy Stanton, of Great Falls, Mont., Consul at Casablanca, Morocco, has been assigned as Consul at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

William C. Affeld, of Minneapolis, Minn., Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at San Salvador, El Salvador, and will serve in dual capacity.

H. Bartlett Wells, of North Plainfield, N.J., Vice Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Reykjavik, Iceland, and will serve in dual capacity.

Overton G. Ellis, Jr., of Tacoma, Wash., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at San Salvador, El Salvador, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Edward A. Dow, Jr., of Omaha, Nebr., formerly Vice Consul at Brussels, Belgium, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert J. Cavanaugh, of Rock Island, Ill., Vice Consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada, has been assigned as Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico.

#### NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Peter K. Constan, of Boston, Mass., formerly Vice Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been appointed Vice Consul at Alexandria, Egypt.

Dwight Hightower, of Chicago, Ill., has been appointed Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia.

William H. Bruns, of Washington, D.C., has been appointed Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama.

John F. Frank, of Milwaukee, Wis., has been appointed Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

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The nomination of Herschel V. Johnson to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Sweden was confirmed by the Senate on October 21, 1941. Mr. Johnson, formerly a Foreign Service officer of class I, has been serving as Minister Counselor of the United States in London.

#### NEW CONSULATE AT ANTIGUA

[Released to the press October 22]

An American Consulate is being established immediately at Antigua, Leeward Islands, British West Indies.

## Treaty Information

### *Compiled in the Treaty Division*

#### SOVEREIGNTY

##### CONVENTION ON THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

##### *El Salvador*

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated July 11, 1941 that the instrument of ratification by El Salvador of the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, Habana, July 30, 1940, was deposited with the Union on July 9, 1941.

##### ACT OF HABANA CONCERNING THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

##### *Venezuela*

By a despatch dated October 8, 1941 the American Embassy at Caracas reported that the President of Venezuela on September 24, 1941 ratified the Act of Habana Concerning the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas signed at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, held at Habana July 21-30, 1940.

## LEGAL ASSISTANCE

## PROTOCOL ON UNIFORMITY OF POWERS OF ATTORNEY WHICH ARE TO BE UTILIZED ABROAD

*Venezuela*

The American Embassy at Caracas reported by a despatch dated October 16, 1941 that the President of Venezuela had ratified the Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on February 17, 1940.

## FLORA AND FAUNA

## CONVENTION ON NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

*Venezuela*

The American Embassy at Caracas reported by a despatch dated October 16, 1941 that the President of Venezuela had ratified the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on October 12, 1940.

## FISHERIES

## CONVENTION FOR THE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION OF FUR SEALS

[Released to the press October 24]

As a result of the notice of abrogation dated October 23, 1940,<sup>1</sup> given by the Government of Japan the convention of July 7, 1911 (Treaty Series 564), between the United States of America, Great Britain, Canada, Japan, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the preservation and protection of fur seals has terminated.

The convention entered into force on December 15, 1911, and from that date pelagic sealing, that is, the killing, capturing, or pursuing in any manner whatsoever of fur seals at sea has been prohibited by the contracting parties to their citizens, subjects, and vessels in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, north of the thirtieth parallel and including the Seas of Bering, Kam-

chatka, Okhotsk, and Japan. It has been estimated that the seal herds have increased during the period of protection from about 125,000 in 1911 to approximately 2,300,000 at the present time.

In connection with the Japanese Government's notice of abrogation of the fur-seals convention, it was indicated to this Government by the Japanese Government that both direct and indirect damage is alleged to have been inflicted on the Japanese fishing industry by the increase of fur seals.

The authorities of the Government of the United States are giving consideration to possible procedures for preserving the beneficial effect of the convention and expect to take such steps as may be found practicable to protect the interests of the United States in the fur-seal herd of the Pribilof Islands. Toward this end, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior has under preparation an ocean survey and study relative to the migratory and feeding habits of the fur seals of these islands.

The views of this Government and the position which it maintains in respect to the return to pelagic sealing have been brought to the attention of the Japanese Government and the other governments parties to the convention. It is the hope of this Government that pending the conclusion of a new agreement a temporary arrangement for the protection of the rights and interests of each of the present parties to the convention may be agreed upon.

The American Ambassador at Tokyo reported, by a telegram dated October 23, 1941, that the following statement was issued by the Director of the Japanese Bureau of Fisheries:

"The Fur Seals Convention concluded in 1911 among Japan, United States, Great Britain and Russia, comes to an end as of today. In connection with the termination of that convention, the competent authorities are carefully examining the question of canceling or revising law number 21 of 1912, prohibiting the hunting of fur seals, policy concerning the taking of seals, and other relevant matters. Until decision shall have been reached with regard to these matters,

<sup>1</sup> See the *Bulletin* of November 9, 1940, p. 412.



for internal purposes there will be no change and therefore as heretofore Japanese nationals will not be permitted to violate the law and other measures taken by the government. As already stated, no decision has been reached with regard to the future cancellation or revision of the law, but the competent authorities will absolutely forbid any plan partaking of the character of a free enterprise. They wish to make it perfectly clear that operations hereafter will be carried on strictly in line with national policies."

The Japanese authorities have indicated informally that it is not the intention of the Japanese Government to abandon the possibility of the regulation of the taking of fur seals by international agreement, and that there is no possibility of an enactment before April 1942 of new Japanese legislation under which Japanese nationals might engage in pelagic sealing.

## COMMERCE

### INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT

Under the heading "Commercial Policy" there appears in this *Bulletin* a statement issued by the Inter-American Coffee Board regarding the operation of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed November 28, 1940 (Treaty Series 970).

## Legislation

Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill, 1942—Defense Aid (Lend-Lease) Appropriations Included. (S. Rept. 721, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 5788.) 4 pp.

Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill for 1942: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 5788, a Bill Making Supplemental Appropriations for the National Defense for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for Other Purposes. Part 1: Defense Aid—Lend-Lease. iv, 166 pp.

Modification of Neutrality Act of 1939. (S. Rept. 764, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H. J. Res. 237.) 3 pp.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Report of the Delegation of the United States of America to the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, Peru, December 9-27, 1938. Conference Series 50. Publication 1624. vi, 229 pp. 35¢ (paper).

Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). October 1, 1941. 27 pp. Publication 1648. Free.

Advancement of Peace: Treaty Between the United States of America and Australia Amending in Their Application to Australia Certain Provisions of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace Between the United States of America and Great Britain Signed September 15, 1914—Signed at Washington September 6, 1940; proclaimed by the President August 21, 1941. Treaty Series 974. 3 pp. 5¢.

Advancement of Peace: Treaty Between the United States of America and New Zealand Amending in Their Application to New Zealand Certain Provisions of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace Between the United States of America and Great Britain Signed September 15, 1914—Signed at Washington September 6, 1940; proclaimed by the President August 21, 1941. Treaty Series 976. 3 pp. 5¢.

## Regulations

Controlling Certain Exports [requiring filing with Economic Defense Board of affidavit by exporter setting forth specific uses and showing past shipments of aconite leaves and roots; aircraft pilot trainers; atropine; belladonna; digitalis seeds; industrial diamonds; iron ore; mercury; mica; neatsfoot oil; radium; and uranium, other than salts and compounds]. October 18, 1941. (Economic Defense Board: Administrative Order No. 2.) 6 *Federal Register* 5332.

Primary Inspection and Detention: Amendment of Regulations Governing Use of Resident Aliens' Border-Crossing Identification Cards. October 17, 1941. (Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1st supp. to General Order C-32.) 6 *Federal Register* 5362.

Arrest and Deportation: Amendment of Regulations Governing the Arrest and Deportation of Aliens. October 22, 1941. (Department of Justice: Immigra-

tion and Naturalization Service, 1st supp. to General Order C-26.) 6 *Federal Register* 5463.

Export Control Schedule 23 [including, effective November 11, 1941, additional forms, conversions, and derivatives of paper and manufactures]. October 24, 1941. (Economic Defense Board.) 6 *Federal Register* 5468.

General Licenses Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto [Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, Etc.]: [Amendments to General License Nos. 32, 33, and 72]. October 23, 1941. (Treasury Department: Monetary Offices.) 6 *Federal Register* 5467.





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# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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# National Defense

## NAVY AND TOTAL DEFENSE DAY

### ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press by the White House October 27]

Five months ago tonight I proclaimed to the American people the existence of a state of unlimited emergency.<sup>2</sup>

Since then much has happened. Our Army and Navy are temporarily in Iceland in the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Hitler has attacked shipping in areas close to the Americas throughout the Atlantic.

Many American-owned merchant ships have been sunk on the high seas. One American destroyer was attacked on September fourth. Another destroyer was attacked and hit on October seventeenth. Eleven brave and loyal men of our Navy were killed by the Nazis.

We have wished to avoid shooting. But the shooting has started. And history has recorded who fired the first shot. In the long run, however, all that will matter is who fired the last shot.

America has been attacked. The U.S.S. *Kearny* is not just a Navy ship. She belongs to every man, woman, and child in this Nation.

Illinois, Alabama, California, North Carolina, Ohio, Louisiana, Texas, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Arkansas, New York, Virginia—those are the home States of the honored dead and wounded of the *Kearny*. Hitler's torpedo was directed at every American, whether he lives on our seacoasts or in the innermost part of the Nation, far from the seas and far from the guns

and tanks of the marching hordes of would-be conquerors of the world.

The purpose of Hitler's attack was to frighten the American people off the high seas—to force us to make a trembling retreat. This is not the first time he has misjudged the American spirit. That spirit is now aroused.

If our national policy were to be dominated by the fear of shooting, then all of our ships and those of our sister republics would have to be tied up in home harbors. Our Navy would have to remain respectfully—abjectly—behind any line which Hitler might decree on any ocean as his own dictated version of his own war zone.

Naturally we reject that absurd and insulting suggestion. We reject it because of our own self-interest, our own self-respect, and our own good faith. Freedom of the seas is now, as it has always been, the fundamental policy of this Government.

Hitler has often protested that his plans for conquest do not extend across the Atlantic Ocean. His submarines and raiders prove otherwise. So does the entire design of his new world-order.

For example, I have in my possession a secret map made in Germany by Hitler's government—by the planners of the new world-order. It is a map of South America and a part of Central America as Hitler proposes to reorganize it. Today in this area there are 14 separate countries. The geographical experts of Berlin, however, have ruthlessly obliterated all existing

<sup>1</sup> Delivered October 27, 1941.

<sup>2</sup> *Bulletin* of May 31, 1941, p. 654.

boundary lines and have divided South America into five vassal states, bringing the whole continent under their domination. And they have also so arranged it that the territory of one of these new puppet states includes the Republic of Panama and our great lifeline—the Panama Canal.

This map makes clear the Nazi design not only against South America but against the United States itself.

Your Government has in its possession another document made in Germany by Hitler's government. It is a detailed plan, which, for obvious reasons, the Nazis did not wish to publicize just yet, but which they are ready to impose on a dominated world—if Hitler wins. It is a plan to abolish all existing religions—Protestant, Catholic, Mohammedan, Hindu, Buddhist, and Jewish alike. The property of all churches will be seized by the Reich. The cross and all other symbols of religion are to be forbidden. The clergy are to be forever silenced under penalty of the concentration camps, where even now so many fearless men are being tortured because they placed God above Hitler.

In the place of the churches of our civilization, there is to be set up an International Nazi Church—a church which will be served by orators sent out by the Nazi government. In the place of the Bible, the words of *Mein Kampf* will be imposed and enforced as Holy Writ. And in place of the cross of Christ will be put two symbols—the swastika and the naked sword.

The God of Blood and Iron will take the place of the God of Love and Mercy.

These grim truths which I have told you of the present and future plans of Hitlerism will of course be hotly denied tomorrow in the controlled press and radio of the Axis Powers. And some Americans will continue to insist that Hitler's plans need not worry us—and that we should not concern ourselves with anything that goes on beyond rifle shot of our own shores.

The protestations of these American citizens—few in number—will, as usual, be paraded with

applause through the Axis press and radio during the next few days, in an effort to convince the world that the majority of Americans are opposed to their duly chosen Government, and in reality are only waiting to jump on Hitler's bandwagon when it comes this way.

The motive of such Americans is not the point at issue. The fact is that Nazi propaganda continues in desperation to seize upon such isolated statements as proof of American disunity.

The Nazis have made up their own list of modern American heroes. It is, fortunately, a short list. I am glad that it does not contain my name.

All of us Americans, of all opinions, are faced with the choice between the kind of world we want to live in and the kind of world which Hitler and his hordes would impose upon us.

None of us wants to burrow under the ground and live in total darkness like a comfortable mole.

The forward march of Hitlerism can be stopped—and it will be stopped.

Very simply and very bluntly—we are pledged to pull our own oar in the destruction of Hitlerism.

And when we have helped to end the curse of Hitlerism we shall help to establish a new peace which will give to decent people everywhere a better chance to live and prosper in security and in freedom and in faith.

Each day that passes we are producing and providing more and more arms for the men who are fighting on actual battlefronts. That is our primary task.

And it is the Nation's will that these vital arms and supplies of all kinds shall neither be locked up in American harbors nor sent to the bottom of the sea. It is the Nation's will that America shall deliver the goods. In open defiance of that will, our ships have been sunk and our sailors have been killed.

I say that we do not propose to take this lying down.



Our determination not to take it lying down has been expressed in the orders to the American Navy to shoot on sight. Those orders stand.

Furthermore, the House of Representatives has already voted to amend part of the Neutrality Act of 1939, today outmoded by force of violent circumstances. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has also recommended elimination of other hamstringing provisions in that act. That is the course of honesty and of realism.

Our American merchant ships must be armed to defend themselves against the rattlesnakes of the sea.

Our American merchant ships must be free to carry our American goods into the harbors of our friends.

Our American merchant ships must be protected by our American Navy.

It can never be doubted that the goods will be delivered by this Nation, whose Navy believes in the tradition of "Damn the torpedoes; full speed ahead!"

Our national will must speak from every assembly line in our vast industrial machine. Our factories and our shipyards are constantly expanding. Our output must be multiplied.

It cannot be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small but dangerous minority of industrial managers who hold out for extra profits or for "business as usual". It cannot be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small but dangerous minority of labor leaders who are a menace to the true cause of labor itself, as well as to the Nation as a whole.

The lines of our essential defense now cover all the seas, and to meet the extraordinary demands of today and tomorrow our Navy grows to unprecedented size. Our Navy is ready for action. Indeed, units of it in the Atlantic patrol are in action. Its officers and men need no praise from me.

Our new Army is steadily developing the strength needed to withstand the aggressors. Our soldiers of today are worthy of the proudest traditions of the United States Army. But

traditions cannot shoot down dive bombers or destroy tanks. That is why we must and shall provide, for every one of our soldiers, equipment and weapons—not merely as good but better than that of any other army on earth. And we are doing that right now.

For this—and all of this—is what we mean by total national defense.

The first objective of that defense is to stop Hitler. He can be stopped and can be compelled to dig in. And that will be the beginning of his downfall, because dictatorship of the Hitler type can live only through continuing victories—increasing conquests.

The facts of 1918 are proof that a mighty German Army and a tired German people can crumble rapidly and go to pieces when they are faced with successful resistance.

Nobody who admires qualities of courage and endurance can fail to be stirred by the full-fledged resistance of the Russian people. The Russians are fighting for their own soil and their own homes. Russia needs all kinds of help—planes, tanks, guns, medical supplies, and other aids—toward the successful defense against the invaders. From the United States and from Britain she is getting great quantities of those essential supplies. But the needs of her huge army will continue—and our help and British help will have to continue!

The other day the Secretary of State of the United States was asked by a Senator to justify our giving aid to Russia. His reply was: "The answer to that depends on how anxious a person is to stop and destroy the march of Hitler in his conquest of the world. If he were anxious enough to defeat Hitler, he would not worry about who was helping to defeat him."

Upon our American production falls the colossal task of equipping our own armed forces and helping to supply the British, the Russians, and the Chinese. In the performance of that task we dare not fail. And we will not fail.

It has not been easy for us Americans to adjust ourselves to the shocking realities of a world in which the principles of common hu-

manity and common decency are being mowed down by the firing squads of the Gestapo. We have enjoyed many of God's blessings. We have lived in a broad and abundant land, and by our industry and productivity we have made it flourish.

There are those who say that our great good fortune has betrayed us—that we are now no match for the regimented masses who have been trained in the Spartan ways of ruthless brutality. They say that we have grown fat and flabby and lazy—and that we are doomed.

But those who say that know nothing of America or of American life.

They do not know that this land is great because it is a land of endless challenge. Our country was first populated, and it has been steadily developed, by men and women in whom

there burned the spirit of adventure and restlessness and individual independence which will not tolerate oppression.

Ours has been a story of vigorous challenges which have been accepted and overcome—challenges of uncharted seas, of wild forests and desert plains, of raging floods and withering drought, of foreign tyrants and domestic strife, of staggering problems—social, economic, and physical; and we have come out of them the most powerful nation—and the freest—in all of history.

Today in the face of this newest and greatest challenge, we Americans have cleared our decks and taken our battle stations. We stand ready in the defense of our Nation and the faith of our fathers to do what God has given us the power to see as our full duty.

#### OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION

The President, by Executive order dated October 28, 1941 (no. 8926),<sup>1</sup> established the Office of Lend-Lease Administration in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President and simultaneously revoked the Executive order of May 2, 1941 establishing the Division of Defense Aid Reports.<sup>2</sup>

The new Executive order provides that there shall be at the head of the Office an Administrator, appointed by the President, who is authorized and directed "to exercise any power or authority conferred upon the President by the [Lend-Lease] act and by the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, and any acts

amendatory or supplemental thereto, with respect to any nation whose defense the President shall have found to be vital to the defense of the United States: *Provided*, That the master agreement with each nation receiving lend-lease aid, setting forth the general terms and conditions under which such nation is to receive such aid, shall be negotiated by the State Department, with the advice of the Economic Defense Board and the Office of Lend-Lease Administration."

The Administrator is directed to make "appropriate arrangements with the Economic Defense Board for the review and clearance of lend-lease transactions which affect the economic defense of the United States as defined in Executive Order No. 8839 of July 30, 1941."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 6 F.R. 5519.

<sup>2</sup> 6 F.R. 2301.

<sup>3</sup> *Bulletin of August 2, 1941, p. 97; 6 F.R. 3823.*

# American Republics

## RESIGNATION OF JOSEPHUS DANIELS AS AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO

[Released to the press by the White House October 31]

The President has received the following letter of resignation from Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico:

“DEAR FRANKLIN:

“It is with sincere regret that I am impelled by family reasons to tender my resignation as your Ambassador to Mexico to which diplomatic post you did me the honor to appoint me in March 1933. The physicians of my wife advise that her health will not justify her continuance in the responsible though agreeable duties which devolve upon the wife of the Ambassador to Mexico. And no one knows better than you that I cannot carry on without her.

“It gives us both a sense of the deepest regret to sever the delightful relations with friends in the Mexican Government, colleagues in the diplomatic corps of which I am dean, members of our Embassy staff and many Mexican and other friends with whom our associations have been so pleasant that we will ever cherish them. During our stay in Mexico we have been the recipients of the most gracious hospitality.

“When you did me the honor to nominate me to the post I am now relinquishing, I went to Mexico animated by a single purpose: to incarnate your policy of the Good Neighbor. My constant aim has been to truly interpret the friendship of our country to our nearest southern neighbors. I have visited all parts of the republic as a Good Will Ambassador, never asking anything for any of my countrymen except what our country extends to Mexicans sojourning in the United States. I am glad to report to you that from the day of assuming the duties I have found cordial reciprocation of the sentiment of friendship expressed in your inaugural address.

“In laying down the duties, I need not assure you of my appreciation for the opportunity of serving our country in this important post. I know also that I need not tell you of my happiness in having been a part of your administration which has been distinguished by its devotion to the common weal, and which has, in conjunction with the other twenty Pan-American republics, secured continental solidarity. I am happy to tell you that the relations between Mexico and the United States are on the most sincerely friendly basis in their history and that both are firmly united to prevent any infiltration of alienisms or forces on this hemisphere from any quarter.

“In the great tasks that lie ahead, I will be happy, with voice and pen and in any other way that opens, to give any aid in carrying out the great policies for which your administration has won world approval.

“Affectionately yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS”

In the letter accepting the Ambassador's resignation, the President said:

“DEAR CHIEF:

“As you know, I have been worried for some time about your wife's health and hoping all the while that it would justify you both staying on in Mexico.

“Nevertheless, it comes to me as a real shock that we have to face the situation and that the country will have to do without the services of its Ambassador to Mexico, who perhaps, more than anyone else, has exemplified the true spirit of the good neighbor in the foreign field.

“That you have succeeded so completely is the testimony that in a position which, as we all

know, was difficult when you first assumed it, our relations with our southern neighbor have, largely because of you, become relations of understanding and real friendship.

"I know that you will miss your colleagues and friends in Mexico City and I think you can realize my own feelings in not having my old Chief as an intimate part of the Administration.

"However, what must be, must be. I can only hope that your good wife's health will improve in her own home in Raleigh.

"I think that it is right that you should make a short trip to Mexico City in order to take farewell of all your friends there, and to present my very warm personal regards to President Camacho and to his Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"I hope, therefore, that it will be agreeable if I do not accept your resignation until you have returned from a short visit to Mexico and completed such leave as may be due you.

"With my affectionate regards to you both, I am

"As ever yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

## VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF VENEZUELAN ECONOMIC MISSION

### STATEMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press October 29]

Vice President Wallace made the following statement on October 29 upon the completion of the visit to Washington of the Venezuelan Economic Mission headed by Dr. Herrera Mendoza, President of the Banco Central de Venezuela:

"The Venezuelan Economic Mission, supplementing the valuable cooperation of the Venezuelan Embassy, has successfully carried its task of presenting to officials of this Government a detailed exposition of Venezuela's essential import needs. The Government of the United States is keenly appreciative of the necessity of maintaining exports of materials essential to

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico gave out the following statement in translation to the press concerning the resignation of American Ambassador Daniels:

"I have just heard the report of the resignation of Mr. Daniels. Upon the departure of Mr. Daniels from Mexico, the sincerest sentiments of friendship, respect, and admiration of the Mexican people will accompany him.

"His work in bringing about closer relations between our two countries has been of inestimable value. With truly democratic dignity he represented in Mexico the greatest virtues of the American people. I am sure that the exemplary conduct of Mr. Daniels will be continued by any successor whom the Government of the United States may appoint.

"From a purely personal point of view both my wife and I have a great affection for the Ambassador and Mrs. Daniels, and we hope that their departure from Mexico may be followed by frequent visits to this country where they are justly held in warm and friendly regard."

Venezuela, and will take every step commensurate with the requirements of the defense program in order to do so. Officials of this Government have consequently studied with the greatest care the statement of needs so ably presented by Messrs. Herrera Mendoza and Boulton, and are prepared to accept it in principle as the basis for allocation of materials for export to Venezuela.

"The presentation of needs by the Venezuelan Economic Mission, the first comprehensive exposition made to this Government, will now be presented to the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board for action. It is expected that spe-

cific allocations will be made in the immediate future.

"It is essential that similar studies of requirements be presented by all of the other American republics.

"In the course of their work in the United States Messrs. Herrera Mendoza and Boulton

have evidenced an understanding of the serious problems confronting the United States, and on returning to Venezuela will be able to explain to their Government and people the strain which the gigantic defense effort is placing on normal productive facilities in this country."

## Europe

### THE NATIONAL REICH'S CHURCH OF GERMANY

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE<sup>1</sup>

[Excerpts]

You are holding a Christian meeting in full freedom. You take this for granted as a natural right. It is difficult for us in America to realize that in a great part of the world a meeting such as this would be impossible.

And yet, most of American history has been influenced by the fact that the men and women who came here wished to have the right to maintain their religion, and were prepared to defend that right to the limit.

It happens that we now have the plan for reorganizing religion which is being discussed in Germany by a most influential group in the Nazi government. It is sufficiently interesting to give in full:

"The Program of the National Reich's Church  
of Germany

"First. The National Reich's Church of Germany categorically claims the exclusive right and the exclusive power to control all churches within the borders of the Reich; it declares these to be national churches of the German Reich.

"Second. The German people must not serve the National Reich's Church of Germany. The

National Reich's Church is absolutely and exclusively in the service of but one doctrine: race and nation.

"Third. The field of activity of the National Reich's Church of Germany will expand to the limits of Germany's territorial and colonial possessions.

"Fourth. The National Reich's Church of Germany does not force any German to seek membership therein. The National Reich's Church will do everything within its power to secure the adherence of every German soul. Other churches or similar communities and unions, particularly such as are under international control or management, cannot and shall not be tolerated in Germany.

"Fifth. The National Reich's Church of Germany is determined to exterminate irrevocably and by every means the strange and foreign Christian faiths imported into Germany in the ill-omened year 800.

"Sixth. The existing churches may not be architecturally altered, as they represent the property of the German nation, German culture and to a certain extent the historical development of the nation. As property of the German nation they are not only to be valued but to be preserved.

<sup>1</sup>Delivered at a dinner held in connection with the annual meeting of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, Columbus, Ohio, October 25, 1941.

“Seventh. The National Reich’s Church of Germany has no scribes, pastors, chaplains, or priests but National Reich orators are to speak in them.

“Eighth. The National Reich’s Church of Germany services are held only in the evening and not in the morning. These services are to take place on Saturdays with solemn illumination.

“Ninth. In the National Reich’s Church of Germany German men and women, German youths and girls will acknowledge God and his eternal works.

“Tenth. The National Reich’s Church of Germany irrevocably strives for complete union with the state. It must obey the state as one of its servants. As such it demands that all landed possessions of all churches and religious denominations be handed over to the state. It forbids that in future churches should secure ownership of even the smallest piece of German soil or that such be ever given back to them. Not the churches conquer and cultivate land and soil but exclusively the German nation, the German state.

“Eleventh. The National Reich’s Church of Germany orators may never be those who today emphasize with all tricks and cunning verbally and in writing the necessity of maintaining and teaching of Christianity in Germany; they not only lie to themselves but also to the German nation goaded by their love of the positions they hold and the sweet bread they eat.

“Twelfth. The National Reich’s Church of Germany orators hold office, government officials under Civil Service rules.

“Thirteenth. The National Reich’s Church of Germany demands immediate cessation of the publishing and dissemination of the Bible in Germany as well as the publication of Sunday papers, pamphlets, publications and books of religious nature.

“Fourteenth. The National Reich’s Church of Germany has to take severe measures in order to prevent the Bible and other Christian publications being imported into Germany.

“Fifteenth. The National Reich’s Church of Germany declares that to it, and therefore to the

German nation, it has been decided Fuehrer’s *Mein Kampf* is the greatest of all documents. It is conscious that this book contains not only the greatest, and that it embodies the purest and truest ethics for the present and future life of our nation.

“Sixteenth. The National Reich’s Church of Germany has made it its sacred duty to use all its energy to popularize the coeternal *Mein Kampf* and to let every German live and complete his life according to this book.

“Seventeenth. The National Reich’s Church of Germany demands that further editions of this book, whatever form they may take, be in content and pagination exactly similar to the present popular edition.

“Eighteenth. The National Reich’s Church of Germany will clear away from its altars all crucifixes, Bibles and pictures of Saints.

“Nineteenth. On the altars there must be nothing but *Mein Kampf*, to the German nation and therefore to God the most sacred book, and to the left of the altar a sword.

“Twentieth. The National Reich’s Church of Germany speakers must, during National Reich’s Church services, propound this book to the congregation to the best of their knowledge and ability.

“Twenty-first. The National Reich’s Church of Germany does not acknowledge forgiveness of sins. It represents the standpoint which it will always proclaim that a sin once committed will be ruthlessly punished by the honorable and indestructible laws of nature and punishment will follow during the sinner’s lifetime.

“Twenty-second. The National Reich’s Church of Germany repudiates the christening of German children, particularly the christening with water and the Holy Ghost.

“Twenty-third. The parents of a child must only take the German oath before the altar which is worded as follows:

“The man: ‘In the name of God I take this Holy oath that I, the father of this child, and my wife, are of proven Aryan descent. As a father I agree to bring up this child in the German spirit and as a member of the German race.’

"The woman: 'In the name of God I take this Holy oath that I (name) bore my husband a child and that my husband is the father of this child and that I, its mother, am of proven Aryan descent. As a mother I swear to bring up this child in the German spirit and as a member of the German race.' The German diploma can only be issued to newly born children on the strength of the German oath.

"Twenty-fourth. The National Reich's Church of Germany abolishes confirmation and religious education as well as the communion and the religious preparation for the communion. The educational institutions are, and remain, the family, the schools, the German youth, the Hitler youth, and the Union of German girls.

"Twenty-fifth. In order that school graduation of our German youth be given an especially solemn character, all National Reich's Churches of Germany must put themselves at the disposal of German youth, the Hitler youth and the Union of German girls, on the day of the state's youth, which will be on the Friday before Easter. On this day, the leaders of these organizations exclusively may speak.

"Twenty-sixth. The marriage ceremony of German men and women will consist of taking an oath of faithfulness and placing the right hand on the sword. There will not be any unworthy kneeling in the National Reich's Church of Germany ceremonies.

"Twenty-seventh. The National Reich's Church of Germany declares the tenth day before Whit Sunday to be the national holiday of the German family.

"Twenty-eighth. The National Reich's Church of Germany rejects the customary day of prayer and atonement. It demands that this be transferred to the holiday commemorating the laying of the foundation stone of the National Reich's Church.

"Twenty-ninth. The National Reich's Church of Germany will not tolerate the establishment of any new clerical religious insignia.

"Thirtieth. On the day of its foundation the Christian cross must be removed from all churches, cathedrals and chapels within the Reich and its colonies, and it must be super-

seded by the only unconquerable symbol of Germany, the 'Haken Kreuz'."

Sometimes we are asked in Washington why plans of this kind should interest the United States. It is said that this sort of thing may go on in Europe, but that it cannot affect America.

But it so happens that we have long known that the Nazi group in Germany planned to conquer the entire world. It is not easy for Americans to realize that any group of people could seriously undertake world-conquest, or that by any possibility they could carry it out.

Yet, the fact is that they have planned it; and it is known to everyone who has had any contact with German affairs.

The fact also is that they probably can carry it out unless there is resolute determination on the part of the remaining free nations to stop that conquest.

So far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, their plan includes following up the seizure of Europe with virtual control of the seas or the main sea lanes. This may take time, but they have calculated that with European resources they will be able to outmatch the remaining nations on the sea as they have already outmatched the nations of the European Continent in land armament.

Anticipating that they will be able to use the seas freely, they have had advance groups working in South America for several years. These include propagandists, organizers, and spies; a day rarely goes by that does not bring some fresh proof of this to us in the State Department.

If it becomes possible for the would-be conquerors to back these groups with available force, at sea or in the air or both, they would become a formidable menace.

It is likewise believed by that group that the United States would cease to be formidable, since she would then be cut off economically and politically from necessary raw materials, from overseas markets, and from any possibility of joining with others overseas.

A few Americans sometimes tell us that there is no reason to do anything now because undoubtedly the movement of these Nazi con-

querors will exhaust itself, either in Europe or on the seas. But I think no responsible officer of government would care to gamble the safety of the United States on mere good fortune. Nation after nation on the continent of Europe made that same gamble, and, failing to unite with other free nations in the common defense, they have been enslaved one by one.

For that reason, I suggest that the right of groups like the Y. M. C. A. to continue their work is not a right to be taken for granted, but a privilege for which our fathers struggled and which we, in our time, must be prepared to defend.

## The Near East

### NEAR EASTERN LECTURE SERIES

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press October 28]

I am happy to extend my best wishes to the organizers and subscribers to this series of lectures on the countries of the Near East. It is unnecessary to stress that such meetings as this, where speakers fully express their opinions, are an important element in our democratic process.

The countries of the Near East used to seem very remote from us, but in recent years we have come to realize that what happens in Iran and Afghanistan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, and Ethiopia necessarily has its repercussions in the Western Hemisphere.

Certain countries under the jurisdiction of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs were among the first with which we had treaty relations. Thus treaties of "Peace and Friendship" were concluded prior to 1800 with Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis. Indeed, the first Legation building which this Government acquired abroad was at Tangier, Morocco. This was in 1821, and it is interesting to note that this building, which still serves as our Legation, was acquired not by purchase but by gift from the Sultan of Morocco.

Today, however, you are commencing a series of lectures on countries further to the east, in

the area which can best be described as the Middle East. The first American treaty with a country in that area was the treaty of 1830 with Turkey. Even before that time, however, we had been represented by a consul at Smyrna (now Izmir), and Yankee clippers were a familiar sight in that port, exchanging the products of the New World for rugs, tapestries, and other articles produced by oriental craftsmen. Even before we commenced official relations with Turkey, American missionaries had established themselves in Turkish territory, particularly Syria. Monuments to those early educators are found today in imposing institutions, such as Robert College at Istanbul and the American University at Beirut. Our educational and philanthropic institutions spread throughout the Ottoman Empire, not only in Syria and within the boundaries of present-day Turkey but also in Egypt, Palestine, and Iraq. These institutions also grew up in Iran (with which Government was concluded a treaty in 1856) and in India and Burma.

Up until the end of the World War, American interests in the Near East were largely educational, religious, and philanthropic. Immediately after the war our philanthropic work actually increased, notably because of the activities of such organizations as the Near East Relief. Simultaneously our trade started to grow by leaps and bounds. For the manufactured

<sup>1</sup> Read on behalf of the Secretary of State by Mr. Wallace Murray, Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the Department of State, at the Near Eastern Lecture Series program, Washington, October 28, 1941.



goods produced in the United States, we obtained such products as tobacco from Greece and Turkey, long-staple cotton from Egypt, dates from Iraq, rugs from Iran, and numerous raw materials from India. At the same time American capital began to make investments in that area. This was particularly true of American petroleum companies, several of which have developed important fields in Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and the Arab states on the Persian Gulf. Nor should we forget the work of American archeologists in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, and Iran. Anyone who has seen the results of the labors of these scientists in such places as Persepolis, Antioch, and Luxor must be impressed by this evidence of American learning in distant lands.

Our relations with the countries of the Middle East have always been of a friendly character, and I am happy to say that this is particularly true at the present time. I am certain that once an end has been put to the depredations of those powers which are bent on world-aggression, our relations with our friends and neighbors in the Middle East will grow and prosper to our mutual advantage.

I feel sure that through this series of lectures you will gain a clearer insight, not only into the political and economic situation in the Near and Middle East but also an increased respect for and understanding of the culture of those ancient peoples who have contributed so much to our own civilization.

## Commercial Policy

### TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA

#### PROCLAMATION OF THE AGREEMENT

[Released to the press October 31]

On October 31, 1941 the President proclaimed the trade agreement between the United States and Argentina signed at Buenos Aires on October 14, 1941.

In accordance with the provisions of article

XVIII, the provisions of the agreement will be applied provisionally on and after November 15, 1941. The agreement will enter definitively into force after the exchange of the instrument of ratification and the proclamation, as provided in article XVII.

#### GENERALIZATION OF TRADE-AGREEMENT DUTIES

[Released to the press October 31]

The President on October 31, 1941 addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the application of duties and other import restrictions proclaimed in connection with the trade agreement signed on October 14, 1941 with the Argentine Republic and other trade agreements heretofore entered into. A copy of the President's letter is printed below.

As in previous letters of this nature, the present letter directs that the proclaimed duties and other import restrictions shall be applied gener-

ally to products of all foreign countries, with appropriate provision for the special treatment applicable to Cuba in accordance with our trade agreement with that country. The letter likewise continues the directions contained in previous letters since 1935 withholding the benefits of trade-agreement reductions to products of Germany because of the discriminatory treatment of American commerce by that country.

The Trade Agreements Act authorizes the President to suspend the application of trade-agreement rates of duty to products of any

country because of its discriminatory treatment of American commerce or because of other acts or policies which tend to defeat the purposes of the act. In the administration of this provision of the act, the Department follows closely the acts and policies of foreign countries, including those which under present abnormal circumstances have very little or no trade with the United States and therefore derive little or no benefit from the generalization to them of the reduced rates of duty provided for in our trade agreements.

Although no decision has been made in connection with the issuance of the present generalization letter to suspend the application of trade-agreement rates of duty to products of any country other than Germany, the Department will continue to follow closely all aspects of the matter with a view to recommending appropriate action to the President as circumstances warrant.

“THE WHITE HOUSE.

*Washington, October 31, 1941.*

“THE HONORABLE HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,

*Secretary of the Treasury.*

“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 Joint Resolutions approved March 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 24), and April 12, 1940 (54 Stat. 107), I hereby direct that the duties and other import restrictions proclaimed in connection with the trade agreement signed on October 14, 1941 with the Argentine Republic, 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.

“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.

“My letters addressed to you on December 30, 1939, and December 18, 1940, with reference to duties heretofore proclaimed in connection with the trade agreements signed under the authority of the Act of June 12, 1934, are 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”

## General

### NEW VISA FORM

[Released to the press October 29]

The Visa Division, Department of State, has announced the adoption of a new form to be used in connection with the submission of the cases of prospective visa applicants to the Department of State for preliminary examination. This in no way changes the existing procedure for the submission of visa applications to either American Consulates abroad or to the Department of State in Washington.

The new Form BC consolidates the previous biographical statement regarding the visa applicant and the two affidavits of support and sponsorship, which previously have been separately submitted. The new consolidated form is to be submitted in five copies, of which only the original need be notarized.

The use of a consolidated form is expected to facilitate the submission of information required by the Department in acting in its advisory capacity.

The previous forms B, C, and D may continue to be used if submitted to the Department in five copies.

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

A tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through September 1941, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 3 (a) of the act of May 1, 1937 as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939, and section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939 as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date, has been released by the Department of State in mimeographed form and may be obtained from the Department upon request (press release of October 28, 1941, 54 pp.).

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; Hungary; and Bulgaria) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war.

## Cultural Relations

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ART

[Released to the press October 28]

The President has approved the appointment of an Art Committee to advise the Department of State, through the Division of Cultural Relations, regarding the stimulation of artistic interchange among the American republics and the

coordination of activities in this country which concern inter-American art.

This action was taken on October 16, 1941 in accordance with the authority contained in section 2 of the act of August 9, 1939 entitled "AN ACT To authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American republics".

The Committee, which will serve through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, consists of the following members:

Robert Woods Bliss, President, American Federation of Arts, Barr Building, Washington, D. C., *honorary chairman*

Stephen Carlton Clark, Vice President, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y., *chairman*

John E. Abbott, Executive Vice President, Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

George Biddle, Painter and Sculptor, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

René d'Harnoncourt, General Manager, Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Grace McCann Morley, Ph.D., Director, San Francisco Museum of Art, San Francisco, Calif.

Daniel Catton Rich, Director of Fine Arts, Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

George C. Vaillant, Ph.D., Director, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mitchell A. Wilder, Curator, Taylor Museum, Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, Colorado Springs, Colo.

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press November 11]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since October 24, 1941:

#### CAREER OFFICERS

O. Gaylord Marsh, of Wenatchee, Wash., Consul General at Keijo, Chosen, will retire from the Foreign Service effective February 1, 1942.

Winfield H. Scott, of Washington, D. C., formerly Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands, has been assigned as Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Robert P. Chalker, of Pensacola, Fla., formerly Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

M. Gordon Knox, of Baltimore, Md., formerly Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

#### NON-CAREER OFFICERS

William R. Morton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Vice Consul at Quebec, Quebec, Canada, has been appointed Vice Consul at Mazatlán, Mexico.

## Publications

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Advancement of Peace: Treaty Between the United States of America and Canada Amending in Their Application to Canada Certain Provisions of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace Between the United States of America and Great Britain Signed September 15, 1914—Signed at Washington September 6, 1940; proclaimed by the President August 21, 1941. Treaty Series 975. 3 pp. 5¢.

## Legislation

Modification of Neutrality Act of 1939: Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.J. Res. 237, a Joint Resolution To Repeal Section 6 of the Neutrality Act of 1939, and For Other Purposes. [Statement by Secretary Hull, pp. 2-29.] October 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1941. iv, 291 pp.

Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill for 1942: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill for 1942 (Including Defense Aid—Lend-Lease Appropriations). Part I: Defense Aid—Lend-Lease. ii, 461 pp.

Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942: An Act Making Supplemental Appropriations for the National Defense for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and For Other Purposes. [H.R. 5788.] Approved, October 28, 1941. [Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942, for lend-lease program, pp. 1-2; and Department of State, pp. 10-11.] (Public Law 282, 77th Cong.) 12 pp.

Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation, Department of State: Communication From the President of the United States Transmitting Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for the Department of State, for the Fiscal Year 1942, Amounting to \$11,600 [additional for special and technical investigations under the International Joint Commission, U.S. and Great Britain, 1942]. (H. Doc. 416, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp.

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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## International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

### ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE DELEGATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press by the White House November 6]

MISS PERKINS, MR. GOODRICH, MR. PHELAN,  
DELEGATES AND ADVISORS TO THE CON-  
FERENCE:

Taking part in a conference of the ILO is not a new experience for me. It was exactly at this time of the year, in 1919, that the ILO had its first conference in Washington. Apparently someone had fallen down on the job of making the necessary physical arrangements for the conference. Finally someone picked on the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy to help. I had to find office space in the Navy Building, as well as supplies and typewriters to get the machinery organized.

In those days the ILO was still a dream. To many it was a wild dream. Who had ever heard of governments getting together to raise the standards of labor on an international plane? Wilder still was the idea that the people themselves who were directly affected—the workers and the employers of the various countries—should have a hand with government in determining these labor standards.

Now 22 years have passed. The ILO has been tried and tested. Through those extravagant years of the twenties it kept doggedly at its task of shortening the hours of labor, protecting women and children in agriculture and industry, making life more bearable for the merchant seamen, and keeping the fac-

tories and mines of the world safe and fit places for human beings to work in.

Then through the long years of depression it sought to bring about a measure of security to all workers by the establishment of unemployment and old-age insurance systems; and again to set the wheels of industry in action through the establishment of international public works, rational policies of migration of workers, and the opening of the channels of world-trade.

Now for more than two years you have weathered the vicissitudes of a world at war. Though Hitler's juggernaut has crowded your permanent staff out of its home at Geneva, here in the New World, thanks in large part to the efforts of our friend, John Winant, you have been carrying on. And when this world-struggle is over, you will be prepared to play your own part in formulating those social policies upon which the permanence of peace will so much depend.

Today, you, the representatives of 33 nations, meet here in the White House for the final session of your conference. It is appropriate that I recall to you, who are in a full sense a parliament for man's justice, some words written in this house by a President who gave his life in the cause of justice. Nearly 80 years ago, Abraham Lincoln said: "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds."

The essence of our struggle is that men shall be free. There can be no real freedom for the

<sup>1</sup>Delivered in the East Room of the White House before the Conference of the International Labor Organization and broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up, November 6, 1941.

common man without enlightened social policies. In last analysis, they are the stakes for which democracies are today fighting.

Your concern is the concern of all democratic peoples. To many of your member states, adherence to the ILO has meant great sacrifice. There is no greater evidence of the vitality of the ILO than the loyal presence here today of the representatives of the nations which suffer under the lash of the dictator. I welcome those representatives especially.

I extend the hand of courage to the delegates of those labor organizations whose leaders are today languishing in concentration camps for having dared to stand up for the ideals without which no civilization can live. Through you, delegates from these despoiled lands, the United States sends your people this message: "You have not been forgotten; you will not be forgotten."

We in the United States have so far been called upon for extremely limited sacrifices, but even in this country we are beginning to feel the pinch of war. The names may be unfamiliar to you, but the workers of Manitowoc, Wis., who used to make aluminum utensils, have had to sacrifice their jobs that we may send planes to Britain and Russia and China. Rubber workers in a hundred scattered plants have had to sacrifice their opportunities for immediate employment that there may be ships to carry planes and tanks to Liverpool and Archangel and Rangoon. Tens of thousands of automobile workers will have to be shifted to other jobs in order that the copper which might have been used in automobiles may carry its deadly message from the mills of the Connecticut Valley to Hitler. But with all this, we have not yet made any substantial sacrifices in the United States.

We have not, like the heroic people of Britain, had to withstand a deluge of death from the skies. Nor can we even grasp the full extent of the sacrifices that the people of China are making in their struggle for freedom from aggression. We have in amazement witnessed the Russians oppose the Nazi war

machine for four long months—at the price of uncounted dead and a scorched earth.

Most heroic of all, however, has been the struggle of the common men and women of Europe, from Norway to Greece, against a brutal force which, however powerful, will be forever inadequate to crush the fight for freedom.

As far as we in the United States are concerned, that struggle shall not be in vain. The epic stand of Britain, of China, and of Russia receives the full support of the free peoples of the Americas. The people of this country insist upon their right to join in the common defense.

To be sure, there are still some misguided among us—thank God they are but a few—both industrialists and leaders of labor, who place personal advantage above the welfare of their Nation. There are still a few who place their little victories over one another above triumph over Hitler. There are still some who place the profits they may make from civilian orders above their obligation to the national defense. There are still some who deliberately delay defense output by using their "economic power" to force acceptance of their demands, rather than use the established machinery for the mediation of industrial disputes.

Yes, they are but few. They do not represent the great mass of American workers and employers. The American people have made an unlimited commitment that there shall be a free world. Against that commitment, no individual or group shall prevail.

The American workman does not have to be convinced that the defense of the democracies is his defense. Some of you, from the conquered countries of Europe and from China, have told this conference with the eloquence of anguish how all that you have struggled for—the social progress that you and your fellow men have achieved—is being obliterated by the barbarians.

I need not tell you that one of the first acts of the Fascist and Nazi dictators—at home and in conquered countries—was to abolish free



trade unions and to take away from the common people the right of association. Labor alone did not suffer. Free associations of employers were also abolished. Collective bargaining has no place in their system; neither has collaboration of labor, industry, and government.

Nor need I tell you that the Nazi labor front is not a labor union but an instrument to keep labor in a state of permanent subjection. Labor under the Nazi system has become the slave of the military state.

To replace Nazi workers shipped to the front and to meet the gigantic needs of her total war effort, Nazi Germany has imported about two million foreign civilian laborers. They have changed the occupied countries into great slave areas for the Nazi rulers. Berlin is the principal slave market of the world.

The American worker has no illusions about the fate that awaits him and his free labor organizations if Hitler should win. He knows that his own liberty and the very safety of the people of the United States cannot be assured in a world which is three-fourths slave and one-fourth free. He knows that we must furnish arms to Britain, Russia, and China and that we must do it now—*today*.

Our place—the place of the whole Western Hemisphere—in the Nazi scheme for world-domination has been marked on the Nazi timetable. The choice we have to make is this: Shall we make our full sacrifices now, produce to the limit, and deliver our products today and every day to the battlefronts of the entire world? Or shall we remain satisfied with our present rate of armament output, postponing the day of real sacrifice—as did the French—until it is too late?

The first is the choice of realism—realism in terms of three shifts a day; the fullest use of every vital machine every minute of every day and every night; realism in terms of staying on the job and getting things made, and entrusting industrial grievances to the established machinery of collective bargaining—the machinery set up by a free people.

The second choice is the approach of the blind and the deluded who think that perhaps

we could do business with Hitler. For them there is still “plenty of time”. To be sure, many of these misled individuals honestly believe that if we should later find that we can’t do business with Hitler, we will roll up our sleeves later—later—later. And their tombstones would bear the legend “Too late”.

In the process of working and fighting for victory, however, we must never permit ourselves to forget the goal which is beyond victory. The defeat of Hitlerism is necessary so that there may be freedom; but this war, like the last war, will produce nothing but destruction unless we prepare for the future now. We plan now for the better world we aim to build.

If that world is to be one in which peace is to prevail, there must be a more abundant life for the masses of the people of all countries. In the words of the Atlantic Charter, we “desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security”.

There are so many millions of people in this world who have never been adequately fed and clothed and housed. By undertaking to provide a decent standard of living for these millions, the free peoples of the world can furnish employment to every man and woman who seeks a job.

We are already engaged in surveying the immediate post-war requirements of a world whose economies have been disrupted by war.

We are planning not to provide temporary remedies for the ills of a stricken world; we are planning to achieve permanent cures—to help establish a sounder life.

To attain these goals will be no easy task. Yes, their fulfillment will require “the fullest cooperation between all nations in the economic field”. We have learned too well that social problems and economic problems are not separate water-tight compartments in the international any more than in the national sphere. In international, as in national affairs, economic policy can no longer be an end in itself. It is merely a means for achieving social objectives.

There must be no place in the post-war world

for special privilege for either individuals or nations. Again in the words of the Atlantic Charter: "All states, great or small, victor or vanquished" must have "access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity".

In the planning of such international action the ILO with its representation of labor and management, its technical knowledge and ex-

perience, will be an invaluable instrument for peace. Your organization will have an essential part to play in building up a stable international system of social justice for all peoples everywhere. As part of you, the people of the United States are determined to respond fully to the opportunity and challenge of this historic responsibility, so well exemplified at this historic meeting in this historic home of an ancient democracy.

## National Defense

### JOINT DEFENSE PRODUCTION COMMITTEE, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

[Released to the press by the White House November 5]

The President and the Prime Minister of Canada have set up a Joint Defense Production Committee to coordinate the capacities of the two countries for the production of defense *matériel*. This action puts into effect a recommendation of the Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States.

The President and the Prime Minister respectively have appointed the following members of the newly created joint committee:

#### *United States members*

Milo Perkins, Executive Director, Economic Defense Board, *Chairman*  
 J. V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy  
 W. H. Harrison, Director, Production Division, Office of Production Management  
 R. P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War  
 E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Administrator, Office of Lend-Lease Administration  
 H. L. Vickery, Vice Chairman, United States Maritime Commission

#### *Canadian members*

G. K. Sheils, Deputy Minister, Department of Munitions and Supply, *Chairman*  
 J. R. Donald, Director General, Chemicals & Explosives Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply  
 H. J. Carmichael, Director General, Munitions Production Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply

R. P. Bell, Director General, Aircraft Production Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply  
 H. R. MacMillan, President, War-Time Merchant Shipping, Ltd.  
 Walter Gordon, Department of Finance

The resolution of the Joint Economic Committees, in accordance with which the Joint Defense Production Committee has been established, is as follows:

"WHEREAS: (A) At Hyde Park on April 20, 1941, the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States agreed 'as a general principle that in mobilizing the resources of this continent each country should provide the other with the defense articles which it is best able to produce, and above all, produce quickly, and that production programs should be coordinated to this end'; and

"(B) The two Governments have established joint bodies in the field of military strategy (the Permanent Joint Board on Defense), in the field of primary materials (the Joint Materials Coordinating Committee), and in the field of general economic relations (the Joint Economic Committees); but

"(C) No machinery has been established for the specific purpose of most effectively coordi-

nating capacities of the two countries for the production of defense *matériel*;

"THEREFORE, The Joint Economic Committees

"RECOMMEND: (1) That the Governments of Canada and of the United States establish a joint committee on defense production to survey the capacity and potential capacity for the production of defense *matériel* in each country to the end that in mobilizing the resources of the two countries each country should provide for the common defense effort the defense articles which it is best able to produce, taking into consideration the desirability of so arranging production for defense purposes as to minimize, as far as possible and consistent with the maximum defense effort, maladjustments in the post-defense period;

"(2) That the said joint committee be directed to report from time to time to the Prime Minister of Canada and to the President of the United States, with such recommendations as are found to be necessary to secure the purposes set forth above, as well as reports on progress made under their recommendations.

"(3) That the said joint committee be furnished with such studies as have already been initiated in this field by the Joint Economic Committees and the Joint Materials Coordinating Committee; that the said joint committee be directed currently to furnish to the Joint Economic Committees copies of its surveys, findings and recommendations and reports, and to take appropriate steps to insure a continuing liaison between its secretariat and members and the secretariat and members of the Joint Economic Committees; and that the said joint committee be invited to consult with the Joint Economic Committees through joint meetings or otherwise, as occasion may indicate to be desirable, particularly with regard to the objective of minimizing post-defense economic maladjustments.

"W. A. MACKINTOSH  
*Canadian Chairman*

"ALVIN H. HANSEN  
*United States Chairman*

"SEPTEMBER 19, 1941."

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS

The regulations governing the international traffic in arms, promulgated on November 6, 1939, pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of State by the provisions of section 12 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, were amended by the Secretary of State on October 2, 1941 by rescinding the part which exempted shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in transit through the territory of the United States to a foreign country from import- and export-licensing requirements.<sup>1</sup>

Accordingly, the importation and exportation of shipments of this character entering and leaving the United States must be authorized by import and export licenses of the same types as

those required for other shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war.

The regulations were also amended by eliminating the special Cuban list of articles and materials for which export licenses for shipments to Cuba were required.

Applications for license to export shipments destined to Cuba should, therefore, be executed in precisely the same form as those for license to export like commodities to other countries of destination. Accordingly, the white form of application should now be used in the case of those articles and materials only which are defined as arms, ammunition, and implements of war by the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937. Applications for license to export those commodities, other than arms, ammunition, and implements of war, the exportation of which is

<sup>1</sup> See the *Bulletin* of October 4, 1941, p. 246.

prohibited or curtailed under the provisions of section 6 of the Export Control Act approved July 2, 1940, or of a proclamation issued pursuant thereto, should be submitted to the Office of Export Control, 2501 Q Street, Washington, D.C., on the yellow form.

Formal notification from the Cuban Embassy in Washington that it is the desire of the Cuban Government that the proposed exportation be authorized is no longer required. In place of

this procedure, the Secretary of State will permit the exportation to Cuba of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937 only when applications for license to export these articles and materials bear the stamp of approval of the Cuban Embassy. All applications of this character should, therefore, be submitted in the first instance by the applicant to the Cuban Embassy for transmission to the Secretary of State.

## Europe

### PROPOSAL FOR FINNISH-SOVIET PEACE

[Released to the press November 7]

The text of a memorandum of conversation was prepared by Mr. Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, on August 18 immediately after his conversation with the Minister of Finland, Mr. Hjalmar J. Procopé. It was in this conversation that the Finnish Minister was apprised that the Soviet Union was prepared to discuss a Finnish-Soviet peace on the basis of territorial compensation to Finland.

The text of the memorandum of conversation reads as follows:

"The Minister of Finland called to see me this afternoon at my request.

"I told the Minister that I wished to inform him in the utmost confidence that this Government had received information to the effect that should the Government of Finland be so disposed, the Soviet Government was prepared to negotiate a new treaty of peace with Finland which would involve the making of territorial concessions by the Soviet Union to Finland.

"I said that I was communicating this information as a transmitting agent and that at the moment I was expressing no official opinion with regard thereto. I said that I wished to make it, however, completely clear that the information I was giving the Minister implied in

no sense whatever any weakening on the part of the Soviet Government. I said that, from the official statements made to us by the Soviet Union and from every other evidence available to this Government, the Soviet Government is not only resisting magnificently German aggression against Russia but is likewise prepared to fight indefinitely against Germany, and that from our knowledge of the military situation there seemed every reason to suppose that Russia may do so successfully and for a protracted period. I said that this information referred solely to Finland and should consequently be viewed solely in that light.

"The Minister at once raised certain obvious questions. First, in view of the experience Finland had had with the Soviet Union in 1939, what guarantees would Great Britain and the United States offer Finland that any peace treaty which the Soviet Union might now be disposed to negotiate would be maintained? Second, what assurance would Finland be given that, in the event that Germany was defeated and the Soviet Union were to become the predominant military power, Russia would respect any promises which Great Britain or the United States might have made and would not again undertake to seize Finland and deprive the Finnish people of their independence?

"I replied that these questions were questions which I was not prepared to discuss. I said it seemed to me, first of all, that it was necessary to determine what the attitude of Finland might be with regard to the possibilities which I had communicated to the Minister and that consequently the questions which he had raised were questions which need only come up for discussion in the event that the Government of Finland desired to explore these possibilities.

"I said further that it appeared to me that the question was a momentous one for the Finnish Government to determine. I added that in view of the considerations the Minister had advanced I wondered what guarantees or assurances Finland thought she would have of retaining her own independence and autonomy if Germany succeeded in winning and were then the overlord of all of Europe. I said that in such event Finland could look to no one for assistance whereas if Germany were defeated she would have many extremely powerful friends on her side."

At the same time the Department of State released to the press the pertinent part of a memorandum of conversation prepared by the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, immediately after his conversation with the Minister of Finland, Mr. Hjalmar J. Procopé, on October 3, 1941:

"The Minister of Finland called at my request. I proceeded at once to say that it was unnecessary to go over the pros and cons

of the situation as the war relates to Finland and to the United States, or to the likes and dislikes of either Government with respect to Stalin and Hitler or their respective countries. I said that as heretofore stated by me to the Minister, I am glad to see Finland recover her lost territory. My Government, and country and I have been loyal friends of Finland and would like very much to see our fine relations continue, but even this consideration was beside the governing question just now. That question, which is of the greatest importance to my country without contemplating the slightest injustice to Finland and her best interests, relates to the future safety of the United States and of all peaceful countries in the world; that this Government, profoundly convinced as it is, that Hitler, practicing loathsome barbaric methods, is undertaking to conquer the earth; that in these circumstances my country is expending and is ready to expend 15 or 25 or 40 or 75 billions of dollars to aid in resisting and suppressing Hitler and Hitlerism; therefore, the one question uppermost in the mind of my Government with respect to Finland is whether Finland is going to be content to regain her lost territory and stop there, or whether she will undertake to go further, if she has not already done so, so that the logical effect of her course and action would be to project her on the side of Hitler into the general war between Germany and Russia and the other countries involved."

## CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY IN THE CASE OF THE "ROBIN MOOR"

[Released to the press November 3]

On June 20, 1941 the State Department sent to the German Embassy in Washington, for the information of the German Government, the President's message to the Congress regarding the sinking of the *Robin Moor*.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of June 21, 1941, p. 741.

The German Chargé d'Affaires replied on June 24, 1941 as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
June 24, 1941.

MR. UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE:

"In reply to your note of the 20th of this month, I have the honor to advise you that I

do not find myself in a position to pass on, in accordance with your request, the text sent to me of a message to Congress from the President of the United States of America for the information of my Government.

"Accept [etc.] THOMSEN"

On September 19 the Department sent a further note to the German Embassy, the text of which is as follows:

"SEPTEMBER 19, 1941.

"SIR:

"Reference is made to the Department's communication of June 20, 1941 with which there was transmitted, by direction of the President of the United States, a copy of a message addressed on that date by the President to the Congress of the United States in which it was stated that the German Government would be expected to make full reparation for the losses and damages sustained by American nationals as a consequence of the unlawful sinking of the American vessel *Robin Moor* by a German submarine on May 21, 1941 in the south Atlantic Ocean.

"I now have to inform you that after an investigation undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the losses and damages sustained, and with a view to effecting a prompt liquidation of the matter, the Government of the United States is prepared to accept, for appropriate distribution by it, the lump sum of \$2,967,092.00, currency of the United States, in

satisfaction and full settlement of all claims of the United States and its nationals against the German Government for losses and damages sustained as a consequence of the sinking, subject, however, to the condition that payment of that sum by the German Government be effected at Washington within ninety days from this date. While the sum mentioned includes an amount representing the value of property of this Government which was on board the vessel, no item of punitive damages is included.

"Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL"

This last note was acknowledged by the German Embassy on the same day with a statement that the contents of the note had been transmitted to the German Government.

Later, on September 26, the German Embassy sent the following communication to the Department of State:

"WASHINGTON, D. C.,

"September 26, 1941.

"MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

"On the 19th day of this month you sent me a new note with reference to your communication of June 20 of this year concerning the American steamer *Robin Moor*. I have the honor to reply to you herewith that the two communications made are not such as to lead to an appropriate reply by my Government. In this regard I refer to my note of June 25th [June 24] of this year.

"Accept [etc.] THOMSEN"

## LEND-LEASE AID TO THE SOVIET UNION

### THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE

At the final meeting on October 1 of the conference of representatives of the United States of America, Great Britain, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which opened in Moscow on September 29, 1941, to determine the defense needs of the Soviet Union,<sup>1</sup> the American representative, Mr. Averell Harriman, made the following address<sup>2</sup> on his own

behalf and on behalf of Lord Beaverbrook, the representative of Great Britain:

<sup>1</sup> Conversations at sea between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, and a joint message sent by them on August 15, 1941 to the President of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, laid the groundwork for the conference. See the *Bulletin* of August 16, 1941, p. 134; August 23, p. 147; and September 6, p. 180.

<sup>2</sup> As translated from the Russian press release.

"The Moscow conference of the representatives of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, and Great Britain has ended.

"The delegates to the conference were sent here in order to examine the question of the needs of the Soviet Union, which is fighting against the Axis powers, for supplies which the United States and Great Britain must deliver.

"The conference, which has taken place under the chairmanship of Mr. Molotov, the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, carried on its work since Monday without interruption. The conference examined the question of the resources of the Soviet Government in connection with the production possibilities of the United States and Great Britain.

"The conference decided to place at the disposal of the Soviet Government practically everything which was requested by the Soviet military and civil authorities. The Soviet Government is supplying Great Britain and the United States with large quantities of raw materials which are urgently needed by those countries.

"The question of transport possibilities has been examined in detail, and plans have been worked out for increasing the flow of freight in all directions.

"Mr. Stalin has instructed me and Lord Beaverbrook to transmit his thanks to the United States and Great Britain for the generous deliveries of raw materials, machine tools, and armaments with which the Soviet forces will be in a position immediately to strengthen their defense and to develop vigorous attacks against the invading armies.

"Lord Beaverbrook and I, on behalf of our Governments, confirm the receipt from the Soviet Government of large deliveries of Russian raw materials, which will considerably assist armaments production in our countries.

"We note the cordiality with which the conference was imbued and which made it possible to conclude an agreement in record short time. We particularly note the completely sympathetic cooperation and understanding on the part of Mr. Stalin. We express our thanks to Mr. Molotov for his excellent management of the conference in his capacity as chairman, and to all the Soviet representatives for their assistance.

"In completing its work, the conference declares that it is the determination of the three Governments to establish, after the final destruction of Nazi tyranny, a peace which will give all countries an opportunity to live in security on their own territory without knowing either fear or want."

#### EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND OFFICIALS OF THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press November 6]

A paraphrase of the text of a letter addressed by the President under date of October 30, 1941 to Joseph Stalin follows:

I have examined the record of the Moscow Conference and the members of the mission have discussed the details with me. All of the military equipment and munitions items have been approved and I have ordered that as far as possible the delivery of raw materials be expedited. Deliveries have been directed to commence immediately and to be fulfilled in the largest possible amounts. In an effort to

obviate any financial difficulties immediate arrangements are to be made so that supplies up to one billion dollars in value may be effected under the Lend-Lease Act. If approved by the Government of the U.S.S.R. I propose that the indebtedness thus incurred be subject to no interest and that the payments by the Government of the U.S.S.R. do not commence until five years after the war's conclusion and be completed over a ten-year period thereafter.

I hope that special efforts will be arranged by your Government to sell us the available raw materials and commodities which the

United States may need urgently under the arrangement that the proceeds thereof be credited to the Soviet Government's account.

At this opportunity I want to tell you of the appreciation of the United States Government for the expeditious handling by you and your associates of the Moscow supply conference, and to send you assurances that we will carry out to the limit all the implications thereof. I hope that you will communicate with me directly without hesitation if you should so wish.

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A paraphrase of the text of a letter addressed by Joseph Stalin under date of November 4, 1941 to the President of the United States follows:

The American Ambassador, Mr. Steinhardt, through Mr. Vyshinski, presented to me on November 2, 1941 an *aide-mémoire* containing the contents of your message, the exact text of which I have not yet received.

First of all I would like to express my sincere thanks for your appreciative remarks regarding the expeditious manner in which the conference was handled. Your assurance that the decisions of the conference will be carried out to the limit is deeply appreciated by the Soviet Government.

Your decision, Mr. President, to grant to the Soviet Union a loan in the amount of one billion dollars subject to no interest charges and for the purpose of paying for armaments and raw materials for the Soviet Union is accepted with sincere gratitude by the Soviet Government as unusually substantial aid in its difficult and great struggle against our common enemy, bloodthirsty Hitlerism.

I agree completely, on behalf of the Govern-

ment of the Soviet Union, with the conditions which you outlined for this loan to the Soviet Union, namely that payments on the loan shall begin five years after the end of the war and shall be completed during the following ten-year period.

The Government of the U.S.S.R. stands ready to expedite in every possible way the supplying of available raw materials and goods required by the United States.

I am heartily in accord with your proposal, Mr. President, that we establish direct personal contact whenever circumstances warrant.

[Released to the press November 6]

The text of a telegram sent by the President of the United States to His Excellency Michail Kalinin, President, All Union Central Executive Committee, Kuibyshev (U.S.S.R.), follows:

“THE WHITE HOUSE,  
November 7, 1941.

“Upon the national anniversary of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics I wish to extend to you my felicitations and sincere good wishes for the well being of the people of your country and to tell you how enheartening the valiant and determined resistance of the army and people of the Soviet Union to the attacks of the invader is to the people of the United States and to all forces which abhor aggression. I am confident that the sacrifices and sufferings of those who have the courage to struggle against aggression will not have been in vain.

“I wish to assure you of the desire of the Government and people of the United States to do everything possible to assist your country in this critical hour.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT”

#### LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATOR

[Released to the press by the White House November 7]

The following letter was addressed by the President on November 7, 1941 to the Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator:

“On November 7, 1941, I addressed a letter to His Excellency President Kalinin in which I congratulated him upon the national anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and expressed the admiration of the



people of the United States for the 'valiant and determined resistance of the army and people of the Soviet Union' and the determination of the United States that the 'sacrifices and sufferings of those who have the courage to struggle against aggression will not have been in vain'.

"In that letter I assured President Kalinin of the desire of the Government and people of the United States to do everything possible to assist your country in this critical hour."

"In accordance with that pledge and pursuant to the power conferred upon me by the

Lend-Lease Act, I have today found that the defense of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is vital to the defense of the United States. I therefore authorize and direct you to take immediate action to transfer defense supplies to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics under the Lend-Lease Act and to carry out the terms of my letter of October 30, 1941 to Premier Stalin.

"I should appreciate it if you would work out as quickly as possible details of this program with representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

## THE UNFORGOTTEN NATIONS

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press November 8]

MR. AMBASSADOR, MR. MINISTER:

I am very sure that I represent the sentiments not only of the Government of the United States, but of the American public, in welcoming to Washington M. Spaak, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium. The people of the United States have always had the warmest affection for Belgium and for its leaders. During the World War of 1914, we admired the gallant stand of a country which was the first to bear the brunt of German invasion and which for four long years maintained its nationhood under the heel of a ruthless occupation.

By tragic destiny, many of the men who today maintain the life of Belgium through a new, greater, and a more cruel oppression were men who themselves suffered as soldiers, as prisoners, or as exiles, during the warfare of 25 years ago. Let me express my absolute conviction that the nationhood of Belgium is as unconquerable today as it was in 1914, that the

resurrection of Belgium is as sure, and that her ultimate triumph will be as great.

As the material of history is being assembled, we are increasingly aware of the fact that the resistance of Belgium to the Nazi legions in the spring of 1940 was heroic to a degree far beyond the reports which we then had. Our journalists and our observers have borne witness to the bravery of the Belgian soldiers who died in their tracks in a desperate attempt to prevent the tide of mechanized warfare from reaching the sea. When the overpowering force of a huge military nation crushed her small army, the ruler of Belgium preferred to be a prisoner rather than to be puppet.

Though its King is captive, the Belgium of today is far more than a hope. Its Government is functioning and the work of its Cabinet is attested by the presence of M. Spaak. The Belgian territories in Africa, unconquered, at once pooled their resources with those of the free nations. Her colonies set to work to provide essential war materials. Her men stand guard in great stretches of the African coast. They are faithful to the Belgian tradition that as long as an inch of Belgian territory remains free, there will be found on it Belgians who defend the existence of the nation in the certainty that

<sup>1</sup>Delivered in reply to the speeches of M. Spaak, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, and Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz, Belgian Ambassador to Washington, at the Belgian Embassy, Washington, and broadcast over the National Broadcasting Co., November 7, 1941.

their country will once more emerge from the valley of the shadow.

Tonight we may take Belgium as an example of the unforgotten: The small nations of Europe who have faced military conquest, but are undefeated; who have met every attempt to divide them politically, but who remain unified; who have borne slavery, but who have refused to become slaves; whose combined spirit makes it certain that force and frightfulness will never serve to govern Europe and will never be triumphant in the world.

No detail of the struggle of these peoples goes unmarked. No item of cruelty is unrecorded. None of the individuals responsible for that cruelty will escape facing the consequence of what they do.

Already the Nazi terrorists know this. Even today they are being forced to admit to the German people that terror has failed in Europe; that the death and torture they have so freely dispensed is now endangering the very fabric of the Nazi regime. Desperately they are calling for its defense—as though any one could have allegiance to terror.

Slowly the fact is becoming plain that the only life in the world worth living is a life conceived within a family of free and law-abiding nations. In this family we know of no slave nations. All are entitled to their place. As the tide of conquest is rolled back, as surely it will be, the unforgotten peoples will resume their rightful place in a world which once more holds its loyalty to justice and not force.

Unquestionably it is hard for us to have to endure this struggle twice in a lifetime. M. Spaak was a prisoner during the previous World War, at a time when many Americans, including myself, shouldered rifles to prevent militarism from dominating the world. A quarter century later it has to be done over again. There are faint hearts who sometimes ask, "What is the use?"

To those few we can bear witness that no struggle conceived in liberty and dedicated to the idea that free men working together can establish a better basis of life—no such struggle was ever in vain. Even beneath the tragedy and

turmoil of the present warfare there are being forged the tools of a greater and more splendid civilization. We are learning the cooperation which is required in a family of nations. We are building the institutions of finance, of transport, of commerce, which will establish a greater opportunity for every individual, high and low; and for the building of a system in which even the least of these, our brethren, are not forgotten.

At the close of the contest there will be countless wounds which must be bound up. But there also will be a firm base upon which the next generation can go forward in greater brilliance, with all of the resources which civilization has developed, and with the guidance of renewed knowledge that men cannot live by terror and hatred, but only in cooperation and in love.

In that certainty, let me close with the words of an ancient prayer known throughout Europe and often heard in the Belgian cathedrals: "Solve vincla reis, profer lumen caecis." (Loose the bonds of captives, give light to those whose eyes are dim.)

## General

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press November 5]

The following persons and organizations are now registered with the Secretary of State, pursuant to section 8 of the Neutrality Act of 1939, for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used in belligerent countries for medical aid and assistance or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering. The countries to which contributions are being sent are given in parentheses. For prior registrants, see the Department's press releases of May 16 and July 28, 1941.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of May 17, 1941, p. 584; and August 2, 1941, p. 89.

499. Mrs. Eveline Mary Paterson, in care of the Honorable I. H. Morse, Warren, N. H. (Great Britain and Germany)
500. National America Denmark Association, 2452 West Addison Street, Chicago, Ill. (Denmark and England)
501. The Fields, Inc., 75 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
502. Committee for Emergency Aid to Refugees, Post Office Box 268, Station D, New York, N. Y. (Norway, France, the United Kingdom, and Germany)
503. Yugoslav War Relief, 2428-30 Washington Road, Kenosha, Wis. (Yugoslavia)
504. Agudas Israel of America, 673 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (All belligerent countries)
505. Aid to Britain, in care of Mrs. Hubert Martineau, Apartment 1702, Pierre Hotel, Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain and Germany)
506. Lithuanian Charities Institute, Inc., in the U.S.A., 1844 West Twenty-first Street, Chicago, Ill. (Lithuania, England, Germany, and Italy)
507. Les Filles de France, 453 Fullerton Parkway, Chicago, Ill. (France)
508. Mr. Moses Schonfeld, 55 Leonard Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
509. Aid for the Cote-Basque, in care of Mrs. Cooper Howell, Bluebell, Montgomery County, Pa. (France)
510. Danish-American Knitting and Sewing Groups, 88 Eighty-first Street, New York, N. Y. (All belligerent countries)
511. State Industrial Employees-Aid to Britain Fund, 7 Winthrop Street, Millers Falls, Mass. (England)
512. Latvian Relief, Inc., 92 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y. (Latvia)
513. Camp Little Norway Association, 4833 Thirteenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. (Norway and Canada)
514. British Civil Defense Emergency Fund, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
515. American Friends of Norway, Inc., 8 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y. (Canada, England, and Norway)
516. Contact Service Co., 122 East Forty-second Street, Room 533, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain, Poland, France, and Belgium)
517. Norwegian Seamen's Christmas and Relief, Incorporated, Room 1306, 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. (Canada and the West Indies)
518. France Forever War Relief Association, 1199 Carolina Street, Manila, P. I. (United Kingdom)
519. French War Veterans Association of Illinois, in care of Mr. Marcel Garancher, 2306 Grace Street, Chicago, Ill. (France)
520. The San Francisco Committee for the Aid of the Russian Disabled Veterans of the World War, 2041 Lyon Street, San Francisco, Calif. (Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and France)
521. Scandinavian-American Business Association, Inc., 4919 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Norway and United Kingdom)

## Cultural Relations

### RADIO ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY SHAW<sup>2</sup>

[Released to the press November 8]

Cultural relations means simply that you are interested in what your neighbor is thinking and doing and you hope that he is similarly interested in you; you recognize that he has something worthwhile to give you and in return you would like to make available to him the best that your own experience affords; you want to pay him a visit and you would be glad if he came to see you; you believe that this mutual interest, this exchange of experiences, these visits cannot fail to result in a

better understanding and a wider recognition that nations, like individuals, are interdependent.

Let us take a look at some of the tangible means by which this structure of cultural relations between the peoples of the Americas is being built. Individuals as well as institutions all have a part in it. In one direction it is a Boy Scout from Venezuela who brings a message of comradeship to the Boy Scouts of this country, or it is a distinguished Brazilian artist who is decorating one of the halls of the Library of Congress with his murals; in the other direction, it is a boy from New

<sup>2</sup> Delivered over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co., November 7, 1941.

York who visits Rio de Janeiro as the unofficial envoy of the youth of his home city, or it is one of our most eminent scholars, who addresses gatherings in Peru in the language of the country. Colleges and universities, private organizations, and business firms are co-operating with our Government and with the Governments of the other American republics in making it possible for Latin American students and professors to carry on their work in this country and for the students and university teachers of the United States to spend time in study and teaching in Latin America. Special courses have been provided in the Universities of North Carolina, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Columbia for large groups of students from Latin America, and many American students have attended the special courses provided for them in the Universities of Mexico City and Lima. From the countries to the south have come to us newspapermen representative of their press, physicians, writers, public administrators, and leaders in other fields of their national life. And in return there have gone from this country prominent scientists, novelists, librarians, and specialists in many other fields. Few things have been so productive of better reciprocal understanding as these comings and goings of men and women who represent the best there is in both cultures.

Thousands of our outstanding books have been made available to the libraries of Latin America. Many books describing various aspects of our national life are being translated into Spanish or Portuguese by Latin American publishers. Books of the Spanish-speaking countries and of Brazil are being translated into English so that we may become better acquainted with the thought of Latin America as expressed in its literature. An example of what may be done by the printed word to develop cultural relations between the American republics is to be found in the Spanish edition of the *Reader's Digest* and the great popularity which it has enjoyed wherever Spanish is spoken.

Another field in which there has been a fruitful interchange between ourselves and the southern countries is that of music. We are no longer strangers to the inspiring music of Latin America, and the Latin Americans have become increasingly appreciative of the best in our own music. Some of the foremost concert artists of Latin America have made highly successful tours of the United States, and our singers and symphony orchestras have won acclaim in Latin America. The Yale Glee Club recently made a number of appearances in the capitals of South America, in the course of which it aroused great enthusiasm for our folk music.

Cultural relations have to do not only with the things of the mind and the spirit, the things which we have associated with the idea of culture in its narrower sense. It also involves cooperation in everything that would make life in the Americas more worth living for more Americans. It means making the experience of one country available to the people of other countries for utilization in accordance with their own judgment as to their needs.

For instance, the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, the United States Public Health Service, and such far-flung business enterprises as the United Fruit Company have cooperated with the medical profession and the sanitary engineers of Latin America in combating disease. Literally, thousands of lives have been saved and the health of millions has been improved through the cooperation in which these organizations have played a part. On their side, the Latin Americans have made original contributions of great value in the medical field. In the fight against malaria, we owe much to the research work of Cuban and Brazilian doctors and biologists; and the Brazilians at the world-famous Butantán Institute at São Paulo have pioneered in the development of snake-venom antitoxins.

In the same spirit, we have given technical aid to the other American republics in developing their economic resources. They have been made the beneficiaries of the lessons we have

learned in agriculture and in the application of technology to industry. For instance, geologists have done much in assisting to make the mineral wealth of Brazil known to its people. Dr. Branner, former president of Stanford University, one of the ablest of them, added to this service to the Brazilian mining industry the compilation of a Portuguese-English grammar, in which a generation of Americans studied the language of Brazil. American botanists and engineers have helped the sugar industry of Latin America to improve the quality of its cane and the mechanical processes of its mills. Early this year, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior sent a mission to Peru, composed of scientists and practical fishermen, to demonstrate to the Peruvians ways of developing their deep-sea fisheries and marketing the catch. Also, during the past several years the Bureau of Public Roads has placed at the disposal of the Latin American countries its knowledge of highway engineering.

Some of the Latin American countries antedated us in the development of social legislation and have progressed further than we have in making provision against the normal hazards of life. They have led the world in establishing the eight-hour day, which has been compulsory in Uruguay since 1915, and for public works in Chile since 1908. Several of the republics have advanced comprehensive systems of social insurance, that of Chile being more complete than our own social-security program. The Latin Americans and we of the United States can profit greatly from each other's experience in the whole field of social welfare.

We of the Americas share in common a fundamental belief of the most far-reaching importance. We believe in the value of the individual human being whatever his race or creed or economic status may be, and in the unique significance of the contribution which that individual human being can and should be able to make to the community to which he belongs. Because we hold such a belief with respect to the individuals who compose the nation, we

desire the kind of international relations which promotes national expression and which offers the maximum of free contacts among nations. That is the reason for the importance which we attach to our program of cultural relations.

## The Department

### BOARD CREATED IN PASSPORT DIVISION TO REVIEW NATIONALITY CASES

[Released to the press November 4]

The Secretary of State issued the following Departmental order (no. 994) on November 4:

"There is hereby created in the Passport Division, as of November 1, 1941, a Board of Review consisting of three persons, two of whom shall be senior attorneys having experience in citizenship and related matters. The third shall be a Foreign Service Officer, whenever one is available for such assignment; otherwise, an officer similarly qualified in citizenship work. The Assistant Chief of the Passport Division is designated as adviser to the Board.

"The Board will review all cases involving the loss of nationality under the nationality laws of the United States and will conduct, in appropriate instances, formal or informal hearings. It will also handle such other matters as may be assigned to it by the Chief of the Passport Division.

"The findings of the Board of Review will be subject to the approval of the Technical Adviser and Assistant Chief of the Passport Division, Mr. John J. Scanlan.

"The Board will provide a forum for hearings and discussions in order to obviate as far as may be practicable hardships and inequities in the application of the new Nationality Act of 1940 and will make in every case reviewed by it a formal record for the files of the Department with respect to the pertinent facts and laws involving the possible loss of nationality or other matter assigned to the Board.

"The Chief of the Passport Division is hereby authorized to make such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of the establishment of the Board of Review."

The Passport Division expects to have arrangements completed to put this procedure into effect by November 15.

### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Simon G. Hanson has been appointed an Assistant Chief of the Division of Studies and Statistics, effective October 20, 1941 (Departmental Order 990).

Mr. J. Bartlett Richards, a Foreign Service officer of class IV, has been designated an Assistant Chief of the Office of Philippine Affairs, effective November 4, 1941 (Departmental Order 996).

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press November 8]

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

#### CAREER OFFICERS

Leland B. Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa., Counselor of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

S. Pinkney Tuck, of New Brighton, N. Y., Counselor of Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Vichy, France.

George L. Brandt, of Washington, D. C., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

H. Freeman Matthews, of Baltimore, Md., First Secretary of Embassy at Vichy, France, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at London, England.

Edward L. Reed, of Wayne, Pa., now serving

in the Department of State, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Gardner Richardson, of Woodstock, Conn., Commercial Attaché at Istanbul, Turkey, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

Austin R. Preston, of Buffalo, N. Y., formerly Consul at Oslo, Norway, has been assigned as Consul at Lourenço Marques, Africa.

Maurice L. Stafford, of Coronado, Calif., Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico, has been assigned as Consul at México, D. F., Mexico.

Walton C. Ferris, of Milwaukee, Wis., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at London, England, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Cabot Coville, of Los Angeles, Calif., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned to Manila, P. I., to serve in the Office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, under commissions as Consul and Second Secretary in pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 7, 1939.

George M. Abbott, of Cleveland, Ohio, Consul at Marseille, France, has been assigned as Consul at Colombo, Ceylon.

Sidney A. Belovsky, of Hornell, N. Y., formerly Consul at Bremen, Germany, has been assigned as Consul at Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Harvey Lee Milbourne, of Charles Town, W. Va., Consul at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, has been assigned as Consul at Calcutta, India.

The assignment of Stanley G. Slavens, of Austin, Tex., as Consul at Osaka, Japan, has been cancelled.

Donal F. McGonigal, of Troy, N. Y., formerly Vice Consul at Amsterdam, Netherlands, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland.

The assignment of William C. Affeld, Jr., of Minneapolis, Minn., as Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at San Salvador, El Salvador, has been cancelled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Affeld has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Leon L. Cowles, of Salt Lake City, Utah, Vice Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Vigo, Spain.

Frederick J. Mann, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Osaka, Japan.

#### NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Wells Stabler, of New York, N. Y., has been appointed Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia.

Edwin L. Smith, of Hamburg, Ark., has been appointed Vice Consul at Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Robert F. Corrigan, of Alexandria, Va., has been appointed Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

William P. Shockley, Jr., of Dover, Del., formerly Vice Consul at Dresden, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

## Treaty Information

*Compiled in the Treaty Division*

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

#### NORTH AMERICAN REGIONAL BROADCASTING AGREEMENT

##### *Dominican Republic*

The Department has been advised by a telegram dated November 5, 1941 from the Director of the Inter-American Radio Office at Habana that the instrument of ratification by the Dominican Republic of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, signed at Habana on December 13, 1937, was deposited with the Cuban Government on November 5, 1941.

The agreement has been ratified by the United States of America, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico.

### SOVEREIGNTY

#### ACT OF HABANA AND THE CONVENTION ON THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

##### *Venezuela*

By a letter dated October 30, 1941 the Director General of the Pan American Union in-

formed the Secretary of State that the instruments of ratification by Venezuela of the Act of Habana and the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at Habana July 30, 1940, were deposited with the Union on October 22, 1941. The instruments of ratification are dated September 24, 1941.

The countries which have deposited instruments of ratification of the convention are the United States of America, Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela. The convention will enter into force when two thirds of the American republics have deposited their respective instruments of ratification.

### INDIAN AFFAIRS

#### CONVENTION PROVIDING FOR THE CREATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

##### *Ecuador*

The American Minister to Ecuador reported by a despatch dated October 11, 1941 that the Ecuadoran Congress on October 8, 1941 ratified without modifications the Convention Provid-

ing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute, which was opened for signature at Mexico City on November 1, 1940.

Article X of the Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute provides that each nation subscribing to the convention shall organize within its respective jurisdiction National Indian Institutes. Pursuant to the terms of the convention, which was ratified by the United States on June 6, 1941, the President issued an Executive order on November 1, 1941 establishing in the Department of the Interior a National Indian Institute. The duties and functions of the Institute are described as follows:

"SECTION 1. There is hereby established in the Department of the Interior a National Indian Institute for the United States of America, which Institute shall be affiliated with the Inter-American Indian Institute.

"SECTION 2. The National Indian Institute shall:

"(a) Initiate and promote collaboration in the fields of Indian administration and the study of the Indian among Federal, State and private agencies, learned societies, and scholars in the United States, and the Inter-American Indian Institute, and through the Institute with governmental agencies, learned societies and scholars in the other American countries.

"(b) Collaborate with the Inter-American Indian Institute, learned societies, and foundations in the coordination, development, and administration of research projects and studies relating to the Indian.

"(c) Maintain liaison between agencies of the United States Government directly or indirectly concerned with Indian administration or Indian studies in this or other countries for the purpose of coordinating cooperation by the United States with other American nations in regard to Indian matters.

"(d) Direct the preparation and publication of materials dealing with Indian administration in the United States of interest to the

other American nations, and to publish such other materials as may be required in connection with authorized activities.

"(e) Assemble and prepare library material and bibliographies dealing with Indian problems.

"(f) Collaborate with the Inter-American Indian Institute in planning for the Inter-American Conference on Indian Life.

"(g) Submit an annual report to the Inter-American Indian Institute.

"SECTION 3. The Institute shall be managed by a Director who, with other necessary employees, shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and its functions shall be administered in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Institute shall use insofar as practicable such informational, fiscal, personnel, and other general business services and facilities as may be made available through the Interior Department or other agencies of the Government.

"SECTION 4. There is hereby established a Policy Board of the Institute which shall recommend policies to be followed by the Institute and which shall be composed of:

"(a) The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

"(b) Two or more members, who may be public officers or private citizens, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, at least one of whom shall be an Indian.

"(c) One representative designated by the Secretary of State.

"(d) One representative designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"(e) One representative designated by the Smithsonian Institution.

"(f) One representative designated by the Librarian of Congress.

"In addition to the foregoing, one representative may be designated as a member of the Board by each of the following organizations:

"The National Research Council.

"The Social Science Research Council.

"The American Council of Learned Societies.

"SECTION 5. The Chairman of the Board, who shall be designated by the Secretary of the



Interior, shall call meetings of the Board, and, subject to the approval of the Board, may establish advisory committees and may designate, as affiliates of the Institute, learned societies and other organizations concerned with the study of the Indian and with Indian welfare.

"SECTION 6. The members of the Board and the advisory committees may be reimbursed for necessary traveling expenses and subsistence, as provided by law."

## Legislation

An Act To provide for the admission to Saint Elizabeths Hospital of insane persons belonging to the Foreign Service of the United States. [H.R. 4498.] Approved, October 29, 1941. (Public Law 284, 77th Cong.) 1 p.

## Publications

### OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics: *Some General Histories of Latin America* [with bibliography], by W. D. Rasmussen. 9 pp., processed. (Agricultural History Series No. 1.) Free.

Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and

Domestic Commerce: *International Reference Service, Volume I*. Subscription, \$6 a year; single copy, 5¢.

No. 45: *Economic Conditions in Bolivia in 1940*. 4 pp.

No. 46: *Trade of United States With Cuba in 1940*. 7 pp.

No. 47: *Trade of United States With Union of South Africa in 1940*. 6 pp.

No. 48: *Trade of United States With Philippine Islands in 1940*. 5 pp.

No. 49: *Trade of United States With Australia in 1940*. 5 pp.

No. 50: *Trade of United States With Venezuela in 1940*. 5 pp.

No. 51: *Trade of United States With Brazil in 1940*. 5 pp.

No. 52: *China's Economic Position in 1940*. 16 pp.

No. 53: *Trade of United States With Mexico in 1940*. 6 pp.

No. 54: *Economic Conditions in Costa Rica in 1940*. 2 pp.

No. 59: *Economic Conditions in El Salvador in 1940*. 3 pp.

Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: *Labor Conditions in Latin America*. iv, 19 pp. [Articles reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, Apr.-July 1941.] (Latin American Series No. 9.) Free.

Tariff Commission:

*United States Imports From Japan and Their Relation to Defense Program and to Economy of Country*. vi, 239 pp., processed. Free.

*Regulation of Imports by Executive Action in Countries With Independent Tariff Jurisdiction, With Particular Reference to Developments Between the Two World Wars, Under Provisions of Sec. 338, Title 3, Part 2, Tariff Act of 1930*. vi, 106 pp. (Miscellaneous Series.) 15¢.







# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 15, 1941

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## National Defense

### REVISION OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT OF 1939<sup>1</sup>

#### LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE SPEAKER AND THE MAJORITY LEADER OF THE HOUSE

The text of a letter addressed by the President to the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, and the Honorable John W. McCormack, Majority Leader of the House, follows:

“MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER AND MR. McCORMACK:

“I had had no thought of expressing to the House my views of the effect, in foreign countries and especially in Germany, of favorable or unfavorable action on the Senate amendments.

“But in view of your letter, I am replying as simply and clearly as I know how.

“In my message of October 9, I definitely recommended arming of ships and removing the prohibition against sending American-flag ships into belligerent ports. Both I regarded as of extreme importance—the first I called of immediate importance at that time. This did not lessen the importance of the second. Another month has gone by, and the second I regard today as of at least equal importance with the first.

“In regard to the repeal of sections 2 and 3 of the Neutrality Act, I need only call your attention to three elements. The first concerns the continued sinking of American-flag ships in many parts of the ocean. The second relates to great operational advantages in making continuous voyages to any belligerent port in any part of the world; thus, in all probability increasing the total percentage of goods—food-

stuffs and munitions—actually delivered to those nations fighting Hitlerism. The third is the decision by the Congress and the Executive that this Nation, for its own present and future defense, must strengthen the supply line to all of those who are today keeping Hitlerism far from the Americas.

“With all of this in mind, the world is obviously watching the course of this legislation.

“In the British Empire, in China, and in Russia—all of whom are fighting a defensive war against invasion—the effect of failure of the Congress to repeal sections 2 and 3 of the Neutrality Act would be definitely discouraging. I am confident that it would not destroy their defense or morale, though it would weaken their position from the point of view of food and munitions.

“Failure to repeal these sections would, of course, cause rejoicing in the Axis nations. Failure would bolster aggressive steps and intentions in Germany, and in the other well-known aggressor nations under the leadership of Hitler.

“Judging by all recent experience, we could, all of us, look forward to enthusiastic applause in those three nations based on the claim that the United States is disunited as they have so often prophesied.

“Our own position in the struggle against aggression would be definitely weakened, not only in Europe and in Asia, but also among our sister republics in the Americas. Foreign nations, friends and enemies, would misinterpret our own mind and purpose.

<sup>1</sup> Sections 2, 3, and 6 of the Neutrality Act of 1939 were repealed by Public Law 294, approved November 17, 1941.

"I have discussed this letter with the Secretary of State and he wholeheartedly concurs.

"May I take this opportunity of mentioning that in my judgment failure of the House to take favorable action on the Senate amendments would also weaken our domestic situation? Such failure would weaken our great effort to produce all we possibly can and as rapidly as we can. Strikes and stoppages of work would become less serious in the mind of the public.

"I am holding a conference tomorrow in the

hope that certain essential coal mines can remain in continuous operation. This may prove successful.

"But if it is not successful it is obvious that this coal must be mined in order to keep the essential steel mills at work. The Government of the United States has the backing of the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States, including the workers.

"Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE SPEAKER AND THE MAJORITY  
LEADER OF THE HOUSE

[Released to the press November 13]

The text of a letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the Honorable Sam Rayburn and the Honorable John W. McCormack of the House of Representatives follows:

"NOVEMBER 13, 1941.

"MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER:

"MY DEAR MR. McCORMACK:

"In response to your request for my views on H.J. Res. 237, which provides for the repeal of sections 2, 3, and 6 of the Neutrality Act of 1939, I offer the following brief comment apart from the points covered in the President's letter to you of this date.

"It is my judgment that in the light of existing conditions the passage of this bill is absolutely essential to our national defense. These conditions are completely different from those existing at the time the Neutrality Act was passed; they present an entirely new problem of danger and of methods for dealing with it.

"The Neutrality Act represented an endeavor to avoid the limited danger which might arise from the entrance of American citizens and American ships into areas of hostilities far from our own shores. The provisions of that Act did not and could not visualize the vast danger which has since arisen from a world movement of invasion under Hitler's leadership, and which is now moving steadily in the direction of this hemisphere and this country.

"As a part of this movement of conquest, the greatest intermediate objective of Hitler's armed forces is to capture Great Britain and to gain control of the high seas. To this end, Hitler has projected his forces far out into the Atlantic with a policy of submarine ruthlessness. By intimidation and terror he would drive our ships from the high seas, and ships of all nations from most of the North Atlantic. Even in the waters of the Western Hemisphere he has attacked and destroyed our ships, as well as ships of other American republics, with resulting loss of American lives.

"The breadth of our self-defense must at all times equal the breadth of the dangers which threaten us. In the circumstances of today, we must be free to arm our merchant ships for their own protection; and we must be free, in the event of particular and extreme emergency, to use these ships for the carriage of supplies to nations which are resisting the world-wide movement of conquest headed in our direction. This Government would, of course, use caution in carrying out the power which it could exercise upon the passage of the bill.

"To maintain our security we must pursue a resolute course in a world of danger and be prepared to meet that danger. We must take measures of defense whenever necessity arises. We cannot promote much less preserve



our safety by a course of inactivity and complacency in the face of a peril which is coming toward us. Other countries and especially countries unfriendly to us will necessarily assume that this bill has been discussed and dealt with on its own merits. I hope this will be kept in mind.

"The paramount duty of this Government is

to preserve the safety and security of our country. I would be neglecting the responsibility of my office if I did not state the frank opinion that there is imperative need for the passage of this bill to enable our Government effectively to carry out this duty.

"Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL"

## CONTROL OF PERSONS ENTERING AND LEAVING THE UNITED STATES

### PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press November 14]

On November 14 the President issued the following proclamation (no. 2523) entitled "Control of Persons Entering and Leaving the United States":

"WHEREAS the act of Congress approved on May 22, 1918 (40 Stat. 559), as amended by the act of Congress approved on June 21, 1941 (Public Law 114, 77th Cong., chap. 210, 1st sess., 55 Stat. 252) vests authority in me to impose restrictions and prohibitions in addition to those otherwise provided by law upon the departure of persons from and their entry into the United States when the United States is at war, or during the existence of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941,<sup>1</sup> or, as to aliens, whenever there exists a state of war between or among two or more states, and when I find that the interests of the United States so require; and

"WHEREAS the national emergency proclaimed by me on May 27, 1941 is still existing; and

"WHEREAS there unhappily exists a state of war between or among two or more states and open hostilities engage a large part of the Eastern Hemisphere; and

"WHEREAS the exigencies of the present international situation and of the national defense require that restrictions and prohibitions, in addition to those otherwise provided

by law, be imposed upon the departure of persons from and their entry into the United States, including the Panama Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States:

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me as set forth above, do hereby find and publicly proclaim and declare that the interests of the United States require that restrictions and prohibitions, in addition to those otherwise provided by law, shall be imposed upon the departure of persons from and their entry into the United States, including the Panama Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and I make the following rules, regulations, and orders which shall remain in force and effect until otherwise ordered by me:

"(1) After the effective date of the rules and regulations hereinafter authorized, no citizen of the United States or person who owes allegiance to the United States shall depart from or enter, or attempt to depart from or enter, the United States, including the Panama Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin of May 31, 1941, p. 654.*

United States, unless he bears a valid passport issued by the Secretary of State or, under his authority, by a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, or the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, or the chief executive of Hawaii, of Puerto Rico, of the Virgin Islands, of American Samoa, or of Guam, or unless he comes within the provisions of such exceptions or fulfils such conditions as may be prescribed in rules and regulations which the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to prescribe in execution of the rules, regulations, and orders herein prescribed. Seamen are included in the classes of persons to whom this paragraph applies.

“(2) No alien shall depart from or attempt to depart from the United States unless he is in possession of a valid permit to depart issued by the Secretary of State or by an officer designated by the Secretary of State for such purpose, or unless he is exempted from obtaining a permit, in accordance with rules and regulations which the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Attorney General, is hereby authorized to prescribe in execution of the rules, regulations, and orders herein prescribed; nor shall any alien depart from or attempt to depart from the United States at any place other than a port of departure designated by the Attorney General or by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization or by an appropriate permit-issuing authority designated by the Secretary of State.

“No alien shall be permitted to depart from the United States if it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that such departure would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States as provided in the rules and regulations hereinbefore authorized to be prescribed by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Attorney General.

“(3) After the effective date of the rules and regulations hereinafter authorized, no alien shall enter or attempt to enter the United States unless he is in possession of a valid unexpired permit to enter issued by the Secretary of State, or by an appropriate officer designated by the Secretary of State, or is exempted from

obtaining a permit to enter in accordance with the rules and regulations which the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Attorney General, is hereby authorized to prescribe in execution of these rules, regulations, and orders.

“No alien shall be permitted to enter the United States if it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that such entry would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States as provided in the rules and regulations hereinbefore authorized to be prescribed by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Attorney General.

“(4) No person shall depart from or enter, or attempt to depart from or enter, the United States without submitting for inspection, if required to do so, all documents, articles, or other things which are being removed from or brought into the United States upon or in connection with such person's departure or entry, which are hereby made subject to official inspection under rules and regulations which the Secretary of State in the cases of citizens, and the Secretary of State with the concurrence of the Attorney General in the cases of aliens, is hereby authorized to prescribe.

“(5) A permit to enter issued to an alien seaman employed on a vessel arriving at a port in the United States from a foreign port shall be conditional and shall entitle him to enter only in a case of reasonable necessity in which the immigration authorities are satisfied that such entry would not be contrary to the interests of the United States; but this shall not be deemed to supersede the provisions of Executive Order 8429, dated June 5, 1940 concerning the documentation of seamen.

“(6) The period of validity of a permit to enter or a permit to depart, issued to an alien, may be terminated by the permit-issuing authority or by the Secretary of State at any time prior to the entry or departure of the alien, provided the permit-issuing authority or the Secretary of State is satisfied that the entry or departure of the alien would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States which it was the purpose of the above-mentioned acts to safeguard.

"(7) Except as provided herein or by rules and regulations prescribed hereunder, the provisions of this proclamation and the rules and regulations issued in pursuance hereof shall be in addition to, and shall not be held to repeal, modify, suspend, or supersede any proclamation, rule, regulation, or order heretofore issued and now in effect under the general statutes relating to the immigration of aliens into the United States; and compliance with the provisions of this proclamation or of any rule or regulation which may hereafter be issued in pursuance of the act of May 22, 1918, as amended by the act of June 21, 1941, shall not be considered as exempting any individual from the duty of complying with the provisions of any statute, proclamation, rule, regulation, or order heretofore issued and now in effect.

"(8) I direct all departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate with the Secretary of State in the execution of his authority under this proclamation and any subsequent proclamation, rule, regulation, or order pro-

mulgated in pursuance hereof. They shall upon request make available to the Secretary of State for that purpose the services of their respective officials and agents. I enjoin upon all officers of the United States charged with the execution of the laws thereof the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the act of May 22, 1918, as amended by the act of June 21, 1941, and in bringing to trial and punishment any persons who shall have violated any provisions of such acts.

"(9) Paragraph 6, part I, of Executive Order 8766, issued June 3, 1941, is hereby superseded by the provisions of this proclamation and such regulations as may be prescribed hereunder.

"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 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth."

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEPARTURE OF ALIENS

[Released to the press November 14]

The Secretary of State has prescribed, with the concurrence of the Attorney General, regulations governing the entry and departure of aliens in accordance with the proclamation issued by the President on November 14, 1941, under the authority conferred upon the President by the act of Congress of May 22, 1918, as amended by the act of June 21, 1941 (Public Law 114, 77th Cong.)

The regulations will be published in the *Federal Register*, copies of which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for a nominal fee.

Under the proclamation and the regulations aliens desirous of departing from the United States are required to obtain exit permits from the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., un-

less they fall within one or more of the classes which are exempt from the exit-permit requirements as specified in regulations now in course of being issued. No fee has been prescribed for the issuance of such permits. Blank application forms may be obtained from the Visa Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be filed not less than 30 days before the contemplated date of departure. Permits to depart, when issued by the Secretary of State, will be sent to departure-control officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the ports of departure designated in the applications. Such permits will be issued subject to the condition that the applicant shall have complied with all other laws and regulations of the United States, particularly to laws relating to public safety, prior to the date of contemplated departure.

Permits to depart will not be subject to transfer from one applicant to another nor from one port of departure to another. Aliens attempting to depart without the necessary permits will be subject to the penalties of the law, unless they fall within a class which is exempt by regulation from the departure-permit requirements.

The Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, Guam, and American Samoa, and the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, will administer the law and regulations in these territories and outlying possessions.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ENTRY OF ALIENS

[Released to the press November 14]

The regulations governing the entry of aliens under the act and the proclamation issued thereunder construe and adopt visas and other present documentation as permits to enter within the meaning of the act, subject to certain additional restrictions which have been placed upon the issuance of such documents for the purpose of protecting the interests of the United States.

The new procedure for the issuance of visas, which became effective on July 1, 1941, has been laid down in formal regulations, which, with certain specified exceptions, provide for the issuance of advisory opinions by the Secretary of State to American diplomatic and consular officers before visas are issued. Advisory opinions are to be formulated through the various Interdepartmental Committees which are now functioning and sifting the great mass of information in possession of Government agencies concerning visa applicants.

Sponsors of visa applicants, attorneys, agents, and other intermediaries will be per-

mitted to appear before an Interdepartmental Committee of Review in the Department of State and make appropriate statements concerning their knowledge of, and interest in, visa applicants. The written record of cases not finally disposed of by the Committees may be reviewed by a Board of Appeals composed of two members appointed by the President from persons outside of the Government. As this Board will confine its consideration of cases to the record received from the Interdepartmental Committees there will be no hearings by the Board. Cases requiring further hearing of interested persons may be returned by the Board to the Committee of Review.

In case the opinion of the Board of Appeals is not acceptable to the Secretary of State, or if the members of the Appeals Board are unable to agree, the Secretary of State will substitute his own opinion, which decision shall be transmitted to the appropriate consular or diplomatic officials as the advisory opinion of the Department of State.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEPARTURE AND ENTRY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

[Released to the press November 14]

Under the regulations which it is contemplated will in the immediate future be prescribed by the Secretary of State pursuant to the proclamation issued by the President under authority of the act of May 22, 1918, as amended by the act of June 21, 1941, all citizens of the United States or persons who owe

allegiance to the United States shall after six o'clock in the forenoon of January 15, 1942, be required to bear valid passports in order to depart from or enter the continental United States, the Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and all territories, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, except that, effective immedi-

ately, no such person shall depart from or attempt to depart from any such territory for any foreign country or territory in the Eastern Hemisphere or any foreign country or territory in the Western Hemisphere under the jurisdiction of Great Britain in which defense bases are being constructed by or under contract with the Government of the United States unless he bears a valid passport issued by or under authority of the Secretary of State.

The regulations will also provide that passports shall not be required of citizens or persons who while not citizens owe allegiance to the United States when traveling between the continental United States and the territories of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, or between any such places, between points in the continental United States and points in Canada and Mexico, and between the continental United States and islands adjacent to

Canada or the United States or the islands of the West Indies, except any such island as is subject to the jurisdiction of a non-American country other than Great Britain.

The regulations will provide further that effective immediately American seamen who intend to travel on or over the north Atlantic Ocean north of 35 degrees north latitude and east of 66 degrees west longitude or on other waters adjacent to Europe or adjacent islands or in any of the waters now defined by the proclamations of the President to be combat areas must bear valid passports or be otherwise specifically authorized to depart. American seamen shall not be required to bear passports or other permission for entry into the United States prior to February 15, 1942.

The regulations when issued will be published in the *Federal Register*.

### ALLEGED PROMOTION OF BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS TO DISADVANTAGE OF AMERICAN INTERESTS

The following statement has been sent by the Department of State to Representative Malcolm C. Tarver in response to his request.

"Charges are frequently made that some of the governments opposing aggression, and particularly Great Britain, are taking advantage of our American aid in order to promote their own commercial interests. The repetition of these charges is naturally very helpful to the aggressor countries. Since the charges are without foundation the facts should be known.

"Consequently at this critical time the following statements are made in connection with (1) the use of the Lend-Lease Act to push British exports; (2) the use of British shipping to further their own private commercial interests at the expense of the United States and other friendly countries; and (3) the use of wartime censorship of the mails to the detriment of American commercial and other interests.

"I

"One of the most insistent charges against the British has been that they have taken advantage of our generosity, particularly in connection with the Lend-Lease Act, to push their export business into all corners of the globe at our expense. They have been accused both of reexporting lend-lease goods on a large scale and feathering their own nests with the proceeds therefrom, and of using lend-lease goods at home to displace domestic products which they have in turn been enabled to export.

"From the very beginning of these charges, running back to last spring, there was the most gross exaggeration with respect to this whole matter. So far as concerns the reexportation of lend-lease goods, any such reexportation would have been in clear violation of section 4 of the Lend-Lease Act, which provides that 'all contracts or agreements made for the disposition of any defense article or

defense information pursuant to section 3 shall contain a clause by which the foreign government undertakes that it will not, without the consent of the President, transfer title to or possession of such defense article or defense information by gift, sale, or otherwise, or permit its use by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of such foreign government.<sup>1</sup>

"No transfer of any such article acquired under the Lend-Lease Act could legally take place without the consent of the President.

"For some weeks after the Lend-Lease Act was passed, there continued to be some exports from Britain of domestic products more or less similar in character to types of products which we were lend-leasing to Great Britain. There was, for example, some exportation to South America of iron and steel products, but only under exceptional circumstances where this was clearly necessary for the prosecution of the British war effort and where the materials in question could not be obtained from the United States. Even so, there was a very rapid decline in shipments of such products to South America. By the middle of last summer, British allocations of steel for export were set at less than a quarter of what they were even as late as 1940 and constituted only an extremely minor fraction of their monthly production of approximately 1,000,000 ingot tons.

"Meanwhile, however, our Government took up with the British Government the various types of charges which had been made with respect to abuse of the letter or spirit of the Lend-Lease Act in this regard, and as a result of those discussions the British Government issued on September 10, 1941, a white paper,<sup>1</sup> in which it undertook to define in some detail the principles and practices to which it was adhering and would continue to adhere in the future as regards exports and distribution of lend-lease goods. The British Government affirmed that no lend-lease materials sent to it had been used for export, and every effort would be made in the future to insure that they should not be used for export. With respect to the export of British goods similar in char-

acter to goods received under lend-lease, it promised not to apply any materials similar to those supplied under lend-lease in such a way as to enable British exporters to enter new markets or to extend their export trade at the expense of United States exporters. It stated further that, owing to the need to devote all available capacity and manpower to war production, the United Kingdom export trade would be 'restricted to the irreducible minimum necessary to supply or obtain materials essential to the war effort.' It promised further that 'no materials of a type the use of which is being restricted in the United States on the grounds of short supply and of which we [the British] obtain supplies from the United States either by payment or on Lend-Lease terms will be used in exports', with the exception of certain special cases which were enumerated and which our Government recognized were within the category of legitimate exceptions.

"Even before the white paper was issued, our own Government was, in consultation with the British authorities, closely following up every charge of abuse and taking every possible precaution to safeguard American interests. Since the issuance of the white paper, machinery has been set up both in Washington and in London for following up in detail all of the administrative and policy problems arising in connection with the white paper. The fact of the matter is that the British have been leaning over backward in their desire to avoid doing anything to justify a charge that they are not complying with the obligations which they have assumed. Not a single instance has been encountered in which they have violated their pledge. They are going out of their way, in case of doubt with regard to any particular export shipment, to ascertain whether this Government would regard such shipment as in violation of the letter or spirit of British pledges. In fact, an orderly process has been set up for clearing all such doubtful cases in advance.

"The plain truth of this whole matter is that: (1) From the very beginning of this agitation the air has been filled with charges of this sort or another which careful investiga-

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of September 13, 1941, p. 204.

tion has shown, in nearly every case, were largely or wholly without foundation; and (2) that the Lend-Lease Act is not being used by Great Britain today as a vehicle for encouraging British exports irrespective of defense and to the detriment of this country. The fact is that our two Governments are in close understanding with respect to this matter, and the Lend-Lease Act is being utilized by both countries for the purpose for which it was intended, namely, to defeat the terrible menace of Hitlerism which threatens to engulf us all.

## "II

"Allegations are made that the British are using a large part of their shipping tonnage to engage in normal commercial intercourse regardless of the prime need for such tonnage for war purposes. It is charged that 9,000,000 tons of British shipping are today being put to that sort of use.

"The facts, however, are these: First, a very considerable proportion of this tonnage is today being used as supply shipping in the fighting services; second, half of the remaining tonnage is engaged in carrying war supplies and other absolutely essential goods to Great Britain; and, third, a substantial but minor portion of the total tonnage is engaged in furnishing indispensable shipping services between the different parts of the Empire, all of it vital to the effective prosecution of the war effort.

"Naturally the tonnage which is engaged in carrying to Great Britain war essentials and civilian necessities from the United States and other sources of supply is available for carrying back to these countries on the return trip any goods which Great Britain is in a position, under war conditions, to export at this time. Many of these goods are of types badly needed in the United States and other countries to which they may be sent. Notwithstanding charges that some of these are similar to types of goods which we are lend-leasing to Great Britain, the fact is that Great Britain has obligated herself not to engage in that sort of export trade at our expense and is not doing so today.

## "III. CENSORSHIP

"At the outbreak of the war the belligerent governments on both sides established censorship of mail and other communications. The United States has readily admitted the right of a belligerent government, including the British Government and the German Government, under international law, to censor private mails originating in or destined to their respective territories or which pass through their territories for transmission to final destinations.

"While not denying the British right to censor mail passing through British territory, the Department has, however, taken up with the British Government or with the British Embassy in Washington any complaints regarding delays in the transmission of mails. The British assure us that they are taking all possible steps to expedite the transmission of mails detained for censorship and that any mails detained are forwarded by the next boat in the case of ordinary mails or by the next plane in the case of air mails. With regard to the question of trade information contained in letters detained by the censorship authorities, the British Government has given specific assurances that such information is not in any way improperly used or made available to British firms or even to other departments of the British Government.

"The State Department keeps in close touch with the Post Office Department in all matters relating to our own mails and mails in this hemisphere.

"It may be mentioned that the British censorship provides us, from time to time, with useful information which by courtesy the British Government passes on to us in the form of information believed to be of interest to this Government. Information is received from far away points, Hong Kong and Singapore for example, which is helpful in the administration of foreign-funds control of the United States. This is merely one illustration of the type of information which may be received and which may cover a very wide range of subjects of interest and value to this Government.

"This statement is submitted in the interest of accuracy."

## THE PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS

### ISSUANCE OF SUPPLEMENT NO. 3

[Released to the press November 10]

The Secretary of State of the United States, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Executive Director of the Economic Defense Board, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pursuant to the President's proclamation of July 17, 1941, on November 8 issued Supplement 3 to "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals".

This supplement contains 519 additions to the list and 59 deletions, as well as a number of amendments.

## GUATEMALAN COFFEE EXPORTS

[Released to the press November 10]

With reference to the publication of the third supplement to the Proclaimed List, the Secretary of State announced that arrangements had been worked out with the Guatemalan Government, at the latter's request, in the spirit of the friendly relations existing between the two countries, whereby limited exports of Guatemalan coffee produced on plantations owned by persons who have been placed on the Proclaimed List will be permitted to enter the United States, provided that such exportations are made in accordance with the plan of control which has been established by the Guatemalan Government. Under this arrangement Guatemala has the assurance of filling the quota allotted to it under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement.

## American Republics

### STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE REGARDING SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

[Released to the press November 12]

A statement of the Secretary of State at his press conference on November 12, 1941, in reply to questions concerning the recent speech of the President of Brazil follows:

"I have read the reports of the recent speech of President Vargas and the subsequent press interview of Dr. Aranha with the deepest appreciation. They constitute a further striking demonstration of the fact that the govern-

ments and peoples of all of the American republics are fully aware of the dangers to the Western Hemisphere inherent in the present world-situation. The position taken by the Government of Brazil is one more proof that, in accordance with its traditional policy, Brazil strives always for the advancement of inter-American solidarity and for the taking of all measures necessary to insure the security and the freedom of the New World."

## INTER-AMERICAN COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION

### RADIO ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY LONG<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press November 14]

A week ago my colleague, Mr. Shaw, inaugurated this series of broadcasts with an address on inter-American cultural relations. In his closing words he referred to our desire for the

kind of international relations which promote national expression and which offer "the maximum of free contacts among nations". He

<sup>1</sup>Delivered over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co., November 14, 1941.



was dealing primarily with the things of the mind. I wish to follow on this evening with an account of some of the mechanical instrumentalities of cooperation whereby we of the Americas are exceeding all former maxima in promoting contacts among our 21 republics—contacts that are overcoming economic crises, setting up firm bulwarks of defense against aggression from any source whatever, and laying new foundations for a larger prosperity to follow in the wake of war. My subject comprises inter-American cooperation for facilitating the more abundant use of the old avenues of ocean commerce as well as those grand unifying inventions of our own well-remembered years, the radio and the airplane. Each has its contribution to make to the joint mechanism. Each is helping us to be better neighbors in the sense of mutual helpfulness in solving one another's problems.

## I

In the address opening the first of the International Conferences of American States, of which the eighth was held at Lima in 1938, Secretary of State James G. Blaine stressed the importance of more frequent and more rapid means of intercommunication in order to develop closer acquaintance among the people of the Americas. The radio did not exist in 1889, and the Conference concerned itself with fostering West Coast cable connections. On the East Coast the cost was two dollars and fifty-nine cents per word to send a telegram from the United States to Brazil. Something of the measure of improvement that has taken place in making possible this form of communication between North and South America may be found in the fact that today the rate per word is less than one-sixth what it was half a century ago, while the rate for news despatches which the press associations transmit is less than one twenty-fifth as great, namely, five cents per word. That such despatches now go in great and ever-increasing volume in both directions is to be attributed not only to the vast increase in the interest which the peoples

have in what their neighbors are doing, but to the multiplication of the means whereby messages of all kinds are carried to and from all quarters of the continents.

With the development of radio have come conferences for the facilitation and improvement of its services. The first general Inter-American Radio Conference was held at Habana in 1937 with the participation of 15 of the republics and Canada. Their delegates negotiated the Inter-American Radio Communications Convention which provides for the holding of future conferences, regulation of broadcasting, and other matters, including the establishment of an Inter-American Radio Office, located at Habana and designed to act as a clearing-house for the dissemination of information regarding the technical and legal phases of radio and thus to assist in the gradual elevation of engineering standards. The second general conference was held at Santiago early in 1940. Meanwhile regional radio conferences were held in North, Central, and South America, the first among the last-named conferences, held at Buenos Aires in 1934, resulting in the establishment of the South American Broadcasting Union with headquarters at Montevideo.

Radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony have brought practically instantaneous communication from every part of the hemisphere to every other part, and broadcasting has linked, as it were in one big network, the means of simultaneously addressing the 250 million people of the 21 republics. The cities both north and south have been joined together in one big telephone system.

## II

Concurrently, the air mail, streamlined instrumentality of both communication and transportation, has brought the cities of the Americas within a day or two of each other, and enabled individual Americans to make comprehensive tours of the remotest portions of their continents within periods that a few years ago were consumed in a single one-way

voyage between Buenos Aires and New York. We of North and South America can now make "pop calls" on each other without feeling that we have consumed inordinate proportions of our time en route.

Almost simultaneously in the early days of this century in both North and South America pioneers in aviation were bringing their experiments to a successful conclusion. To Santos Dumont and to the Wright brothers we owe the practical demonstration that man can fly—that century-old aspirations could be realized through a mechanical wonder given by the Americas to the world. It was not until after the first World War, however, that inter-American commercial aviation had its real beginning.

In the same year, 1920, in which an airline was established between the cities of Barranquilla and Girardot in the Republic of Colombia, the first contract for the transportation of mail by air from the United States to another American republic was awarded by the Government of the United States. The other republic was Cuba and the contract marked the beginning of the present structure of inter-American air transportation, just as the line in Colombia is of interest in connection with the inauguration of what have become the great international trunk lines of the present day. The present world-situation has made inevitable an increasing tendency on the part of American governments to encourage operation of internal air-transport services by their own nationals rather than by outsiders. A number of inter-American conferences on aviation have been held and have accomplished beneficial results.

Early in 1942 the Government of the United States will inaugurate a program under which young men from the other American republics will be invited to the United States for training as pilots and aviation technicians. It is hoped and expected that about 500 pilots, aeronautical administrative engineers, instructor mechanics, and airplane-service mechanics will thus receive competent training, and that inter-American cooperation in aviation will be advanced.

### III

For the first time in the history of the 21 American republics, vessels flying the flags of these republics are now carrying the great bulk of the commerce between them. This development, though logical and hoped-for over a period of many years, has immediately been brought to pass as a result of war conditions.

The war has indeed profoundly affected shipping between the Americas. Formerly, a large part of the water-borne commerce of the republics was carried in ships by the now belligerent European nations. At the advent of war most of these vessels were lost to this trade; on the one hand, the vessels of the Axis powers took refuge in the ports of some of the American republics, and on the other, the vessels of Great Britain and her allies were withdrawn and placed in services more vital to the war effort.

As a result, there arose urgent problems relating to shortages of shipping space and threats of rapidly increasing freight rates. The burden of taking up the slack in services caused by the disappearance of many of the European-flag vessels in Western Hemisphere trade at first fell primarily upon the merchant fleet of the United States, but the other American republics have not been lax to assume their responsibilities in this crisis.

For example, it is estimated that 7,800,000 tons of strategic and critical materials will have to be brought into the United States from hemisphere sources, excepting Canada, during the year ending June 1942. If to these materials are added coffee, cacao, sugar, and bananas, upon which the economies of many American countries are dependent, then it is estimated that import requirements from this area into the United States will be increased to approximately 12,700,000 tons in that period as compared with 10,400,000 tons for all imports from the same area in 1940.

The governments of the American republics realized some time ago the problems which would arise under war-time conditions and provided for the cooperative machinery necessary to meet them. Outstanding in this field of cooperative effort is the Inter-American

Financial and Economic Advisory Committee composed of experts in economic problems from each of the 21 republics. This Committee sitting in Washington has had presented to it many problems of a far-reaching nature, not the least of which was that of providing adequate shipping services in the hemisphere.

Thus in the field of ocean transportation new opportunities for service in the uniting of the Americas have developed. In communication and transportation, as in cultural relations, and along the other avenues of human progress, the American republics are setting examples which all nations will do well to follow.

## General

### MEMORIAL SERVICES AT THE TOMB OF WOODROW WILSON

ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press November 11]

Twenty-three years ago today, Woodrow Wilson addressed the Congress of the United States in order to inform the representatives of the American people of the terms of the Armistice which signalized the victorious conclusion of the first World War.

That day marked, as he then said, the attainment of a great objective: the opportunity for the setting up of "such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice, embodied in settlements which are based upon something much better and much more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of powerful states".

Less than five years later, shrouded in the ceremonies of apparent defeat, his shattered body was placed in the grave beside which we now are gathered.

He was laid to rest amid the apathy of the many and amid the sneers of those of his opponents who had, through appeal to ignorance, to passion, and to prejudice, temporarily persuaded the people of our country to reject Wilson's plea that the influence, the resources, and the power of the United States be exercised for their own security and for their own advan-

tage, through our participation in an association of the free and self-governed peoples of the world.

And yet, when we reflect upon the course of the years that have since intervened, how rarely in human history has the vision of a statesman been so tragically and so swiftly vindicated.

Only a score of years have since elapsed, and today the United States finds itself in far greater peril than it did in 1917. The waves of world-conquest are breaking high both in the East and in the West. They are threatening, more nearly each day that passes, to engulf our own shores.

Beyond the Atlantic a sinister and pitiless conqueror has reduced more than half of Europe to abject serfdom. It is his boast that his system shall prevail even unto the ends of the earth.

In the Far East the same forces of conquest under a different guise are menacing the safety of all nations that border upon the Pacific.

Were these forces to prevail, what place in such a world would there be for the freedoms which we cherish and which we are passionately determined to maintain?

Because of these perils we are arming ourselves to an extent to which we have never armed ourselves before. We are pouring out billions upon billions of dollars in expenditures, not

<sup>1</sup>Delivered by Mr. Welles at memorial services at the tomb of President Wilson in the Washington Cathedral, on Armistice Day, November 11, 1941.

only in order that we may successfully defend ourselves and our sister nations of the Western Hemisphere but also, for the same ends, in order to make available the weapons of defense to Great Britain, to Russia, to China, and to all the other nations that have until now so bravely fought back the hordes of the invaders. And in so doing we are necessarily diverting the greater part of our tremendous productive capacity into channels of destruction, not those of construction, and we are piling up a debt-burden which will inevitably affect the manner of life and diminish the opportunity for progressive advancement of our children and of our children's children.

But far graver than that—for the tides are running fast—our people realize that at any moment war may be forced upon us, and if it is, the lives of all of us will have to be dedicated to preserving the freedom of the United States and to safeguarding the independence of the American people, which are more dear to us than life itself.

The heart-searching question which every American citizen must ask himself on this day of commemoration is whether the world in which we have to live would have come to this desperate pass had the United States been willing in those years which followed 1919 to play its full part in striving to bring about a new world-order based on justice and on "a steadfast concert for peace".

Would the burdens and the dangers which the American people might have had to envisage through that "partnership of democratic nations" which Woodrow Wilson then urged upon them, have represented even an infinitesimal portion of the burdens and the dangers with which they are now confronted?

Solely from the standpoint of the interest of the American people themselves, who saw straight and who thought straight 20 years ago? Was it Woodrow Wilson when he pled with his fellow Americans to insure the safety and the welfare of their country by utilizing the influence and the strength of their great Nation in joining with the other peace-loving

powers of the earth in preventing the outgrowth of those conditions which have made possible this new world-upheaval? Or was it that group of self-styled, "practical, hard-headed Americans", who jeered at his idealism, who loudly proclaimed that our very system of government would be destroyed if we raised our voice in the determination of world-affairs, and who refused to admit that our security could be even remotely jeopardized if the whole of the rest of the earth was plunged into the chaos of world-anarchy?

A cycle in human events is about to come to its end.

The American people after full debate, in accordance with their democratic institutions, have determined upon their policy. They are pledged to defend their freedom and their ancient rights against every form of aggression, and to spare no effort and no sacrifice in bringing to pass the final defeat of Hitlerism and all that which that evil term implies.

We have no doubt of the ultimate victory of the forces of liberty and of human decency. But we cannot know, we cannot yet foresee, how long and how hard the road may be which leads to that new day when another armistice will be signed.

And what will come to pass thereafter?

Three months ago the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom signed and made public a new charter "on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world".

The principles and the objectives set forth in that joint declaration gave new hope and new courage to millions of people throughout the earth. They saw again more clearly the why and the wherefore of this ghastly struggle. They saw once more the gleam of hope on the horizon—hope for liberty; freedom from fear and want; the satisfaction of their craving for security.

These aspirations of human beings everywhere cannot again be defrauded. Those high objectives set forth in the Charter of the Atlantic must be realized. They must be realized,

quite apart from every other consideration, because of the fact that the individual interest of every man and woman in the United States will be advanced consonantly with the measure in which the world where they live is governed by right and by justice, and the measure in which peace prevails.

The American people thus have entered the Valley of Decision.

Shall we as the most powerful Nation of the earth once more stand aloof from all effective and practical forms of international concert, wherein our participation could in all human probability insure the maintenance of a peaceful world in which we can safely live?

Can we afford again to refrain from lifting a finger until gigantic forces of destruction threaten all of modern civilization, and the raucous voice of a criminal paranoiac, speaking as the spokesman for these forces from the cellar of a Munich beer hall, proclaims as his set purpose the destruction of our own security, and the annihilation of religious liberty, of political liberty, and of economic liberty throughout the earth?

The decision rests solely with the people of the United States—the power is theirs to determine the kind of world of the future in which they would live. Is it conceivable that, in enlightened self-interest, they could once more spurn that opportunity?

When the time for the making of that great decision is at hand, I believe that they will turn again for light and for inspiration to the ideals of that great seer, statesman, patriot, and lover of his fellow men—Woodrow Wilson—whose memory we here today revere.

Then, again, they will remember that great cause he once held up before their eyes—"A universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

On November 13, 1941 the Senate confirmed the nomination of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Poland, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Greece now established in London. Mr. Biddle will continue to serve concurrently as Ambassador near the Government of Belgium and as Minister near the Governments of Norway, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia now established in London.

[Released to the press November 15]

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

Austin C. Brady, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., Consul at Rangoon, Burma, has been assigned as Consul General at Rangoon, Burma.

Lester L. Schuare, of Macon, Ga., Consul at Rangoon, Burma, has been assigned as Consul General at Rangoon, Burma.

Angus I. Ward, of Chassell, Mich., Consul at Vladivostok, U.S.S.R., has been assigned as Consul General at Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.

Frank A. Schuler, Jr., of North Muskegon, Mich., Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Antigua, Leeward Islands, British West Indies, where an American Consulate is to be established.

Richard W. Byrd, of Norfolk, Va., Vice Consul at Calcutta, India, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine.

W. Horton Schoellkopf, Jr., of Miami, Fla., Vice Consul at Hamilton, Bermuda, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty in the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, effective November 3, 1941.

In view of the unification of the diplomatic and consular offices at México, D.F., Mexico, effective on November 1, 1941, the following changes are announced:

George P. Shaw, of San Diego, Calif., Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

Charles A. Bay, of St. Paul, Minn., Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

Raleigh A. Gibson, of Decatur, Ill., First Secretary of Embassy at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

Harold D. Finley, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., First Secretary of Embassy at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

Edward G. Trueblood, of Evanston, Ill., Second Secretary of Embassy at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert G. McGregor, Jr., of New Rochelle, N. Y., Second Secretary of Embassy at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

Guy W. Ray, of Wilsonville, Ala., Second Secretary of Embassy at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

John Willard Carrigan, of San Francisco, Calif., Third Secretary of Embassy at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

William C. Trimble, of Baltimore, Md., Third Secretary of Embassy at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

Morris N. Hughes, of Champaign, Ill., Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

William K. Ailshie, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

Forrest K. Geerken, of Minneapolis, Minn., Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

Kenneth A. Byrns, of Greeley, Colo., Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

J. Jefferson Jones, 3d, of Newbern, Tenn., Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

Ernest V. Siracusa, of Huntington Beach, Calif., Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

James P. Speer, 2d, of Comanche, Okla., Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

## Regulations

**Arrest and Deportation: Amendment of Regulations Governing the Arrest and Deportation of Aliens.** November 10, 1941. [Gen. Order No. C-26, 2d Supp.] (Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.) 6 *Federal Register* 5747.

**Type of Money Order Required Under Nationality Regulations.** November 12, 1941. [General Order No. C-28, 4th Supp.] (Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.) 6 *Federal Register* 5800.

**Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.** [Administrative Order, Supp. 3, Nov. 7, 1941.] 6 *Federal Register* 5722.

**General Licenses Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, Etc.:**

**Transactions Incident to Trade Between the United States and Any Part of China Other Than Manchuria** [amendment of General License 5S]. November 12, 1941. (Treasury Department.) 6 *Federal Register* 5802.

**Offices of Certain New York Banks and Certain Other Institutions Within China** [amendment of General License 59]. November 12, 1941. (Treasury Department.) 6 *Federal Register* 5804.

**Offices of Certain Chinese Banks Outside the United States and Not Within Any Blocked Country Other Than China** [amendment of General License 61]. November 12, 1941. (Treasury Department.) 6 *Federal Register* 5804.

**Transactions Incident to Trade Between the Philippine Islands and China and Between the Philippine Islands and Japan** [revocation of General License 64]. November 12, 1941. (Treasury Department.) 6 *Federal Register* 5804.

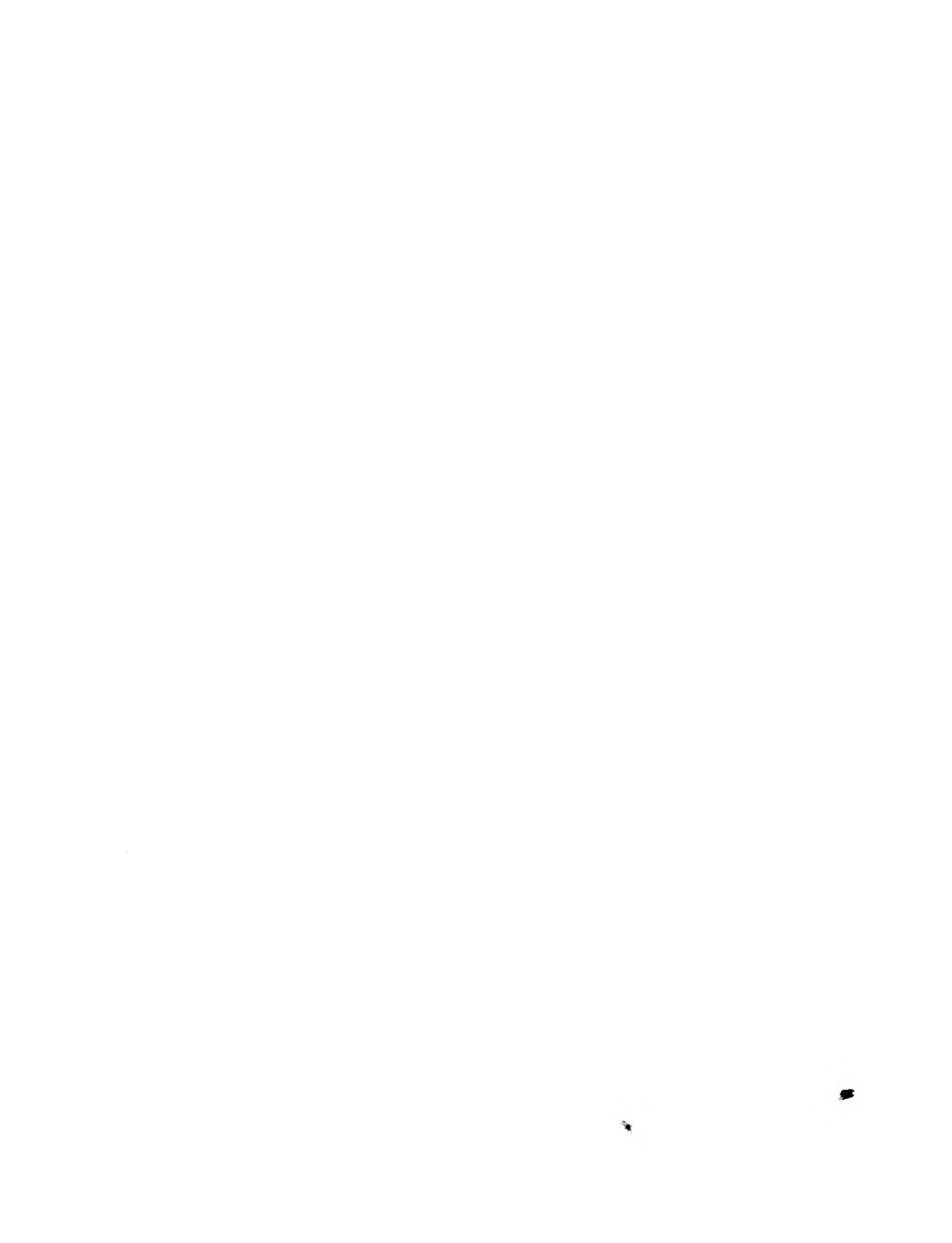
**Remittances Through Domestic Banks to Persons in China** [grant of General License 75]. November 12, 1941. (Treasury Department.) 6 *Federal Register* 5804.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Insert for Treaty Series 830 (superseding insert of Mar. 27, 1937): **Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament Between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, Signed at London, April 22, 1930—Statement by the Department of State September 30, 1941** [terminating certain parts of the treaty]. 2 pp.

**Trade Agreement With Argentina** [Analysis of general provisions and reciprocal benefits]. The Department of State Bulletin, October 18, 1941, Supplement, Vol. V, No. 121A. Publication 1656. 44 pp. 10¢.





# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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# American Republics

## AGREEMENTS WITH MEXICO

### STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press November 19]

The agreements which Mexico and the United States have reached today are of outstanding importance in the relations between the two countries. Not only do they concern most of the principal mutual problems which have long been pending between the two sister republics but they mark a new milestone of great importance in the cause of increasingly closer collaboration and solidarity between the countries of the New World. These agreements constitute a further concrete proof of the fact that problems existing between nations are capable of mutually satisfactory settlement when approached in a reciprocal spirit of good will, tolerance, and a desire to understand each other's points of view.

These agreements have been reached only after months of discussion and negotiation. Some of the questions involved, such as those coming under the heading of General Claims, have defied solution for generations. Others, such as those growing out of the expropriation of petroleum properties owned by nationals of the United States, while of comparatively recent origin, have presented very difficult and complicated issues.

The scope of these agreements is evident from their mention. They cover an adjustment of property claims including the so-called General Claims and the agrarian claims, an agreement covering the expropriation of United States petroleum properties; an agreement in principle to negotiate a reciprocal-

trade agreement; an arrangement between the United States Treasury Department and the Mexican Government and the Banco de Mexico for the stabilization of the Mexican peso; an agreement for purchase by the United States Treasury Department of newly mined Mexican silver directly from the Mexican Government; and an agreement between the Export-Import Bank and the Mexican Government for the extension of credits to facilitate the completion of the Inter-American Highway through Mexico. A separate statement regarding the broad outlines of the several agreements has been made available by the Department.

The agreement covering the petroleum expropriations deserves special mention. The petroleum properties were expropriated three and one half years ago. Since that time negotiations have been repeatedly undertaken by the Mexican Government and the affected United States interests. Unfortunately, the negotiations involving the largest United States interests were fruitless. Although this Government was not a direct participant in these negotiations it did what it could to facilitate a solution of the problem through both formal and informal representations to the Mexican Government.

In view of the total absence of any negotiations between the American interests and the Mexican Government during the present calendar year, and because of the importance of advancing the petroleum dispute to a prompt

settlement, this Government undertook to canvass the problem with the Mexican Government in the hope that a fair and equitable arrangement might be reached.

This Government believes that the arrangement signed today embodies a practical, efficient, and equitable procedure for promoting a solution of this question. Its central feature

is provision for the determination of the value of the expropriated properties, rights, and interests. This information obviously is essential in connection with any settlement. The American interests involved will retain full liberty of action in determining the course they will pursue before, during, and after the valuation proceedings.

### SUMMARY OF THE AGREEMENTS

[Released to the press November 19]

The Governments of the United States and Mexico, desirous of finding practical solutions for a number of problems of mutual interest, have been engaged in a series of conversations and negotiations over a period of months. The Department announces with deep satisfaction that, as a result of these discussions, agreement has been reached with regard to a number of those matters, as follows:

#### I. EXPROPRIATION OF PETROLEUM PROPERTIES

By an exchange of notes on November 19 between the Mexican Ambassador and the Department of State, provision is made for determining the amount due to the American companies and interests whose properties and rights have been affected to their detriment by acts of the Mexican Government through acts of expropriation or otherwise on March 18, 1938 and subsequent thereto excepting those which have already made separate arrangements with the Mexican Government.

The two Governments will each appoint within the next 30 days an expert whose duty it shall be to determine the just compensation to be paid the American owners for their properties and rights and interests.

If the American and Mexican experts shall agree upon the amount to be paid, they shall render their joint report to the two Governments within five months. If they shall be unable to reach an agreement within that time, each shall submit a separate report to his Government within a further period of

30 days. Upon the receipt of such reports, the two Governments shall seek through diplomatic negotiations to determine the amount of compensation to be paid.

The Mexican Government is at this time making a cash deposit of \$9,000,000 on account of the compensation to be paid the affected American companies and interests.

#### II. CLAIMS

The two Governments have found a means, so long lacking, of adjusting other outstanding property claims, including the so-called General Claims and the agrarian claims.

Under a claims convention signed on November 19, 1941, Mexico agrees to pay to the United States the sum of \$40,000,000 in full settlement of these property claims. Mexico will make a payment of \$3,000,000 on account at the time of exchange of ratifications of the convention. Mexico has already made payments amounting to \$3,000,000 on account of agrarian claims arising between August 30, 1927 and October 7, 1940.

The balance remaining due to the United States amounting to \$34,000,000, after the \$3,000,000 payment when ratifications are exchanged, will be liquidated over a period of years through the annual payment by Mexico of \$2,500,000, beginning in 1942.

#### III. TRADE AGREEMENT

The two Governments have decided in principle to negotiate a reciprocal-trade agreement. Formal announcement of intention to negoti-

ate will be made in due course, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of law.

#### IV. STABILIZATION OF THE MEXICAN PESO — U. S. DOLLAR RATE OF EXCHANGE

The Treasury Department has entered into an agreement for monetary and financial cooperation with the Mexican Government and the Banco de Mexico, which will provide, among other things, for the purchase of Mexican pesos with United States dollars. The U. S. dollars thus acquired by the Mexican authorities will greatly assist them in stabilizing the exchange value of the peso in terms of the dollar, to the mutual benefit and advantage of the two countries.

#### V. MEXICAN SILVER

The Treasury Department has also indicated its willingness to purchase newly mined Mexican silver direct from the Mexican Government on a basis similar to that under which such purchases were made prior to 1938.

#### VI. FINANCING OF MEXICAN PROJECTS

The Mexican Government has been engaged for a number of years in an important highway-construction program. It has financed a large

part of this construction through the issuance of highway bonds which have been consistently serviced without any delays or difficulties. In order that the Mexican Government may expedite this highway-construction program, it has requested the Export-Import Bank to accept certain of these highway bonds as security for credits. The Export-Import Bank has acceded to this request and has opened a credit on this account.

It will be recalled that the Mexican highway system is a most important part of the Inter-American Highway and that construction work is well advanced in Mexico and a number of the other American republics.

The Export-Import Bank is disposed to consider sympathetically other requests for credits for developments in Mexico, whether they are to be executed by the Mexican Government or are private enterprises guaranteed by that Government, or one of its official agencies.

#### VII. OTHER PROBLEMS

The two Governments are actively continuing to study all other problems of interest to them.

The text of the exchange of notes follows.

### EXCHANGE OF NOTES

“November 19, 1941.

“EXCELLENCY:

“I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency’s note of today’s date, reading as follows:

“I have the honor to refer to recent conversations I have had with Your Excellency with reference to compensating the nationals of the United States of America whose properties, rights or interests in the petroleum industry in the United Mexican States were affected by acts of expropriation or otherwise by the Government of Mexico subsequent to March 17, 1938.

“It is my understanding that the following has been agreed upon:

“1. Each of the Governments will appoint, within the thirty days following the date of this note, an expert whose duty it shall be to determine the just compensation to be paid the nationals of the United States of America whose properties, rights or interests in the petroleum industry in the United Mexican States were affected to their detriment by acts of the Government of Mexico subsequent to March 17, 1938. Nevertheless, the provisions of this note do not apply to properties, rights or interests which may have been included in any arrangement with respect to their purchase, transfer or indemnification concluded between their owners or possessors and the Government of the United

Mexican States and, in consequence, the experts will exclude from their evaluation proceedings and reports said rights, interests and properties.

“2. The designated experts will hold their first meeting in Mexico City within 15 days following the appointment last made by either Government. The later meetings and other activities of the experts will take place on the dates and at the places which the experts themselves determine within the periods contemplated by this agreement and they shall be held on Mexican territory.

“3. Each Government shall designate such assistants as the respective experts may require to facilitate their labors.

“4. The expenses of salaries, maintenance, transportation and other incidental expenditures of the experts and their assistants, will be met by the Government naming them. The joint expenses incurred during the proceedings of the experts shall be shared equally by the two Governments.

“5. The experts shall at all times closely collaborate and cooperate in their evaluation proceedings. They may obtain directly such data and evidence as they may consider pertinent to forming their opinion, or receive them from the interested persons and institutions and from the Governments of Mexico and of the United States of America.

“6. The experts shall have free access to all records in the possession of the Mexican Government, as well as to the oil fields, lands, installations, offices, buildings and any other properties whatsoever involved directly or indirectly in the evaluation. The United States expert, on the request of the Mexican expert, will ask the interested persons and institutions for pertinent evidence; when such request relates to evidence already submitted by such persons or institutions their refusal to comply with the request will bring into operation the applicable provision of paragraph 9.

“7. As soon as one expert obtains or learns of any pertinent data, report, or evidence, he will inform the other. Either expert may request from the other the furnishing of any data, report or evidence which for any reason are available only to the other.

“8. Within a period of two months, from the date of their first meeting, the experts shall obtain and receive all data, reports, and evidence; except that a further period of one month shall be allowed for the presentation by either expert of additional data, reports and evidence complementing, clarifying or rectifying the material obtained or received in the said period of two months.

“9. The experts are required to examine and appraise all the proofs obtained directly or that may be submitted to them. They shall not take into account any specific evidence submitted *ex parte* when the person or institution submitting it refuses in connection with it to furnish pertinent complementary evidence requested by the United States expert, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6. The experts shall not take into account reasons of a technical nature in formulating their decisions—be these joint or those submitted in disagreement—but will fix adequate indemnities on the basis of common rules of justice and equity and will be guided by the value of the properties, rights or interests at the time they were affected by acts of the Government of Mexico provided that these properties, rights or interests had been acquired by nationals of the United States of America prior to March 18, 1938.

“10. The experts shall complete their work within five months from the date of this note. If they are in accord regarding the amount of the compensation due to the affected United States nationals, they shall submit a joint report to the two Governments fixing exactly the indemnities upon which they agree. The experts shall formulate recommendations as to the manner and conditions of payment of the compensation.

“11. The experts shall fix equitable interest upon the indemnity compensation they find due; this interest will apply from the date fixed by these experts up to the time of payment.

“12. Both Governments agree to consider unappealable the joint report resulting from the agreement of the experts, and, in consequence, as definitive, the compensation and interest fixed in such report.

“13. If, within the period indicated in paragraph 10, the experts are unable to reach agreement regarding the amount of just compensation, each one, within an additional period of one month, shall submit to his own Government a separate report specifying the compensations which he considers due.

“14. In the event that the two experts fail to agree, and upon the expiration of the period specified in paragraph 13, the two Governments shall, within a period of one month, initiate diplomatic negotiations with a view to establishing the amount of the compensations to be paid.

“15. If, within a period of five months from the date of initiation of diplomatic negotiations, as provided in paragraph 14, the two Governments do not agree upon the amount of compensation to be paid, the present agreement shall be without effect, and there shall be returned to the United Mexican States, at the request of the Government thereof, the amount deposited in accordance with the pertinent stipulation of the following paragraph.

“16. The two Governments shall agree upon the manner and conditions of payment of the compensation found to be due to the affected United States nationals under either of the two aforementioned procedures. Such payment shall, however, be completed within a period of not more than seven years.

“The Government of Mexico will deliver to-day, as a deposit, to the Government of the United States of America, the sum of \$9,000,000 (NINE MILLION DOLLARS), United States currency, which sum shall be applied immediately on account of the compensation determined to be due.

“17. The Government of the United States will facilitate negotiations between the Government of Mexico and representatives of such oil companies as may be interested in an agreement for the marketing of exports of Mexican petroleum products.

“18. Nothing contained in this note shall be regarded as a precedent or be invoked by either of the two Governments in the settlement, between them, of any future difficulty, conflict, controversy or arbitration. The action herein provided for is considered as singular and exceptional, appropriate solely to this case, and motivated by the character of the problem itself.’

“In reply, I have the honor to confirm the understanding we have reached as set forth in Your Excellency’s note under reference.

“Accept [etc.] CORDELL HULL”

“His Excellency Señor Dr. Don  
FRANCISCO CASTILLO NÁJERA,  
“*Ambassador of Mexico.*”

## USE OF FOREIGN-FLAG SHIPS IMMOBILIZED IN AMERICAN PORTS

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of the 21 American republics, at a meeting on November 14, 1941 at the Pan American Union, adopted a resolution recommending the formation of a special commission to formulate plans for the efficient use of all merchant vessels available for service between the American republics, including foreign-flag ships immobilized in American ports. Countries which have taken over or are in a position to take over the foreign-flag ships are the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile,

Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The text of the resolution follows:

“WHEREAS:

### I

“There was placed in effect on August 23, 1941<sup>1</sup> a plan for the effective use in the interest of inter-American commerce of the ships to which the Resolution of the Inter-American

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of August 30, 1941, p. 165.

Financial and Economic Advisory Committee of April 26, 1941<sup>1</sup> refers:

## II

"The principles in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Inter-American plan to which the same Resolution refers are the following:

"(1) The basic principle of the plan is that the vessels now lying in American ports shall be utilized in accordance with the resolution of April 26, 1941 in such a manner as to promote the defense of the economies of the American Republics as well as the peace and security of the continent.

"(3) In order to attain the maximum efficiency in the operation of available shipping, there must be the closest cooperation among the maritime authorities of the ship-operating nations of the Western Hemisphere in planning the most effective use of all available vessels. This cooperation must extend to the allocation of particular vessels to the several trade routes; to efficient scheduling where more than one shipping line serves an individual port or nation; to the diversion of at least minimum shipping facilities to those nations not reasonably adequately served and in which there lie no or not sufficient inactive vessels to alleviate at least partially the situation; and to the exchange or interchange among the ship-operating nations of vessels of various types in order that each may operate the type of vessels which it is in a position to handle and which are appropriate to the type of commerce to be borne."

## III

"The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, on August 7, 1941, adopted a report of the Special Subcommittee on Immobilized Ships, that contains the following:

"6. The Subcommittee has noted that three of the Governments—Argentine, Chile and Mexico—have raised some questions with regard

to paragraph 3 of the plan, which is intended to provide for the closest cooperation in the utilization of all available vessels in the Western Hemisphere. Such cooperation will be that of sovereign nations, however, and it is intended that the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee shall have no more than an advisory status in the matter."

### "RESOLVES:

"1. To recommend the organization of a Commission that will be a dependency of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, and that will consist of one representative of the aforementioned Committee, who will act as Chairman of the Commission, and also of experts representing the respective Maritime Authorities, each one to be designated by each of the Governments of the American Republics that have taken, or are in a position to take over, the immobilized ships referred to by the inter-American plan approved August 28, 1941. The representative of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee will be chosen by the Chairman from among those Delegates to the Committee that do not represent any of the countries appointing the other members of the Commission.

"2. The Commission will carry out the aims contained in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the aforementioned inter-American plan, and to this effect, will meet regularly in its place of residence, which will be in the United States of America, in order to formulate plans for the efficient use of all the merchant vessels available for service between the American Republics and to recommend to the Maritime Authorities the allocation of such vessels to particular routes or to the carrying of articles of a specific nature. The Commission will communicate its recommendations to the Maritime Authorities through the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.

"3. In order to avoid any delay in the functioning of the Commission, it will be considered as constituted as soon as four of its members have been designated."

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of May 3, 1941, p. 531.



## ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE

[Released to the press November 18]

The President has sent the following telegram to His Excellency Dr. Don Pedro Aguirre Cerda, President of the Republic of Chile:

“NOVEMBER 17, 1941.

“It was with very deep regret that I learned that ill health had necessitated your laying aside temporarily the duties of the Executive. I most earnestly hope that the rest which you so well deserve will promptly restore you once again to good health. With warm personal good wishes.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT”

## PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE AMBASSADOR OF PANAMA

[Released to the press November 17]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Panama, Señor Don Ernesto Jaén Guardia, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence follows:

“MR. PRESIDENT:

“It gives me particular pleasure to have the high honor of presenting to you, together with the respectful and cordial greetings of the meritorious citizen who today governs the destinies of the Republic of Panama, the autograph letters which accredit me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of my country near the Government which your illustrious person patriotically guides along the true course of real democracy.

“It is also an honor for me to present to you, Mr. President, the letters of recall of my worthy predecessor, Dr. Carlos N. Brin, who, by his high qualities, was able to win Your Excellency's esteem.

“The new leaders of the Government of the Republic of Panama will, as respects international policy, frankly and sincerely accept the declarations made at the meeting of Foreign Ministers held in Panamá and ratified in Habana in the sense of maintaining continental solidarity to the benefit of the democratic spirit which represents the bases of its institutions,

“The Government of my country, conscious of its historic mission, understands that in order to defend the fundamental interests and ideals of the American Continent it is indispensable that there be close cooperation among each and all of the American nations, and it will act in a manner compatible with its traditional democratic spirit within the principles laid down by its dignity as a sovereign country.

“My Government is especially eager to carry to a happy settlement the negotiations which have been carried on relating to various matters of joint interest to our two Governments. In the light of the friendly consideration which Your Excellency's Government has given to certain questions of importance to the Republic of Panama, I am confident that, on a plane of mutual cooperation and good understanding, an agreement will soon be reached satisfactory to both countries.

“In truth, Excellency, your Nation and mine can be proud to offer to the world the noblest example of international friendship. Together our countries succeeded in humbling the Andes in order that the two oceans should embrace in peace, on the virgin soil of the Isthmus of Panama, thus bringing to pass that dream of centuries: the Panama Canal. Today we struggle together, mingling our sweat, our strength, and even our blood in works which complement that canal, in the defense of which we are both vitally interested.

“Mr. President, my Government knows that in this great democracy it has understanding and faithful friends who will grant to my country the same unshakeable friendship and the noblest cooperation, in this way maintaining the bonds of sincere harmony which have always existed between our two countries.

“I wish, Excellency, to take advantage of this opportunity which destiny has offered me to say to you that, having lived in this great democracy for ten years, studying in its universities and practicing my profession after completing my studies, I have an accurate understanding of the mentality of this great Nation and such mentality, as respects the inter-American policy, is fully identified with the

policy of the Good Neighbor which you have so brilliantly sponsored.

"In beginning my duties as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama, I wish to renew to you, Excellency, the most cordial wishes of the Chief of the Executive Power of my country and my own for the prosperity of the people of the United States of America and for Your Excellency's personal happiness."

The President's reply to the remarks of Señor Don Ernesto Jaén Guardia follows:

"MR. AMBASSADOR:

"In receiving with pleasure the letters from the Chief of the Executive Power of the Republic of Panama, accrediting you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Panama near the Government of the United States of America, which you have presented to me, I wish to thank His Excellency the Chief of the Executive Power, through your person, for the good wishes which you bring to me on his behalf.

"I accept also the letters of recall of your distinguished predecessor, Dr. Carlos X. Brin, whose relations with the officials of this Government were conducted upon a most friendly basis.

"There is indeed, Mr. Ambassador, as you state, a notable reason for the particularly close and cordial relationship between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama. I share with you the aspiration of your Government that the most effective cooperation and firm friendship shall continue, during these troubled times, and afterwards, between our two Governments and peoples.

"The fundamental principles of continental solidarity reaffirmed by Your Excellency's Government, together with those of the United States of America and our nineteen sister republics at the conferences of Foreign Ministers held in Panamá and Habana, form the unshakeable foundation on which the security of our national liberties and sovereignty has been built.

"The several years which you spent in this country as a student, and in the profession of engineering, undoubtedly gives you not only a familiarity with the life and thought of our people, but also an appreciation of the peculiar significance of the Panama Canal, an engineering feat to which the labor and genius of both of our peoples contributed.

"I take pleasure in informing you that the Government of the United States and its officials are prepared in every way to facilitate your efforts in the performance of the important mission which has been entrusted to you.

"I wish to take advantage of this opportunity, Mr. Ambassador, to request you to inform the distinguished Chief of the Executive Power of your country, Señor Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, that I send him my warmest personal greetings and wishes for his well being, and also those of the Government of the United States, for the continued prosperity of the people of Panama."

## The Near East

### VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE KING OF GREECE

[Released to the press November 17]

His Majesty King George II of the Hellenes will visit the United States for about three weeks the beginning of next month. The King's younger brother, Crown Prince Paul, and the Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. Emanuel Tsouderos, and a small staff, will accompany the King. During his visit His Majesty expects to spend a few days in Washington, New York, and probably Chicago. During the visit to the Capital, the King will spend the night at the White House.

[Released to the press November 21]

At the request of His Majesty the King of Greece, his visit to the United States, which was to have taken place early next month, has been postponed until a later date. Further details, including the date of arrival in the United States, will be announced later.

## Europe

### SUSPENSION OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO FRENCH NORTH AFRICA

[Released to the press November 20]

According to reports reaching the Department the French Government has acquiesced to the express demand of Hitler to remove General

Weygand from his post as Delegate General of France in Africa, thus permitting a German control over French authority entirely outside of the provisions of the Armistice. As a result of these reports American policy toward France is being reviewed, and all plans for economic assistance to French North Africa are suspended. It remains to be seen to what further extent Hitler will attempt to take over by force or threat of force the sovereignty and control of the French Empire.

## National Defense

### THE DEFENSE OF AMERICA

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY LONG <sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press November 17]

The defense of America is the purpose of the organization under whose auspices this meeting tonight is being held. I am gratified to see the cooperation of individual citizens in national defense, as manifested in this organization.

In a dangerous world, with aggressor nations endeavoring to win control of the seas and conquer the earth, the paramount aim of our national policy must be self-defense—the preservation of the security and safety of the Nation.

Hitler's program of world-conquest has as its great intermediate objective the capture of Great Britain and the domination of the high seas. These high seas lead to this hemisphere and to these United States. Having overrun 16 European countries, he has now extended his submarine warfare far into the Atlantic. By terrorism and frightfulness he is endeavoring to drive our ships from the high seas. Even in the waters of the Western Hemisphere his

armed forces have attacked and destroyed our ships, as well as ships of other American republics, with resulting loss of American lives.

This progressing menace has made more than ever necessary for us a mighty effort in national defense. It has brought to our consciousness the fact that national defense involves activities beyond the borders of the United States in order to keep danger from our shores. It has caused us to understand that the oceans which lead to our shores must not be dominated by a force which desires to control this hemisphere as part of its program to dominate the world. It has made us realize that this hemisphere must be safe as a whole if its parts are to continue safe, and has convinced us of the necessity for hemispheric solidarity—for hemispheric defense—and for undisputable defense of the waters leading to this hemisphere.

It is encouraging that in this hour of world crisis no American would dissent from the transcendent need for defending our country. When the matter is looked at in its proper perspective, between the most extreme points of view on this question there is no difference in principle, but only in degree. Such disagreement as exists is at what point and by

<sup>1</sup>Delivered under the auspices of the Committee to Defend America, at the "Unite for Freedom Rally", Washington, November 16, 1941.

what specific measures defense must be undertaken. It is only a question of when or where or how to begin defense—but no question is raised of the necessity for defense.

All American citizens can rest assured that their civilian, military, and naval leaders in the Government who constantly study the question of national defense are taking the measures best calculated to guarantee the security of our Nation. These leaders have mapped out a program of national defense and are continuously adjusting it to meet changing conditions.

Our program of national defense has to be, of necessity, many-sided in order to meet any possible contingency. We must prepare to meet a challenge from whatever direction it may originate. Accordingly, we have undertaken a tremendous increase in our Army, our Navy, and our Air Corps. We have embarked upon a mighty program for the production of ships and tanks and planes and guns.

As an essential part of our own defense, we have extended material assistance to the nations which are resisting aggression. When France was falling this Government turned over to Great Britain large supplies of rifles, machine guns, field artillery, ammunition, and aircraft out of our surplus stocks of munitions. These articles arrived in the British Isles after the retreat from Dunkirk, when the British were in desperate need of military equipment. Since that time we have sent great quantities of military supplies to Great Britain, China, and Russia for their use in resisting aggression.

We have concluded an arrangement with Great Britain under which we have acquired long-time leases of eight strategically located naval and air bases, which enable us to create a protective girdle of steel along the Atlantic seaboard of the American Continent. We are engaged in defense consultations with the other American republics. We have cooperated with Canada in setting up a Permanent Joint Board on Defense, which deals with sea-, land-, and air-defense problems. We have concluded an

agreement which grants to the United States in Greenland the right to locate and construct airplane landing fields and facilities for the defense of the American Continent. We have undertaken the protection of Iceland in order to prevent the occupation by Germany of this strategical outpost which might be used as a base for eventual attack upon the United States and the other nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Within the past few days the Congress of the United States has provided for the repeal of parts of the Neutrality Act of 1939. The purpose of this repeal is to free our Nation from self-imposed shackles which have interfered with our freedom to take necessary measures of self-defense. With these restrictions removed, we are free to arm our merchant vessels for their own protection and, in extreme emergency, to use these ships for carrying supplies to nations which are resisting the attempt of aggressor nations to dominate the earth.

In planning our measures of self-defense we are constantly faced with the fact that the world of today, as compared with the world of our forefathers, is very much smaller as a result of the development of means of transportation and communication. A war in any part of the world is now of real concern to us because sparks from that conflagration might easily drift across to our own hemisphere. The bombing plane, with its swift flight and deadly cargo, looms as a constant menace to this country as long as ruthless and desperate aggressors are marching across the earth in an endeavor to secure world-domination.

In the days ahead sacrifice in some degree will be necessary for all of us. We must realize that the end in view is the preservation of our national existence, of our free institutions, of our way of life. It is to insure that the torch of liberty, lighted in this country a century and a half ago, shall not be extinguished. For that end, no sacrifice is too great. However, we can be assured that the sacrifice will not be of fundamental rights; it will be for the sake of making those rights secure.

I often think that in this country we are too prone to take our liberties for granted. We forget that they were brought about through the struggle and sacrifice of the founders of this Nation. We assume as a matter of course the perpetual existence of individual freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of the press. With our country surrounded on both sides by broad oceans, we would like to enjoy our leisure and luxury, and trust to the future to take care of itself. However, we cannot take for granted the continued existence of these liberties. We must be ready to defend them and to make additional sacrifices to secure their continuance.

The struggle to preserve our freedom will be hard, and it may be long. The forces of opposition are well organized and have been preparing for years. In the history of this country there have been many challenges to meet and overcome. We have always met them successfully. I do not doubt that we shall meet successfully the new and greater challenge confronting us today.

As I stand in this hall, named for our Charter of Government, I am reminded anew of a great cornerstone of that Charter. It is to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity". I am confident that in the days to come we shall, by a united effort of the whole people, preserve the blessings of liberty for ourselves and for the future generations in America.

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

[Released to the press November 21]

The remarks of the newly appointed Minister of Iceland, Mr. Thor Thors, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT:

"I have the honor to present to Your Excellency the letters which accredit me near the Government of the United States of America

as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Iceland.

"The United States of America and Iceland are today closer connected and related in fact and mind than ever before. One of the many tokens thereof is the exchange of diplomatic representatives between the two nations for the first time.

"The Icelandic Government and the Icelandic Nation are profoundly aware that this event marks a decisive step in Iceland's struggle to regain the sovereignty and independence of our republic of ancient times.

"I am deeply sensible of the great honor and privilege accorded to me to have been appointed Iceland's first Minister to the United States and it will give me the greatest happiness to endeavor to further and cement the understanding and the friendly relations between our two peoples, which have existed since the dawn of our history and in recent times have become so explicit.

"Iceland is proud to recall the historic fact that it was Leifr Eiriksson, who was born and brought up in Iceland, who discovered this great mainland and, first of all white men, set foot on American soil in the year 1000. Furthermore, it was the Iclander, Thorfinnur Karlsefni who established the first European settlement in North America in the years 1003-1006. These are facts which bind together the history of the United States and the history of Iceland.

"However, there are many other common bonds of old and late.

"The colonization of Iceland is based on the fact that, because of the oppression of a king, many of the most independent, powerful, and prominent chieftains of Norway left their ancestral homes and sailed westwards in their Viking ships in search of freedom and independence. It is equally known that large numbers of the American colonists came here from foreign shores to escape oppression and to live in freedom. Thus the great American Nation and our small Nation have a strong common heritage—a love of freedom and longing for independence.

"Iceland founded its Parliament in the year 930 and formed a republic. Thus our two nations are also united by bond of democracy.

"Today, in the world's most fateful and decisive struggle for freedom and democracy, the greatest and most powerful democracy of the world and the oldest and smallest amongst free and democratic nations stand side by side. The tide of history has turned, and today the American Vikings set their course toward Iceland and there take their watchful stand. Today, Iceland's firm rocks rise as outposts of the defense of the Americas. We have freely lent our territory to the ideals of liberty and freedom which mean the very life both to the American and Icelandic Nations.

"In our present close relations there are, however, bound to be certain difficult problems, but I am confident that through the true spirit of cooperation these can and will be solved. The Icelandic Nation profoundly shares the hopes of the American people that their sons who now are the brave sentinels of the North may soon safely return to their happy hearths and homes after having effectively completed their important mission.

"The Government and the people of Iceland look with hope and complete confidence toward the United States and their great President. We are happy in the assurances of Iceland's complete independence and sovereignty which Your Excellency has given to my Government and deeply appreciate your pledge that, at the termination of the present war, the United States will advocate before the world full recognition of our independence and sovereignty.

"We know that freedom means life to every true American, and we hope and pray that the United States may ever be the fortress of liberty and the happy home of free men, and that the torch on the Statue of Liberty may

send its encouraging and liberating beams to every corner of the world.

"Mr. President, as I begin my mission near the Government of the United States, I wish to express my conviction that I shall always meet with strong, efficient assistance and the greatest good-will for the accomplishment of a task which is particularly pleasant for me and by which I am deeply honored."

The President's reply to the remarks of Mr. Thor Thors follows:

"MR. MINISTER:

"It is with a profound sense of the historic importance of the occasion that I accept from your hands the letters by which you are accredited Iceland's first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States. I am happy to receive you in that capacity. You may be assured of my willingness and that of the other officials of the Government to cooperate with you in the execution of your important mission.

"You are no stranger to this country, Mr. Minister, nor are Iceland and its people strangers to us. Their historic tradition of a thousand years of freedom and individual liberty is an inspiration to men the world over and a challenge to those evil forces which seek to shackle mankind in the bondage of slavery for years to come. We are proud that the course of history has now so closely associated the people of Iceland and the people of the United States in the fellowship of free men against whose tough determination to maintain their liberties the forces of oppression cannot prevail.

"I should be most grateful if you will convey to His Excellency the Regent of Iceland my cordial wishes for his health and happiness and for the happiness and well-being of the people of Iceland."

# Commercial Policy

## TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH ICELAND

[Released to the press November 17]

On November 17, the Secretary of State issued formal notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Iceland.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information issued simultaneously 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.

There is printed below a list of products which will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government of the United States. 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 Iceland. However, only the articles contained in the list issued November 17 or in any supplementary list issued later will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government of the United States.

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.

A compilation showing the total trade between the United States and Iceland during the years 1929-40 inclusive, together with the principal products involved in the trade between the two countries during the years 1939 and 1940, has been prepared by the Department of Commerce and is printed below.

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

NOTE: The rates of duty indicated are those now applicable to products of Iceland. Where the rate is one which has been reduced pursuant to a previous trade agreement by 50 percent (the maximum permitted by the Trade Agreements Act) it is indicated by the symbol **MR**. Where the rate represents a reduction pursuant to a previous trade agreement, but less than a 50-percent reduction, it is indicated by the symbol **R**. Where a rate has been bound against increase, but has not been reduced in a previous trade agreement, it is indicated by the symbol **B**; likewise, items which have been bound free of duty are indicated by the symbol **F**.

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.

In the event that articles which are at present regarded as classifiable under the descriptions included in the list are excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the agreement, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such articles.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Para- graph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol
717(c).....	Fish, dried and unsalted: Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk.	2½¢ per lb.	
	Other.....	1¼¢ per lb.	

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol
718(a).....	Fish (other than tuna), prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances: When of a value not exceeding 9 cents per pound, including the weight of the immediate container only.	44% ad val.	
	Other.....	30% ad val.	
715(b).....	Fish (other than salmon), prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than fifteen pounds each (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances): Herring, smoked or kippered or in tomato sauce, packed in immediate containers weighing with their contents more than one pound each. Other.....	15% ad val. .... 25% ad val.	R
719.....	Fish, pickled or salted (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances and except fish packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than fifteen pounds each): (2) Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk, neither skinned nor boned (except that the vertebral column may be removed): When containing not more than 43 per centum of moisture by weight. When containing more than 43 per centum of moisture by weight. (4) Herring, whether or not boned: In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents more than fifteen pounds each. In immediate containers (not airtight) weighing with their contents not more than fifteen pounds each.	5¢ per lb. .... 3¢ per lb. .... 5¢-1¢ per lb. net weight. 25% ad val.	MR MR R (in part)
720(a).....	Fish, smoked or kippered (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances and except fish packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than fifteen pounds each): (6) Other fish.....	25% ad val.	

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol
721(d) ..	Caviar and other fish roe for food purposes: Other than sturgeon .. Any of the foregoing roe, if boiled and packed in airtight containers, whether or not in bouillon or sauce.	20¢ per lb. 30% ad val.	
1519(a)	Dressed furs and dressed fur skins, not dyed: Lamb and sheep (except caracul and Persian lamb).	15% ad val.	R
1685.....	Fish scrap and fish meal of a grade used chiefly for fertilizers, or chiefly as an ingredient in the manufacture of fertilizers.	Free	B
1730(b)....	Cod oil and cod-liver oil ..	Free	
1780 .....	Fish scrap and fish meal, unfit for human consumption.	Free	

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH ICELAND

*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 61, approved April 12, 1940, and to Executive Order 6750, of June 27, 1934, I hereby give notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Iceland.

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.,  
November 17, 1941.



COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION  
 TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH ICELAND  
*Public Notice*

Closing date for submission of briefs, December 8, 1941; closing date for application to be heard, December 8, 1941; public hearings open, December 15, 1941.

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 Iceland, of which notice of intention to negotiate 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 8, 1941. Such communications should be addressed to "The Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C."

A public hearing will be held beginning at 10 a. m. on December 15, 1941, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Tariff Commission 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 17th day of November 1941.

E. M. WHITCOMB  
*Acting Secretary*

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
 November 17, 1941.

[Released to the press November 19]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LIST OF PRODUCTS ON WHICH  
 THE UNITED STATES WILL CONSIDER GRANTING  
 CONCESSIONS TO ICELAND

Public notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Iceland was issued on November 17, 1941. In connection with that notice, there was published a list of products on which the United States will consider the granting of concessions to Iceland, and it was announced that concessions on products not included in the list would not be considered unless supplementary announcement were made.

The Secretary of State announced on November 19 an additional product on which the United States will consider granting concessions to Iceland.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information has prescribed that all information and views in writing and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views relating to the product included in the following supplement shall be submitted to it not later than 12 o'clock noon, December 8, 1941. They should be addressed to "The Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C." Supplemental oral statements with regard to the product contained in the following supplement will be heard at the public hearing beginning at 10 a.m. on December 15, 1941, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Tariff Commission Building.

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.

In the event that articles which are at present regarded as classifiable under the paragraph of the United States Tariff Act of 1930 and the section of the Internal Revenue Code specified below are excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the agreement, the supplement will nevertheless be considered as including such articles.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty
52.....	Herring oil.....	5¢ per gallon

Internal Revenue Code Section		Present rate of import tax
2491(a)...	Herring oil.....	3¢ per lb.

The texts of the announcement by the Secretary of State and the public notice of the Committee for Reciprocity Information of the supplement to the list of products on which the United States will consider granting concessions to Iceland follow:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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 61, approved April 12, 1940, and to Executive Order 6750, of June 27, 1934, public notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Iceland was issued on November 17, 1941. In connection with that notice, there was published a list of products on which the United States will consider the granting of concessions to Iceland, and it was announced that concessions on products not included in the list would not be considered unless supplementary announcement were made.

I hereby announce that the product described in the attached supplement has been added to the list issued on November 17, 1941.

CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State*

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
November 19, 1941.

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION  
TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH ICELAND  
*Public Notice*

Supplement to the List of Products  
Closing date for submission of briefs, December 8, 1941; closing date for application to be heard, December 8, 1941; public hearings open, December 15, 1941.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all information and views in writing, and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views, with regard to the supplement to the list of products announced by the Secretary of State on this date in connection with the negotiation of a trade agreement with the Government of Iceland, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12 o'clock noon, December 8, 1941. Such communications should be addressed to "The Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C."

A public hearing will be held beginning at 10 a. m. on December 15, 1941, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Tariff Commission Building, when supplemental oral statements will be heard with regard to herring oil.

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 19th day of November 1941.

E. M. WHITCOMB  
*Acting Secretary*

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
November 19, 1941.

## TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH ICELAND

(Compiled in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce)

## UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE TRADE WITH ICELAND, 1929-40

(Values in Thousands of Dollars)

Year	Exports to Iceland, including re-exports	General imports from Iceland	Year	Exports to Iceland, including re-exports	General imports from Iceland
1929	448	544	1936	104	1, 108
1930	361	437	1937	174	1, 030
1931	291	442	1938	131	1, 206
1932	67	324	1939	442	1, 375
1933	132	490	1940 <sup>a</sup>	2, 254	2, 673
1934	238	616			
1935	116	1, 024			

<sup>a</sup> Trade figures for 1940 are preliminary.

## UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO ICELAND—Continued.

(By Principal Commodities)

Commodity	Quantity		Value (\$1,000)	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Exports including re-exports, total			442	2, 254
Sole leather, bends, backs, & sides (1,000 lb.)	8	91	4	34
Corn (1,000 bu.)	3	11	2	10
Rice, milled, including brown rice and rice screenings (1,000 lb.)	223	392	8	12
Rye (1,000 bu.)	4	10	4	10
Wheat flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (Barrel)	942	4, 488	4	16
Other wheat flour (Barrel)	7, 487	19, 107	22	77
Miscellaneous grains and preparations			11	28
Coconut oil, edible (1,000 lb.)	829	1, 773	59	86
Soybean oil (1,000 lb.)	112	409	8	27
Sugar, refined (1,000 lb.)	1, 464	9, 700	55	269
Rubber boots (Pair)	5, 261	8, 220	12	18
Cigarettes (Million)	4	3	10	7
Cotton twine, rope & cordage (1,000 lb.)	1	77	( <sup>a</sup> )	23
Cotton denims (1,000 sq. yd.)	102	61	15	9
Bags of jute (1,000 lb.)		152		20
Boards, planks, and scantlings:				
Southern pine, rough (M. bd. ft.)	41	589	3	14
Oak (M. bd. ft.)	3	201	( <sup>a</sup> )	23
Plywood, other than Douglas fir (1,000 sq. ft.)	<sup>b</sup> n.s.s.	312	n.s.s.	17
Newsprint paper (1,000 lb.)	6	126	( <sup>a</sup> )	5
Book paper, not coated (1,000 lb.)		213		20
Greaseproof and waterproof paper (1,000 lb.)	1	103	1	17

See footnotes at end of table.

## UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO ICELAND—Continued.

Commodity	Quantity		Value (\$1,000)	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Wrapping paper, except Kraft (1,000 lb.).....	( <sup>a</sup> )	318	( <sup>a</sup> )	26
Kraft wrapping paper (1,000 lb.).....		248		13
Paper board, other than bristol and bristol board (1,000 lb.).....		190		9
Paper boxes and cartons, other than heavy fiber shipping containers (1,000 lb.).....		416		32
Bituminous coal (Ton).....		5, 803		28
Lubricating oil, red and pale (Barrel).....	1, 312	2, 360	16	30
Lubricating oil, cylinder, bright stocks (Barrel).....	508	594	9	11
Iron bars (1,000 lb.).....		251		8
Concrete reinforcement bars (1,000 lb.).....	2	965	( <sup>a</sup> )	23
Steel bars, other than cold finished or concrete reinforcement, not containing alloy (1,000 lb.).....	1	671	( <sup>a</sup> )	21
Iron and steel plates, other than boiler plate, not fabricated, not containing alloy (1,000 lb.).....	48	767	1	22
Steel sheets, black, ungalvanized, not containing alloy (1,000 lb.).....	288	1, 767	11	59
Tin plate and taggers' tin (1,000 lb.).....	206	755	14	47
Iron and steel structural shapes, not fabricated (Ton).....		156		11
Welded black pipe, steel (1,000 lb.).....	51	328	2	12
Wire nails (1,000 lb.).....		449		18
Nickel-chrome electric resistance wire (1,000 lb.).....		97		109
Miscellaneous conveying equipment & parts.....				10
Knee and column type milling machines, power driven (Number).....		6		18
Miscellaneous automobile parts for replacement.....			13	48
Landplanes, powered (Number).....		1		9
Coal-tar colors, dyes, stains, and color lakes (1,000 lb.).....	1	12	( <sup>a</sup> )	12
Calcium carbide (1,000 lb.).....		220		8
Potassium compounds, not fertilizers (1,000 lb.).....	21	110	2	11
Exposed motion-picture films, positive, features (1,000 lin. ft.).....		720		10
All other exports, including re-exports.....			156	907

<sup>a</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>b</sup> n.s.s. = not shown separately.

## UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM ICELAND

(By Principal Commodities)

Commodity	Quantity		Value (\$1,000)	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Imports for consumption, total.....			1, 376	2, 633
Fish, other than cod, haddock, hake, pollock, & eusk, dried & unsalted (1,000 lb.).....	6	325	( <sup>a</sup> )	39
Miscellaneous fish, in oil or in oil and other substances, valued over 9 cents per pound (1,000 lb.).....	4	36	1	7
Fish cakes, balls, & pudding (1,000 lb.).....	14	151	1	14
Sardines and other herring, not in oil; in airtight containers, weighing, with contents, not over 15 lbs. each (1,000 lb.).....	18	96	3	10

## UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM ICELAND—Continued.

Commodity	Quantity		Value (\$1,000)	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Herring, pickled or salted (except in oil), in containers containing each more than 10 pounds of herring:				
If known commercially as full herring (1,000 lb.).....	2,762	5,568	108	276
Valued 6¢ or more per lb. (1,000 lb.).....	84	482	6	40
Other herring, except beheaded, eviscerated, or split (1,000 lb.).....	2,036	2,649	88	125
Sheep and lamb skins, pickled, not split, no wool (1,000 lb.).....	21	174	2	32
Fox furs (other than silver and black), undressed (Number).....	100	1,203	3	14
Cod oil (1,000 gal.).....	17	35	5	26
Cod-liver oil (1,000 gal.).....	1,701	1,395	1,094	1,790
Donskoi, Smyrna, and similar wools, without merino or English blood:				
In the grease (1,000 lb., clean cont.).....	12	60	4	22
Washed (1,000 lb., clean cont.).....	25	84	8	35
Fish scrap and fish meal, not fertilizer (Ton).....		943		50
All other imports for consumption.....			53	153

\* Less than 500.

## COMMERCIAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

RADIO ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY ACHESON<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press November 21]

In this hemisphere today more than a quarter of a billion people are working to make from the vast resources of our American earth the things which shall win this war. The final shaping of the greater part of these products is done in the plants of this country. But behind the last stage lies a vast organized activity, involving the cooperation and work of 21 nations and their peoples and industries from Canada to Cape Horn. It is an inspiring chapter in the history of free peoples maintaining their freedom.

If we looked at this hemisphere from Mars with vision exceeding any telescope, we should see innumerable beehives of work in every country. We should see, too, from every country a stream of products merging together to make great torrents moving between the continents

and from each of them to the fighting fronts. Moving northward are basic materials for our factories—from Chile, copper and nitrates; from Bolivia, tin; from Brazil, iron and manganese ores; from Argentina, hides and wool; from Colombia, platinum; from Venezuela, petroleum; from Mexico, lead, zinc, copper, sisal, and mercury; while from Cuba and the other Caribbean republics come sugar and other products which are both essential foodstuffs and industrial raw materials. In the southward stream are the products of our mines and factories—railroad equipment, mining and agricultural machinery, road-building equipment, vehicles, coal, finished petroleum products, and manufactured articles of all sorts.

Then from the shores of both continents moves the stuff with which the war is fought—and will be won—from the southern continent food and raw materials, from the northern more food and weapons and the tools with which to make still more.

<sup>1</sup>Delivered over the blue network of the National Broadcasting System November 21, 1941.

So it would look to the man on Mars, and so it is. But behind these streams of goods and the effort of millions of workers in the Americas is organization and cooperation between their governments.

First of all, the governments of our neighbor countries, to mobilize their products and to keep them from hostile hands, have by law provided systems of export control. These laws dam up undesirable outlets, but cannot themselves move the goods. This we must do, and are doing, by providing through agencies of this Government markets at fair prices, through which the products of every country are drawn to our mills and factories. Arrangements have been entered into between this Government and those of many of our neighbors not only to purchase their exportable products but to increase the production of materials essential to our plants.

Today the exports of the other American nations to us are more than twice what they were before the war, and amount to a billion dollars a year. Where a few years ago there were surpluses piling up and unemployment threatened, we are now searching for new methods of expanding production. The British purchases of foodstuffs and our own requirements have found markets for all but a few of the products which so short a time past presented insuperable problems. And they have found markets where these products play a part of vital importance in supplying the vast needs of our war plants. Without them the program could not go forward on the scale which victory requires.

For these goods we pay in money. But money is only a means by which the businessmen and the workers who produced the goods can buy the materials to keep their industries in operation and buy the things which they need to live. The other American nations are primarily producers of raw materials—minerals, oil, foodstuffs, and textile fibers. They are purchasers of manufactured and partly manufactured goods. These purchases they made abroad. Before the war they made nearly two thirds of them out-

side this hemisphere where they sold their own products. Today they must look to us.

They look to us at a time when the demands upon our power to produce far exceed the capacity of our plants or the supplies of materials at our disposal. The needs of our own great military program, of the nations whose fight is our fight, of our own and other civilian populations who look to us, are staggering. But the obligation to share with our neighboring countries, who are sharing their products with us, is plain. We accept it willingly and determinedly.

Already our exports to Central and South American countries have increased 57 percent in the first nine months of this year over the same period of 1938. But it has become plain that only by active cooperation between the governments can the job be done. The very products which the other American countries need most are necessarily subject to the most strict control through priority and allocation orders in this country. The needs of our neighbors can be met only by allocating to them a fair portion of our production. To do this requires full knowledge of their needs, a thorough study of materials which may be substituted for those no longer available for commercial use, and some determination of the order of importance of competing needs.

All this has been going on for many months. The closest contact has existed between the other governments and our own. The fullest help has been given by each to the other. There has been a common determination to solve one of the most complicated supply problems ever attempted. The authorities concerned are confident that the way has been found and that allocations can and will begin shortly, first with the most essential commodities and then with the rest.

The will to act exists. The spade work is done. The flow of materials southward will be maintained and increased.

But this Government would not be performing its full duty to its own citizens and to its neighbor countries if it acted only to insure the flow of funds and goods to these countries. It

must insure also that the use of our resources of money and products does not fall into hostile hands in our own country or in theirs. This is an obligation not only imposed by common sense but accepted by agreement.

At the Habana Conference of the American republics held in July 1940, it was agreed that each of the governments should adopt all necessary measures to prevent and suppress any activities directed or assisted by foreign governments or foreign nationals which might subvert the domestic institutions of any of the republics or foment disorder in their internal political life.

A plain case in point was that some businesses in this country and the other republics were being carried on with American funds and goods so as either to benefit hostile nations directly or to finance intrigue and propaganda against us and our neighbors. Against this we have acted with vigor and determination. By the use of emergency fund freezing powers we are firmly controlling business and financial activities within this country carried on for the benefit or under the control of certain foreign interests. In some cases transactions are forbidden altogether; in other cases, permitted only under the most careful licensing procedure and supervision. If any of our own citizens act on behalf of these foreign interests they subject themselves to the same measures of control.

We have acted in the same way, no more and no less firmly, to prevent United States business and money and goods from being used by the same foreign interests to work harm to us and to the other republics, through our foreign commerce.

On July 17, 1941 the President authorized, under acts of Congress, the establishment of a Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. This action forbade, without a special license, United States firms from having dealings with the listed persons, including selling to or buying from them or engaging in financial transactions with them. In other words, it prevented our resources and commercial facilities from being used on behalf of or to benefit for-

eign interests alien to this hemisphere and hostile to it. These interests, of course, assert vociferously, through their propaganda, that this action in refusing to nourish them with our own commercial resources is an interference with the affairs of our neighbors. In fact, it is a restraint imposed upon our own citizens in fulfillment both of our agreement at Habana and of our simple duty to ourselves and our friends.

In its actual operation the list has justified its purpose of insuring that trade with us should be in all cases beneficial and not harmful to our neighbors. It has directed trade to persons loyal to the various governments. Where it would be harmful to the economy of a neighboring country to stop all business of a listed firm with the United States, cooperative arrangements have been worked out with the government concerned by which transactions are permitted so far as they are brought under its control and benefit only our mutual interests.

We have exercised the utmost care to see to it that action in including names upon the list, as well as deleting names from it, is just and based upon facts. In the first instance the evidence is thoroughly tested and reviewed by representatives of six departments of this Government. Full weight is given to the statements of persons concerned and the views of governments which may be interested. Where mistakes have been made—and no human system can be beyond error—they have been promptly corrected. This process will continue. This Government is determined that the administration of the list shall be fair and objective. It is determined also that the purpose of the list shall not be circumvented by subterfuge, and that the resources of this country shall not be used to subvert its own or its neighbors' institutions or to aid the avowed enemies of those institutions.

To defeat those enemies is the task immediately before us—to that common task each of the nations of America has set its will, its resources, and its work.

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press November 22]

Mr. Walter Thurston, of Phoenix, Ariz., at present Counselor of the American Embassy in Moscow, U.S.S.R., during the period of his incumbency in that office will have the honorary rank of Minister.

Mr. Walter Thurston was born near Denver, Colo., on December 5, 1894. He was appointed clerk in the American Legation at Guatemala, Guatemala, on March 26, 1917, and designated special agent of the Department of State in Guatemala with the honorary rank of *Chargé d'Affaires* on December 22, 1917. He was appointed American Foreign Service officer on May 3, 1918 and served in London, Rio de Janeiro, Asunción, and Madrid. He was designated Counselor of the American Embassy at Moscow, U.S.S.R., on April 14, 1939.

[Released to the press November 22]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 15, 1941:

Clarence C. Brooks, of West Hoboken, N. J., Second Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

Thomas McEnelly, of New York, N. Y., formerly Consul at Palermo, Italy, has been assigned as Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

Edmund B. Montgomery, of Quincy, Ill., Consul at San Luis Potosí, Mexico, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Asunción, Paraguay, and will serve in dual capacity.

James T. Scott, of Eatonton, Ga., Consul at Beirut, Lebanon, has been assigned as Consul at Bombay, India.

Everett F. Drumright, of Drumright, Okla., Second Secretary of Embassy at Nanking, China, has been assigned as Consul at Shanghai, Kiangsu, China.

Albert W. Scott, of Kansas City, Mo., Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Willard Galbraith, of Los Angeles, Calif., Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been assigned as Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

Paul S. Guinn, of Catawissa, Pa., Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned as Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies.

Carlton Hurst, of Washington, D. C., Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned as Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana.

Easton T. Kelsey, of Ann Arbor, Mich., formerly Vice Consul at Oslo, Norway, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

The assignment of Overton G. Ellis, Jr., of Tacoma, Wash., as Third Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, Guatemala, has been canceled.

Alvin T. Rowe, Jr., of Fredericksburg, Va., Vice Consul at Shanghai, Kiangsu, China, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, and will serve in dual capacity.

Theodore S. Orme, of Houston, Tex., has been appointed Vice Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

Worthington E. Hagerman, of Carmel, Ind., formerly Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France, has been appointed Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Kenneth W. Vittetoe, of Sumner, Wash., has been appointed Vice Consul at La Ceiba, Honduras.

Charles H. Stephan, of Staten Island, N. Y., Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, has been appointed Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland.



# Treaty Information

*Compiled in the Treaty Division*

## MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

### RESOLUTION XV ON RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE NATIONS OF THE AMERICAS

#### *Venezuela*

By a letter dated November 7, 1941 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that on October 28, 1941 the Ambassador of Venezuela in Washington deposited with the Union the instrument of ratification by the Government of Venezuela of Resolution XV on Reciprocal Assistance and Cooperation for the Defense of the Nations of the Americas, approved by the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, held at Habana, July 21-30, 1940.

The Resolution as contained in the Final Act of the Habana Meeting appeared in the *Bulletin* of August 24, 1940, page 136.

## CLAIMS AND FINANCE

### AGREEMENTS WITH MEXICO

A statement regarding the outlines of the several agreements covering claims and financial problems reached on November 19 between the Mexican Government and the United States, together with a statement by the Secretary of State and the text of the notes exchanged between the Secretary of State and the Mexican Ambassador at Washington, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

## COMMERCE

### TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ICELAND

An announcement regarding the intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Iceland and a list of products on which the United States will consider granting con-

cessions to Iceland appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

## FLORA AND FAUNA

### CONVENTION ON NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

#### *Venezuela*

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated November 17, 1941 that the instrument of ratification by Venezuela of the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on October 12, 1940, was deposited with the Union on November 3, 1941. The instrument of ratification is dated October 9, 1941.

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The convention, which will enter into force three months after the deposit of not less than five ratifications, has been ratified by the United States of America, Guatemala, and Venezuela.

## LEGAL ASSISTANCE

### PROTOCOL ON UNIFORMITY OF POWERS OF ATTORNEY WHICH ARE TO BE UTILIZED ABROAD

#### *Venezuela*

By a letter dated November 17, 1941 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Venezuela of the Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on February 17, 1940, was deposited with the Union on November 3, 1941.

The instrument of ratification, which is dated October 9, 1941, contains the modifica-

tion of the first clause of article 1 made by the Plenipotentiary of Venezuela at the time of signature, which reads in translation as follows:

"1. If the power of attorney is executed by or on behalf of a natural person, the attesting official (notary, registrar, clerk of court, judge or any other official upon whom the law of the respective country confers such function) shall certify that he knows the person executing the instrument and that he has the legal capacity to execute it, according to the documents he has produced."

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

### INTER-AMERICAN ARRANGEMENT CONCERNING RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

#### *Dominican Republic*

The American Ambassador to Cuba reported by a despatch dated November 8, 1941 that the instrument of ratification by the Dominican Republic of the Inter-American Arrangement Concerning Radiocommunications, signed at Habana December 13, 1937, was deposited with the Cuban Government on November 5, 1941.

The arrangement has been ratified by the United States of America, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, and Peru.

## Legislation

Joint Resolution To repeal sections 2, 3, and 6 of the Neutrality Act of 1939, and for other purposes. [H.J.Res. 237.] Approved, November 17, 1941. (Public Law 294, 77th Cong.) 1 p.

Amending Paragraph 1798 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as Amended [by permitting free entry of articles imported by returning residents from certain countries on the basis of the frequency of use of the exemption rather than the length of visit abroad]. (H. Rept. 1416, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 1632.) 3 pp.

Amending the Sugar Act of 1937, as Amended. (H. Rept. 1430, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 5988.) 8 pp.

River and Harbor Bill [Section 2 authorizes the St. Lawrence seaway and power project, pursuant to the agreement with Canada March 19, 1941, pp. 105-111]. (H. Rept. 1431, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 5993.) 159 pp.

## Regulations

Control of Persons Entering and Leaving the United States Pursuant to the Act of May 22, 1918, as Amended:

Aliens Leaving. (Department of State and Department of Justice.) 6 *Federal Register* 5927 and 5911.

Aliens Entering. (Department of State and Department of Justice.) 6 *Federal Register* 5929 and 5914.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Military Academy of the National Guard of Nicaragua: Agreement Between the United States of America and Nicaragua—Signed May 22, 1941; effective May 22, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 217. Publication 1654. 10 pp. 5¢.

Diplomatic List, November 1941. Publication 1659. ii, 105 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

Foreign Service List, October 1, 1941. Publication 1661. iv, 107 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.





# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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## National Defense

### PROTECTION OF BAUXITE MINES IN SURINAM

[Released to the press by the White House November 24]

The bauxite mines in Surinam furnish upwards of 60 percent of the requirements of the United States aluminum industry, which is vital to the defense of the United States, the Western Hemisphere, and the nations actively resisting aggression.

It is therefore necessary that the safety of these mines should be as completely assured as present conditions demand.

In normal circumstances the Government of the Netherlands would, for the purpose of strengthening further the defenses of Surinam, draw on the armed forces of the Netherlands Indies. In view, however, of the present situation in the southwestern Pacific, it is thought inadvisable to follow that course.

For this reason the Governments of the Netherlands and of the United States of America have entered into consultation. As a result, the latter has agreed to send a contingent of the United States Army to Surinam to cooperate with the Netherlands forces in assuring the protection of the bauxite mines in that territory.

This contingent will, of course, be withdrawn as soon as the present danger to the mines is removed and at the latest at the conclusion of hostilities.

Simultaneously the Government of the Netherlands has invited the Government of the United States of Brazil to participate in this defense measure. It is understood that Brazil will contribute to the common aim by exercising an especial measure of military vigilance in the frontier zone adjacent to Surinam and by sending a mission to Paramaribo to exchange information and concert all other steps on the basis indicated to assure maximum efficiency of the safety measures thus being jointly undertaken by the Brazilian, United States, and Netherlands forces.

The Government of Brazil has indicated its whole-hearted approval of the emergency measures.

At the same time, the Government of the United States has notified the Governments of the American republics of the foregoing arrangements, which have been reached in the interests of all.

### ARMING OF AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSELS

[Released to the press by the White House November 28]

American merchant vessels sailing on routes between United States ports and ports of Spain, Portugal, and their adjacent island possessions will not be armed.

American merchant vessels sailing in the inter-American trade between ports of the United

States and ports in Central and South America will not be armed.

American merchant vessels sailing on routes in the Pacific Ocean will not be armed under existing circumstances.

Public announcement will be made of any change of policy affecting any of these routes.

# General

## INTER-AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press November 23]

We are meeting here today under conditions of complete freedom. We are all of us citizens of nations which from the day of their birth have consecrated as their national ideal the placing of human rights above all other rights. Those of you who are residents of other republics of the Americas are residents of countries which, like the United States, have guaranteed to all those within their borders that supreme natural right of man, the right to worship God as his conscience may dictate.

Here in this New World of ours, we not only cherish at their full value the liberties which we have inherited from our forefathers, but we are prepared, and willing, to make any sacrifice which may become necessary in these grave hours, to maintain them and to preserve them ever intact.

But across the seas the shadows steadily lengthen over the Old World. One by one, the lights of human freedom, of human tolerance, of human kindness have been extinguished. Only in England do these lights burn with a brighter glow than perhaps ever before.

All of us meeting here in this great gathering are thinking about the fate and future of our fellow human beings beyond the Atlantic—men and women and children in dire peril and in deep distress. This congress has been summoned, in fact, in order to undertake a further constructive effort to solve one of the basic and one of the most harrowing problems of this tragic epoch—the problem of the refugee.

It is a heart-rending task for some of us who

hold responsible offices in our Government to read the reports we receive. They tell of renewed persecutions, of thousands of frightened human beings, many of them old and sick, others mere children, pounding over the rails to “waiting camps” on the bleakest borders of Europe; of brutal attacks on believers in many faiths—Catholic, Protestant, and Jew; of torture and mutilation, starvation and death. Still other reports tell of the destruction of churches and synagogues; of camps and prisons where men, women, and children are caged like wild beasts with no proper feeding or medical care, and where the unmarked grave is the only release.

And then there are the reports which speak of individuals and groups, old and young, wandering over the earth’s surface seeking shelter in leaky ships at sea, looking for a hospitable port; or cast off in surroundings where conditions make it impossible for them to undertake the construction of a new life.

Those of us who have faith in democracy and confidence in the inherent humanity of our western civilization, cannot, and I am sure will not, rest until an equitable and a practicable solution of this problem, which challenges us so fundamentally, is found.

The problem is not new. It has been with us on an ever-increasing scale since that accursed thing termed Hitlerism came into being eight and a half years ago. It has been with us through the subsequent years, written in terms of open persecutions, of concentration camps and broken homes, of lines of pitiful people swelling into thousands, then tens of thousands, then hundreds of thousands, of whom a few have been enabled to flee abroad, wherever a hospitable door was open or just not closed.

It has been with us in the torture chambers of the German Gestapo, in those many regions

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<sup>1</sup> Delivered by Mr. Welles at the opening session of the Conference, Baltimore, Md., November 23, 1941 and broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System.



where thousands of people have been torn from their homes and have been herded in the dead of night at the bayonet's point to be transported like cattle to some unknown scene; in the deportation trains of Hungary and Rumania; in the refugee camps of France; and in the prisons of Spain. It spells a chapter of unmitigated horror which our children's children may not hope to forget.

Obviously those governments, notably the American Governments, which stand in this sickened world for the rights and freedoms of mankind could not, Pilate-like, wash their hands and turn away. I am proud to say that the President of the United States, speaking in the name of the spirit of humanity of the American people, was the first responsible statesman of the world to urge renewed and more effective international cooperation in the solution of this problem, and to offer the full participation of his Government in such effort.

The Governments of the American republics at once responded.

The consequent medium through which the Governments of the New World, the British and Dominion Governments, and several sympathetic governments of Europe worked, was the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees called into being by President Roosevelt in the spring of 1938.

When Austria was overrun by the German hordes in the winter of that year, thousands of terror-stricken people battled to find refuge in countries adjoining Germany or across the seas. Behind them were hundreds of thousands who were preparing for flight. The facilities of the countries of temporary refuge and of the countries of final settlement were taxed alike. Something had to be done—and done at once.

It was in this atmosphere that on March 23, 1938 President Roosevelt inquired of the governments of refuge and settlement whether they would be willing to join with the Government of the United States in setting up an Intergovernmental Committee which would seek to introduce order into the forced migration of political and religious refugees from central Europe.

On July 6 the representatives of 33 governments met at Évian in that former France which was then still, in its glorious tradition, a standard-bearer of the rights of man.

Mr. Myron C. Taylor, who represented the President, sounded the keynote when he said to the delegates that while they were meeting "men and women of every creed and economic condition, of every profession and of every trade, were being uprooted from their homes . . . and turned adrift without thought or care as to what will become of them or where they will go." In the name of his own Government, Mr. Taylor continued that the problem was "no longer of purely private concern"; it was a problem "for governmental action".

The representatives of the other governments responded generously, and the meeting at Évian set up the Intergovernmental Committee which was to have its headquarters in London, and a negotiating body, headed by a director to be named by the President of the United States, which would seek with the German Government to "improve the conditions of exodus and to replace them by conditions of orderly emigration"; and with the governments of refuge and settlement "opportunities for permanent settlement". Mr. George Rublee, who was named Director, took up his duties in London in September and in a spirit of sincere devotion and self-sacrifice set out on his twofold task.

The effort to control mass migration at the source, by the introduction of methods of orderly exodus, was making some progress when Europe was overtaken by the cataclysm of war.

The second aspect of the problem, that is, the settlement of as many as possible of the unfortunate people who had been forced abroad, was actively explored under Mr. Rublee's direction and, after February 1939, down to the outbreak of war, under the direction of his successor, Sir Herbert Emerson.

The situation of the countries of refuge had to be examined in the first place; and in the second, the situation of the countries of final settlement. As the autumn and then the winter months passed, the pressure on the countries of refuge became so great through the illegal cross-

ing of frontiers by refugees—many times in groups of one thousand or more at the gun's point—that the local authorities began to despair, and conditions became unmanageable. Obviously the countries of refuge could no longer be counted upon for effective assistance in the solution of the refugee problem except as the most temporary of waiting stations.

The brunt of the problem, then, had to be borne by the countries of settlement, and Mr. Rublee, and after him Sir Herbert Emerson, engaged in protracted and detailed conversations with the representatives of the principal settlement countries, including the American republics and the French, the British, and Dutch Empires.

The secretariat of the Committee in fact proceeded in its discussions on the premise that infiltration into organized places throughout the world, including great receiving areas such as the United States and Palestine, rather than group settlement in completely undeveloped areas, was the more practical solution of the problem of settling large numbers of people. It was thoroughly understood, however, that no opportunity presented by any of the participating governments for group settlement should be overlooked.

Such opportunities were in fact presented by the Dominican Government, by the British Government in Kenya, British Guiana, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika, and by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines on the Island of Mindanao. Commissioners of inquiry were then appointed, and, upon the invitation of the respective governments, actually visited and reported on settlement opportunities in the Dominican Republic, British Guiana, Northern Rhodesia, and the Philippines.

In this connection I should be remiss did I not mention the remarkable contribution of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees which is headed by Mr. James G. McDonald, the former High Commissioner of the League of Nations for Refugees, and of which Rabbi Wise is a distinguished member. The Committee, which was set up by the President simultane-

ously with the organization of the Intergovernmental Committee specifically to advise him on all matters relating to the resettlement of refugees, not only has worked indefatigably since 1938 in crystallizing refugee policy, but has organized the commissions of inquiry which have visited the various potential areas of settlement. Thanks to the surveys so made a very accurate appraisal is available when the moment arrives for the undertaking of such settlement projects. I am sure you will be in complete agreement with me when I express deep appreciation to Rabbi Wise, as a member of the President's Committee, for its magnificent work.

When the war broke out the Intergovernmental Committee had the following to its credit: Individual immigration had been stimulated in many parts of the world; possibilities of group settlement had been explored in four areas; a mass of material relating to the refugee problem had been assembled and correlated and the results carefully blueprinted for the benefit of the participating governments. I might add that Mr. Myron Taylor, in conjunction with a group of generous-minded men in New York and London, had set up the Coordinating Foundation, and had enlisted, as Executive Director, the services of M. van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, with the specific task of cooperating with the Intergovernmental Committee and with private individuals and organizations in investigating and furthering the plans for migration. In short, notable progress had been made by the Committee during the first year of its existence, and in August 1939 an orderly solution of the refugee problem was in sight.

A month later Hitler plunged Europe into war.

However, before the outbreak of war President Roosevelt had invited the steering council of the Intergovernmental Committee, that is the chairmen of the delegations of the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, together with the Director, to meet with him in Washington. On October 17 the President received the officers of the Committee at the White

House and laid down in a statement to them the views of the United States as to the bases of intergovernmental action in behalf of refugees during the period of the war.

These views were as follows:

With regard to the short-range problem: The current work should not be abandoned, it should be re-directed; individuals and families in countries of refuge should be placed in permanent domicils.

With regard to the long-range program: When the war ends there may be not one million, but ten million or more, men, women, and children, belonging to many races and religions, living in many countries, and possibly on several continents, who will enter into the problem of the human refugee. The governments on the Intergovernmental Committee should start a serious and expanding effort to survey and study scientifically and in detailed fashion the geographic and economic problem of resettling several million people in new areas of the earth's surface.

The officers of the Intergovernmental Committee concurred with the President's recommendations, and, in addition, gave their specific approval to the plan for a group settlement in the Dominican Republic.

This plan went back to the origins of the Intergovernmental Committee in 1938. When President Roosevelt invited 32 governments to join with the Government of the United States in a discussion of the refugee problem, the first government to accept was the Government of the Dominican Republic, which was also the first to name a delegate.

At the Évian Conference the Dominican Government was the only government to make a specific proposal for the reception of refugees and to follow the proposal at the ensuing meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee in London with a detailed plan of settlement. It was, finally, the first government to enter into concrete discussions with the Committee in London and in Washington.

There followed the report of the commission of inquiry, and shortly thereafter a group of public-spirited American citizens, headed by

Mr. James N. Rosenberg and Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, of New York, and later Mr. Leon Falk, of Pittsburgh, came forward, and with courage and foresight undertook the vast responsibility of organizing and financing a settlement at Sosua in the Dominican Republic.

In January, Mr. Rosenberg, supported by representatives of the Intergovernmental Committee, the President's Advisory Committee, and the Coordinating Foundation, visited the Dominican Republic and received a tract of nearly 27,000 acres where refugees might be settled on the basis of an agreement signed on January 30, 1940 by representatives of the Dominican Government and the Dominican Republic Settlement Association.

This last January, one year later, on the invitation of the Dominican Government, the Intergovernmental Committee met once more, this time at the Capital of the Republic. The object of this meeting was to talk, not about what might or should be done, but about what had been done. The delegates of 15 countries were able to visit the colony at Sosua and see with their own eyes what can be accomplished in the way of group settlement when there are combined a friendly and foresighted government, scientific management, and rich human material. The delegates of the governments were able to record that in a year Mr. Rosenberg and his associates had conclusively demonstrated that refugees from Europe can be resettled in a sub-tropical climate and can prosper and thrive.

In the year and one half of its active work the Dominican Republic Settlement Association has selected in Europe and established at Sosua—which, it must be clearly understood, is being operated as an experiment of vital importance in determining the practical possibility of resettlement in the Western Hemisphere—approximately 1,000 settlers. It has built dormitories, kitchens, laundries, a school, an infirmary, a woodworking shop, a milking barn, and a cheese factory. It has nearly 1,000 head of livestock, well over a thousand acres under cultivation, a coconut tract for the production of copra, tracts of grasses for the production of essential oils, plantations of castor beans—in short, food crops

for the settlers and crops for marketing as well. Most interesting of all, it is now building homesteads in large numbers where the settlers who have completed their agricultural training can locate on their own lands. Families are moving in—and assurances have been received that an additional 50,000 acres are available for self-respecting men and women who are proud and thankful to be on their feet once more—no longer refugees.

The experiment made possible through the generosity of the Dominican Government has shown in short what joint government and private effort can achieve in carrying the helpless victims of the new barbarism through the transition period in which they are bereft of the protection of all government and of all law, to a condition once again of self-maintenance in an ordered society.

The laboratory set up in the Dominican Republic points the way for similar joint efforts in other areas, between other private organizations and other governments.

As the experts of the Intergovernmental Committee stated in their report to the Chairman in 1939: Group settlement rests on three pillars—(1) Governments which possess suitable territory and have the generosity to open it to refugees; (2) available resources for the financing of a settlement—a very expensive undertaking; and (3) human material in the Old World which can be adjusted to settlement in the new. When these three conditions are fulfilled—and we can be truly grateful that they have been so happily fulfilled in the Dominican Republic—there can be, we know now, successful resettlement. And successful resettlement means for the receiving country, as the story of the United States has so clearly told, and the Dominican Republic has so clearly recognized, new talents, fresh vigor, and economic benefits. It is encouraging to be able to record that in this time of world anarchy, despite the difficulties of communication and the hardships of travel, Mr. Rosenberg and his associates have contributed so materially in fact and by example to the solution of the short-range

problem mentioned by the President in his statement to the Intergovernmental Committee.

The solution of the greater problem of mass resettlement cannot be undertaken, however, until the war is over and until the world has seen the final and utter defeat of those responsible for this cruel tragedy which shames our modern world.

But you and I know that even were that day to come tomorrow—and would to God that it might be so—the economic and social prostration of Central Europe and of the occupied countries will be such that immediate measures must be taken by international concert to relieve distress on a scale never before conceived. Under these conditions, even when the victory has been won, hundreds of thousands of families will wish, or will be obliged, to seek new homes.

That is why I so greatly welcome the efforts being made by this congress. The work you accomplish here in devising new plans, or in supplementing the plans of which I have spoken, will be invaluable. You represent those groups most deeply concerned in every section of our New World. Some of you can speak with final authority concerning public opinion in the sister republics from which you come.

And when those of you who come from our neighbor republics return to your homes I trust you will say that the Government of the United States—as the President has made it clear—will participate in every practicable manner in contributing, together with the other governments members of the Intergovernmental Committee, toward the successful realization of that great human enterprise of making it possible for the refugees to find a safe haven upon which your hearts are set.

I believe that throughout the length and breadth of the Western Hemisphere men and women realize increasingly that by the assistance they give to its accomplishment they strengthen and fortify those great foundations of liberty, tolerance, and humanity upon which is constructed the civilization of our New World.

DEPARTURE FROM AND ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICAN CITIZENS

[Released to the press November 27]

On November 25, 1941, the Secretary of State issued Departmental Order 1003, the text of which follows:

“RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OVER THE DEPARTURE OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, OR PERSONS WHO OWE ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES, FROM AND ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES OR THE OUTLYING POSSESSIONS THEREOF, ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION I OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PROMULGATED ON NOVEMBER 14, 1941, UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED MAY 22, 1918, AS AMENDED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 21, 1941

“I, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States of America, by virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by § 1 of Proclamation 2523 of the President of the United States, issued on November 14, 1941 (6 F.R. 5821), under authority of the act of Congress approved May 22, 1918 (40 Stat. 569), as amended by the act of Congress approved June 21, 1941 (Public Law 114, 77th Cong.), hereby prescribe the following rules and regulations, making exceptions and conditions to the requirement of the proclamation of the President that no citizen of the United States or person who owes allegiance to the United States shall depart from or enter, or attempt to depart from or enter, the United States, including the Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and all territories, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, unless he bears a valid passport issued by the Secretary of State or under his authority by a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, or by the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, or by the Chief Executive of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or Guam:

“TITLE 22—FOREIGN RELATIONS

“CHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

“Subchapter A—The Department

“PART 58—CONTROL OF PERSONS ENTERING AND LEAVING THE UNITED STATES PURSUANT TO THE ACT OF MAY 22, 1918, AS AMENDED

*“American Citizens and Nationals*

“SEC.

- 58.1 Limitations upon travel prior to January 15, 1942.
- 58.2 Limitations upon travel after January 15, 1942.
- 58.3 Exceptions to regulations in §§ 58.1–58.2.
- 58.4 Seamen.
- 58.5 Persons considered as bearing passports.
- 58.6 Restrictions upon travel on vessels of belligerent states.
- 58.7 Prevention of departure or entry prejudicial to the interests of the United States.
- 58.8 Attempt of a citizen or national to enter without a valid passport.
- 58.9 Optional use of a valid passport.
- 58.10 Discretionary exercise of authority in passport matters.
- 58.11 Definition of the term ‘continental United States’.

“§ 58.1 *Limitations upon travel prior to January 15, 1942.* No citizen of the United States or person who owes allegiance to the United States shall, prior to 6 o’clock in the forenoon of January 15, 1942, be required to bear a valid passport in order to depart from or enter into the continental United States, the Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and all territories, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, except that, effective immediately, no such person shall depart from or attempt to depart from any such territory for any foreign country or territory in the Eastern Hemisphere, or any foreign country or territory in the Western Hemisphere un-

der the jurisdiction of Great Britain in which the United States maintains defense bases or in which such bases are being constructed by or under contract with the Government of the United States, unless he bears a valid passport for such travel issued by or under authority of the Secretary of State or is otherwise authorized by the Secretary of State to depart from any territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States for any foreign territory mentioned in this section.

“§ 58.2 *Limitations upon travel after January 15, 1942.* After 6 o'clock in the forenoon of January 15, 1942, no citizen of the United States or person who owes allegiance to the United States shall depart from or enter into or attempt to depart from or enter into the continental United States, the Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and all territories, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, unless he bears a valid passport which has been issued by or under authority of the Secretary of State and which, in the case of a person entering or attempting to enter any such territory, has been verified by an American diplomatic or consular officer either in the foreign country from which he started his journey, or in the foreign country in which he was last present if such country is not the one from which he started his journey, or unless he comes within one of the exceptions prescribed in §§ 58.3-58.4. No fee shall be collected by a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States for or in connection with such verification.

“§ 58.3 *Exceptions to regulations in §§ 58.1-58.2.* No valid passport shall be required of a citizen of the United States or a person who owes allegiance to the United States:

“(a) When travelling between the continental United States and the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, or between any such places; or

“(b) When travelling between points in the continental United States and points in Canada: provided that this exception shall not be applicable to any such person when travelling to or

arriving from a place outside the continental United States via Canada for which a valid passport is required under these rules and regulations; or

“(c) When travelling between points in the continental United States and points in Mexico: provided that this exception shall not be applicable to any such person when travelling to or arriving from a place outside the continental United States via Mexico for which a valid passport is required under these rules and regulations; or

“(d) When travelling between the continental United States or Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands and islands adjacent to Canada or the United States or the islands of the West Indies, including the Bahamas, except any such island as is subject to the jurisdiction of a non-American country other than Great Britain and any such island subject to the jurisdiction of Great Britain in which the United States maintains a defense base or in which such a base is being constructed by or under contract with the Government of the United States: provided that this exception shall not be applicable to any such person going from the continental United States or Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands to any foreign territory other than Canada or Mexico via any of the islands mentioned in this section or returning to the United States or Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands via any such islands from foreign territory other than Canada or Mexico; or

“(e) When departing from or entering into the United States as an officer or member of the enlisted personnel of the United States Army or the United States Navy on a vessel operated by the United States Army or the United States Navy; or

“(f) When travelling as a member of the armed forces of the United States or a civil employee of the War or Navy Departments between the continental United States, the Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and all territories, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and any foreign country or territory for which a valid

passport is required under these rules and regulations: provided that he is in possession of a document of identification issued for such purposes by the War or Navy Departments.

“(g) When specifically authorized by the Secretary of State, through the appropriate official channels, to depart from or enter into the continental United States, the Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and all territories, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

“§ 58.4 *Seamen*. (a) Seamen who are citizens of the United States or who, although not citizens, are nationals owing allegiance to the United States are included within the provisions of these rules and regulations, except that a seaman when travelling as such is exempted from the necessity of complying with that portion of § 58.2 of these rules and regulations which relates to the verification of a passport by an American diplomatic or consular officer before entering or attempting to enter any territory of the United States mentioned in that section for which a valid passport is required.

“(b) Prior to 6 o'clock in the forenoon of February 15, 1942, no seaman shall be required to bear a passport in order to enter any territory of the United States mentioned in § 58.2 of these rules and regulations.

“(c) The term ‘seaman’ shall, for the purpose of these rules and regulations, include, in addition to the persons ordinarily described by that term, all owners, masters, officers, and members of crews and other persons employed or engaged on vessels in any capacity.

“§ 58.5 *Persons considered as bearing passports*. Every citizen of the United States, or person who owes allegiance to the United States, who is included in a valid passport issued by or under authority of the Secretary of State shall for the purpose of these rules and regulations be considered as bearing a separate valid passport if such passport is presented to the appropriate official at the time he departs from or enters into or attempts to depart from or enter into any territory of the United States mentioned in § 58.2 of these rules and regulations.

“§ 58.6 *Restrictions upon travel on vessels of belligerent states*. Nothing in these rules and regulations shall be construed to authorize the travel of a citizen of the United States, or a person who owes allegiance to the United States, on any vessel of any state named in any proclamation issued by the President under authority of § 1 (a) of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, on or over the North Atlantic Ocean north of 35° north latitude and east of 66° west longitude, or on or over other waters adjacent to Europe, or over the continent of Europe or adjacent islands, unless, when required under the authority of such joint resolution, he first obtains the specific authorization for such travel from the Department of State or an American diplomatic or consular officer abroad.

“§ 58.7 *Prevention of departure or entry prejudicial to the interests of the United States*. Nothing in these rules and regulations shall be construed as prohibiting the Secretary of State or his representative from preventing temporarily the departure from or entry into the United States, including the Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and all territories, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, of a citizen of the United States or a person who owes allegiance to the United States if the Secretary of State or his representative considers such departure or entry prejudicial to the interests of the United States, notwithstanding the fact that such person may bear a valid passport or be destined for or arriving from a place outside any such territory of the United States for which a valid passport is not required under these rules and regulations.

“§ 58.8 *Attempt of a citizen or national to enter without a valid passport*. If any person who alleges that he is a citizen of the United States or a person who owes allegiance to the United States attempts to enter any territory of the United States contrary to the provisions of these rules and regulations, the appropriate officer of the United States at the port at which the attempt is made to enter such territory, if

satisfied that such person is a citizen of the United States or a person who owes allegiance to the United States, shall detain such person and immediately report the facts in the case to the Secretary of State and await his instructions.

“§ 58.9 *Optional use of a valid passport.* Nothing in these rules and regulations shall be construed to prevent the use of a valid passport by any citizen of the United States, or a person who owes allegiance to the United States, in a case in which a passport is not required by these rules and regulations.

“§ 58.10 *Discretionary exercise of authority in passport matters.* Nothing in these rules and regulations shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of State from exercising the discretion resting in him to refuse to issue a passport, to restrict its use to certain countries, to withdraw or cancel a passport already issued, or to withdraw a passport for the purpose of restricting its validity or use in certain countries.

“§ 58.11 *Definition of the term ‘continental United States’.* The term ‘continental United States’, as used in these rules and regulations, includes the territory of the several states of the United States and Alaska.”

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

A tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through October 1941, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 3 (a) of the act of May 1, 1937 as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939, and section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939 as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date, has been released by the Department of State in mimeographed form and may be obtained from the Department upon request (press release of November 29, 1941, 55 pages).

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; Hungary; and Bulgaria) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war.

## Europe

### FINNISH COOPERATION WITH THE HITLER FORCES

[Released to the press November 28]

In response to inquiries as to developments in the Finnish situation, the Secretary of State stated on November 28 that the Finnish note had been given careful consideration but that it had thrown no light upon the question uppermost in the mind of this Government, that is, how far and to what extent the Finnish military policy is one of combined operations of the Germans and Finns vitally to injure Great Britain and her associates and to threaten the northern

supply lines over which Russia is now receiving supplies and assistance from Great Britain and the United States to aid Russia in resisting the Hitler forces of invasion and conquest, and to what extent that Finnish policy is a menace to all America's aims for self-defense. The recent journey of the Finnish Foreign Minister to Berlin to join with Hitler's puppet governments over Europe in signing the "Anti-Comintern Pact", used by Hitler solely as an instrument to wage a war of conquest and domination



against free peoples, is highly significant and cannot be camouflaged or explained away by propaganda attacks on nations engaged in defending themselves.

The Secretary went on to say that the Department was giving careful attention to all the reports and information which might furnish a definite answer to this question. The concern of this Government, which has been emphasized by the studies made by the War Department and

the statement of the Secretary of War on November 25, as to Finnish policy in this regard, has been made abundantly clear to the Finnish Government, the Secretary said.

The Secretary concluded by saying that every act of the Finnish Government since the delivery of its note has confirmed our apprehensions that it is fully cooperating with the Hitler forces.

## American Republics

### UNITY OF FREE NATIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press November 29]

Some millions of Americans have been in the habit of following the news and the events in South America and Central America every week at this time. You have had the benefit of the excellent reporting of my good friend, Edward Tomlinson, who not only knows South America well but has attended many of the great American conferences at which the history of this hemisphere has been made.

In the Americas we are not given to huge boasts about creating a "new order" or making showy demonstrations like those which the Nazis put on in Berlin. Instead, the American nations get the job done, quietly, in friendship and in understanding.

I mention this because last Tuesday there was a meeting in Berlin which was supposed to demonstrate European unity. Unwilling prime ministers were brought there, some under compulsion. They were surrounded by secret detectives and by the Gestapo. They were forced to give lip service to a continental master though all the world knew that their peoples felt nothing but horror and grief at their degradation. Truly, between that order and the cooperative

peace of the free Americas there is a tremendous contrast.

The unity of the Western Hemisphere has been building for a long time. From the days when the other American nations one by one achieved their freedom from the Spanish Empire, unity has been the guiding thought in the minds of the greatest American statesmen. I do not go over the familiar history: you know it well. You remember the dream of Bolívar and his hope that a congress of American nations might develop. You remember that President John Quincy Adams supported that dream; that later Henry Clay lent the weight of his great name to the inter-American plan. Some of us have had to follow the many attempts to bring the dream to reality. You remember that 51 years ago a modest organization known as the Pan American Union was established; and that the American nations agreed to work together, not to form an empire, but to do those things which had to be done if the American nations were to be healthy and prosperous.

Some of us remember the mistakes which the United States made in the early part of this century: its intervention in Haiti, in Nicaragua, and in the Dominican Republic. But even in

<sup>1</sup>Delivered over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co., November 28, 1941.

those times the current of opinion in the United States disapproved of action by force, corrected the mistakes, and insisted on action through the slower but surer processes of reason and justice.

When President Roosevelt proclaimed the good-neighbor policy on his inauguration in 1933, another era began. The world was beginning to be disturbed; Hitler had taken power in Germany; Japan had seized a portion of China; an unhappy Old World was flirting once more with the idea of an imperialism intended to conquer the world. At that very time the American nations were resolved to strengthen a greater and more splendid principle, the principle of a cooperative system by which free nations, equal and independent, would strengthen their ties for common prosperity and for common defense.

The real opposition to Hitler's much advertised "new order in Europe" was begun by Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, and he began it at Montevideo. In conjunction with his colleagues in the other American republics, he plainly outlined a system of international organization. He proposed to abandon the use of force as between peace-loving nations. Instead, he proposed the acceptance of the rule of international law. Force was not to be used for the collection of debts. The equality of the American nations, big and little, powerful or weak, was to be recognized. Disputes were to be settled under international law by processes of justice. Trade was to be encouraged between the American nations, barriers to trade were to be reduced, and the American nations were asked to cooperate in increasing mutually beneficial commerce.

This represented acceptance by the United States of principles for which the other American republics had long contended. On it the Western Hemisphere promptly began to build a new structure of solidarity at the very time when Europe was beginning to wreck the very foundation of civilization.

There followed in 1936 a great inter-American conference—that of Buenos Aires, jointly called

by President Justo of Argentina and President Roosevelt. It was called for the maintenance of peace, and it was designed to set up a means of common action should the gathering storm clouds in Europe break in a tempest of war. At that conference, the American nations agreed that they would consult together in case of threatened war and that they would seek to find a common course of action.

Two years later, at Lima, the conference of inter-American nations adopted a common foreign policy. It is set out in a document known as the Declaration of Lima—a declaration as important, perhaps, as the Monroe Doctrine itself. The 21 American nations agreed that they would unite together to protect the hemisphere against any attack, direct or indirect, on the New World. It was time; for war had been barely averted by the Conference of Munich, and already it was clear that the German legions would shortly be unleashed to spread devastation throughout the Old World. Already plots were being hatched in South America; propaganda, secret police, spies, and Nazi and Fascist organizations were being set up, not only in South America but on the streets of the cities of the United States.

When in September 1939 the European war broke out, the American Hemisphere was prepared to take action. Promptly, a consultation was held at Panamá; and at that time it was agreed that the American nations would support each other, both in keeping war away from this hemisphere and also in economic measure, so that no country should suffer unduly. At once there began an experiment in international cooperation which, I think, is unmatched in history.

The war made havoc of the usual processes of international finance. The United States stepped in and was prepared to supply credits. Shipping was badly interrupted; and shipping, which is necessary to all of us, is vital to a number of the American republics. A committee on shipping was set up and an endeavor was made

to see that needed transportation was kept running. Markets for many countries were cut off by blockades; but, to replace these, the purchase of defense materials was so handled, that the American nations should not, so far as possible, suffer from lost markets. The problems were endless and very large; and many of them still remain. But, one by one, they are beginning to be brought under control.

I am glad here to pay tribute to the contribution which the American nations have made toward the common defense and toward the common struggle against the Nazi plan of world-conquest. The contribution may well prove decisive.

When it became necessary to control exports lest they be used by forces hostile to the New World, the American countries joined in establishing such a control. As it became plain that the American coasts must be kept free from hostile bases, the American nations joined in so handling their affairs that foreign raiders, submarines, and aircraft could not draw supplies from the New World. This is why the American Hemisphere is not cluttered with secret submarine bases, and why attempts to set up secret bases have been nipped in the bud. This is why supplies of vital materials—materials you do not think of very often but which are essential for war work—have been steered into our common defense and have not been permitted to fall into hostile hands. I am thinking of such supplies as tungsten, wolframite, mercury, as well as the better-known metals like copper, zinc, manganese, and iron.

This was done, not by compulsion, but by the free agreement of free peoples. When we established additional defense bases, as we did all the way from Greenland to Guiana, they were available on a cooperative basis to the American republics. Where the American republics took action, they made their measures available to us. While Hitler was establishing a rickety slave order on the continent of Europe, the American

nations were proving the solidity of a free order in the New World. Before we get through, I think it will be clear that free peoples everywhere owe a debt to the free nations of the New World.

There has been much talk in the United States about "good-will" and "good-will missions". I am glad that there has been so much discussion of inter-American good-will. But the time has passed when we need to talk about it. We can take good-will for granted, for it is there. We no longer need good-will missions. What we do need is the endless, quiet work of cooperation on common problems—work which sometimes gets into the newspapers and oftener not, which goes on day and night, and which, I am convinced, will make the American family of nations a constellation of stars even more brilliant than it is today. For the cooperative peace, the inter-American system has given more peace and more freedom to more people, over a larger area and for a longer period of time, than any system of peace in recorded history.

This would be achievement enough, but it offers something still more. The American system is now preserving in the New World the values of civilization which much of the Old World is destroying. It has shown the way to a unity between free nations. It has shown that without sacrifice of a jot of proud independence great nations can join in a common cause. They can do the work of internal improvement. They can carry on the peaceful fabric of commerce. They can create the power which is needed to repel an enemy. If force is needed, they have and can use force. They are a standing answer to the defeatists who say that unity can come only from conquest.

On November 25 Berlin attempted to set up a fraudulent order based on terror. It went almost unnoticed in the New World; for in the New World there is already a free order which has, in itself, strength of arms and strength of will, strength of justice and strength of economics.

## DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE

## STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press by the White House November 25]

The following statement was made by the President to the press conference on November 25:

"The first thing I am going to speak about is the one I feel most deeply about.

"I am very sorry to get word from the State Department that the President of Chile has died. That brings up a disagreeable fact, that the Government of the United States has been forced to apologize to the Government of Chile for an article written in *Time* magazine—a disgusting lie which appeared in that magazine.

"It was of course immediately cabled to Chile. It arrived at the time that the President had left office in a very ill condition, and we are informed by our Ambassador that this article was a notable contribution to Nazi propaganda against the United States.

"It is being widely used by the Nazi, Fascist, and Falangist press. The United States Ambassador to Chile shares whole-heartedly in the general indignation and disgust. He reports to the Secretary of State that this is another illustration of how some American papers and writers by such methods are stocking the arsenals of propaganda of the Nazis to be used against us.

"The President of Chile is now dead. I am deeply sorry.

"The episode of the article will not be easily forgotten in Chile.

"I wish to take this opportunity, as President of the United States, to express the deep regret of the administration and the American people to the people of Chile; especially to the family of the late President."

## STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press November 25]

A statement of the Secretary of State with respect to the death of His Excellency Pedro Aguirre Cerda, President of the Republic of Chile:

"I am deeply grieved to learn of the death of the President of Chile, His Excellency Dr. Pedro Aguirre Cerda, and I am sure that his many friends in the United States sincerely share my feeling. President Aguirre's aspirations to better the welfare of each individual of his nation and people, and the program of progressive legislation which he forwarded, have been greatly admired by the citizens not only of Chile but of the other American republics. I have watched with great interest the steady development of these efforts and their very tangible results.

"Dr. Aguirre had a long career in the public life of his country, which he served unstintingly.

Before his election as President, he had been Deputy in the Chilean Congress, Minister of Public Education and Justice, Minister of the Interior, and a Member of the Chilean Senate. He served as Chilean representative at various international conferences, and he left many friends in Washington after his services here as Financial Counselor of the Chilean Embassy from 1918 to 1920.

"Shortly after the election of Dr. Aguirre as President of Chile in 1938, his country suffered terrible losses in life and property from earthquake and destruction. The President, backed by the full loyalty of his compatriots, energetically set about the work of restoration. The increasing burden of public life and the President's own great activities in directing his Government slowly sapped his energies. I was greatly concerned to learn a few weeks ago that he had found it necessary to retire from the

presidency in order to conserve the physical strength needed in the endeavor to overcome the illness which has now proved fatal. I regard his loss as that of a personal friend, an

upholder of those democratic ideals and the principles of right dealing between nations which are the foundation of the defense of each nation in this hemisphere."

## INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION: PANAMANIAN, NICARAGUAN, GUATEMALAN, COSTA RICAN, HONDURAN, AND SALVADORAN COUNCILS

The organization of six additional National Councils of the 21 councils being established by the Inter-American Development Commission in its program for the stimulation of trade among the American republics has been announced in the last three months by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and Chairman of the Development Commission. Similar councils have already been established, composed of outstanding business, professional, and technical men, in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela.

The six countries which have recently formed councils are Panama, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador, and the membership of the council in each case follows:

### Panama

- Don Guillermo A. de Roux, Banker; Manager of the Caja de Ahorros; brother of the Foreign Minister; *Chairman of the Council*  
 Don Rodolfo Herbruger, Capitalist; Head of the Cervecería Nacional; director in many concerns  
 Don Eduardo de Alba, Manager of the Banco Nacional  
 Don Rodolfo F. Chiari, Industrialist; controls largest sugar mill  
 Don R. M. Heurtematte, Merchant; Yale graduate  
 Don Julio E. Heurtematte, Undersecretary of Commerce; *Secretary of the Council*

### Nicaragua

- Rafael A. Hnezo, Manager of the National Bank; *Chairman of the Council*  
 Salvador Guerrero-Montalvan, former Minister of Finance; *Vice Chairman of the Council*  
 Joaquin Gomez, former Minister of Finance  
 José Benito Ramirez, former Minister of Finance  
 Carlos Pasos, Industrialist  
 Joaquin Sanchez, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the National Bank; *Secretary of the Council*

### Guatemala

- José Linares, Manager of the Central Bank of Guatemala; Representative in the Legislative Assembly; *Chairman of the Council*  
 Luis Pedro Aguirre, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; former Mayor of Guatemala City; former Representative in the Legislative Assembly; *Vice Chairman of the Council*  
 Rafael Tinoco, Representative in the Legislative Assembly  
 Gabriel Urruela, former Representative in the Legislative Assembly  
 Luis Schlesinger Carrera, Director of the National Radio; former Minister of Public Education; *Secretary of the Council*

### Costa Rica

- Manuel F. Jiménez, former Minister of Finance; former Minister of Foreign Affairs; *Chairman of the Council*  
 Julio Peña, Manager of the National Bank of Costa Rica; *Vice Chairman of the Council*  
 Raúl Gurdíán, former Minister of Finance; former Minister of Foreign Affairs  
 J. M. Saenz Witting, President of the Chamber of Commerce  
 Fernando Alvarado, Coffee-exporter

### Honduras

- Ignacio Agurcia, Businessman; *Chairman of the Council*  
 José Augusto Padilla, Engineer; *Vice Chairman of the Council*  
 Donato Diaz Medina, Manager of the Bank of Honduras  
 Alfredo Zepeda, Engineer  
 Arturo López Rodezno, Engineer; head of school system for industrial development  
 Jorge Coello, Minister of Foreign Affairs; *Secretary of the Council*

### El Salvador

- Luis Alfaro Duran, President of the Banco Central de Reserva; *Chairman of the Council*  
 Enrique Alvarez, Director of the Banco Hipotecario; President of the Asociación de Productores de Café; *Vice Chairman of the Council*

*El Salvador*—Continued.

Carlos Alvarez, Coffee-grower

Mario Sol, Agriculturist; Economic Adviser to the President of El Salvador

Ricardo Sagrera, Jr., former President of the Chamber of Commerce

José Manuel Mata, Minister of Finance; *Secretary of the Council*

The Inter-American Development Commission, organized by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, is seeking to stimulate the importation of non-competitive goods from the other American republics to the United States, increase trade among the other Americas, and encourage the development of industry in Central and South America and the Caribbean area, with particular regard to the production of consumer goods.

## The Near East

### QUESTION OF RECOGNITION OF SYRIAN AND LEBANESE INDEPENDENCE

[Released to the press November 29]

Inquiries have been received as to the attitude of this Government in view of the proclamation issued at Damascus on September 27, 1941 regarding the independence of Syria, and the proclamation issued at Beirut on November 26, 1941 regarding the independence of Lebanon.

The American Government and people have always sympathized with the natural and legitimate aspirations of the peoples of Syria and Lebanon. This Government therefore welcomes any steps toward the realization of these aspirations, chief among which is, of course, the full enjoyment of sovereign independence.

The convention between the United States and France, signed at Paris on April 4, 1924, and the provisions of the mandate for Syria and Lebanon included therein, clearly embody the idea of Syrian and Lebanese independence. The American Government continues to support these provisions which it endorsed in 1924 and which are a cornerstone of the mandate principle.

The 1924 convention, which also set forth the rights of the United States and its nationals in the areas concerned, was formally ratified by the American Government in accordance with the required constitutional procedure, and must be regarded as continuing in effect until new instruments of a mutually satisfactory nature can be similarly negotiated and ratified. This Government is hopeful that, as soon as international conditions permit, such negotiations may be undertaken, enabling this Government to extend formal recognition to Syria and Lebanon.

## The Far East

### AMERICAN CONSULATE AT SAIGON, FRENCH INDOCHINA, WRECKED BY BOMB

[Released to the press November 24]

The Department has been informed that the American Consulate at Saigon, French Indochina, was wrecked by a bomb the night of November 23. It was reported that no member of the staff of the Consulate was injured. The members of the staff of the Consulate are Sidney H. Browne, Consul; Kingsley W. Hamilton, Vice Consul; and Miss Carolyn C. Jacobs, American clerk.

The home address of Mr. Browne is Short Hills, N. J.; the home address of Mr. Hamilton is 920 College Avenue, Wooster, Ohio; and the home address of Miss Jacobs is Richmond, Mo.

The consular quarters at Saigon were located on part of the second floor of the Sufi Building at the corner of Rue de Lagrandiere and Rue Catinat.

[Released to the press November 24]

The American Consul at Saigon, French Indochina, has reported to the Department that a daylight inspection of the Consulate shows great damage, with inner walls, doors, etc., blown down and much furniture damaged. The records and archives of the Consulate are apparently intact.

The Consul reports that the police are now in charge and are investigating. He adds that a preliminary survey indicates that the explosion was caused by a high-explosive bomb placed on the floor just outside of the office entrance. So far there is no concrete evidence as to the perpetrators.

The Consul concluded that he was planning to establish temporary quarters as soon as possible pending repairs to the Consulate and reiterated the fact that there was no member of the staff injured.

## The Department

### FINANCIAL DIVISION

On November 24, 1941 the Secretary of State issued Departmental Order 1000, the text of which follows:

“There is hereby created a Financial Division which shall serve as a component part of the Board of Economic Operations under the general supervision of Assistant Secretary of State Berle.

“Mr. Frederick Livesey is designated Chief of the Financial Division.

“This Division shall have responsibility in all matters of foreign policy in financial matters

other than foreign funds control, as well as responsibility for establishing and maintaining effective liaison with other interested departments and agencies of the Government concerned with these matters.

“The Chief of the Division shall be a member of the Board of Economic Operations.

“The symbol of the Division shall be FD.

“The provisions of this Order shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith and become effective November 24, 1941.

“Departmental Order 980 is hereby revoked.”

### FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL DIVISION

On November 24, 1941 the Secretary of State issued Departmental Order 1001, the text of which follows:

“There is hereby created a Foreign Funds Control Division which shall serve as a component part of the Board of Economic Operations under the general supervision of Assistant Secretary of State Acheson.

“Mr. Donald Hiss is designated Chief of the Foreign Funds Control Division and Mr. Adrian S. Fisher is designated as Assistant Chief.

“This Division shall have responsibility in all matters of foreign policy in foreign funds control matters, including the application of the

Proclamation of the President dated July 17, 1941 to firms and individuals whose names are included in the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, as well as responsibility for establishing and maintaining effective liaison with other interested departments and agencies of the Government concerned with these matters.

“When the problems of foreign funds control or other operational problems of this Division have a direct relation to general financial policies, this Division shall work in coordination with the Financial Division.

“The Chief of the Division shall be a member of the Board of Economic Operations.

"The symbol of the Division shall be FF.

"The provisions of this Order shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith and become effective November 24, 1941."

### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. John B. Ocheltree, a Foreign Service officer of class VII, has been designated an Assistant Chief of the Caribbean Office, effective November 18, 1941 (Departmental Order 998).

Mr. Robert C. Alexander has been designated an Assistant Chief of the Visa Division, effective November 26, 1941 (Departmental Order 1004).

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press November 29]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 22, 1941:

Hugh Millard, of Omaha, Nebr., First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Sofia, Bulgaria,

has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Maurice L. Stafford, of Coronado, Calif., Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

Bertel E. Kuniholm, of Gardner, Mass., Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland, has been assigned as Consul at Tabriz, Iran, where an American Consulate is to be established.

Lays A. France, of Shaker Heights, Ohio, Consul at Ottawa, Canada, has been assigned as Consul at Winnipeg, Canada.

Robert J. Cavanaugh, of Rock Island, Ill., Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

J. Kittredge Vinson, of Houston, Tex., formerly Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty in the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, effective November 3, 1941.

Byron B. Snyder, of Los Angeles, Calif., formerly Vice Consul at Genoa, Italy, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty in the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, effective November 3, 1941.

## Publications

### "FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1926"

[Released to the press November 24]

The Department of State released on November 24 two volumes of the series *Foreign Relations of the United States* containing the official record of its diplomatic activities for the year 1926. The papers printed in these volumes, by far the larger part hitherto unpublished, include not only formal documents exchanged between governments but also telegrams, despatches, instructions, and memoranda showing the processes by which the Department determined and carried out its policies.

Each volume has more than a thousand pages of documents and is complete in itself with a separate index and list of papers. Volume I includes a section designated "General" dealing with subjects of a multilateral nature, followed by sections relating to Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, and China. Volume II comprises the sections on Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicara-



gua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, Spain, Switzerland, and Turkey.

Judging by the number of documents printed, the two situations in 1926 calling for most attention were the conflicting claims to Tacna-Arica and the civil war and related issues in China. The record of the Tacna-Arica arbitration, termination of the plebiscite, and renewal of good offices by the United States is given in 270 pages (I, 260-530). The China section fills 512 pages (I, 591-1103) and records the civil war in the North and the sweep into the Yangtze Valley of the Southern forces under Chiang Kai-Shek who were ultimately to establish a National Government for China. Serious problems were involved in the protection of American life and property. Questions relating to the tariff, taxes, and extraterritorial rights were under discussion but largely unsettled.

Efforts of the American Government to cooperate with other powers in the promotion of peaceful settlement of international disputes and in the limitation of armaments, while carefully refraining from any act which would legally associate it with the League of Nations, are set forth in documents dealing with a proposal that the United States adhere, with reservations, to the protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice (I, 1-39) and participation of the United States in the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference (I, 40-120).

Although eight years had passed since the World War the Department in 1926 was still giving considerable attention to the liquidation of problems growing out of that conflict. The volumes now released record the discontinuance of the office of American Unofficial Observer on the Reparation Commission (I, 120-125); the proposals for disposition of property held by the Alien Property Custodian (I, 125-145), in which connection the German Ambassador denied responsibility of his Government for sabotage in the United States during the period of American neutrality (I, 126); efforts to secure a debt settlement with France (II, 91-108); insistence of the United States on rights to

priority payments for costs of the army of occupation in Germany (II, 156-165); arbitration of the claim of the Standard Oil Company to tankers delivered by the German Government to the Reparation Commission (II, 166-201); claims of American citizens against Great Britain arising out of the war (II, 214-308); claims arising from the destruction during the war of American petroleum property in Rumania (II, 308-335); inconclusive negotiations for the final allocation of the Yap-Menado cable (II, 762-779); and efforts to secure ratification of the treaty with Turkey signed at Lausanne August 6, 1923 (II, 974-991).

Commercial relations held a prominent place in the interest of the Department in 1926, extensive negotiations being carried on to secure unconditional most-favored-nation treatment for American trade. Although only with Salvador was a commercial treaty signed (II, 912-955), executive agreements for most-favored-nation treatment were entered into with Haiti (II, 401-406), Latvia (II, 488-502), Rumania (II, 898-901), and Turkey (II, 992-1000), and treaties were proposed to Brazil (I, 569-573), Colombia (II, 1-4), Guatemala (II, 393-395), Paraguay (II, 871-874), and Switzerland (II, 967-968). Cuba proposed the revision of its commercial convention with the United States (II, 10-18).

Petroleum and rubber were two products engaging the Department's interest in the year under review. Representations were made to Bolivia to prevent discrimination against American oil interests (I, 564-568), negotiations continued to secure recognition of the open-door policy with respect to oil in Iraq (II, 362-370), and the policies of the Mexican Government regarding the exploitation of oil resources gave continued concern (II, 605-687). The Department showed its consistency with respect to monopolies by disapproving a proposed grant of oil monopoly by the Canton Government to an American concern (I, 1092-1097). A reply was received from the British Government to representations of the previous year regarding restrictions on the export of raw rubber (II, 358-361), and the Department interested itself in

the efforts of American rubber manufacturers to secure the raw material from Brazil (I, 575-577) and Liberia (II, 503-597).

*Foreign Relations of the United States, 1926* was compiled under the direction of Dr. E. Wilder Spaulding, Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, and Dr. Ernest R. Perkins, Chief of the Research Section of that Division.

Copies of these volumes will be available shortly and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The price of each volume is \$2.

During the week of November 24-29, 1941, the Department also released:

Post-War Commercial Policy: Address by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, before the National Foreign Trade Convention, New York, New York, October 7, 1941. Commercial Policy Series 71. Publication 1660. 10 pp. 5¢.

## Treaty Information

*Compiled in the Treaty Division*

### FLORA AND FAUNA

#### CONVENTION ON NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

##### *Brazil*

The Director General of the Pan American Union transmitted to the Secretary of State with a letter dated October 23, 1941 a certified copy of the partial list of the species of Brazilian flora transmitted to the Union by the Government of Brazil for inclusion in the Annex to the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, which was opened for signature by the governments of

the American republics and deposited with the Pan American Union on October 12, 1940.

## SOVEREIGNTY

#### CONVENTION ON THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

##### *Colombia*

By a letter dated November 18, 1941 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Colombia of the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at Habana on July 30, 1940, was deposited with the Union on November 5, 1941. The instrument of ratification is dated September 17, 1941.

## Legislation

Meeting of Directors of Meteorological Services of Western Hemisphere Countries: Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.J.Res. 191, a Joint Resolution To Authorize the President of the United States To Invite the Governments of the Countries of the Western Hemisphere To Participate in a Meeting of the National Directors of the Meteorological Services of Those Countries, To Be Held in the United States as Soon as Practicable in 1941 or 1942; To Invite Regional Commissions III and IV of the International Meteorological Organization To Meet Concurrently Therewith; and To Authorize an Appropriation for the Expenses of Organizing and Holding Such Meetings. June 3, 1941. II, 13 pp.

Stoker John Bailey of H.M.S. "Orion": Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 5257, a Bill To Authorize the Payment of an Indemnity to the British Government, For and on Behalf of John Bailey, Former Stoker of His Majesty's Ship "Orion", in Full and Final Settlement of a Claim Arising as a Consequence of Injuries Inflicted by John Ittner, United States Navy, at Seattle, Wash., on July 16, 1939. July 29, 1941. II, 10 pp.

## Regulations

Control of Persons Entering and Leaving the United States Pursuant to the Act of May 22, 1918, as Amended: American Citizens and Nationals. (Department of State.) [Departmental Order No. 1063.] 6 *Federal Register* 6069.

General Licenses Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, Etc.: Individuals Residing Only in United States Since July 17, 1940; Certain Partnerships, Associations, Etc. [grant of General License No. 42A]. November 27, 1941. (Treasury Department.) 6 *Federal Register* 6104.

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## One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Bill of Rights December 15, 1941

FREEDOM OF SPEECH  
FREEDOM OF PRESS  
FREEDOM OF RELIGION  
FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY  
EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL

A NOBLE HERITAGE AND A SACRED TRUST

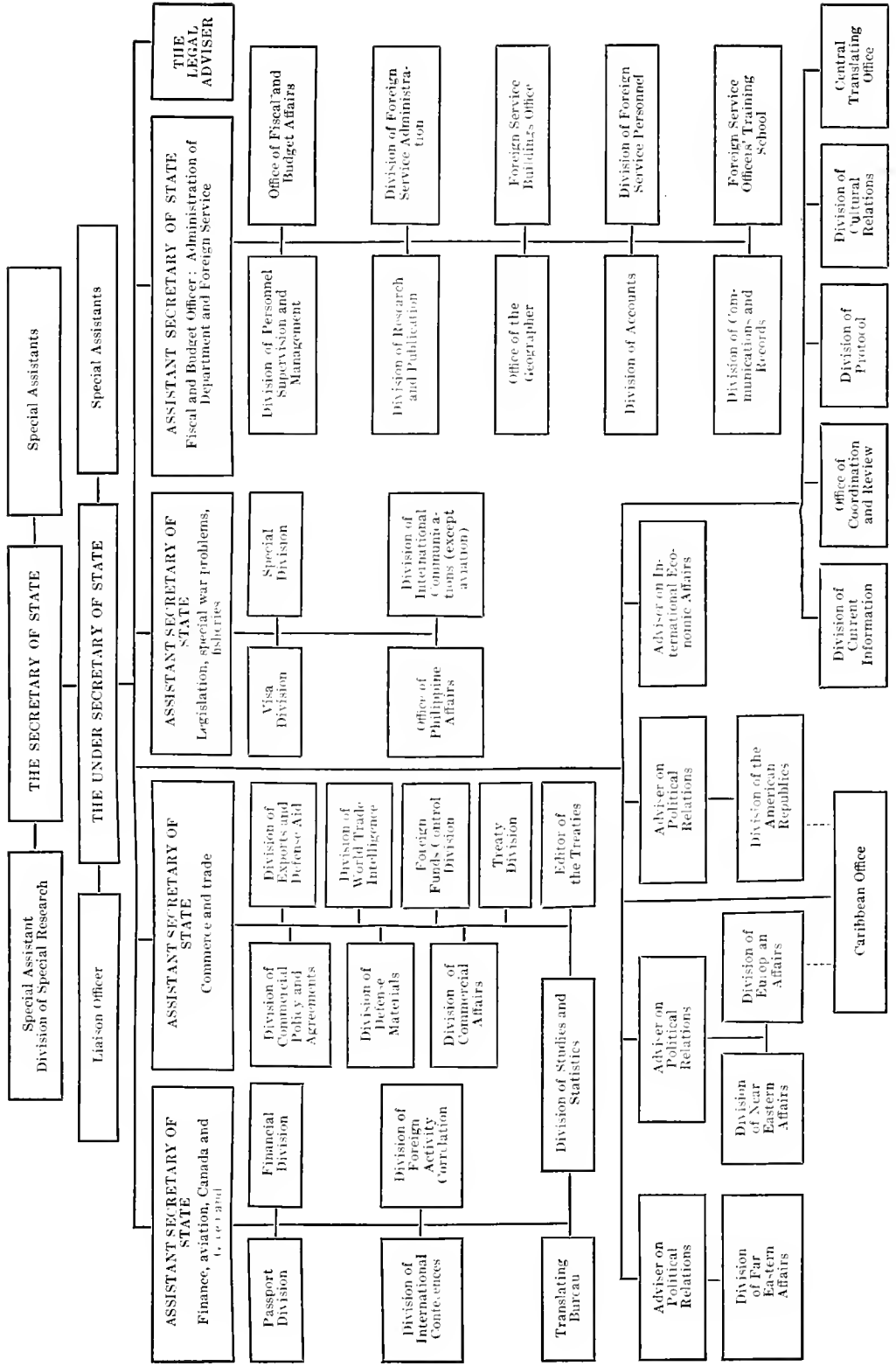
*The American Bill of Rights was ratified on December 15, 1791. The sesquicentennial anniversary is to be observed throughout the Nation in accordance with a joint resolution of Congress and a proclamation of the President.*

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# ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

NOVEMBER 24, 1941



# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

DECEMBER 6, 1911

VOL. V, NO. 128—PUBLICATION 1671

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# National Defense

## EXPORT LICENSING AND PRIORITIES CONTROL

### STATEMENT OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE AT MEETING OF INTER-AMERICAN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE<sup>1</sup>

On previous occasions I have discussed with you the policy and procedure of the Government of the United States with respect to export licensing and priorities controls imposed in the interests of the national and continental defense and in furtherance of the policy of my Government of material aid to those countries which are resisting the aggression of nations bent on world-dominance. The policy of the United States remains firm—to make every effort consistent with the defense program, to maintain a flow to the other American republics of materials to satisfy the minimum essential import requirements of your countries. This policy is being interpreted by all of the appropriate agencies of the United States as calling for recognition of and provision for the essential needs of the other American republics equal to the treatment accorded to United States civilian needs.

The Government of the United States is bending every effort to fashion administrative mechanism and procedure which will effectively translate into action this broad policy. Since I last discussed these matters with you, the President has created the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, whose function it is to allocate materials and the means of production to the several main categories of use. This includes the provision of materials to meet the

essential needs of the other American nations. Moreover, the President has transferred the functions of export licensing and control to the Economic Defense Board, which is charged with the responsibility of presenting to the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board the requirements of the other American republics and of maintaining a clearance system for priorities and allocations applications. In order to carry out its own role in these matters, the Department of State has recently reorganized its economic-defense work. I am therefore able to state confidently that the agencies of the Government of the United States directly concerned with the problem of meeting the essential import requirements of the other American republics are rapidly being geared for an efficient handling of the necessary details.

I believe that in general discussion of the problem some confusion may have arisen from the terminology employed. The export license is, properly speaking, a permission to pass merchandise through the customhouse at the port of exit. Before merchandise may actually be exported from the United States it must be manufactured and purchased. With the rapid growth of the programs of national and continental defense and aid to Britain and the other nations resisting aggression, the industrial organization of the United States is becoming more and more subject to rigid priorities and allocations control. As you are aware from the press, every day the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board and the Office of Production Man-

<sup>1</sup> December 5, 1941. Mr. Welles is delegate of the United States of America to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.

agement are curtailing radically various sectors of civilian production and consumption within the United States. There is no doubt that as the defense effort continues such restrictions will increase in severity.

As a result, the emphasis has already shifted from the simple export license to the preference rating or the general allocation as the important procedural step required in the exportation of merchandise to the other American republics. And with the increasing severity of priority control it has become obvious that it is not desirable that export licenses be granted freely in cases where the priority restriction would prevent the actual purchase for export of the material involved. This has been the experience of the Government of the United States with many of the general export licenses which have been issued. Many of these are for iron and steel products and other articles now subject to the most rigid control by the Office of Production Management. Nevertheless, the existence of a general license has given rise to an impression that the countries to which such licenses have been extended are able to acquire the materials in question in unlimited amounts and with complete freedom from procedural forms and regulations. We all know that this is not the case. Nevertheless, it is easy to argue that some discrimination exists when certain countries are issued general licenses and others are not, even though it is now clear that the issuance of such general licenses to the remaining countries would not be a step towards facilitating the basic trade which is the real problem. Consequently the Government of the United States proposes to rescind all such general licenses now outstanding and to issue general licenses to all of the American republics for a limited list of goods in which the existence of such general licenses is of real value to the purchaser. Because of the broad extension of priorities control, the list is necessarily short. Studies continue of the possibility of adding certain additional items in the case of which general licenses would be of real importance. As conditions change in the future

it may be necessary to withdraw certain of these general licenses. In every case the criterion will be whether or not the general licenses are of real significance.

Turning to the more fundamental problem, that of priorities control, the Government of the United States has during the last several months, through its own agencies and with the cooperation of this Committee and of the Governments of the other American republics, been carrying out a broad survey of the essential needs of the other American republics in order that these may be properly considered in relation to the requirements of our own program and of other friendly nations. The results of these studies, although still in very preliminary form, are now sufficiently advanced so that my Government is enabled to work towards specific allocation of materials for export to the other American republics.

The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board has already made an allocation for the year beginning December 15, 1941 of 218,600 metric tons of tin plate to the 20 other American republics. The Office of Production Management and the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board are carefully considering a factual presentation relating to a number of other important commodities, and it is proposed to extend the procedure to as many other articles as is practicable.

These allocations do not represent the final stage which we hope to attain in procedure but do provide a necessary basis for the more efficient handling of important commodity situations.

My Government sets great store on the development of this new allocations technique. It is not merely a passive permission to export; it constitutes positive action to insure, so far as is possible in the face of the tremendous demands of the national- and continental-defense program on the industrial production of the United States, the availability for export of those amounts of materials most essentially required for the maintenance of the economies of the other American republics.



## AMENDMENT TO ALIEN EXIT REGULATIONS

[Released to the press November 30]

The Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Attorney General, promulgated on November 30 an amendment of the regulations<sup>1</sup> for the administration of the provisions of the proclamation issued by the President on November 14, 1941, under the act of May 22, 1918, as amended by the act of June 21, 1941, for the control of aliens leaving the United States.

The amendment provides certain exemptions from the exit-visa and exit-permit requirements for citizens of the independent countries of the Western Hemisphere and for British and Netherland subjects who are domiciled or stationed in Western Hemisphere countries and are departing from American territory in the Western Hemisphere for a destination in the Western Hemisphere. The amendment has been made in accordance with the "good neighbor" policy and in the interest of Western Hemisphere solidarity, with a view to removing unnecessary restrictions upon the travel of persons engaged in legitimate pursuits of mutual interest to the United States and the other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The amendment also provides that aliens en route to the United States with proper documents to apply for admission, who pass through the outlying territories and possessions of the United States before reaching their destination, shall be exempt from the exit-permit requirements when departing from the territories and possessions mentioned. These include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, Wake Island, and Midway Island, but not the Panama Canal Zone.

The amendment further provides that aliens employed on vessels engaged in the fishing industry shall be exempt from the exit-permit requirements, provided they comply with the anchorage regulations of the Secretary of the

Treasury or the Secretary of the Navy. The anchorage regulations, which were recently amended, are administered by the Coast Guard, which has been taken over recently by the Navy Department.<sup>2</sup>

Aliens leaving the United States on or after December 1, 1941 will be required to have exit permits or exit visas, unless they fall within one of the classes which are exempt from the exit-permit and exit-visa requirements. Exit visas will be placed in the passports of aliens who have the status of recognized officers of foreign governments, the members of the families of such officers, and their attendants, servants, and employees. Exit visas will be issued by the Visa Division of the Department of State at Washington.

Exit permits will be issued in the cases of aliens who do not have the status of foreign-government officials, members of the families of such officials, or attendants, servants, and employees of such officials. Exit permits will not be delivered to aliens, but will be forwarded to the appropriate departure-control officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the ports of intended departure specified in the applications. Applicants for exit permits will be notified when their applications have been approved. They will be required thereafter to appear before departure-control officers at the ports of departure, present the notification cards received from the Department of State, and identify themselves to the satisfaction of the departure-control officers, who may then permit them to depart under the conditions and subject to the limitations stipulated in the exit permits received by such officers from the Department of State. The departure of the aliens will be certified on the exit permits by the departure-control officers, who will then return the permits to the Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

<sup>1</sup> 6 F.R. 5927.

<sup>2</sup> See 6 F.R. 5221 and 5699.

No exit permit may be transferred from one port of departure to another. As aliens will not receive the permits issued in their cases such permits will not be transferable from one alien to another. Aliens should therefore beware of persons offering to sell or procure permits for use by them. As no fee has been prescribed for the issuance of an exit permit aliens should likewise beware of persons representing that they must pay any sums of money for an exit permit. Blank applications for exit permits may be obtained from the Visa Division, Department of State, Washington, D.C., or from a number of field offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service throughout the country within the next few days.

Aliens passing in transit through the United States will be exempt from the exit-visa and exit-permit requirements, if they present valid transit certificates obtained from an American diplomatic or consular officer abroad, if they pass directly and continuously in transit, and if they do not deviate without authority from their declared itineraries, copies of which must be filed with the immigration authorities at ports of entry.

Exit visas and exit permits will not be issued in the cases of aliens whose departure would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States as provided in the regulations. The exit-visa requirements do not suspend or supersede the provisions of the internal-revenue laws requiring certificates of compliance as a condition precedent to departure from the United States. Exit permits will be issued subject to compliance of the aliens concerned with all other laws of the United States, particularly the laws relating to the public safety.

Applications for exit permits should be filed at least 30 days before the date of intended departure, if possible, in order that the personnel available for the work involved in issuing exit permits may have a fair opportunity to act upon such applications before the date of intended departure.

## PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS, SUPPLEMENT 4

[Released to the press December 4]

The Secretary of State of the United States, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Executive Director of the Economic Defense Board, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pursuant to the President's proclamation of July 17, 1941, on December 3 issued Supplement 4 to the "Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals".

This supplement contains 189 additions to the List and 10 deletions, as well as a number of amendments.

### American Republics

#### SOIL CONSERVATION MISSION TO VENEZUELA

[Released to the press December 5]

A mission composed of four soil-conservation experts, headed by Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, sailed for Venezuela on December 5 to assist the Government of that country in connection with soil erosion and related land-use problems. The experts are expected to remain in Venezuela for five or six months, following which they will prepare a comprehensive plan for the conservation of the country's soil and water resources.

The assignment of the mission was effected by the President at the request of the Venezuelan Government, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 3, 1939 (Public No. 63, 76th Cong.) which authorizes the Chief Executive to detail employees of the Federal Government having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications to the American republics in agreement with the governments concerned.

Dr. Bennett, recognized in the United States as the outstanding authority on soil erosion and methods for its control, is also an authority on the soils and soil problems of a number of other American countries. He has conducted extensive soil-conservation and other land-use studies in Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, and Ecuador, and is the author of two books on soils entitled *The Soils of Cuba* and *Soil Conservation*.

Other members of the mission are Dr. Donald S. Hubbell, in charge of the Soil Conservation Service's research station at Mexican Springs, N. Mex.; William X. Hull, former Assistant Chief of the Washington Engineering Division of the Soil Conservation Service; and James E. Caudle, survey technician of the Pacific Northwest Regional Office at Spokane, Wash.

Commenting on the mission, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard emphasized that it is strictly a working group assigned to help solve problems common to both countries. "The detail of the Soil Conservation Mission to Venezuela", he said, "is another step forward in a broad program of cooperation between the United States and the other American republics."

## International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

### INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COUNCIL

[Released to the press December 4]

The International Sugar Council, which was established under the International Sugar Agreement signed at London on May 6, 1937, and ratified by the President of the United States on March 22, 1938, provides that each contracting government shall appoint a delegation to the Council consisting of not more than three members.

The President has now approved the desig-

nation of Mr. Alan N. Steyne, Second Secretary, American Embassy, London, as a delegate to the International Sugar Council in the place of Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, who was recently appointed American Minister to Sweden. The present American delegation is constituted as follows:

#### *For the United States of America:*

Alan N. Steyne, Second Secretary, American Embassy, London

Lloyd V. Steere, Agricultural Attaché, American Embassy, London

#### *Representing the Commonwealth of the Philippines on the American delegation:*

Joaquin M. Elizalde

## Cultural Relations

### VISIT OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN TO CHILE

[Released to the press December 4]

The Secretary of State announced on December 4 that the seven Chilean newspapers whose representatives were guests of certain United States newspapers earlier this year for a period of observation of and active participation in their work,<sup>1</sup> had reciprocated the invitation and had asked the respective newspapers in this country to send representatives to Chile for a month as their guests. The newspapers which have been invited to send one representative each, and the host newspapers in Chile, are:

*Boston Globe*, invited by *La Unión*, Valparaiso

*Detroit News*, invited by *El Imparcial*, Santiago

*Los Angeles Times*, invited by *La Nacion*, Santiago

*New York Times*, invited by *El Mercurio*, Santiago

*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, invited by *El Mercurio*, Valparaiso

*Washington Post*, invited by *La Hora*, Santiago

*Washington Evening Star*, invited by *El Diario Ilustrado*, Santiago

The acceptance of these invitations has been made possible through the cooperation of the

<sup>1</sup> See the *Bulletin* of February 1, 1941, p. 131; February 15, 1941, p. 180; and April 12, 1941, p. 458.

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The persons selected to represent their newspapers will leave for Chile on the S.S. *Santa Lucia* of the Grace Line on December 19, 1941, arriving in Valparaiso on January 6, 1942. The return trip will begin from Valparaiso on February 7, 1942, on the S.S. *Santa Clara*, terminating in New York on February 23.

It will be recalled that the idea of this interchange of journalists was initiated by the Honorable Claude G. Bowers, American Ambassador to Chile, in order to promote a greater knowledge and mutual understanding of each other's problems and methods on the part of the journalists of Chile and the United States. The Secretary of State hopes that this exchange is only the beginning of a permanent relationship among journalists of the Western Hemisphere.

## Commercial Policy

### INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE BOARD

[Released to the press December 1]

The Inter-American Coffee Agreement, which was signed at Washington on November 28, 1940, by the United States and 14 of the other American republics, is under the administration of an Inter-American Coffee Board, which has its seat in Washington and which is composed of a delegate from each of the contracting governments.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Paul C. Daniels, Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, Department of State, is the delegate of the United States on the Board.

The President has now approved the designation of Mr. Robert M. Carr, Assistant Chief of the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, Department of State, as alternate delegate of the United States on the Board.

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of April 19, 1941, p. 486; and June 14, 1941, p. 720.

## The Department

### DUTIES ASSIGNED TO THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MR. EDMINSTER

Departmental Order 1006 assigns to Mr. Lynn R. Edminster, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, among other duties, that of handling those phases of the Department's activities arising out of the Lend-Lease Act which relate to the effects of the operation of that act upon the foreign commerce of the United States. The matters covered by the British White Paper of September 10, 1941, which sets forth certain principles which will be observed by the United Kingdom in connection with its export policy as affected by the Lend-Lease Act, and also in relation to the internal distribution of lend-lease products, are an illustration of the type of thing to which the departmental order refers. The text of the order follows:

#### "DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 1006

"The duties and responsibilities conferred by Departmental Order 976 upon the Division of Exports and Defense Aid in so far as they concern the administration of the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941 (the Lend-Lease Act) are hereby modified as hereinafter provided.

"As Special Assistant to the Secretary, Mr. Lynn R. Edminster shall, in addition to his other duties, have responsibility for coordinating with the activities of the Department in the general field of commercial policy such matters arising in connection with the administration of the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, as involve questions of commercial policy, such as matters relating to the distribution of articles within the country receiving them under the Act or the commercial reexport thereof and related matters affecting the foreign commerce of the United States arising out

of the operation of the Act. He shall collaborate with the geographical and other divisions, particularly the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, the Division of Exports and Defense Aid, and the Adviser on International Economic Affairs, in the formulation and coordination of policy, and shall establish and maintain effective liaison with other departments and agencies of the Government concerning the above-mentioned aspect of the administration of the Lend-Lease Act. In the execution of the foregoing activities Mr. Edminster shall act as a component part of the Board of Economic Operations of the Department.

"The provisions of this Order shall be effective as of November 12, 1941.

CORDELL HULL"

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
"December 2, 1941."

#### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Granville O. Woodard has been designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of Exports and Defense Aid, effective December 3, 1941 (Departmental Order 1007).

Mr. Francis E. Flaherty has been designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, effective December 3, 1941 (Departmental Order 1008).

#### DEATH OF PASSPORT AGENT AT CHICAGO

[Released to the press December 5]

Mr. Robert Alexander Proctor, the Passport Agent of the Department of State at Chicago, died in Chicago at 3 o'clock the morning of December 5 following a heart attack on December 3. Mr. Proctor was employed in the Department of State from April 21, 1919 to February 28, 1923, when he was appointed Passport Agent at Chicago. He was an expert on the citizenship laws of the United States and the laws relating to passport matters in the United States

and in the principal countries of the world to which American citizens were wont to travel. He has distinguished himself as a Passport Agent of the Department of State. His loss will be felt not only by all of the employees of the Department of State with whom he has associated for so many years, but also by the traveling public in Chicago and vicinity whom he has served so well and efficiently for the past 18 years. Mr. Proctor had a number of relatives in Washington, one of whom—his brother—is the Honorable James M. Proctor, Associate Justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

His biography follows: Robert Alexander Proctor was born at Washington, D. C., on May 24, 1881. He attended Business High School and the Georgetown University School of Law, from which he graduated in 1915. He was a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, of the State of Illinois, and of the Supreme Court of the United States. He served in the first District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry in 1898; United States Volunteer Infantry from 1899 to 1901, Philippine service; he was employed in several Government departments and in the National Museum from 1904 to 1917. He engaged in the practice of law from 1917 to 1919 when he entered the service of the Department of State, where he has since rendered distinguished and meritorious service.

The Passport Agency of the Department of State in Chicago will be closed on Monday, the day of the funeral, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Proctor. An officer of the Department of State has been designated to represent the Department at the funeral services.

## The Foreign Service

#### PERSONNEL CHANGES

On December 4, 1941 the Senate confirmed the nomination of George S. Messersmith, of

Delaware, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Cuba, to be Ambassador to Mexico.

## Treaty Information

*Compiled in the Treaty Division*

### WATER POWER

#### EXCHANGE OF NOTES WITH CANADA PROVIDING FOR ADDITIONAL DIVERSION FOR POWER PURPOSES OF THE WATERS OF THE NIAGARA RIVER ABOVE THE FALLS

On November 27, 1941 the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification of an arrangement between the Governments of the United States of America and Canada to permit an additional temporary diversion, for power purposes, of waters on both sides of the Niagara River above the Falls for the duration of the emergency, and subject to reconsideration by both Governments on October 1, 1942, as set forth in notes exchanged at Washington on October 27, 1941, subject to the elimination of the paragraph reading:

“The United States Government proposes further that, upon the entry into effect of the agreement for the utilization of the water in the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Basin signed on March 19, 1941, the foregoing arrangements will be subject to the provisions of article IX of the agreement, and that it will be open to the Commission appointed under the provisions of the agreement and carrying out the duties imposed upon it to take such action as may be necessary and as may come within the scope of the agreement with regard to diversions at Niagara.”

This arrangement supplements the exchange of notes of May 20, 1941 (Executive Agreement Series 209), amending in its application article V of the treaty signed on January 11, 1909 between the United States and Great Britain concerning boundary waters and questions arising along the boundary between the United States and Canada (Treaty Series 548). The President approved the arrangement on November 27, 1941.

[Released to the press December 6]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 29, 1941:

Edward M. Groth, of New Rochelle, N. Y., Consul at Calcutta, India, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Hugh H. Watson, of Montpelier, Vt., Consul General at Kingston, Jamaica, has been assigned as Consul General at Capetown, Union of South Africa.

James Orr Denby, of Evansville, Ind., Consul at Capetown, Union of South Africa, has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, Rumania.

Franklin C. Gowen, of Philadelphia, Pa., Second Secretary of Embassy near the Governments of Poland and Belgium, and Second Secretary of Legation near the Governments of Norway, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, now established in London, England, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

John H. Lord, of Plymouth, Mass., formerly Consul at Amsterdam, Netherlands, has been assigned as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

Halleck L. Rose, of Omaha, Nebr., Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, and will serve in dual capacity.

Foy D. Kohler, of Toledo, Ohio, Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Eugene A. Masuret, of Fort Hancock, N. J., formerly Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France, is retiring from the Foreign Service effective at the close of business on March 31, 1942.

COMMERCE

INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT

An announcement regarding the designation of an alternate delegate of the United States on the Inter-American Coffee Board, set up by the Inter-American Coffee Agreement signed at Washington on November 28, 1940, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT

An announcement regarding the designation of a delegate of the United States on the International Sugar Council, established under the International Sugar Agreement signed at London on May 6, 1937, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "International Conferences, Commissions, Etc."

Legislation

Authorizing Sale of Two Merchant Vessels to the Government of Ireland. (H.Rept. 1454, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.J.Res. 246.) 3 pp.

Further Amending the Naturalization Laws. (H.Rept. 1459, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 2304.) 3 pp.

Suspending the Export Tax Prescribed by Section 6 of the Act of March 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 456), as Amended, For a Period of 1 Year Commencing July 1, 1941, and For Other Purposes. (H.Rept. 1460, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on S.1623.) 5 pp.

Clarification of the Dual Nationality of Certain Persons and the Taking of an Oath of Allegiance by All Persons in the Civil and Military Services of the United States. (H.Rept. 1469, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 6109.) 3 pp.

Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill for 1942:

Defense Aid (Lend-Lease) Appropriations Included. (H.Rept. 1470, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 6159.) 55 pp.

Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 1st sess. Part I: General Appropriations [State Department, pp. 259-261], ii, 636 pp. Part II: Military and Naval Establishments and Lend-Lease, ii, 265 pp.

Regulations

Control of Persons Entering and Leaving the United States Pursuant to the Act of May 22, 1918, as Amended: Aliens Leaving. (Department of State and Department of Justice.) 6 *Federal Register* 6127 and 6124.





# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

DECEMBER 13, 1941

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# The War

## THE JAPANESE ATTACK STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press December 7]

Japan has made a treacherous and utterly unprovoked attack upon the United States.

At the very moment when representatives of the Japanese Government were discussing with representatives of this Government, at the request of the former, principles and courses of peace, the armed forces of Japan were preparing and assembling at various strategic points to launch new attacks and new aggressions upon nations and peoples with which Japan was professedly at peace including the United States.

I am now releasing for the information of the American people the statement of principles governing the policies of the Government of the United States and setting out suggestions for a comprehensive peaceful settlement covering the entire Pacific area, which I handed to

the Japanese Ambassador on November 26, 1941.

I am likewise releasing the text of a Japanese reply thereto which was handed to me by the Japanese Ambassador today. Before the Japanese Ambassador delivered this final statement from his Government the treacherous attack upon the United States had taken place.

This Government has stood for all the principles that underlie fair-dealing, peace, law and order, and justice between nations and has steadfastly striven to promote and maintain that state of relations between itself and all other nations.

It is now apparent to the whole world that Japan in its recent professions of a desire for peace has been infamously false and fraudulent.

### UNITED STATES NOTE TO JAPAN NOVEMBER 26

[Released to the press December 7]

The text of the document handed by the Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador on November 26, 1941, which consists of two parts, one an oral statement and one an outline of a proposed basis for agreement between the United States and Japan, reads as follows:

“ORAL

*“Strictly confidential*

“NOVEMBER 26, 1941.

“The representatives of the Government of the United States and of the Government of

Japan have been carrying on during the past several months informal and exploratory conversations for the purpose of arriving at a settlement if possible of questions relating to the entire Pacific area based upon the principles of peace, law and order and fair dealing among nations. These principles include the principle of inviolability of territorial integrity and sovereignty of each and all nations; the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries; the principle of equality, including equality of commercial opportunity and treatment; and the principle of reliance upon international cooperation and conciliation for

the prevention and pacific settlement of controversies and for improvement of international conditions by peaceful methods and processes.

"It is believed that in our discussions some progress has been made in reference to the general principles which constitute the basis of a peaceful settlement covering the entire Pacific area. Recently the Japanese Ambassador has stated that the Japanese Government is desirous of continuing the conversations directed toward a comprehensive and peaceful settlement in the Pacific area; that it would be helpful toward creating an atmosphere favorable to the successful outcome of the conversations if a temporary *modus vivendi* could be agreed upon to be in effect while the conversations looking to a peaceful settlement in the Pacific were continuing. On November 20 the Japanese Ambassador communicated to the Secretary of State proposals in regard to temporary measures to be taken respectively by the Government of Japan and by the Government of the United States, which measures are understood to have been designed to accomplish the purposes above indicated.

"The Government of the United States most earnestly desires to contribute to the promotion and maintenance of peace and stability in the Pacific area, and to afford every opportunity for the continuance of discussions with the Japanese Government directed toward working out a broad-gauge program of peace throughout the Pacific area. The proposals which were presented by the Japanese Ambassador on November 20 contain some features which, in the opinion of this Government, conflict with the fundamental principles which form a part of the general settlement under consideration and to which each Government has declared that it is committed. The Government of the United States believes that the adoption of such proposals would not be likely to contribute to the ultimate objectives of ensuring peace under law, order and justice in the Pacific area, and it suggests that further effort be made to resolve our divergences of views in regard to the practical application of the fundamental principles already mentioned.

"With this object in view the Government of the United States offers for the consideration of the Japanese Government a plan of a broad but simple settlement covering the entire Pacific area as one practical exemplification of a program which this Government envisages as something to be worked out during our further conversations.

"The plan therein suggested represents an effort to bridge the gap between our draft of June 21, 1941 and the Japanese draft of September 25 by making a new approach to the essential problems underlying a comprehensive Pacific settlement. This plan contains provisions dealing with the practical application of the fundamental principles which we have agreed in our conversations constitute the only sound basis for worthwhile international relations. We hope that in this way progress toward reaching a meeting of minds between our two Governments may be expedited."

*"Strictly confidential, tentative  
and without commitment*

NOVEMBER 26, 1941.

OUTLINE OF PROPOSED BASIS FOR AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

Section I

*Draft Mutual Declaration of Policy*

"The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan both being solicitous for the peace of the Pacific affirm that their national policies are directed toward lasting and extensive peace throughout the Pacific area, that they have no territorial designs in that area, that they have no intention of threatening other countries or of using military force aggressively against any neighboring nation, and that, accordingly, in their national policies they will actively support and give practical application to the following fundamental principles upon which their relations with each other and with all other governments are based:

- "(1) The principle of inviolability of territorial integrity and sovereignty of each and all nations.

- “(2) The principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.
- “(3) The principle of equality, including equality of commercial opportunity and treatment.
- “(4) The principle of reliance upon international cooperation and conciliation for the prevention and pacific settlement of controversies and for improvement of international conditions by peaceful methods and processes.

“The Government of Japan and the Government of the United States have agreed that toward eliminating chronic political instability, preventing recurrent economic collapse, and providing a basis for peace, they will actively support and practically apply the following principles in their economic relations with each other and with other nations and peoples:

- “(1) The principle of non-discrimination in international commercial relations.
- “(2) The principle of international economic cooperation and abolition of extreme nationalism as expressed in excessive trade restrictions.
- “(3) The principle of non-discriminatory access by all nations to raw material supplies.
- “(4) The principle of full protection of the interests of consuming countries and populations as regards the operation of international commodity agreements.
- “(5) The principle of establishment of such institutions and arrangements of international finance as may lend aid to the essential enterprises and the continuous development of all countries and may permit payments through processes of trade consonant with the welfare of all countries.

## “Section II

### “*Steps To Be Taken by the Government of the United States and by the Government of Japan*

“The Government of the United States and

the Government of Japan propose to take steps as follows:

“1. The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan will endeavor to conclude a multilateral non-aggression pact among the British Empire, China, Japan, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Thailand and the United States.

“2. Both Governments will endeavor to conclude among the American, British, Chinese, Japanese, the Netherland and Thai Governments an agreement whereunder each of the Governments would pledge itself to respect the territorial integrity of French Indochina and, in the event that there should develop a threat to the territorial integrity of Indochina, to enter into immediate consultation with a view to taking such measures as may be deemed necessary and advisable to meet the threat in question. Such agreement would provide also that each of the Governments party to the agreement would not seek or accept preferential treatment in its trade or economic relations with Indochina and would use its influence to obtain for each of the signatories equality of treatment in trade and commerce with French Indochina.

“3. The Government of Japan will withdraw all military, naval, air and police forces from China and from Indochina.

“4. The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan will not support—militarily, politically, economically—any government or regime in China other than the National Government of the Republic of China with capital temporarily at Chungking.

“5. Both Governments will give up all extraterritorial rights in China, including rights and interests in and with regard to international settlements and concessions, and rights under the Boxer Protocol of 1901.

“Both Governments will endeavor to obtain the agreement of the British and other governments to give up extraterritorial rights in China, including rights in international settlements and in concessions and under the Boxer Protocol of 1901.

"6. The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan will enter into negotiations for the conclusion between the United States and Japan of a trade agreement, based upon reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment and reduction of trade barriers by both countries, including an undertaking by the United States to bind raw silk on the free list.

"7. The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan will, respectively, remove the freezing restrictions on Japanese funds in the United States and on American funds in Japan.

"8. Both Governments will agree upon a plan for the stabilization of the dollar-yen rate, with

the allocation of funds adequate for this purpose, half to be supplied by Japan and half by the United States.

"9. Both Governments will agree that no agreement which either has concluded with any third power or powers shall be interpreted by it in such a way as to conflict with the fundamental purpose of this agreement, the establishment and preservation of peace throughout the Pacific area.

"10. Both Governments will use their influence to cause other governments to adhere to and to give practical application to the basic political and economic principles set forth in this agreement."

#### JAPANESE EXPLANATION OF TROOP MOVEMENTS IN FRENCH INDOCHINA

[Released to the press by the White House December 5]

The President has received the following statement from the Secretary of State to whom it was presented the forenoon of December 5 by the Japanese Ambassador:

"Reference is made to your inquiry about the intention of the Japanese Government with regard to the reported movements of Japanese troops in French Indo-China. Under instructions from Tokyo, I wish to inform you as follows:

"As Chinese troops have recently shown frequent signs of movements along the northern

frontier of French Indo-China bordering on China, Japanese troops, with the object of mainly taking precautionary measures, have been reinforced to a certain extent in the northern part of French Indo-China. As a natural sequence of this step, certain movements have been made among the troops stationed in the southern part of the said territory. It seems that an exaggerated report has been made of these movements. It should be added that no measure has been taken on the part of the Japanese Government that may transgress the stipulations of the Protocol of Joint Defense between Japan and France."

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN DECEMBER 6

[Released to the press by the White House December 7]

The following message from the President to the Emperor of Japan was dispatched Saturday afternoon, December 6, and public announcement was made at that time that this message to the Emperor had been sent by the President:

"Almost a century ago the President of the United States addressed to the Emperor of

Japan a message extending an offer of friendship of the people of the United States to the people of Japan. That offer was accepted, and in the long period of unbroken peace and friendship which has followed, our respective nations, through the virtues of their peoples and the wisdom of their rulers have prospered and have substantially helped humanity.

"Only in situations of extraordinary impor-

tance to our two countries need I address to Your Majesty messages on matters of state. I feel I should now so address you because of the deep and far-reaching emergency which appears to be in formation.

"Developments are occurring in the Pacific area which threaten to deprive each of our nations and all humanity of the beneficial influence of the long peace between our two countries. Those developments contain tragic possibilities.

"The people of the United States, believing in peace and in the right of nations to live and let live, have eagerly watched the conversations between our two Governments during these past months. We have hoped for a termination of the present conflict between Japan and China. We have hoped that a peace of the Pacific could be consummated in such a way that nationalities of many diverse peoples could exist side by side without fear of invasion; that unbearable burdens of armaments could be lifted for them all; and that all peoples would resume commerce without discrimination against or in favor of any nation.

"I am certain that it will be clear to Your Majesty, as it is to me, that in seeking these great objectives both Japan and the United States should agree to eliminate any form of military threat. This seemed essential to the attainment of the high objectives.

"More than a year ago Your Majesty's Government concluded an agreement with the Vichy Government by which five or six thousand Japanese troops were permitted to enter into Northern French Indo-China for the protection of Japanese troops which were operating against China further north. And this Spring and Summer the Vichy Government permitted further Japanese military forces to enter into Southern French Indo-China for the common defense of French Indo-China. I think I am correct in saying that no attack has been made upon Indo-China, nor that any has been contemplated.

"During the past few weeks it has become clear to the world that Japanese military, naval

and air forces have been sent to Southern Indo-China in such large numbers as to create a reasonable doubt on the part of other nations that this continuing concentration in Indo-China is not defensive in its character.

"Because these continuing concentrations in Indo-China have reached such large proportions and because they extend now to the southeast and the southwest corners of that Peninsula, it is only reasonable that the people of the Philippines, of the hundreds of Islands of the East Indies, of Malaya and of Thailand itself are asking themselves whether these forces of Japan are preparing or intending to make attack in one or more of these many directions.

"I am sure that Your Majesty will understand that the fear of all these peoples is a legitimate fear inasmuch as it involves their peace and their national existence. I am sure that Your Majesty will understand why the people of the United States in such large numbers look askance at the establishment of military, naval and air bases manned and equipped so greatly as to constitute armed forces capable of measures of offense.

"It is clear that a continuance of such a situation is unthinkable.

"None of the peoples whom I have spoken of above can sit either indefinitely or permanently on a keg of dynamite.

"There is absolutely no thought on the part of the United States of invading Indo-China if every Japanese soldier or sailor were to be withdrawn therefrom.

"I think that we can obtain the same assurance from the Governments of the East Indies, the Governments of Malaya and the Government of Thailand. I would even undertake to ask for the same assurance on the part of the Government of China. Thus a withdrawal of the Japanese forces from Indo-China would result in the assurance of peace throughout the whole of the South Pacific area.

"I address myself to Your Majesty at this moment in the fervent hope that Your Majesty may, as I am doing, give thought in this definite emergency to ways of dispelling the dark

clouds. I am confident that both of us, for the sake of the peoples not only of our own great countries but for the sake of humanity in neigh-

boring territories, have a sacred duty to restore traditional amity and prevent further death and destruction in the world."

## JAPANESE NOTE TO THE UNITED STATES DECEMBER 7

[Released to the press December 7]

On November 26 the Secretary of State handed to the Japanese representatives a document which stated the principles governing the policies of the Government of the United States toward the situation in the Far East and setting out suggestions for a comprehensive peaceful settlement covering the entire Pacific area.

At 1 p. m. December 7 the Japanese Ambassador asked for an appointment for the Japanese representatives to see the Secretary of State. The appointment was made for 1:45 p.m. The Japanese representatives arrived at the office of the Secretary of State at 2:05 p.m. They were received by the Secretary at 2:20 p.m. The Japanese Ambassador handed to the Secretary of State what was understood to be a reply to the document handed to him by the Secretary of State on November 26.

Secretary Hull carefully read the statement presented by the Japanese representatives and immediately turned to the Japanese Ambassador and with the greatest indignation said:

"I must say that in all my conversations with you [the Japanese Ambassador] during the last nine months I have never uttered one word of untruth. This is borne out absolutely by the record. In all my 50 years of public service I have never seen a document that was more crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions—infamous falsehoods and distortions on a scale so huge that I never imagined until today that any Government on this planet was capable of uttering them."

[Released to the press December 7]

The text of the document handed by the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State at 2:20 p. m., December 7, 1941, reads as follows:

### "MEMORANDUM

"1. The Government of Japan, prompted by a genuine desire to come to an amicable understanding with the Government of the United States in order that the two countries by their joint efforts may secure the peace of the Pacific Area and thereby contribute toward the realization of world peace, has continued negotiations with the utmost sincerity since April last with the Government of the United States regarding the adjustment and advancement of Japanese-American relations and the stabilization of the Pacific Area.

"The Japanese Government has the honor to state frankly its views concerning the claims the American Government has persistently maintained as well as the measures the United States and Great Britain have taken toward Japan during these eight months.

"2. It is the immutable policy of the Japanese Government to insure the stability of East Asia and to promote world peace and thereby to enable all nations to find each its proper place in the world.

"Ever since China Affair broke out owing to the failure on the part of China to comprehend Japan's true intentions, the Japanese Government has striven for the restoration of peace and it has consistently exerted its best efforts to prevent the extension of war-like disturbances. It was also to that end that in September last year Japan concluded the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy.

"However, both the United States and Great Britain have resorted to every possible measure to assist the Chungking régime so as to obstruct the establishment of a general peace between Japan and China, interfering with Japan's constructive endeavours toward the stabilization



of East Asia. Exerting pressure on the Netherlands East Indies, or menacing French Indo-China, they have attempted to frustrate Japan's aspiration to the ideal of common prosperity in cooperation with these regions. Furthermore, when Japan in accordance with its protocol with France took measures of joint defence of French Indo-China, both American and British Governments, wilfully misinterpreting it as a threat to their own possessions, and inducing the Netherlands Government to follow suit, they enforced the assets freezing order, thus severing economic relations with Japan. While manifesting thus an obviously hostile attitude, these countries have strengthened their military preparations perfecting an encirclement of Japan, and have brought about a situation which endangers the very existence of the Empire.

"Nevertheless, to facilitate a speedy settlement, the Premier of Japan proposed, in August last, to meet the President of the United States for a discussion of important problems between the two countries covering the entire Pacific area. However, the American Government, while accepting in principle the Japanese proposal, insisted that the meeting should take place after an agreement of view had been reached on fundamental and essential questions.

"3. Subsequently, on September 25th the Japanese Government submitted a proposal based on the formula proposed by the American Government, taking fully into consideration past American claims and also incorporating Japanese views. Repeated discussions proved of no avail in producing readily an agreement of view. The present cabinet, therefore, submitted a revised proposal, moderating still further the Japanese claims regarding the principal points of difficulty in the negotiation and endeavoured strenuously to reach a settlement. But the American Government, adhering steadfastly to its original assertions, failed to display in the slightest degree a spirit of conciliation. The negotiation made no progress.

"Therefore, the Japanese Government, with a view to doing its utmost for averting a crisis in Japanese-American relations, submitted on

November 20th still another proposal in order to arrive at an equitable solution of the more essential and urgent questions which, simplifying its previous proposal, stipulated the following points:

- "(1) The Governments of Japan and the United States undertake not to dispatch armed forces into any of the regions, excepting French Indo-China, in the Southeastern Asia and the Southern Pacific area.
- "(2) Both Governments shall cooperate with the view to securing the acquisition in the Netherlands East Indies of those goods and commodities of which the two countries are in need.
- "(3) Both Governments mutually undertake to restore commercial relations to those prevailing prior to the freezing of assets.
- "The Government of the United States shall supply Japan the required quantity of oil.
- "(4) The Government of the United States undertakes not to resort to measures and actions prejudicial to the endeavours for the restoration of general peace between Japan and China.
- "(5) The Japanese Government undertakes to withdraw troops now stationed in French Indo-China upon either the restoration of peace between Japan and China or the establishment of an equitable peace in the Pacific Area; and it is prepared to remove the Japanese troops in the southern part of French Indo-China to the northern part upon the conclusion of the present agreement.

"As regards China, the Japanese Government, while expressing its readiness to accept the offer of the President of the United States to act as 'introducer' of peace between Japan and China as was previously suggested, asked for an undertaking on the part of the United States to do nothing prejudicial to the restoration of Sino-Japanese peace when the two parties have commenced direct negotiations.

"The American Government not only rejected the above-mentioned new proposal, but made known its intention to continue its aid to Chiang Kai-shek; and in spite of its suggestion men-

tioned above, withdrew the offer of the President to act as so-called 'introducer' of peace between Japan and China, pleading that time was not yet ripe for it. Finally on November 26th, in an attitude to impose upon the Japanese Government those principles it has persistently maintained, the American Government made a proposal totally ignoring Japanese claims, which is a source of profound regret to the Japanese Government.

"4. From the beginning of the present negotiation the Japanese Government has always maintained an attitude of fairness and moderation, and did its best to reach a settlement, for which it made all possible concessions often in spite of great difficulties. As for the China question which constitutes an important subject of the negotiation, the Japanese Government showed a most conciliatory attitude. As for the principle of non-discrimination in international commerce, advocated by the American Government, the Japanese Government expressed its desire to see the said principle applied throughout the world, and declared that along with the actual practice of this principle in the world, the Japanese Government would endeavour to apply the same in the Pacific area including China, and made it clear that Japan had no intention of excluding from China economic activities of third powers pursued on an equitable basis. Furthermore, as regards the question of withdrawing troops from French Indo-China, the Japanese Government even volunteered, as mentioned above, to carry out an immediate evacuation of troops from Southern French Indo-China as a measure of easing the situation.

"It is presumed that the spirit of conciliation exhibited to the utmost degree by the Japanese Government in all these matters is fully appreciated by the American Government.

"On the other hand, the American Government, always holding fast to theories in disregard of realities, and refusing to yield an inch on its impractical principles, caused undue delay in the negotiation. It is difficult to understand this attitude of the American Government and the Japanese Government desires to call the at-

tention of the American Government especially to the following points:

"1. The American Government advocates in the name of world peace those principles favorable to it and urges upon the Japanese Government the acceptance thereof. The peace of the world may be brought about only by discovering a mutually acceptable formula through recognition of the reality of the situation and mutual appreciation of one another's position. An attitude such as ignores realities and imposes one's selfish views upon others will scarcely serve the purpose of facilitating the consummation of negotiations.

"Of the various principles put forward by the American Government as a basis of the Japanese-American Agreement, there are some which the Japanese Government is ready to accept in principle, but in view of the world's actual condition it seems only a utopian ideal on the part of the American Government to attempt to force their immediate adoption.

"Again, the proposal to conclude a multilateral non-aggression pact between Japan, United States, Great Britain, China, the Soviet Union, the Netherlands and Thailand, which is patterned after the old concept of collective security, is far removed from the realities of East Asia.

"2. The American proposal contained a stipulation which states—'Both Governments will agree that no agreement, which either has concluded with any third power or powers, shall be interpreted by it in such a way as to conflict with the fundamental purpose of this agreement, the establishment and preservation of peace throughout the Pacific area.' It is presumed that the above provision has been proposed with a view to restrain Japan from fulfilling its obligations under the Tripartite Pact when the United States participates in the war in Europe, and, as such, it cannot be accepted by the Japanese Government.

"The American Government, obsessed with its own views and opinions, may be said to be scheming for the extension of the war. While it seeks, on the one hand, to secure its rear by

stabilizing the Pacific Area, it is engaged, on the other hand, in aiding Great Britain and preparing to attack, in the name of self-defense, Germany and Italy, two Powers that are striving to establish a new order in Europe. Such a policy is totally at variance with the many principles upon which the American Government proposes to found the stability of the Pacific Area through peaceful means.

"3. Whereas the American Government, under the principles it rigidly upholds, objects to settle international issues through military pressure, it is exercising in conjunction with Great Britain and other nations pressure by economic power. Recourse to such pressure as a means of dealing with international relations should be condemned as it is at times more inhumane than military pressure.

"4. It is impossible not to reach the conclusion that the American Government desires to maintain and strengthen, in coalition with Great Britain and other Powers, its dominant position it has hitherto occupied not only in China but in other areas of East Asia. It is a fact of history that the countries of East Asia for the past hundred years or more have been compelled to observe the *status quo* under the Anglo-American policy of imperialistic exploitation and to sacrifice themselves to the prosperity of the two nations. The Japanese Government cannot tolerate the perpetuation of such a situation since it directly runs counter to Japan's fundamental policy to enable all nations to enjoy each its proper place in the world.

"The stipulation proposed by the American Government relative to French Indo-China is a good exemplification of the above-mentioned American policy. Thus the six countries,—Japan, the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands, China, and Thailand,—excepting France, should undertake among themselves to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of French Indo-China and equality of treatment in trade and commerce would be tantamount to placing that territory under the joint guarantee of the Governments of those six countries. Apart from the fact that such a proposal totally

ignores the position of France, it is unacceptable to the Japanese Government in that such an arrangement cannot but be considered as an extension to French Indo-China of a system similar to the Nine Power Treaty structure which is the chief factor responsible for the present predicament of East Asia.

"5. All the items demanded of Japan by the American Government regarding China such as wholesale evacuation of troops or unconditional application of the principle of non-discrimination in international commerce ignored the actual conditions of China, and are calculated to destroy Japan's position as the stabilizing factor of East Asia. The attitude of the American Government in demanding Japan not to support militarily, politically or economically any régime other than the régime at Chungking, disregarding thereby the existence of the Nanking Government, shatters the very basis of the present negotiation. This demand of the American Government falling, as it does, in line with its above-mentioned refusal to cease from aiding the Chungking régime, demonstrates clearly the intention of the American Government to obstruct the restoration of normal relations between Japan and China and the return of peace to East Asia.

"5. In brief, the American proposal contains certain acceptable items such as those concerning commerce, including the conclusion of a trade agreement, mutual removal of the freezing restrictions, and stabilization of yen and dollar exchange, or the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China. On the other hand, however, the proposal in question ignores Japan's sacrifices in the four years of the China Affair, menaces the Empire's existence itself and disparages its honour and prestige. Therefore, viewed in its entirety, the Japanese Government regrets that it cannot accept the proposal as a basis of negotiation.

"6. The Japanese Government, in its desire for an early conclusion of the negotiation, proposed simultaneously with the conclusion of the Japanese-American negotiation, agreements to be signed with Great Britain and other inter-

ested countries. The proposal was accepted by the American Government. However, since the American Government has made the proposal of November 26th as a result of frequent consultation with Great Britain, Australia, the Netherlands and Chungking, and presumably by catering to the wishes of the Chungking régime in the questions of China, it must be concluded that all these countries are at one with the United States in ignoring Japan's position.

"7. Obviously it is the intention of the American Government to conspire with Great Britain and other countries to obstruct Japan's efforts toward the establishment of peace through the creation of a new order in East Asia, and espe-

cially to preserve Anglo-American rights and interests by keeping Japan and China at war. This intention has been revealed clearly during the course of the present negotiation. Thus, the earnest hope of the Japanese Government to adjust Japanese-American relations and to preserve and promote the peace of the Pacific through cooperation with the American Government has finally been lost.

"The Japanese Government regrets to have to notify hereby the American Government that in view of the attitude of the American Government it cannot but consider that it is impossible to reach an agreement through further negotiations.

"DECEMBER 7, 1941."

#### ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY LONG<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press December 10]

Secretary Hull has asked me to give to you his most cordial greetings and convey to you his deep regret that pressure of work has made it impossible for him to be with you in person at your present annual meeting, as he was at your meeting two years ago.

You may recall that, on that occasion, he spoke of the dangers to the safety and security of this Nation, which were then emerging. Those dangers are now an actuality. Japan has made a treacherous and utterly unprovoked attack upon the United States. At the very time representatives of Japan were discussing with representatives of this country, at the request of the former, principles for a peaceful settlement in the Pacific area, the armed forces of Japan were preparing at strategic points to launch attacks upon the United States and other nations.

You will recall that it was just 10 years ago, in 1931, when Japan opened a dangerous breach in the structure of international peace by the occupation of Manchuria. That act, which was

universally condemned at the time, proved to be only the beginning of a series of flagrant violations of international commitments—probably unparalleled in all history. During the year 1937, Japan struck a further and more extensive blow at China as Japanese armed forces embarked upon large-scale military operations against that country. Invading forces of more than a million men occupied areas along the coast and in the central provinces. In these regions were set up public regimes which instituted systems of controls and monopolies discriminatory in favor of the interests of Japan. It was clear from the beginning that Japan had become actuated by broad and ambitious plans for establishing herself in a dominant position in the entire area of the Western Pacific. Her leaders openly declared the determination to achieve and maintain that position by force and thus to make themselves masters of an area containing almost one half of the entire world population. In carrying forward their armed aggression, the Japanese leaders repudiated and violated all essential principles of peaceful and orderly international relations. They have indulged in merciless armed attack; in terrorism through slaughter of noncombatant men, women, and children;

<sup>1</sup> Delivered at the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill., December 9, 1941.

in confiscation of property; and in deceit and fraud.

Notwithstanding the course which Japan has followed during recent years, this Government made many efforts to persuade the Japanese Government that the best interests of that country lay in the development of friendly relations with the United States and with other countries which believe in international law and order. However, a year ago Japan tied herself to the Axis by signing the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy. Even then this Government did not give up attempts at a peaceful settlement for the entire Pacific area. Since April of this year informal conversations have been carried on between representatives of the United States and Japan endeavoring to reach such a settlement. Last month the Japanese Government sent to this country a special representative to participate in these discussions. For the past three weeks these conversations have been carried on in Washington, with the Japanese throughout professing to have none but peaceful intentions in the Pacific. Meanwhile, as the world now knows, Japan was preparing for a treacherous attack upon the United States. That attack has now come. It will be met with all the resources of this great Nation.

This perfidious attack upon the United States has instantaneously united the Nation. The American people are overwhelmingly convinced that the perpetrator of the attack must be crushed.

While dealing with this situation in the Pacific, we must not overlook the danger on the other side of the world. For Germany, in the very heart of Europe, is under the absolute rule of ruthless and ambitious men who live for war, have prepared for war, and finally forced war upon that continent. These men stand today convicted out of their own mouths of the most heinous crime against humanity—the deliberate launching of a destructive war of world-conquest.

Since 1939, Hitler's armies have swept across Europe; 16 independent nations have been broken on the conqueror's wheel. They find themselves bleeding, starving, and enslaved,

under the most barbarous and tyrannical rule seen in the world for a thousand years or more. Even those countries which surrendered without resistance are now under complete Nazi domination, their fate only slightly better than that of the nations which rose in arms in defense of their right to live.

Last year, the would-be conqueror struck at the British Isles in an attempt to terrorize Great Britain into submission by indiscriminate destruction of its cities and by murder from the air of men, women, and children. That assault was beaten off by the unparalleled courage and fortitude of the British people. Thus frustrated, Hitler smashed his way through the Balkan countries, clear to the Mediterranean, invaded North Africa, and last summer attacked Russia in complete disregard of his own solemn promise to maintain peace with that country.

And all through this period, Hitler has been conducting a campaign of terror on the high seas. His purpose is painfully clear. It is no less than to gain control of the Atlantic as a necessary step in the direction of world-conquest. The strategy, too, is clear. Hitler intends to prevent supplies from reaching the British Isles and thus make easier an invasion of England. He intends to intimidate us into a retreat from the high seas and, therefore, into an abandonment of one of our most important areas of self-defense, for the oceans which wash our shores could become the broad highways to reach this hemisphere. Victorious on the oceans, he would proceed to blast a way for himself toward the conquest of the Western Hemisphere.

His agents already are definitely at work on this side of the Atlantic. Every device of subversion is being used to create in the Western Hemisphere conditions similar to those which were created in the countries of Europe resulting in national disunity and weakness and even in treason and which develop within the borders of the intended victims powerful aids to military invasion.

For years we watched with mounting anxiety the rise of danger to the peace of the world. That danger inhered in the increasing deterior-

ration of all international relationships; in the growth of violations of treaty obligations; in increasing frequency of failures to observe the obligations of national honor; in a furious armament race the tempo of which was being set by nations bent upon attaining their national aims by armed force; in acute economic warfare brought into play by the use of every variety of obstruction to the operation of healthy world-trade.

Our Government sought in every way to help reverse this fatal drift. We proceeded on the basic assumption that a major war anywhere in the world was bound to have detrimental effects on the welfare of every nation, however far situated from the area of actual conflict. We used our influence wherever possible to induce all nations to compose by pacific means whatever differences existed between them. Through the trade-agreements program and other economic policies we sought to create conditions of international trade in which all nations would benefit and which would, therefore, strengthen immeasurably the foundations of world-peace. Through diplomatic activities we tried to arrange the settlement of disagreements between nations by peaceful means.

Fortunately, enough of us—though, unhappily, not all of us—recognized the grave international dangers in time and have not remained supine and complacent in the face of them. As a result, our country has not committed the fatal error into which so many other countries have fallen to their lasting and tragic sorrow.

Danger has grown and multiplied with every week that has gone by. And to every new increase of danger we have responded with an appropriate strengthening of our means of self-defense. This has been the story back of every defensive step we have taken.

At the very outset of the war, the Congress repealed the embargo against the exportation of arms which had been provided for in our so-called Neutrality Act. The need for such action had been apparent for some time, and efforts were made before the war to eliminate the em-

bargo provision. It was becoming more and more apparent that a prohibition on shipments of arms served merely to deprive peaceful nations of access to means of self-defense and was thus encouraging aggressive nations bent on war.

Early in 1940, we undertook a series of defense measures designed to meet danger from whatever direction it might come. We began to expand our armament program to create adequate material means of defense. We speeded up our naval construction. We instituted a selective-training system. By arrangement with Great Britain, we secured air and naval bases from Newfoundland to South America and began constructing a girdle of steel at the Atlantic approaches to the Western Hemisphere. At the Habana Conference we entered into agreements with our sister republics of the Americas for common action to combat subversive activities in this hemisphere, to coordinate our economic efforts, and to meet the possible contingency of a transfer to undesirable hands of sovereignty over European possessions in the Western World.

We entered into arrangements with Canada and with some of our southern neighbors for a coordination of both economic and defense efforts. By agreement we effected a precautionary occupation of Greenland, and later, by an arrangement with the Government of Iceland, we sent our armed forces to that country as well—thus insuring that those two outposts of the Western World, vital to our hemispheric defense, will not fall into Nazi hands. More recently, by a similar arrangement with the Government of the Netherlands, we have sent troops to Dutch Guiana.

When it became clear that Great Britain, China, and the other countries which are resisting aggression would not be able to obtain from us an adequate volume of materials necessary for their military effort without some form of financial assistance from us, the Congress passed the Lend-Lease legislation. That far-reaching

measure has in effect converted our country into an arsenal of liberation from the greatest menace of world-conquest that has ever arisen in recorded history.

When some months ago, piratical attacks upon American vessels began to multiply over widespread areas of the Atlantic, the President issued an order to our Navy to deal vigorously with the ruthless marauders of the seas. Finally, when it became apparent that our efforts of self-defense, in the circumstances which have now arisen, were being obstructed and impaired by the provisions of the Neutrality Act forbidding the arming of our merchant ships and their entry into certain designated zones, the Congress repealed these hampering provisions.

All these have been consistent and persistent efforts to make our means of self-defense adequate to the danger in the world today.

No group in this country has more to gain directly from world political and economic stability, based upon international cooperation and good-will, than have American farmers. Unless this Nation has failed to profit by the lessons of the past, we will bend every effort toward fostering, at the close of this war, a program of international cooperation which is fundamentally sound and in the interest of all nations. That, of course, is a matter to which constant thought and preparation must be given.

American farmers can make, and are making, a great contribution to the successful outcome of the struggle. The goals which have been set for increasing our production of foodstuffs to meet increasing demands both at home and abroad are, of course, matters with which you are familiar. We have assumed large obligations by way of supplying the great needs of the British for foodstuffs. We have also undertaken to meet the increasing needs for foodstuffs of other nations resisting aggression.

That this front is not being neglected is evidenced by the fact that, in spite of great shipping difficulties, we sent to Great Britain under

the Lend-Lease Act, between April and October of this year, 1,650,000,000 pounds of agricultural commodities. These included cheese, dried milk, evaporated milk, eggs, pork, lard, fruits and vegetables, grain and cereal products, fats and oils, and other foodstuffs, in addition to non-foodstuffs such as cotton, tobacco, and naval stores. This is but a beginning.

Farmers in this country have today an opportunity to render great service to their country in time of grave national emergency. They are confronted with the difficult task of rapidly expanding their output of those kinds of farm products which are most needed at this time, particularly the concentrated foodstuffs. Their task is not an easy one. Difficulties of obtaining adequate supplies of labor, of machinery, of fertilizers, not to mention other obstacles, greatly complicate the task.

But there is every evidence that the pioneer spirit which has been a proud tradition of our people is once more playing its part in this great crisis. Plans are now going forward for increasing supplies of essential foods, not only for sustaining the war effort but also to meet the immediate post-war needs of the countries which have been overrun and devastated by war. Meeting the emergency needs of these countries during the post-war period is a problem of equal importance with that of supplying the war-time needs of the countries which are resisting aggression, for it will help to restore order in the world.

The part which agriculture can play, both in the winning of the war and in the winning of the peace, is an all-important one. The farmers of this Nation have never failed to do their part, and they will not fail in the great crisis through which we are now passing. With the unconquerable strength of a united and determined people we will see this thing through to the end. The great scourges that now so gravely menace our freedom and security will be no more, and a stronger foundation for the peace and security of our people will be built once more.

## DECLARATIONS OF A STATE OF WAR BY THE UNITED STATES

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS DECEMBER 8

[Released to the press by the White House December 8]

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that Nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Yesterday the Japanese Government also launched an attack against Malaya.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam.

Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.

Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island.

This morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island.

Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our Nation.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense.

Always will we remember the character of the onslaught against us.

No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.

I believe I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost but will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again.

Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger.

With confidence in our armed forces—with the unbounded determination of our people—we will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God.

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December seventh, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
December 8, 1941.



## DECLARATION OF A STATE OF WAR WITH JAPAN

**“JOINT RESOLUTION** Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial Government of Japan and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same.

“Whereas the Imperial Government of Japan has committed unprovoked acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

*“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war be-*

tween the United States and the Imperial Government of Japan which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial Government of Japan; and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

“Approved, December 8, 1941, 4:10 p.m., E.S.T.”<sup>1</sup>

## MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS DECEMBER 11

[Released to the press by the White House December 11]

**TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:**

On the morning of December eleventh, the Government of Germany, pursuing its course of world-conquest, declared war against the United States.

The long known and the long expected has thus taken place. The forces endeavoring to enslave the entire world now are moving towards this hemisphere.

Never before has there been a greater challenge to life, liberty, and civilization.

Delay invites greater danger. Rapid and united effort by all of the peoples of the world

who are determined to remain free will insure a world victory of the forces of justice and of righteousness over the forces of savagery and of barbarism.

Italy also has declared war against the United States.

I therefore request the Congress to recognize a state of war between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Italy.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
December 11, 1941.

## DECLARATIONS OF A STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY AND ITALY

**“JOINT RESOLUTION** Declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Germany and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

“Whereas the Government of Germany has formally declared war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

*sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Government of Germany which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Gov-*

<sup>1</sup> Public Law 328, 77th Cong.

ernment of Germany; and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

“Approved, December 11, 1941, 3:05 p.m., E.S.T.”<sup>1</sup>

“JOINT RESOLUTION Declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Italy and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

“Whereas the Government of Italy has formally declared war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Government of Italy which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Government of Italy; and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

“Approved, December 11, 1941, 3:06 p.m., E.S.T.”<sup>2</sup>

### ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE NATION<sup>3</sup>

[Released to the press by the White House December 9]

The sudden criminal attacks perpetrated by the Japanese in the Pacific provide the climax of a decade of international immorality.

Powerful and resourceful gangsters have banded together to make war upon the whole human race. Their challenge has now been flung at the United States of America. The Japanese have treacherously violated the long-standing peace between us. Many American soldiers and sailors have been killed by enemy action. American ships have been sunk; American airplanes have been destroyed.

The Congress and the people of the United States have accepted that challenge.

Together with other free peoples, we are now fighting to maintain our right to live among our world neighbors in freedom and in common decency, without fear of assault.

I have prepared the full record of our past relations with Japan, and it will be submitted to the Congress. It begins with the visit of Commodore Perry to Japan 88 years ago. It

ends with the visit of two Japanese emissaries to the Secretary of State last Sunday, an hour after Japanese forces had loosed their bombs and machine guns against our flag, our forces, and our citizens.

I can say with utmost confidence that no Americans today or a thousand years hence need feel anything but pride in our patience and our efforts through all the years toward achieving a peace in the Pacific which would be fair and honorable to every nation, large or small. And no honest person, today or a thousand years hence, will be able to suppress a sense of indignation and horror at the treachery committed by the military dictators of Japan, under the very shadow of the flag of peace borne by their special envoys in our midst.

The course that Japan has followed for the past 10 years in Asia has paralleled the course of Hitler and Mussolini in Europe and Africa. Today, it has become far more than a parallel. It is collaboration so well calculated that all the continents of the world, and all the oceans, are

<sup>1</sup> Public Law 331, 77th Cong.

<sup>2</sup> Public Law 332, 77th Cong.

<sup>3</sup> Broadcast from the White House December 9, 1941.

now considered by the Axis strategists as one gigantic battlefield.

In 1931, Japan invaded Manchukuo—without warning.

In 1935, Italy invaded Ethiopia—without warning.

In 1938, Hitler occupied Austria—without warning.

In 1939, Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia—without warning.

Later in 1939, Hitler invaded Poland—without warning.

In 1940, Hitler invaded Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg—without warning.

In 1940, Italy attacked France and later Greece—without warning.

In 1941, the Axis Powers attacked Yugoslavia and Greece and they dominated the Balkans—without warning.

In 1941, Hitler invaded Russia—without warning.

And now Japan has attacked Malaya and Thailand—and the United States—without warning.

It is all of one pattern.

We are now in this war. We are all in it—all the way. Every single man, woman, and child is a partner in the most tremendous undertaking of our American history. We must share together the bad news and the good news, the defeats and the victories—the changing fortunes of war.

So far, the news has all been bad. We have suffered a serious set-back in Hawaii. Our forces in the Philippines, which include the brave people of that Commonwealth, are taking punishment, but are defending themselves vigorously. The reports from Guam and Wake and Midway Islands are still confused, but we must be prepared for the announcement that all these three outposts have been seized.

The casualty lists of these first few days will undoubtedly be large. I deeply feel the anxiety of all families of the men in our armed forces and the relatives of people in cities which have been bombed. I can only give them my solemn

promise that they will get news just as quickly as possible.

This Government will put its trust in the stamina of the American people, and will give the facts to the public as soon as two conditions have been fulfilled: first, that the information has been definitely and officially confirmed; and, second, that the release of the information at the time it is received will not prove valuable to the enemy directly or indirectly.

Most earnestly I urge my countrymen to reject all rumors. These ugly little hints of complete disaster fly thick and fast in wartime. They have to be examined and appraised.

As an example, I can tell you frankly that until further surveys are made, I have not sufficient information to state the exact damage which has been done to our naval vessels at Pearl Harbor. Admittedly the damage is serious. But no one can say how serious until we know how much of this damage can be repaired and how quickly the necessary repairs can be made.

I cite as another example a statement made on Sunday night that a Japanese carrier had been located and sunk off the Canal Zone. And when you hear statements that are attributed to what they call “an authoritative source”, you can be reasonably sure that under these war circumstances the “authoritative source” was not any person in authority.

Many rumors and reports which we now hear originate with enemy sources. For instance, today the Japanese are claiming that as a result of their one action against Hawaii they have gained naval supremacy in the Pacific. This is an old trick of propaganda which has been used innumerable times by the Nazis. The purposes of such fantastic claims are, of course, to spread fear and confusion among us, and to goad us into revealing military information which our enemies are desperately anxious to obtain.

Our Government will not be caught in this obvious trap—and neither will our people.

It must be remembered by each and every one of us that our free and rapid communication must be greatly restricted in wartime. It is

not possible to receive full, speedy, accurate reports from distant areas of combat. This is particularly true where naval operations are concerned. For in these days of the marvels of radio it is often impossible for the commanders of various units to report their activities by radio, for the very simple reason that this information would become available to the enemy and would disclose their position and their plan of defense or attack.

Of necessity there will be delays in officially confirming or denying reports of operations, but we will not hide facts from the country if we know the facts and if the enemy will not be aided by their disclosure.

To all newspapers and radio stations—all those who reach the eyes and ears of the American people—I say this: you have a most grave responsibility to the Nation now and for the duration of this war.

If you feel that your Government is not disclosing enough of the truth, you have every right to say so. But—in the absence of all the facts, as revealed by official sources—you have no right to deal out unconfirmed reports in such a way as to make people believe they are gospel truth.

Every citizen, in every walk of life, shares this same responsibility. The lives of our soldiers and sailors—the whole future of this Nation—depend upon the manner in which each and every one of us fulfils his obligation to our country.

Now a word about the recent past—and the future. A year and a half has elapsed since the fall of France, when the whole world first realized the mechanized might which the Axis nations had been building for so many years. America has used that year and a half to great advantage. Knowing that the attack might reach us in all too short a time, we immediately began greatly to increase our industrial strength and our capacity to meet the demands of modern warfare.

Precious months were gained by sending vast quantities of our war material to the nations of the world still able to resist Axis aggression. Our policy rested on the fundamental truth that

the defense of any country resisting Hitler or Japan was in the long run the defense of our own country. That policy has been justified. It has given us time, invaluable time, to build our American assembly lines of production.

Assembly lines are now in operation. Others are being rushed to completion. A steady stream of tanks and planes, of guns and ships, of shells and equipment—that is what these 18 months have given us.

But it is all only a beginning of what has to be done. We must be set to face a long war against crafty and powerful bandits. The attack at Pearl Harbor can be repeated at any one of many points in both oceans and along both our coast lines and against all the rest of the hemisphere.

It will not only be a long war, it will be a hard war. That is the basis on which we now lay all our plans. That is the yardstick by which we measure what we shall need and demand; money, materials, doubled and quadrupled production—ever-increasing. The production must be not only for our own Army and Navy and Air Forces. It must reinforce the other armies and navies and air forces fighting the Nazis and the war-lords of Japan throughout the Americas and the world.

I have been working today on the subject of production. Your Government has decided on two broad policies.

The first is to speed up all existing production by working on a seven-day-week basis in every war industry, including the production of essential raw materials.

The second policy, now being put into form, is to rush additions to the capacity of production by building more new plants, by adding to old plants, and by using the many smaller plants for war needs.

Over the hard road of the past months, we have at times met obstacles and difficulties, divisions and disputes, indifference and callousness. That is now all past—and, I am sure, forgotten.

The fact is that the country now has an organization in Washington built around men and women who are recognized experts in their own fields. I think the country knows that the peo-

ple who are actually responsible in each and every one of these many fields are pulling together with a teamwork that has never before been excelled.

On the road ahead there lies hard work—gruelling work—day and night, every hour and every minute.

I was about to add that ahead there lies sacrifice for all of us.

But it is not correct to use that word. The United States does not consider it a sacrifice to do all one can, to give one's best to our Nation, when the Nation is fighting for its existence and its future life.

It is not a sacrifice for any man, old or young, to be in the Army or the Navy of the United States. Rather is it a privilege.

It is not a sacrifice for the industrialist or the wage-earner, the farmer or the shopkeeper, the trainman or the doctor, to pay more taxes, to buy more bonds, to forego extra profits, to work longer or harder at the task for which he is best fitted. Rather is it a privilege.

It is not a sacrifice to do without many things to which we are accustomed if the national defense calls for doing without.

A review this morning leads me to the conclusion that at present we shall not have to curtail the normal articles of food. There is enough food for all of us and enough left over to send to those who are fighting on the same side with us.

There will be a clear and definite shortage of metals of many kinds for civilian use, for the very good reason that in our increased program we shall need for war purposes more than half of that portion of the principal metals which during the past year have gone into articles for civilian use. We shall have to give up many things entirely.

I am sure that the people in every part of the Nation are prepared in their individual living to win this war. I am sure they will cheerfully help to pay a large part of its financial cost while it goes on. I am sure they will cheerfully give up those material things they are asked to give up.

I am sure that they will retain all those great

spiritual things without which we cannot win through.

I repeat that the United States can accept no result save victory, final and complete. Not only must the shame of Japanese treachery be wiped out, but the sources of international brutality, wherever they exist, must be absolutely and finally broken.

In my message to the Congress yesterday I said that we "will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again." In order to achieve that certainty, we must begin the great task that is before us by abandoning once and for all the illusion that we can ever again isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity.

In these past few years—and, most violently, in the past few days—we have learned a terrible lesson.

It is our obligation to our dead—it is our sacred obligation to their children and our children—that we must never forget what we have learned.

And what we all have learned is this:

There is no such thing as security for any nation—or any individual—in a world ruled by the principles of gangsterism.

There is no such thing as impregnable defense against powerful aggressors who sneak up in the dark and strike without warning.

We have learned that our ocean-girt hemisphere is not immune from severe attack—that we cannot measure our safety in terms of miles on any map.

We may acknowledge that our enemies have performed a brilliant feat of deception, perfectly timed and executed with great skill. It was a thoroughly dishonorable deed, but we must face the fact that modern warfare as conducted in the Nazi manner is a dirty business. We don't like it—we didn't want to get in it—but we are in it, and we're going to fight it with everything we've got.

I do not think any American has any doubt of our ability to administer proper punishment to the perpetrators of these crimes.

Your Government knows that for weeks Germany has been telling Japan that if Japan did

not attack the United States, Japan would not share in dividing the spoils with Germany when peace came. She was promised by Germany that if she came in she would receive the complete and perpetual control of the whole of the Pacific area—and that means not only the Far East, not only all of the islands in the Pacific, but also a stranglehold on the west coast of North, Central, and South America.

We also know that Germany and Japan are conducting their military and naval operations in accordance with a joint plan. That plan considers all peoples and nations which are not helping the Axis powers as common enemies of each and every one of the Axis powers.

That is their simple and obvious grand strategy. That is why the American people must realize that it can be matched only with similar grand strategy. We must realize for example that Japanese successes against the United States in the Pacific are helpful to German operations in Libya; that any German success against the Caucasus is inevitably an assistance to Japan in her operations against the Dutch East Indies; that a German attack against Algiers or Morocco opens the way to a German attack against South America.

On the other side of the picture, we must learn to know that guerilla warfare against the Germans in Serbia helps us; that a successful Russian offensive against the Germans helps us; and that British successes on land or sea in any part of the world strengthen our hands.

Remember always that Germany and Italy, regardless of any formal declaration of war, consider themselves at war with the United States at this moment just as much as they consider themselves at war with Britain and Russia. And Germany puts all the other republics of the Americas into the category of enemies. The people of the hemisphere can be honored by that.

The true goal we seek is far above and beyond the ugly field of battle. When we resort to force, as now we must, we are determined that this force shall be directed toward ultimate good as well as against immediate evil. We Americans are not destroyers—we are builders.

We are now in the midst of a war, not for conquest, not for vengeance, but for a world in which this Nation, and all that this Nation represents, will be safe for our children. We expect to eliminate the danger from Japan, but it would serve us ill if we accomplished that and found that the rest of the world was dominated by Hitler and Mussolini.

We are going to win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows.

And in the dark hours of this day—and through dark days that may be yet to come—we will know that the vast majority of the members of the human race are on our side. Many of them are fighting with us. All of them are praying for us. For, in representing our cause, we represent theirs as well—our hope and their hope for liberty under God.

## DECLARATIONS OF A STATE OF WAR BY THE AXIS COUNTRIES

### GERMAN DECLARATION

[Released to the press December 11]

The German Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Hans Thomsen, and the First Secretary of the German Embassy, Mr. von Stempel, called at the State Department at 8:20 a.m. on December 11, 1941. The Secretary, otherwise engaged, directed that they be received by the Chief of the European Division of the State Department,

Mr. Ray Atherton. Mr. Atherton received the German representatives at 9:30 a. m.

The German representatives handed to Mr. Atherton a copy of a note that is being delivered this morning, December 11, to the American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin. Dr. Thomsen said that Germany considers herself in a state of war with the United States. He asked that

the appropriate measures be taken for the departure of himself, the members of the German Embassy, and staff in this country. He reminded Mr. Atherton that the German Government had previously expressed its willingness to grant the same treatment to American press correspondents in Germany as that accorded the American official staff on a reciprocal basis and added that he assumed that the departure of other American citizens from Germany would be permitted on the same basis of German citizens desiring to leave this country. He referred to the exchange of civilians that had been arranged at the time Great Britain and Germany broke off diplomatic relations.

The German Chargé d'Affaires then stated that the Swiss Government would take over German interests in this country and that Dr. Bruggmann had already received appropriate instructions from his Government.

He then handed Mr. Atherton the note from the German Government. Mr. Atherton stated that in accepting this note from the German Chargé d'Affaires he was merely formalizing the realization that the Government and people of this country had faced since the outbreak of the war in 1939 of the threat and purposes of the German Government and the Nazi regime toward this hemisphere and our free American civilization.

Mr. Atherton then said that this Government would arrange for the delivery of Dr. Thomsen's passports and that he assumed that we would very shortly be in communication with the Swiss Minister. He added that Dr. Thomsen must realize, however, that the physical difficulties of the situation would demand a certain amount of time in working out this reciprocal arrangement for the departure of the missions of the two countries. The German representatives then took their leave.

[Released to the press December 11]

The text of the note which the German representatives handed to Mr. Ray Atherton, Chief of the European Division of the State Department, at 9:30 a. m., December 11, the original of which had been delivered the morning of

December 11 to the American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, follows:

"MR. CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES:

"The Government of the United States having violated in the most flagrant manner and in ever increasing measure all rules of neutrality in favor of the adversaries of Germany and having continually been guilty of the most severe provocations toward Germany ever since the outbreak of the European war, provoked by the British declaration of war against Germany on September 3, 1939, has finally resorted to open military acts of aggression.

"On September 11, 1941, the President of the United States publicly declared that he had ordered the American Navy and Air Force to shoot on sight at any German war vessel. In his speech of October 27, 1941, he once more expressly affirmed that this order was in force. Acting under this order, vessels of the American Navy, since early September 1941, have systematically attacked German naval forces. Thus, American destroyers, as for instance the *Greer*, the *Kearney* and the *Reuben James*, have opened fire on German sub-marines according to plan. The Secretary of the American Navy, Mr. Knox, himself confirmed that American destroyers attacked German sub-marines.

"Furthermore, the naval forces of the United States, under order of their Government and contrary to international law have treated and seized German merchant vessels on the high seas as enemy ships.

"The German Government therefore establishes the following facts:

"Although Germany on her part has strictly adhered to the rules of international law in her relations with the United States during every period of the present war, the Government of the United States from initial violations of neutrality has finally proceeded to open acts of war against Germany. The Government of the United States has thereby virtually created a state of war.

"The German Government, consequently, discontinues diplomatic relations with the United States of America and declares that under these

circumstances brought about by President Roosevelt Germany too, as from today, considers herself as being in a state of war with the United States of America.

“Accept, Mr. Chargé d’Affaires, the expression of my high consideration.

RIBBENTROP”

“DECEMBER 11, 1941.”

#### ITALIAN DECLARATION

[Released to the press December 11]

The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, sent for the American Chargé d’Affaires, Mr. George Wadsworth, at Rome at 2:30 the afternoon of December 11, and when Mr. Wadsworth arrived at his office Count Ciano informed him that as of December 11, 1941 Italy considers itself at war with the United States.

[Released to the press December 11]

The Italian Ambassador, accompanied by Signor Conti, First Secretary of the Embassy, called on the morning of December 11 at Mr. Dunn’s<sup>1</sup> office at 10:30 to inform the Department that he was without instructions from his Government and to inquire as to his status. When he was informed that the Italian Government had notified the American Chargé d’Affaires in Rome December 11 that Italy considered itself at war with the United States the

Ambassador asked that measures be taken to permit the staff of the Embassy to make their final arrangements for departure from the United States. He added that many Italian nationals in this country had requested that they be allowed to depart with the Italian diplomatic mission. He was informed that all arrangements for the departure of the Italian mission from this country and the treatment of Italian nationals would be dealt with strictly on a reciprocal basis in accordance with the treatment given by the Italian Government to the American diplomatic mission and American nationals in Italy.

The Italian Ambassador was informed that we had long expected Germany to carry out its threat against this hemisphere and the United States and that we fully anticipated that Italy would obediently follow along.

#### HUNGARIAN DECLARATION

[Released to the press December 11]

The Hungarian Prime Minister at 8 p.m. the evening of December 11 informed the American Minister that in view of the solidarity of Central European states, which he compared with the solidarity of the republics of the Western Hemisphere, Hungary was obliged to break diplomatic relations with the United States. He said that this was not with the intention of declaring war on this country.

The Prime Minister observed that he would have to consult with Berlin concerning the means, time, and route of departure of the diplomatic mission.

[Released to the press December 13]

The American Minister in Budapest, Hungary, has informed the Department that the Hungarian Prime Minister informed him at 5:30 p.m., December 13, that Hungary considers war to exist between Hungary and the United States.

<sup>1</sup> Adviser on Political Relations, Department of State.



## RUMANIAN DECLARATION

[Released to the press December 14]

The American Legation in Bucharest, Rumania, has informed the Department that the Secretary General of the Rumanian Foreign Office had delivered a note to the Legation dated December 12, 1941, a translation of which follows:

"The Royal Rumanian Government has the honor to communicate to the Government of

the United States of America that, in conformity with the dispositions of the Tripartite Pact and respecting the obligations of solidarity contained in this pact, as a result of the state of war which has arisen between the United States of America on the one hand, and the German Reich, Italy and Japan on the other, Rumania herself is in a state of war with the United States of America."

## BULGARIAN DECLARATION

[Released to the press December 13]

The American Minister in Sofia, Bulgaria, informed the Department on December 13, 1941 that the Bulgarian Government had just declared to Parliament that in accordance with

article 3 of the Tripartite Pact Bulgaria is in a state of war with England and the United States. He added that he was expecting official notification from the Foreign Office momentarily.

## SOLIDARITY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

THIRD MEETING OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN  
REPUBLICS AT RIO DE JANEIRO

[Released to the press December 10]

On the morning of December 10 the Secretary of State proposed to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, through a communication addressed to Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, that there be held at Rio de Janeiro in the first week of January 1942 a Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics. This request was presented in accordance with Resolution XV adopted by the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics in Habana, which stated that, in case acts of aggression are committed, the American republics will consult among themselves in order to agree upon the measures it may be advisable to take and pursuant to the procedure for

invoking a consultation established by Resolution XVII adopted at the same meeting.

[Released to the press December 10]

The Government of Chile inquired of this Government its views with regard to the desirability of holding in the immediate future a consultative meeting of foreign ministers. The Chilean Government was informed that the United States Government believed that such a meeting should be held as soon as possible and this Government is of course in full accord with the steps taken by the Chilean Government in that regard which demonstrate anew the identity of views between our two countries.

The Government of the United States on December 9 addressed the following communica-

tion to the Governments of all the other American republics:

"The American Republics, at the Inter-American Conferences held in Buenos Aires, Lima, Panama, and Habana have jointly recognized that a threat to the peace, security, or territorial integrity of any American Republic is of common concern to all.

"In the Fifteenth Resolution adopted by the American Republics at the Consultative Meeting held in Habana in July of 1940, and entitled 'Reciprocal Assistance and Cooperation for the Defense of the Nations of the Americas', the American Republics declared that 'any attempt on the part of a non-American state against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty, or the political independence of an American state shall be considered as an act of aggression against the states which signed this declaration', and further declared that in case such acts of aggression are committed against an American state by a non-American nation 'the nations signatory to the present declaration will consult among themselves in order to agree upon the measure it may be advisable to take.'

"On December 7, 1941, without warning or notice, and during the course of negotiations entered into in good faith by the Government of the United States for the purpose of maintaining peace, territory of the United States was treacherously attacked by armed forces of the Japanese Empire.

"The course of events since the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 clearly demonstrates that the fate of every free and peace-loving nation of the world hinges upon the outcome of the present struggle against the ruthless efforts of certain Powers, including the Japanese Empire, to dominate the entire earth by the sword.

"The wave of aggression has now broken upon the shores of the New World.

"In this situation that menaces the peace, the security and the future independence of the Western Hemisphere, a consultation of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs appears to be of urgent desirability.

"Therefore, in conformity with the procedure on consultation approved by the Second Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Habana, the Government of the United States is informing the Governing Board of the Pan American Union of its desire to hold a consultative meeting at the earliest possible moment.

"In as much as the procedure agreed upon in Habana provides that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall not only transmit the request for consultation but, on the basis of the answer received, determine the date of the meeting, prepare the agenda, and adopt all other measures advisable for the preparation of the meeting, it is hoped that each country will appropriately instruct its diplomatic representatives in Washington in the premises."

#### MEXICAN REINFORCEMENTS IN LOWER CALIFORNIA

(Released to the press December 9)

In order to reinforce the defenses of Lower California the Mexican Government is sending a considerable body of troops to that area. These troops will pass in transit over United States territory from Nogales, Ariz., to Tia Juana, Lower California, via San Diego. It is expected that this movement will commence on December 10.

This decision of the Mexican authorities af-

fords a striking instance of cooperation in hemispheric defense by the nations of this hemisphere in the cause of liberty and democracy and against the forces of a treacherous aggressor. The Government of the United States welcomes this opportunity of facilitating the journey of the troops of the sister republic and of extending to them every courtesy and assistance.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR AND SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WITH  
THE AXIS POWERS AND MESSAGES OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press December 7]

All the American republics have been informed by the Government of the United States of the treacherous attack by Japan upon the United States. Immediately upon receipt of word of the attacks on Hawaii and other American territory wires were dispatched to the American diplomatic missions instructing them to inform the foreign offices at once. This Government is receiving very heartening messages of support from the other American republics.

[Released to the press December 9-13]

The following messages and activities illustrate the solidarity of the American republics with the United States in confronting the present situation:

**Argentina**

The Argentine Ambassador informed the Secretary of State on December 9 that he had been instructed by his Government to state, in response to the receipt of an official communication from the Government of the United States that it is in a state of war with Japan, that the Argentine Government is disposed to adjust itself to the principles of solidarity contemplated by declaration XV of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Habana. The Ambassador stated that his Government recognized the existence of the situation of reciprocal assistance and defense cooperation for which provision was made in declaration XV and that Argentina had signed this declaration and intended to comply with it in friendly spirit. It was further stated by the Ambassador that the Argentine Government expects to issue a decree in which it will be established that the United States shall not be considered as a belligerent nation in the present conflict.

Acting President Castillo of Argentina on the evening of December 9 sent the following message to President Roosevelt:

"I beg to inform Your Excellency that the Argentine Government, in view of the state of war which involves the United States and affects all of America as a whole, has today issued a decree whereby it is declared that the Republic does not consider the United States of America in the position of a belligerent country nor consequently subject in this country to the limitations appropriate to a regime of neutrality.

"In making known to Your Excellency the official position thus assumed by this Government in keeping with the common interests and sentiments of America in the face of an unjustifiable and lamentable aggression, I take particular pleasure in presenting to Your Excellency the friendly wishes of the Argentine Government and people."

The following decree was issued on the evening of December 9 by the Acting President of Argentina:

"Having considered the communications received from the Embassy of the United States of America, from the Embassy of Great Britain and from the Embassy of Japan stating that there exists a state of war between the said powers, and

"Whereas:

"These communications make it necessary to determine the position of the Argentine Republic in this state of war, as well as the line of conduct to be observed in this case without precedent since this is the first time that the declarations and agreements with respect to solidarity, mutual assistance and defensive cooperation of the American nations as approved in the Conference of Buenos Aires and the meetings of Lima, Panama and Habana, will be applicable.

"To this end it is especially fitting to invoke Declaration XV of the Meeting of Habana to which the Argentine Republic adhered with the other American countries, since this case relates to an extracontinental aggression against

the sovereignty of one of the American states and the violation of its territory.

"The Vice President of the Argentine Nation in exercise of the executive power in a general Ministerial resolution decrees:

"Article 1. The position of the Argentine Republic in the present international conflict will be governed with respect to the United States by the Pan American obligations assumed with regard to solidarity, mutual assistance and defensive cooperation.

"Article 2. As a consequence of this, the Argentine Republic does not consider the United States of America in the position of a belligerent country in this conflict.

"Article 3. The provisions of the decree regarding neutrality prescribed by Ministerial Resolution of September 4, 1939 are made applicable to the present state of war and only with respect to Great Britain and Japan.

"Article 4. The Argentine Republic in due course and following the procedure provided by the above mentioned convention XV of Habana will proceed to negotiate the necessary complementary agreements.

"Article 5. Let this be communicated, published in the official bulletin and given to the National Registry."

Secretary Hull sent the following message to the American Ambassador at Buenos Aires on December 9:

"Please express to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the deep appreciation of this Government for his statement that the Government of Argentina is disposed to adapt its conduct to the situation of reciprocal assistance and defensive cooperation provided for by declaration 15 of Habana."

The following telegram was sent by President Roosevelt to President Ortiz of the Argentine Republic on December 10, 1941:

"I deeply appreciate Your Excellency's friendly expression of sympathy in this emergency, and on behalf of the Government and the people of the United States I am grateful for Your Excellency's moral support at a time when all spiritual and material forces are necessary to

repel the treacherous Japanese aggression. I send you my warmest personal regards and remembrances."

The following telegram was also sent on December 10, 1941 by President Roosevelt to Acting President Castillo of the Argentine Republic:

"Your Excellency's friendly and cooperative message was profoundly appreciated by the Government of the United States, and I am sure that the sincere good wishes of the great nation of Argentina will be particularly encouraging to the American people in this hour when they have been subjected to treacherous aggression. As Your Excellency so well states, this unprovoked attack from a non-American nation must affect all of America as a whole. The solidarity of the nations of this hemisphere is, however, an invincible bulwark for the unstinting war effort of the United States, and of those sister Republics which are now at war. Your Excellency may be sure that the Government of the United States is deeply grateful for such practical cooperative measures already taken by Your Excellency's Government in accordance with the terms of the existing agreements between the American Republics."

General Justo, ex-President of the Argentine Republic, on December 9, 1941 addressed a telegram to President Roosevelt, a translation of which follows:

"Although not holding public office in this moment of peril for democracy and all America I believe it my duty to send you my personal adherence as a private citizen and to tell you, without having the pretension to arrogate to myself the representation of Argentine public opinion, that the people of my country are firmly by the side of the Great Democracy of the North and its illustrious President, whom may God bless, and may God go with the arms which have to defend a cause as noble as that of America.

General AGUSTIN P. JUSTO"

In reply President Roosevelt on December 10, 1941 sent the following telegram to General Justo:

“DECEMBER 10, 1941.

“I am deeply grateful for your expression of personal support in this emergency and for your personal statement that you believe the people of the Argentine Republic are firmly at the side of the people of the United States in their struggle for the preservation and victory of democracy. I send you my warmest personal regards.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT”

Bolivia

Señor Anze Matienzo, Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs, telegraphed the following message to Secretary of State Hull on December 8, 1941:

“I wish to express to your Government our frank condemnation for the unjustified Japanese aggression and give our assurances that, with all good faith and resolution, we shall fulfill the international obligations of continental solidarity reiterating, at the same time, our fidelity to the democratic principles which rule in our America.”

The Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the American Minister at La Paz that the President and Cabinet of Bolivia had authorized him to state that the Bolivian Government will give its full cooperation to the United States in the present emergency.

The American Minister at La Paz, Bolivia, was on December 9, 1941 directed to inform the Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Government of the United States is profoundly appreciative of the statement authorized by the President of Bolivia and his Cabinet that Bolivia will extend its cooperation to the United States. The Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs was also informed by the American Minister that the Government of the United States would be glad to avail itself of the generous offer of cooperation made by the Bolivian Government in measures taken for the defense of the mutual interests of the two countries which may be affected by the treacherous aggression of Japan.

On December 10, 1941 the President of Bolivia issued a decree signed by him and his Cabinet stating that the Government of Bolivia declares its solidarity with the United States and other American countries which have declared war on Japan and would extend its cooperation in accordance with Habana Resolution XV. The decree stated that the Bolivian Government will not consider belligerent any American republic at war in defense of its rights. Axis nationals in Bolivia will be subject to strict vigilance, and funds of Japanese companies and individuals are frozen.

On December 11, 1941 President Peñaranda of Bolivia sent a telegram to President Roosevelt, a translation of which follows:

“I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that my Government, in cabinet meeting, has issued the following decree:

“ENRIQUE PEÑARANDA C., Constitutional President of the Republic,

“Considering, that the purposes of cooperation of the Bolivian Government and people with the other nations of the continent are unshakeable; that the traditional bonds which unite them with those nations have been translated into formal, legal engagements based on the policy of relation of the American countries; that respect for the principles of international law as the rule and guarantee of common existence of nations is a Bolivian doctrine; that, accordingly, it rejects acts of unjustified aggression;

“With the affirmative opinion of the Council of Ministers decrees:

“Art. 1. The Government of Bolivia stands solidly with the United States and with the other American countries which have declared war on Japan and will give the cooperation provided in resolution XV of Habana.

“Art. 2. The Government of Bolivia will not consider as a belligerent any American Republic which, in defense of its rights, is in a state of war.

“Art. 3. Nationals of the countries of the Axis resident in national territory will be subject to strict supervision.

"Art. 4. The funds of bank accounts and securities of Japanese individuals and corporations are immobilized.

"Art. 5. Postal, telegraphic and radiotelegraphic control with respect to the interior and exterior of the country is established and with respect to all means of propaganda which may attack the international position of the Republic and the democratic regime established.

"Art. 6. Mining operations, railroads, airdromes, radiotelegraphic stations, oil wells, factories, etc., will be under armed guard.

"The Ministers are charged with the execution and fulfillment of the present decree. Given in the Palace of Government of the City of La Paz, the 10th day of the month of December, nineteen hundred and forty-one. General ENRIQUE PEÑARANDA—EDUARDO ANZE MATIENZO—ADOLFO VILAR—JOAQUIN ESPADA—ALBERTO CRESPO GUTIERREZ—JUSTO RODAS EGUINO—ARTURO PINTO ESCALIER—General J. MIGUEL CANDIA. A true copy, JOSÉ EDUARDO GUERRA, *Chief Clerk of Foreign Affairs.*"

"In informing Your Excellency of this decision, it is an honor to express my admiration of the historic discourse which you gave yesterday, the firmness, moral elevation and juridical contents of which give dignity to humanity and safeguard the conquests of civilization. I offer Your Excellency the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration."

In response to the above-quoted message, on December 11, 1941 President Roosevelt telegraphed the following message to President Peñaranda:

"I am deeply grateful for Your Excellency's message informing me of the decree issued by the Government of Bolivia extending the strong moral support of the Bolivian Government and people to the Government and people of the United States in the present conflict and enunciating certain extremely useful measures of practical cooperation with the Government of the United States. On behalf of the Government and people of the United States, I express profound appreciation to Your Excellency's

Government and people for this concrete act of friendship which is a heartening reaffirmation of the strong bonds which unite our two countries.

"I thank Your Excellency for your general personal comments, and I send you my own greetings with every wish for the increasing prosperity of the Bolivian people and Your Excellency's own well-being."

#### Brazil

The State Department has received the following telegram from the President of Brazil to President Roosevelt:

"RIO DE JANEIRO,  
"December 8, 1941.

"Upon taking cognizance of the communication of your Excellency's Government regarding the aggression suffered from Japan, I assembled the members of my cabinet, and I have the honor to inform your Excellency that it was unanimously resolved that Brazil declare itself 'solidary' with the United States in accordance with its traditions and obligations to continental policy. Greetings.

GETULIO VARGAS"

The following *communiqué* was issued by the office of President Vargas of Brazil on December 8:

"The President of the Republic today called a full Cabinet meeting to examine the international situation in view of recent events. It was resolved unanimously, to declare solidarity with the United States, in line with our continental obligations. The Government trusts that the Brazilian people, faithful to their political traditions, will remain calm and vigilant, avoiding demonstrations which may disturb the tranquillity necessary for the work and life of the country."

On December 8, 1941 President Roosevelt sent the following telegram to President Vargas of Brazil:

"I hasten to acknowledge with my profound appreciation and that of the people of the United

States Your Excellency's prompt and heartening message of solidarity with the United States in the crisis provoked by the treacherous and unprovoked attacks of the Japanese against United States lives and territory yesterday.

"Your message is culminating proof of what you so eloquently stated a few weeks ago that inter-Americanism has moved to the field of positive action. I am deeply moved and encouraged."

#### Chile

Assurances were received on December 7, 1941 by the United States that all precautions would be taken by the Chilean Government to protect the production and furnishing of strategic materials to the United States and that all measures have already been taken to protect mines and industries belonging to American citizens.

On December 10, 1941 Vice President Mendez of Chile addressed a telegram to President Roosevelt, a translation of which follows:

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that, after a unanimous decision by the Council of Ministers, I have proceeded to issue a decree in which it is provided that the Government of Chile will not consider belligerent, for the effects of the application of the laws and principles which govern neutrality, the Government of the United States and the Governments of the other American nations which have declared or may declare themselves to be in a state of war in connection with the present conflict. In transmitting the foregoing to Your Excellency, I am particularly happy to forward to you the adherence of the Chilean people and Government on the occasion of the aggression of which your country has been the object. Chile, in accordance with its invariable international tradition, is ready to comply with the engagements which it has contracted with respect to continental defense. Together with my wishes for the prosperity of the American people and for Your Excellency's personal happiness, I beg you to accept the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration."

On December 11, 1941 President Roosevelt

sent the following telegram to Vice President Mendez:

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Government and people of the United States are grateful for the decision of the Chilean Government that it will not treat as belligerents those American nations at war with Japan. The solidarity of Chile in all that relates to continental defense and security is most heartening and in full accord with the high tradition of your great country. Please accept my own sincere appreciation of your personal message of good wishes, which I heartily reciprocate."

#### Colombia

The exact text of a statement handed to the American Ambassador in Bogotá by the President of the Republic of Colombia on December 8, 1941 follows:

"Official note of the President of the Republic—After careful examination of the situation created for the Colombian nation by the state of war existing since yesterday between the United States of North America and Japan and of the antecedents and characteristics of this very grave conflict, the Council of Ministers approved unanimously the following conclusions presented for its consideration by the President of the Republic and by the Minister of Foreign Relations: 'The aggression which took place yesterday by the armed forces of the Japanese Empire against the United States constitutes the case clearly foreseen in Resolution Number Fifteen approved at the Second Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Habana on "reciprocal assistance and defensive cooperation of the American nations" by which it is declared that "every attempt of a non-American State against the integrity or inviolability of territory, against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State will be considered as an act of aggression against the States which sign this declaration."' This declaration signed by the Government of Colombia and approved by Law No. 20 of 1941 creates for Colombia obligations to which the nation will be entirely faithful.

As a consequence the Government resolves to declare broken its diplomatic relations with the Empire of Japan and to reaffirm in a solemn and categorical manner its adhesion to the policy of inter-American solidarity and of cooperation of the American Republics in defense of the continent as this policy was defined at the Pan American Conference at Lima and the meetings of Foreign Ministers of Panama and Habana. "The Government has taken and will continue taking the necessary means to cooperate in the defense of the continent and specifically to make effective its spontaneous and irrevocable resolution to prevent by all possible means that the security of the Panama Canal may be threatened directly or indirectly from Colombian territory or that there may be realized on Colombian soil acts contrary to the rules of inter-American solidarity."

The American Ambassador in Bogotá, Colombia, on December 10, 1941 was directed to express to President Santos in behalf of President Roosevelt the great encouragement which the Government of the United States derives from the action taken by Colombia on December 9, 1941 in severing its relations with Japan. Ambassador Braden was further directed to inform President Santos that the declaration of the Colombian Cabinet with respect to the wanton attack by Japan on the United States and the expression of determination of Colombia to assist by all possible means in the defense of the continent, are most heartening.

#### Costa Rica

There follows a translation of a telegram sent to President Roosevelt by President Guardia of Costa Rica on December 7, 1941:

"The treacherous attack of the Japanese forces on the Hawaiian Islands and the declaration of war by Japan on your country has caused the greatest indignation among the Costa Rican people who are loyal to the engagements of continental solidarity and to the firm friendship which unites us with the Government and people of the United States. I send you my

warm and cordial greeting in these moments of trial which are beginning for all of America, and I declare formally to you that Costa Rica will make its own the destiny of the United States, and will be with you to the end which will be the triumph of right and justice, of which Your Excellency is such an outstanding exponent."

President Roosevelt replied to the above message by the following telegram sent on December 10, 1941:

"I wish to convey to your Excellency my most sincere thanks for the kind message which you were so good as to send me regarding the treacherous Japanese aggression against the United States. The assurances of Costa Rican support in these moments of trial and the devotion of Costa Rica to democracy and to the principle of continental solidarity shown by its declaration of war against Japan are most heartening. I welcome the association of Costa Rica with the United States in a struggle to maintain the principles which we both hold sacred. With most cordial greetings from your friend."

In the presence of the American Minister and the British Chargé d'Affaires, the Costa Rican Congress unanimously passed a resolution declaring war on Japan on December 8, 1941.

On December 8, 1941 the American Minister at San José was directed to express to the President and to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Costa Rica the deep gratification of the Government of the United States at the attitude assumed by the Costa Rican Government.

On December 9, 1941 the Minister of Foreign Relations of Costa Rica sent the following telegram to Secretary Hull:

"I have the honor to advise Your Excellency that because of unexpected and extraordinary aggression of which your country has been the object on the part of Japan while negotiations for peace were going on between the two nations and in accordance with the principles of solidarity and defense of this hemisphere declared in various agreements [between the] American republics the Government of Costa Rica ex-



presses its sympathy to the Government and people of the United States and has today [Dec. 8] at eleven o'clock declared the state of war between Costa Rica and Japan. On this occasion I take pleasure in renewing to Your Excellency the assurances of my sentiments of the highest and most distinguished consideration."

On December 10, 1941 the American Minister at San José was directed to convey the following message from Secretary Hull to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Costa Rica:

"I am deeply grateful for your heartening message announcing that Costa Rica has declared war on Japan as result of the Japanese aggression against the United States. This spontaneous act on the part of Costa Rica is a further token of the close friendship which unites our peoples and of the adherence of Costa Rica to the principle of hemispheric solidarity. Please accept the assurance of my highest and most distinguished consideration."

The President of Costa Rica on December 11, 1941 informed the American Minister at San José that he had on that day signed a decree declaring a state of war between Costa Rica and Germany and Italy. President Guardia stated further that their passports have been delivered to the Italian Minister and to the German Chargé d'Affaires at San José.

#### Cuba

The Cuban Government considered the unprovoked attack by Japan on the United States as calling for an immediate declaration of war on the part of Cuba. The Cuban Minister of State informed our Ambassador at Habana that the Government of Cuba, because of its traditional relations of close amity and cooperation with the United States, would proceed with the declaration of war even if it were not obligated to do so by existing inter-American agreements, particularly that of the Habana Conference.

On December 8, 1941 President Batista of Cuba sent a telegram to President Roosevelt, a translation of which follows:

"Before the infamous attack made by the Japanese armed forces on territory of the United States without previous notice and without provocation during the time Your Excellency was endeavoring to obtain a peaceful solution of existing problems, I have the honor to inform you of the most absolute solidarity of the people of Cuba with the people of the United States, as well as the decision of the Cuban people and its Government to extend its full cooperation to the United States in the present war. We consider that this aggression by a non-American state against the integrity and inviolability of an American state is such a case as is contemplated in declaration no. 15 of the Conference of Habana, by virtue of which all the nations of this continent should likewise consider themselves attacked in the same way and should act jointly."

On December 10, 1941 President Roosevelt replied to the above-quoted message with the following telegram to President Batista of Cuba:

"The Government and people of the United States are profoundly grateful to the Government and people of Cuba for their unqualified support in this critical hour, and I deeply appreciate Your Excellency's message expressing this solidarity. In view of the existence of the situation contemplated in declaration XV of the Habana meeting, the Secretary of State of the United States has today requested that the governing board of the Pan American Union take steps to convene a third meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American republics."

Secretary Hull sent the following message to the Cuban Minister of State on December 9:

"The United States Government has noted with profound gratification the attitude of President Batista and the Cuban Government toward the wanton Japanese aggression against the people and territory of the United States. No more solemn pledge of Cuba's common cause with the United States could be offered than the President's intention to ask the Cuban Congress for a declaration of war."

On the evening of December 9 Cuba declared war on Japan by a unanimous vote of both houses of the Cuban Congress.

On December 10, 1941, Cuban Minister of State Cortina sent the following telegram to Secretary Hull:

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency and your Government that yesterday the Republic of Cuba declared war on Japan. I reiterate the testimony of my highest consideration."

In reply to the above-quoted message, Secretary Hull transmitted the following telegram to Minister Cortina:

"I have the honor to acknowledge with deep gratification on behalf of my Government Your Excellency's message announcing the declaration of war by the Republic of Cuba on Japan, an action which is heartening and conclusive demonstration of the resolution of Cuba to carry to victory the battle against the forces of ruthless aggression."

The American Ambassador at Habana has reported that the Cuban Congress passed a declaration of war upon Germany and Italy during an evening session on December 11, 1941.

#### Dominican Republic

The Secretary of State has received the following message from the Secretary of State for Foreign Relations of the Dominican Republic regarding the declaration of war by that country on Japan:

"I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency that the Government of the Dominican Republic, faithful to the noble principles which inspire its foreign policy, has declared war today [December 8] on the Empire of Japan, in order that it may be unified with the great American people in the defense of the sacred ideals of liberty and democracy which they so brilliantly support. I greet Your Excellency with the highest consideration.

ARTURO DESPRADEL

*Secretary of State  
for Foreign Relations"*

On December 8, 1941 the President of the Dominican Republic sent a telegram to President Roosevelt, a translation of which follows:

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Government of the Dominican Republic, loyally interpreting the unanimous sentiment of the nation, has resolved to express its solidarity in this historic moment with the noble people of the United States of America. The Dominican Government has today declared war on the Empire of Japan in order to contribute with all of its resources to the defense of the ideals of liberty and democracy which, for the benefit of humanity, are so gallantly supported by Your Excellency and the great American nation, and which are the same ideals which have underlain the foreign policy of the Dominican Republic during the last ten years. With the expressions of my most distinguished consideration."

On December 10, 1941 President Roosevelt replied to the above telegram as follows:

"I am most grateful for Your Excellency's message informing me of the positive action of the Dominican Republic in declaring war on the Imperial Government of Japan as evidence of full cooperation in support of the security and defense of this hemisphere. This announcement has brought deep gratification to the people of the United States and to their Government.

"I offer Your Excellency and through you to the Government and the people of the Dominican Republic the sincere appreciation of the Government and the people of the United States for the decision of the Dominican Republic to contribute with all its resources to the defense of the ideals of freedom and democracy and to the benefit of humanity.

"Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration and regard."

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic on December 11, 1941 informed the American Minister at Ciudad Trujillo that immediately upon the receipt of news that the United States had declared a state of

war to exist with Germany and Italy, the Dominican Government would do likewise. He informed the American Minister later in the day, upon receiving news that the United States had declared war on Germany and Italy, that the Dominican Congress would declare a state of war to exist between the Dominican Republic and Germany and Italy during the morning of December 12 at the latest.

#### Ecuador

The Ecuadoran Government gave assurances to the American Minister on December 8, 1941 that Ecuador is prepared to comply with all its duties of solidarity in defense of the continent in accordance with the dispositions of the Pan-American conferences.

On December 8, 1941 the American Minister at Quito, Ecuador, was directed to deliver to President Arroyo of Ecuador in behalf of President Roosevelt a message expressing profound gratitude for President Arroyo's statement of solidarity with the United States at this time when the institutions of the entire Western Hemisphere are being attacked and that the United States is fully prepared to take any measures which may become necessary to protect the interests of all the American republics.

A translation of a telegram sent to President Roosevelt on December 9, 1941 by President Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador follows:

"I repeat to Your Excellency the expression of sympathy and adherence to the people and Government of the United States which I expressed to His Excellency Minister Long as soon as he was good enough to inform me of the aggression suffered by the great country over which Your Excellency presides, as well as the declarations made by the Ecuadoran Chancelry and those which Ambassador Alfaro made to the Department of State. Ecuador, which feels Pan Americanism deeply and sincerely, which desires that it be a reality, and which has given repeated proofs of respect for its word, is firmly determined to do its duty, to make effective once again its purposes of continental solidarity and to support the de-

fense of America and the execution of its treaties and declarations. I renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration."

On December 11, 1941 President Roosevelt sent the following telegram to President Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador:

"I have received your telegram of December 9 in which you sympathetically express the adherence of Ecuador to the people and Government of the United States during this difficult period in which the institutions and traditions of the Western Hemisphere are under attack. I am well aware of the many evidences of Ecuador's determination to abide by its commitments in favor of a strengthened solidarity between the American republics. It is this community of purpose which will prove one of the strongest pillars in the defense of our liberties. I renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration."

#### El Salvador

The following message was sent by President Martinez of El Salvador to President Roosevelt on December 8:

"The Japanese attack on Hawaii and Manila is considered by me contrary to the principle of law and treatment which is due a country with which Japan was at peace and is absolutely unjustified. The unusual case will be studied by the National Assembly which is meeting today and war will be declared on the aggressor nation."

At 1 p. m. on December 8, 1941 the National Legislative Assembly unanimously declared El Salvador in a state of war with Japan and authorized the Executive power to take similar measures against any other non-American powers which may commit acts of aggression against American countries. On December 9, 1941 the American Minister in San Salvador was directed to convey to the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador the deep gratification of President Roosevelt and the Government of the United States at the attitude as-

sumed by President Martinez and the Government of El Salvador, as a result of Japan's unjustified aggression against the United States, and in conformity with the principles of continental cooperation and solidarity.

On December 10, 1941 President Roosevelt sent the following telegram to President Martinez of El Salvador:

"Your Excellency's message is a most heartening token of the friendship which unites our peoples and of mutual devotion to the principles of law and hemispheric solidarity. The people of the United States welcome El Salvador as an associate in the struggle against aggression and in favor of those principles which we both uphold. With most cordial greetings from your friend."

The American Minister at San Salvador reported on December 13, 1941 that the Salvadoran Legislative Assembly on that day unanimously declared a state of war to exist between El Salvador and Germany and Italy.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador addressed a telegram to Secretary Hull on December 13, 1941, a translation of which follows:

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the National Legislative Assembly at the request of the Executive power today declared the Republic of El Salvador in a state of war with Germany and Italy as a new demonstration of solidarity with the Government of the United States of America. I reiterate to Your Excellency my highest consideration."

### Guatemala

On December 7, 1941 President Ubico of Guatemala sent President Roosevelt a telegram which reads as follows, in translation:

"On the occasion of the surprise attack by Japan, I confirm to Your Excellency the sentiments of solidarity of the Government and people of Guatemala. Your devoted friend."

On December 10, 1941 President Roosevelt sent the following telegram to President Ubico:

"I am most grateful for your heartening message of support and for your assurances of the solidarity of the government and people of Guatemala with the United States in connection with Japan's aggression. I am also happy through Your Excellency to welcome Guatemala as an associate in the struggle to maintain the principles which we uphold in common. With most cordial greetings from your friend."

On December 8, 1941 at a special session of the National Assembly, the Republic of Guatemala declared war on Japan.

On December 9, 1941 Minister of Foreign Affairs Salazar, of Guatemala, sent a telegram to Secretary Hull, a translation of which follows:

"It gives me pleasure to advise Your Excellency that Legislative Assembly of this Republic last night declared a state of war between Guatemala and Japan, thus expressing solidarity of Guatemalan Government and people with the United States of America with which indestructible bonds of loyal friendship unite Guatemala. I renew to Your Excellency assurances of high and particular consideration."

On December 10, 1941 Secretary Hull sent the following message to the Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"I profoundly appreciate your heartening message informing me that the Guatemalan Government had convoked the National Legislative Assembly on December 8 with a view to declaring war on Japan as a result of that nation's aggression against the United States. I have also been most gratified to learn that Guatemala subsequently declared war on Japan.

"The action of Guatemala is a signal token of the close friendship which unites our nations and of the devotion of Guatemala to the principle of hemispheric defense against extra-continental aggression. Please accept the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Guatemala City on December 11, 1941 informed the Foreign Minister of Guatemala that the Governments of Germany and Italy had notified the Government of the United States that a state of war exists between their countries and the United States. The Foreign Minister replied that the National Assembly of Guatemala would meet at once to declare Guatemala in a state of war with Germany and Italy. At 7:45 the evening of December 11 the National Assembly met and, by a unanimous vote, declared war on Germany and Italy.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala on December 12, 1941 sent a telegram to Secretary Hull, a translation of which follows:

"I have the honor to advise Your Excellency that yesterday the Legislative Assembly issued Decree no. 2564 which declares the existence of the state of war between Guatemala and the German Reich and the Kingdom of Italy in conformity with the policy of American solidarity which inspires the Government of the Republic and its spirit of loyal friendship and cooperation with the United States of America. I avail myself of the opportunity to repeat to Your Excellency the assurance of my sentiments of the highest consideration."

#### Haiti

On December 7, 1941 President Lescot of Haiti requested the American Chargé d'Affaires at Port-au-Prince to convey the following message to President Roosevelt, which reads in translation:

"The Haitian Government and people profoundly indignant by the cowardly Japanese aggression of which American possessions have been the victims request you to consider that the Republic of Haiti is completely united with the United States in this conjuncture. If for military needs any part of Haitian territory should be necessary for American forces the Haitian Government offers once again to the Government of the United States its entire cooperation and will receive with enthusiasm

any suggestion or request that it might wish to make."

On December 8, 1941 President Roosevelt transmitted the following message to President Lescot:

"I am heartened at this tragic hour to receive the generous offer which Your Excellency has made on behalf of Haiti. This latest manifestation of the unfailing adherence of the Haitian state to the principles of hemispheric solidarity and joint defense is deeply and sincerely appreciated."

President Lescot of the Republic of Haiti declared war on Japan on December 8 with the unanimous approval of the National Assembly.

It has been declared that a state of siege exists, and people have been warned that any *saboteur* will be tried by court-martial and executed.

On December 9, 1941 the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Haiti presented to the American Chargé d'Affaires at Port-au-Prince a communication from which the following is quoted, in translation:

"In view of the unjustifiable aggression of the Japanese Government against American possessions in the Pacific the Republic of Haiti, faithful to its policy of friendship and complete understanding with the United States of America and in accord with the Pan-American doctrines of continental solidarity, has placed itself alongside of the sister republic in declaring war against the Japanese Empire."

Prince reported that the Republic of Haiti declared war on Germany and Italy on December

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Port-au-12, 1941.

#### Honduras

President Carias of Honduras on December 7, 1941 sent to President Roosevelt the following message, which reads in translation:

"I have just at this moment learned, by radio, of the Japanese aggression against American possessions in the Pacific. In the presence of such an extraordinary act I express to Your

Excellency all the sympathy and solidarity of the Honduran people and of the Government which I head and formulate ardent wishes for the triumph of the United States in this conflict provoked by the totalitarians."

The text of a telegram received by the Secretary of State from the American Minister in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on December 8, 1941, follows:

"Honduran Congress declared war on Japan at 11:25 this morning.

ERWIN"

On December 9, 1941 the American Minister at Tegucigalpa was directed by Secretary Hull to express to the Honduran Government the deep gratification of the Government of the United States at the striking example of inter-American solidarity shown by Honduras in declaring war upon Japan in view of the Japanese aggression against the United States.

The Honduran Minister of Foreign Affairs on December 9, 1941 informed the American Minister at Tegucigalpa, in behalf of President Carias, that the United States Government may use any facilities on the Atlantic Coast as well as Fonseca Bay and also use these waters for naval bases or any other purposes.

On December 10, 1941 the American Minister at Tegucigalpa was directed to convey the following message from Secretary Hull to the Honduran Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"I have received your heartening message and wish to express to you my profound appreciation of the action of your Government in declaring war against Japan as a result of the Japanese aggression against this country. The action of Your Excellency's Government is a signal example not only of the practical application of the principle of American solidarity and security, but also of the friendship of the Honduran people for the United States."

On December 11, 1941 President Roosevelt transmitted the following message to President Carias:

"I am deeply appreciative of your kind message regarding the treacherous Japanese ag-

gression against American territory. The sympathy and solidarity which you express and which have been so signally confirmed by Honduras in its subsequent declaration of war against the aggressor have been a most heartening token of the friendship of the Honduran people at the present historic moment. With most cordial good wishes from your friend."

The American Minister at Tegucigalpa reported that the Honduran Congress unanimously and by acclamation declared war on Germany and Italy at 10:45 a. m. December 12, 1941.

### Mexico

The text of a declaration issued by the Mexican Government to the Mexican press on December 7 follows:

"Without a previous declaration of war and exactly at the same time as a Special Ambassador of Japan was in Washington carrying out diplomatic conversations with the high American authorities of the Department of State, the Japanese forces started bombarding Manila and the Hawaiian Islands, attacking, in its possessions, the United States of America, and thus obligating themselves, before history, with all the responsibility of those events which are coming and which will, unfortunately, spread that conflagration which is afflicting humanity.

"The Government of Mexico, which, from the beginning of the present struggle, defined, with full energy, the spirit of positive solidarity which joins it to the other governments of the Continent, has learned with the deepest emotion of these deeds constituting a new violation of the fundamental principles of the rights of mankind committed by one of the powers grouped together with the totalitarian dictatorships against the democracies of the world. With that solemnity which is appropriate to the seriousness of the circumstances, Mexico declares that its conduct will inflexibly follow the postulates of justice and of honor which it has, until today, maintained without hesitation. In the premises, it believes it appropriate to recall that, in accordance with the resolutions adopted in

the meeting of Foreign Ministers at Habana, in 1940, one of these postulates is the fact that any aggression against any nation of this hemisphere will be considered by our country as an aggression against our own sovereignty. Another of these postulates was definitely established in the note that our Chancery addressed, on July 8 of this year, to the Uruguayan Chancery advising it of the decision of the Government of Mexico that it would not consider as a belligerent any American Republic that, in defense of its rights finds itself in a state of war with countries of other continents. The foregoing principles are solidly rooted in the public conscience of Mexico and are the direct consequence of the position that we have assumed in condemning all aggressions and in invariably raising our voice against any act implying the intention of placing the contingencies of war ahead of the solutions of justice. Our past is the best guarantee of our future. Associated with the United States in the common defense of democracy and of the destiny of America, we will omit no effort, by all possible means, to establish our spirit of solidarity and of close friendship. In this hour, of the greatest importance, the Government is convinced that the opinion which it expresses is that of all Mexicans and it has the absolute certainty that, irrespective of the results, the nation will carry out unanimously a decision which is in full accord with the continuity of its traditions and with the dignity of our future."

On December 8 the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico issued the following declaration:

"On repeated occasions the Government of Mexico has made public its intention of maintaining the unbreakable solidarity which inspires the foreign policy of our country in relation to the other nations of this Continent. In conformity with this attitude, Mexico—during the Meeting of Chancellors celebrated in Havana in 1940—agreed to consider as an act of aggression against herself, any attempt of any non-American State in violation of the fundamental rights of any of the Republics of this Hemisphere.

"The Government of Mexico, which has invariably stood for absolute respect for voluntarily contracted international obligations, cannot but consider—as a natural consequence of the cited agreement—that the maintenance of diplomatic relations with Japan are incompatible with the act of aggression which that country committed against the United States of America.

"In virtue thereof, instructions have been given to our Minister in Tokio to the effect that, after due notice of the reasons, to the authorities before whom he is accredited, he proceed to close the Legation and the Consulate in Yokohama.

"The above mentioned decision has been communicated to the Minister of Japan in this capital with the same end in view; the provisional authorization conceded to the Consular Agents of said Empire in the Republic of Mexico having been cancelled from this date."

On December 9 the American Embassy in Mexico City was instructed to inform the Foreign Minister of Mexico as follows:

"Please inform the Foreign Minister that this Government regards this further action by the Mexican Government as a most decisive step in continental solidarity and therefore in assuring the success of our common cause."

With reference to the declaration issued by the Mexican Government, Secretary of State Hull sent the following instruction to the American Embassy in Mexico:

"Please state to the Foreign Minister that this Government is deeply gratified to learn of this very strong reaffirmation of solidarity by the Mexican Government, which is most heartening in these critical hours."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico on December 10, 1941 addressed a telegram to Secretary Hull, a translation of which follows:

"In accordance with the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the Second Consultative Meeting held at Habana in July 1940, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Government of Mexico yesterday broke its diplo-

matic and consular relations with Japan, in view of the aggression committed by the latter against the United States of America. I renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration."

In response to the above message, Secretary Hull on December 11, 1941 transmitted the following message to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico:

"I have the honor to acknowledge with the most sincere appreciation Your Excellency's telegram regarding the action of the Mexican Government in breaking diplomatic and consular relations with Japan as a result of that nation's aggression against the United States.

"I have previously requested our Embassy in Mexico City to state to Your Excellency that this Government regards this further action of the Mexican Government as a most important step in continental solidarity and therefore in assuring the success of our common cause. I welcome this further opportunity to express the profound gratification of this Government and of our people that the Mexican Government has taken such prompt and decisive action in the face of the intolerable Japanese aggression.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City reported on December 11, 1941 that the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs had informed the German and Italian Ministers of the rupture in relations between Mexico and their respective governments. In a statement issued to the press immediately thereafter he said in part: "The Governments of Germany and Italy, prosecuting the policy of aggression which for years they have followed against the democracies of the world have declared war on the United States." The Minister then referred to the Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Habana in 1940 and stated that the Mexican Government had decided to break off its relations with Germany and Italy "inspired by the same spirit of continental solidarity which guided its conduct in the case of the attack" of the Japanese Empire against the United States.

On December 11, 1941 the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a telegram to Secretary Hull, a translation of which follows:

"I have the honor to communicate to Your Excellency that the Government of Mexico, considering that inter-American solidarity constitutes a real force of continental defense, and in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions approved at the Second Consultative Meeting of Habana, broke off today its relations with Germany and Italy, as consequence of the declaration of war made by the Governments of these countries against that of the United States of America. I repeat to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration."

#### Nicaragua

The Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs made the following official statement on December 8, 1941:

"The Government of Nicaragua in accordance with the Pan American conventions and declarations and consistent with its invariable conduct of solidarity and common continental defense and the reiterated public statements of His Excellency, President Somoza, profoundly laments the treacherous aggression on the territory of the United States of America by the Japanese forces and in this hour of trial for the continent in which it considers Nicaragua equally attacked, lends itself without vacillations to its defense and to defensive cooperation with the United States of America. Consistent with this firm resolution, the Government of Nicaragua in conformity with its political constitution has convoked the National Congress submitting to it a proposed declaration of war on Japan and requesting the respective authorization in order that the executive may declare war upon any other non-American power which commits acts of aggression against any other Republic of this hemisphere."

On December 8, 1941 President Somoza of Nicaragua sent a telegram to President Roosevelt which reads as follows in translation:

"Before the treacherous Japanese attack in



violation of the principles of the rights of peoples, I hasten to reiterate to you my profound sentiments of solidarity and to inform you that my Government has decided upon the measures which are required and which will guarantee our wholehearted collaboration in the defense of democracy and territorial integrity of the Western Hemisphere. Your devoted friend."

On December 10, 1941 President Roosevelt sent the following telegram to President Somoza:

"It is with the deepest gratitude that I thank Your Excellency for your warm message of friendship and your expression of solidarity. You may be sure that the people and Government of the United States are profoundly appreciative of the complete support, both moral and material, which Your Excellency's Government has offered for the preservation of democracy in the Western Hemisphere."

The President of Nicaragua issued the following manifesto on December 9:

"The world already knows of the violent and unjustified aggression on the part of Japan of which the United States of America has been the object. Before this latest attack Nicaragua cannot remain indifferent, linked as it is with the nation of the north and with each of the sister republics of the Western Hemisphere not only by ties of geographic solidarity and of sincere democratic ideology but also by various declarations and pan American conventions signed in Lima, Panama, and Habana which in themselves create an immediate obligation. In consequence my government finds itself under the necessity of considering Nicaragua in a state of war *de hecho* with Japan pending the legal declaration of such status by the National Congress in accordance with the principles contained in our political constitution, and this attitude, which I assume in solidarity with the nations of the American continent in addition to representing my own democratic convictions, faithfully interprets the sentiments of the Nicaraguan people who have already made them clear in public and spontaneous form. This hour of history is of transcendental importance

to the destiny of our peoples and no passive attitude is possible; the gravity and speed with which events are developing demands of us constant vigilance and prompt action for the defense of human liberties and of Christian civilization endangered by the attacks of unrestrained forces and violence which threaten to destroy democracy, the foundation stone of the security and well being of all free men."

The American Minister at Managua reported to the Department of State on December 11, 1941, that he had been informed that a formal declaration of war against Japan had been passed by Congress, signed by President Somoza, and would go into effect on that day.

The American Minister at Managua, Nicaragua, reported on December 11, 1941 that he had been informed by the President and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that a decree effective on that day declared war on Germany and Italy.

#### Panama

The Government of Panama issued the following proclamation on December 7:

"The Government of the United States of America has officially informed the Government of Panama that the military forces of the Imperial Government of Japan today unexpectedly attacked the military bases of the United States situated in Hawaii and the Philippines this attack being in the form of an aerial bombardment which has caused an appreciable number of casualties and severe damage. Following this treacherous aggression carried out while a conference was being held in Washington in the midst of a spirit of peace between the Diplomatic Envoy of the Emperor of Japan and the Secretary of State of the United States the Government of Japan has declared that a state of war exists between that country and the United States of America. The Government at Washington at the same time has been forced to declare that there were immediately placed in operation all the war plans prepared by the United States to defend itself against the Government of Japan.

"The critical situation thus created places the Government of Panama in the face of a state of emergency the gravity of which is of indisputable proportions, and in the face of such facts the Executive power after careful and detailed study of the situation and with the unanimous approval of the Cabinet Council has arrived at the conclusion that the present moment demands from the Panamanian Government a clear and defined declaration of Panama's position in the face of this conflict and for that reason the Government proceeds to issue this proclamation which has as its purpose to declare that the Republic of Panama mindful of its principles of a purely democratic nation true to its international obligations has taken and will take all the measures which this emergency requires in order to cooperate in the defense and the protection of the Panama Canal the security of which as well as of the Republic itself are imminently threatened by the aggressor forces of the Government of Japan.

"The Panama Canal is the center of American defense and is a project in which the Panamanian nation as well as the United States has a joint and vital interest as was clearly established in the General Treaty of March 2, 1936 signed by the two countries, Article X of which states that in the event of a conflagration or of threat of aggression which would endanger the security of the Republic of Panama or the neutrality or security of the Panama Canal the two Governments will take such measures of prevention and defense as they may consider necessary for the protection of their common interests. Mindful of this situation the Government has proceeded to intern Japanese subjects residing on the Isthmus as a precautionary measure, to forbid the exportation of gold or other funds belonging to the Government of Japan or to its subjects who are in Panama, to order censorship of radio and cable communications and to intensify the surveillance of all elements who constitute or may constitute a threat against the common interests of Panama and the United States in the security of the Panama Canal. The Government of Panama takes this occasion to reassert once more a universal declaration that Panama at all

times shall be on the side of the democratic principles which form the constitutional and republican foundation of the Panamanian nation and that it shall continue to cooperate with the Government of the United States in a loyal honest decided and energetic manner in this grave emergency which threatens the vital interests of the two countries and which also threatens the principles so ardently defended by the American Republics as the indispensable foundation for their existence as sovereign and free nations."

The American Ambassador at Panamá reported as follows:

"On December 8 the National Assembly voted resolution declaring state of war exists between Japan and Panama, and Panama will use all means within power to cooperate most effectively defense national territory and Panama Canal.

"As under constitution existence war to have full legal effects requires approval law after three readings a bill in this sense was also voted first reading."

The American Ambassador at Panamá reported on December 12, 1941 that, acting under authority of a law voted on December 10, the Panamanian Government shortly before noon on December 12 issued a decree signed by the President and his full Cabinet declaring a state of war between Panama and Germany and Italy.

#### Paraguay

The substance of a telegram which was received on the afternoon of December 10 from the American Legation at Asunción, Paraguay, follows:

The Paraguayan Government authorized a statement that Paraguay will honor her obligations fully, considering that an American republic is the victim of unjustified aggression.

The American Minister at Asunción, Paraguay, reported to the Department of State on December 10, 1941 that he had received from the Paraguayan Foreign Office a note, expressing the views of the Paraguayan Government, which stated:

"The Paraguayan Government upon receiving the views of its Cabinet Council with regard to the state of war between the United States of America and Japan has adopted the following resolution:

"(1) To reaffirm once more its intention of fulfilling with absolute fidelity its international undertakings with regard to the defense of the continent, solidarity, reciprocal assistance and defensive cooperation agreed upon in the conferences of Lima and Panama and in the meeting of Foreign Ministers at Havana.

"(2) Faithful to its tradition in matters of international policy, to repudiate all unjustifiable aggression.

"(3) In consequence, and in accordance with Resolution Fifteen of the Havana meeting, to express the solidarity of the Paraguayan Government with the Government of the United States of America in the presence of the Japanese aggression.

"(4) To support jointly with the American countries every attitude designed to render effective between them the policy of mutual assistance and reciprocal cooperation necessitated for continental defense.

"(5) In conformity with the second paragraph of Resolution Fifteen of Havana to adhere to the suggestion of Chilean Foreign Office to convoke the American countries to a consultative gathering."

Secretary Hull on December 11, 1941 sent the following message to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay:

"The Government of the United States has learned with profound appreciation of the resolution of the Paraguayan Government to maintain the closest solidarity with the Government of the United States in the presence of aggression from a non-American nation and to cooperate fully in practical measures of mutual assistance for continental defense. The Government and the people of the United States are deeply heartened in this emergency by this reaffirmation of the sincere friendship of the Paraguayan Government and people."

## Peru

The American Ambassador in Lima, Peru, was requested on December 7, 1941 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru to transmit to President Roosevelt the following message from President Prado of Peru:

"It is desired by President Prado that President Roosevelt and the United States know that the attitude of Peru is to give the United States every assistance in measures which the United States deems necessary in order to meet the situation in the Pacific."

The following telegram was received by the Secretary of State from the First Vice President of Peru on December 7, 1941:

"Beg you to accept assurance sincere sympathy, adherence and wishes for triumph of democracy, requesting you to transmit [same] to His Excellency the President. Cordially.

LARCO"

Secretary Hull sent the following message to the First Vice President Larco Herrera of Peru, dated December 8, 1941:

"Please accept the President's sincere appreciation and my own for your sympathetic message of December 7. We are confident that a united America cannot fail in the defense of American ideals which are now under attack.

HULL"

## Uruguay

The American Ambassador at Montevideo was, on December 8, 1941, directed to request the Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs to deliver a message to President Baldomir from President Roosevelt. This message was to the effect that President Roosevelt had been informed of the statement made in a public address by President Baldomir that the Uruguayan Government is giving urgent attention to the situation which resulted from the treacherous Japanese attack on the United States, which must be considered as of grave concern to all the American republics. The American Ambassador was further directed to express to the

President of Uruguay President Roosevelt's deep appreciation for the former's cooperative attitude in this respect, which is consistent with existing agreements among the American republics.

There follows a translation of a telegram sent to President Roosevelt by President Baldomir of Uruguay on December 9, 1941:

"I have the pleasure of communicating to you, Mr. President, that I have today published the decree in which my Government defines the situation created in view of the unheard of aggression by Japan against your exemplary American democracy; this decree establishes the absolute solidarity of the Republic of Uruguay with the United States of America in the sad events which are being added to the painful vicissitudes of the history of the world in these recent times. Please accept, Mr. President, the friendly expressions of confidence which I formulate for the future of the United States of America and for its increasing and uninterrupted greatness."

The text of the decree of the Uruguayan Government of December 9, 1941 follows:

"In view of the communications received from the Embassy of the United States of America advising of the state of war existing between its country and the Japanese Empire from which it is evident that this state of war was commenced by the Japanese forces without prior declaration or notification of any kind contrary to the accepted principles of international law the precepts of which form the basis of the American community; considering that in view of the methods adopted by Japan this new state of war may be considered a veritable unprovoked aggression against an American country and that in accordance with the principles of continental solidarity this action perturbs the peace of the hemisphere and affects all the members of our community whereas, especially in the declaration of Lima signed December 24, 1938 there was proclaimed the common interest and the determination to make effective the solidarity of the American republics in such

cases and subsequently resolution fifteen of the consultative meeting held at Habana in 1940 declared that any attack by a non-American state on the integrity, the territorial inviolability, the sovereignty or political independence of an American state, will be considered as an act of aggression against all the signatory states; considering furthermore that as respects the Government of the Republic in memorandum of the Uruguayan Foreign Office of June 21, last, suggested to all the nations of America that they expedite the means of giving a positive and concrete reality to these declarations of principles in concordance with the decree of June 18th, 1917 to the effect that no American country, finding itself in a state of war with nations of other continents in defense of its rights may be treated as a belligerent; the President of the Republic resolves and decrees: article one. the Government of the Republic declares its solidarity with the Government of the United States of America in the present conflict and will not consider it as a belligerent for the purpose of compliance with certain rules relating to neutrality; article two, consequently the provisions which conflict with the present decree especially those contained in the thirteenth convention signed at The Hague October 18, 1907 shall not be applied; article three, to be communicated, published and recorded.

BALDOMIR  
ALBERTO GUANI"

The American Ambassador in Montevideo was, on December 10, 1941, directed to deliver the following message, in behalf of Secretary Hull, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay:

"The Government of the United States expresses its profound appreciation for the declaration of the Government of Uruguay, in its decree of December 8, 1941, that it will observe a policy of solidarity with the Government of the United States in the present conflict and that it will not consider the Government of the United States as a belligerent for the purpose of compliance with certain rules relating to neu-

trality. This cooperative declaration by the Government of Uruguay is a heartening addition to the strong bonds, both spiritual and practical, which have long united our two countries."

On December 11, 1941 President Roosevelt sent the following telegram to President Baldomir of Uruguay:

"Your Excellency's message informing me of the swift action taken by the Uruguayan Government in expressing its complete solidarity with this country in the face of Japan's treacherous aggression evokes the profound gratitude of the Government and people of the United States. The firm and resolute stand which the Uruguayan nation has taken at the side of the American people lends strength to our determination to carry through to final victory the struggle against the evil forces which are attempting to enslave the world."

The American Ambassador at Montevideo reported on December 12, 1941 that the President of Uruguay had that day issued a decree which stated that "in view of the international situation resulting from the state of war existing between the United States of America and Germany and Italy, and with a view to avoiding disturbances of a domestic economic character which might result as a consequence of the situation referred to above" the transfer of funds abroad belonging to German and Italian persons or entities and all German and Italian commercial activity in the Republic of Uruguay is prohibited.

#### Venezuela

The text of a *communiqué* issued by the Venezuelan Foreign Office on December 8, 1941 follows:

"In the face of latest developments which have aggravated the international situation, the President of the Republic at a meeting of the Cabinet has resolved to state that Venezuela, in accordance with inter-American agreements and animated by the spirit of continental solidarity which has historically guided its foreign

policy, will discharge fully the obligations assumed with the United States of America and with all other nations of the continent.

"The national government is certain that the Venezuelan people will meet this situation with serenity and that their conduct will contribute to facilitate the solution of the arduous problems which today confront the Republic."

On December 9, 1941 President Medina of Venezuela sent a telegram to President Roosevelt, a translation of which follows:

"At this moment I have just finished speaking to my fellow citizens, reaffirming the solidarity of the Government and the people of Venezuela with the United States and the other American countries, and declaring that in their defense there cooperate all the moral, intellectual and material forces of the nation whose destinies I have the honor to direct. Such is, in the grave emergency which faces the continent, the attitude of Venezuela, which thus satisfies its own sentiments and follows the undertakings of inter-American policy to which the Republic firmly adheres. Be assured, Excellency, of the sincerity of the wishes which I express for the greatness of the United States and of my warm friendship toward the person of its President."

In reply to the above message, on December 10, 1941 President Roosevelt sent the following telegram to the President of Venezuela:

"I am heartened to receive Your Excellency's message reaffirming the solidarity of the Government and people of Venezuela with the United States and the other American countries. In the name of the Government and people of the United States, I wish to express my appreciation of the firm position taken by Venezuela in the grave emergency facing the American Republics."

On December 10, 1941 Foreign Minister C. Parra Perez addressed a telegram to Secretary Hull, a translation of which follows:

"With the position of Venezuela, which is one of complete solidarity with the United States in the present serious moments, defined

as it has been by the President of the Republic, allow me, Excellency, to call to mind our friendly and cordial collaboration in Buenos Aires and the identity of our Pan American sentiments in order to renew to you the assurance that my country, sincerely united in ideals of democracy and liberty to the American peo-

ple, condemns the aggression of which it has been the object by Japan and will cooperate in the defense of the continent and of the principles common to all our countries.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed expression of my cordial feeling for the United States and my high esteem for your person."

## COOPERATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES

### PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR

[Released to the press December 9]

The remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Maxim Litvinov, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, December 8, 1941, follow:

"MR. PRESIDENT:

"I have the honor to present you with the letters of credence accrediting me Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to you and also with the letters of recall of my predecessor.

"I consider it my pleasing duty at the same time to reiterate and to emphasize my predecessors' expressions of the friendship and high esteem which the peoples of the Soviet Union entertain for the American people and the unswerving desire of my Government for the maintenance of the friendliest possible relations and closest cooperation with the Government of the United States of America. I am proud and happy that the honor of being the interpreter of these feelings and desires, belongs to me.

"The Soviet Union has, like other countries, in its turn, been subjected to a treacherous attack by Nazi imperialist Germany and has, for over five months, been waging a determined struggle against the aggressor.

"The peoples of the Soviet Union are happy in the realization that they are receiving from the American people not only their sympathy in this struggle, but also substantial material support, and it affords me keen pleasure to express to you, Mr. President, and to your people,

the warm gratitude of my Government and my country, for this generous support.

"The fact that this aid is proffered and being increasingly extended testifies to the growing recognition by the American people of the terrible danger to all nations created by the fulfillment by Nazi Germany of the criminal program drawn up in advance by Hitler for the destruction of the political and economic independence of all countries, and the enslavement of their peoples.

"The struggle against the aggression of Hitler and his imitators and against his voluntary and involuntary allies—a struggle in which all the liberties, all the spiritual, moral, cultural and political values, gained by humanity in the course of many centuries, are at stake, is becoming more and more the cause of all honest, liberty-loving, peace-loving people. While the heaviest blows and sacrifices in this struggle have fallen to the lot of the Soviet Union, the part played in it by the United States is becoming more and more prominent and active.

"The successful outcome of this struggle in the shortest possible time will to a great extent depend on the coordination of the activities of its more energetic and powerful participants, on the timely and rational use of their resources, and last but not least on the maintenance among themselves of the utmost mutual understanding and confidence, which will be necessary not merely during the struggle itself, but also during the subsequent period.

"I shall consider the extent to which I may be

able to contribute to the creation of these conditions in the relations between our countries as the measure of the success of my mission. I feel confident, Mr. President, that I may rely upon your support and that of your Government in the fulfillment of this mission.

"My arrival in Washington coincided precisely with the moment in which American territory and American armed forces were subjected to attack from another state—an attack no less unexpected than that to which, five and a half months ago, the Soviet Union was subjected. This event, arising from the present international situation, was brought about by the same forces and the same ideology which let loose sanguinary war in Europe and other continents. I must limit myself, at the present moment, Mr. President, to the assurance of the best wishes and warm sympathy of the people of the Soviet Union towards the American people in these days of their ordeal. I am convinced that the similar trial of the Soviet and American peoples will rivet still more strongly the bonds of friendship between them."

The President's reply to the remarks of Mr. Maxim Litvinov follows:

**"EXCELLENCY:**

"It is with pleasure that I receive from you the letters of credence accrediting you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. I deem it most fortunate in these tragic days when the maintenance between our two countries of mutual understanding and confidence is of such vital importance not only to them but to the very future of humanity that the Soviet Government should have deemed it advisable to send as its representative in the United States a statesman who has already held such distinguished office in his own country.

"I accept the letters of recall of your predecessor, who for more than two years has occupied and so ably performed the duties of the office which you are now assuming.

"I deeply appreciate the expressions of friendship and esteem which the peoples of the Soviet Union entertain for the people of the United

States. That these feelings are fully reciprocated it is hardly necessary for me to affirm since I am sure that you are encountering spontaneous expressions of them from many directions.

"I thank you also for conveying the gratitude of your Government and country for the support and sympathy which they are receiving from the Government and people of the United States in the struggle which the peoples of the Soviet Union are so heroically and effectively making against the forces of aggression and assure you that it is the firm intention of the Government of the United States to continue to carry out its program of aid to the Soviet Union in the conduct of the struggle.

"You are taking up your duties here upon a day of great historic import. As you have pointed out, coincident with your arrival yesterday in Washington American territory and American armed forces were subjected to an attack from another State. This attack, as you quite correctly state, has been brought about by the same forces and the same ideology which have unleashed war in Europe and other continents. In response to this attack, at this very moment Congress is voting upon a declaration of war with Japan, which is guilty of deliberate and unprovoked aggression against the United States. I am grateful for your assurances of the best wishes and warm sympathy of the people of the Soviet Union for the American people during these trying days.

"There can be no doubt that the struggle in which the United States is being forced to engage is closely connected with, if not a component part of, a gigantic struggle on a world scale which has been brought about by kindred forces of aggression inflamed with ambitions for world conquest and world domination. I agree with you that the successful and speedy outcome of this struggle will depend largely upon the extent to which the countries opposing aggression are willing to coordinate their activities, to use their resources in a timely and rational manner, and to maintain among themselves full understanding and confidence; and

I can assure you that your efforts to create conditions in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union most favorable for

bringing about a successful outcome of this struggle will be met by similar efforts on the part of the American Government."

#### STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press December 11]

In reply to numerous inquiries on the morning of December 11 from correspondents as to the attitude of this Government toward the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of that Government toward the United States, the Secretary has made the following statement:

"I am receiving the Soviet Ambassador this afternoon for a general exchange of information. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have been waging an heroic struggle against the powerful attack so treacherously made upon them by the common enemy of all free peoples in the world.

"In this connection I would remind everyone of the remarks of the President of the United

States when he received the newly arrived Soviet Ambassador on December 8, 1941, which was also the date of our declaration of war with Japan. On this occasion the President gave assurances that it is the firm intention of the Government of the United States to carry out its program of aid to the Soviet Union in the conduct of the struggle in which they are engaged.

"The events of the last few hours have reinforced this determination and we for our part have no doubt that the Government and the people of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will do their full part in standing side by side with all liberty loving people against the common menace."

#### CHINESE DECLARATIONS OF A STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY, ITALY, AND JAPAN

[Released to the press December 12]

The texts of the Chinese declarations of a state of war with Germany, Italy, and Japan follow:

##### *Declaration of a State of War on Germany and Italy*

Since the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact in September, 1940, Germany, Italy, and Japan have unmistakably banded themselves into a bloc of aggressor states working closely together to carry out their common program of world conquest and domination. To demonstrate their solidarity Germany and Italy successively accorded recognition to Japan's puppet regimes in northeast China and Nanking. As a consequence, China severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy last July.

Now the Axis Powers have extended the theatre of aggressive activities and have thrown the whole Pacific region into turmoil making

themselves the enemies of international justice and world civilization. This state of affairs can no longer be tolerated by the Chinese Government and people.

The Chinese Government hereby declares that as from midnight of December 9, 1941, a state of war exists between China and Germany and between China and Italy. The Chinese Government further declares that all treaties, conventions, agreements, and contracts concerning relations between China and Germany and between China and Italy are and remain null and void.

##### *Declaration of War on Japan*

Japan's national policy has always aimed at the domination of Asia and the mastery of the Pacific. For more than four years, China has resolutely resisted Japan's aggression regardless of suffering and sacrifice in order not only to maintain her national independence and free-



dom, but also to uphold international law and justice and to promote world peace and human happiness.

China is a peace-loving nation. In taking up arms in self-defense, China entertained the hope that Japan might yet realize the futility of her plan of conquest. Throughout the struggle all other powers have shown utmost forbearance likewise in the hope that Japan might one day repent and mend her ways in the interest of peace in the entire Pacific region.

Unfortunately Japan's aggressive propensities have proven to be incorrigible. After a long and fruitless attempt to conquer China, Japan, far from showing any sign of penitence, has treacherously launched an attack on

China's friends, the United States of America and Great Britain, thus extending the theatre of aggressive activities and making herself an arch enemy of Justice and World Peace. This latest act of aggression on the part of Japan lays bare her insatiable ambition and has created a situation which no nation that believes in international good faith and human decency can tolerate.

The Chinese Government hereby formally declares war on Japan. The Chinese Government further declares that all treaties, conventions, agreements and contracts concerning the relations between China and Japan are and remain null and void.

#### POLISH DECLARATION OF A STATE OF WAR WITH JAPAN

[Released to the press December 13]

The American Ambassador accredited to the Polish Government in London has informed the Department that following a Cabinet meet-

ing on December 11, 1941 the President of Poland decreed that a state of war exists between Poland and Japan as of December 11, 1941.

#### TURKISH DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY

[Released to the press December 14]

The Department of State has received the following note from the Turkish Ambassador, Mr. M. M. Ertegun:

"DECEMBER 14, 1941.

"MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that in a telegram dated Ankara, December 10,

1941, but received in Washington only this morning, I am directed by my Government to notify the Government of the United States of America that the Government of the Republic has decided to extend the neutrality of Turkey to the new conflict which has just broken out.

"Please accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurance of my highest consideration.

M. M. ERTEGUN"

#### MESSAGES FROM THE NETHERLANDS, CHINA, GREECE, GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE LEBANESE REPUBLIC

##### The Netherlands

[Released to the press December 13]

The texts of an exchange of telegrams between Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina and the President of the United States follow:

"LONDON, *December 8, 1941.*

"THE PRESIDENT

"It is gratifying thought to me, Mr. President, that now that an armed conflict has broken out as a result of Japan's wanton attack against

the United States, the army and navy and the air force of The Netherlands will fight as comrades in arms and in the same good cause as the military, naval and air forces of the United States. My thoughts are with you and with the American Government and people in this hour of our common trial from which, with God's help, we shall arise victorious.

WILHELMINA"

—  
"DECEMBER 11, 1941.

"Her Majesty QUEEN WILHELMINA,  
"London.

"My most sincere thanks for your message. It is indeed gratifying that the American people will have beside them in the trials ahead your heroic people who have shown such courage and determination. The strength of freedom is a sure sword which, with God's help, cannot fail.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

### China

[Released to the press December 12]

The following messages were exchanged between the President and General Chiang Kai-shek:

"CHUNGKING,  
"December 9, 1941.

"In this tragic hour when you too are assailed by the treacherous aggressor the people of China renew their gratitude to the people of the United States for the understanding and help that have been given us.

"To our now common battle we offer all we are and all we have to stand with you until the Pacific and the world are freed from the curse of brute force and endless perfidy.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK"

"DECEMBER 9, 1941.

"Japan first treacherously attacked and then declared war upon the United States. The Congress has declared the existence of a state of war between the United States and Japan.

"In the valiant struggle of resistance which China has carried on for four and a half years against the invading forces of a predatory neighbor, China has been made aware of this country's sympathy in principle and in practice. China is now being joined in her resistance to aggression by a host of other nations that have been menaced by Japan and the movement of conquest in which Japan is a major participant.

"The struggle cannot be easily or quickly brought to a successful end. It will demand of all who are entering it, as it has demanded and will demand of you and your courageous people, concentrated effort and intensive devotion to the common cause of vanquishing the enemy and thereafter establishing a just peace. I take pride in my country's association with you and the great nation which you lead. I am wholly confident that the struggle in which we are engaged in common with other gallant nations will forge stronger the bonds of traditional friendships and will result inevitably in complete elimination of the lawless forces against which your effort, our effort, and the efforts of our associates are now individually and collectively directed.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

### Greece

[Released to the press December 11]

A message from the Royal Greek Government to the President of the United States follows:

"The Greek Government, interpreting the true sentiments of the whole Greek Nation, express to you, Mr. President, and to the Government

of the United States, their admiration for your untiring efforts to preserve an honorable peace. Failure in that worthy objective is another manifestation of the spirit which permeates and rules the policies of the Axis powers. The unprovoked attack of Japan in the course of diplomatic negotiations looking to a friendly solution of different points of view between the two nations further demonstrates the stealthy methods of the Axis, of which my own country was also a victim. The Greek people resent this perfidious act, and share your confidence and that of the brave and noble American people for complete victory, which you, Mr. President, have made certain by your decisive and inspired policy and forethought, and for which the American people have pledged themselves, resolute, determined and united as never before in the history of your glorious country.

“WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
“December 9, 1941.”

[Released to the press December 12]

An exchange of notes between the Minister of Greece and the Secretary of State of the United States follows:

“The Greek Government, as an expression of their unqualified disapprobation and of their own sentiments in the common struggles waged by the free peoples of the world in behalf of international justice and against brute force, have informed the Japanese Government that as Japan is at war with Great Britain and the United States, Greece severs diplomatic relations with her and has ordered the Greek Envoy at Tokio to depart.

“WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
“December 9, 1941.”

“The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Minister of Greece

and refers to his note No. 3587, December 9, 1941, stating that the Greek Government has informed the Government of Japan that since Japan is at war with Great Britain and the United States, diplomatic relations between Greece and Japan have been severed by Greece.

“The Secretary of State requests the Minister to convey to his Government the full appreciation of the American Government for this further evidence of the cooperation of Greece in the common effort. The Greek Government has demonstrated, by its early action, at once its opposition to aggression, its abhorrence of the Japanese attack, and its friendship for the Government and people of the United States.

“The Secretary of State renews to the Greek Minister the assurance of his highest consideration.

“DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
“Washington, December 10, 1941.”

### Great Britain

[Released to the press December 12]

The texts of an exchange of telegrams between His Majesty King George VI of Great Britain and the President of the United States follow:

“LONDON, December 10, 1941.

“THE PRESIDENT

“My thoughts and prayers go out to you and to the great people of the United States at this solemn moment in your history when you have been treacherously attacked by Japan. We are proud indeed to be fighting at your side against the common enemy. We share your inflexible determination and your confidence that with God’s help the powers of darkness will be overcome and the four freedoms established throughout a world purged of tyranny.

GEORGE R. I.”

"DECEMBER 11, 1941.

"His Majesty King GEORGE VI,  
"London.

"Thank you most deeply for your message. Our two nations are now full comrades-in-arms. The courage which your people have shown in two long years of war inspires us as we join the struggle. The forces which have plunged the world in war, however strong, cannot prevail against the indomitable strength of free peoples fighting in a just cause. May God guide us through whatever trials are yet to come and speed the day of victory.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

#### Lebanese Republic

[Released to the press December 12]

The President of the Lebanese Republic, the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs called on Mr. Engert, the American Consul General at Beirut, on December 10, 1941, following the Japanese attack on this country, to express their friendship for the United States and their complete support of the allied cause. They said the United States

had done so much for Lebanon in the past that they would like to offer their assistance in whatever form their small country and feeble resources permitted.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs delivered to Mr. Engert the following formal letter:

"On the occasion of Japan's brutal aggression against the United States the Government of the Lebanese Republic directs me to express through you to the American Government and people the sentiments of deep sympathy of the Lebanese.

"The Government of the Lebanon considers it its duty to pay homage to the untiring efforts which the great American Republic has never ceased to make in this country, particularly in the moral and humanitarian sphere. It feels certain that its nationals residing in the United States will know how to fulfill their duties toward the country of their adoption."

The American Consul General has made suitable acknowledgment of this courteous and friendly gesture on the part of the Lebanese Government.

#### PROTEST OF YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT AGAINST BULGARIAN AGGRESSIONS

[Released to the press December 13]

The text of a note from the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, to the Minister of Yugoslavia, the Honorable Constantin Fotitch, together with the text of a note from the Minister of Yugoslavia, to which Mr. Welles' note is a reply, follows:

"DECEMBER 3, 1941.

"SIR:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of November 4, 1941, informing me that you have been instructed by your Government to register the emphatic protest of

the Royal Yugoslav Government against the action of the Kingdom of Bulgaria in its incorporation of national territory of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. You refer to the declaration of war on the part of the Royal Yugoslav Government against Bulgaria as a result of Bulgarian military cooperation with Germany at the time of the German attack on Yugoslavia, and in particular to certain acts of the Bulgarian Government since that time as indicating that the Bulgarian Government considers the territories in occupation as definitely and permanently included within Bulgarian national boundaries.

"In my notes of May 28 and September 25 I made reference to the indignation of the Government of the United States and of the American people in regard to the invasion and dismemberment of Yugoslavia by certain neighboring states. I wish to assure you that this Government views with the same sentiments the acts of the Bulgarian Government in extending its control over those parts of Yugoslavia occupied by Bulgarian forces.

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"For the Secretary of State:  
SUMNER WELLES"

—  
"NOVEMBER 4, 1941.

"SIR:

"I have the honor to refer to your Notes of May 28th, and September 25, 1941 in which you have made reference to the indignation of the American Government and of the American people in regard to the invasion and dismemberment of Yugoslavia by the various states adhering to the Tripartite Pact. I desire again to express to Your Excellency the deep sense of gratitude with which the Royal Yugoslav Government received this declaration.

"I have now been instructed by my Government to register an emphatic protest against the incorporating of national Yugoslav territory by the Kingdom of Bulgaria. Following the German attack on Yugoslavia and the subsequent military occupation of its territory, the German military authorities have allowed the Bulgarian army to take possession of certain southern and eastern parts of Yugoslav national territory. Bulgarian military cooperation with Germany on that occasion has caused the Royal Yugoslav Government to declare war on Bulgaria—a fact of which Your Excellency has been apprised.

"It appears to be clear that the Bulgarian Government consider these territories as definitely and permanently included within Bulgarian national boundaries. This view is borne out by the various Bulgarian declarations which have been made by responsible officials, and

more particularly by the actions of the Bulgarian Government which, by changing the legal status of the occupied Yugoslav areas, patently exceed the limits of their rights as the authority of occupation.

"There have been published by the Bulgarian Government in their official gazette (No. 166 of July 31 of this year) three decrees of which the first, under No. 2620, concerns the creation of the new Bulgarian district of Skoplje; the second, under No. 2618, creating the district of Bitolj, and the third, under No. 2619, joining four Yugoslav counties to the existing district of Sofia. Moreover, the Bulgarian Government is carrying on military recruitment in these Yugoslav territories.

"The Royal Yugoslav Government have the honor to draw Your Excellency's attention to the facts referred to above which constitute a flagrant violation of international law and usage and desires to register with Your Excellency a most emphatic protest against this new attempt at dismemberment of the Yugoslav State, this time by Bulgaria.

"Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

CONSTANTIN FOTITCHI"

#### EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

[Released to the press December 12]

An exchange of telegrams between the President of the United States and the President of the Philippine Commonwealth follows:

"DECEMBER 9, 1941.

"I have just arrived from Baguio the summer capital of the Philippines where I was when the war between the United States and Japan was declared. I have covered the country by automobile and I am happy to report that everywhere the people are loyal to America and determined to stand by her in testimony of their gratitude to you, to the Government of the United States and to the American people and

because of their devotion to the cause of Democracy and freedom. I am proud therefore that the reiterated assurance I have given to you to the effect that you can count upon us was no empty word.

MANUEL L. QUEZON"

"DECEMBER 11, 1941.

"Your renewed assurances of the devotion and loyalty of the Philippine people to the United

States and to democracy are particularly appreciated in this grave hour. The hearts of all Americans are deeply touched by the fortitude and gallantry being shown by your people in this present ordeal. We are at one with you in our faith in the ultimate triumph of our common ideals.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

## PROTECTION OF OFFICIALS AND NATIONALS OF COUNTRIES AT WAR

### JAPANESE NATIONALS AND OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press December 7]

Immediately upon receiving news of the Japanese attack upon Hawaii, the American Government took steps to see that absolute protection was accorded the Japanese official establishments and official personnel within the jurisdiction of the United States.

[Released to the press December 9]

Because of the state of war that exists between this Government and the Government of Japan, the following measures have been taken with respect to Japanese nationals in this country:

1. A protective cordon of police has been thrown around the Japanese Embassy. The movement of the staff of the Embassy has been restricted to the building and grounds. The police are for the purpose of protecting the staff of the Embassy and its property. The Embassy is permitted to send out an officer, a clerk, or household personnel to procure whatever may be needed of food, clothing, fuel, etc. Any such person leaving the Embassy is accompanied on his trip by a representative of the police to afford him protection. There is no officer of any character of this Government within the Embassy.

2. Each Japanese consulate in the United States has received police protection. This pro-

tection is in the interest of the protection of the consul and the consular property. There is no other restriction on the movement of the consul. He is free to move about, to make whatever purchases may be required.

3. Japanese civilians in this country have not been subjected to special restriction other than that of transportation and communication. If an individual is suspected of activities inimical to the interests of this country, he is taken into custody for questioning. If he is found incriminated, he is held. If nothing is discovered against him, he is set free. Japanese civilians here are free to continue at their abodes and to go about their normal activities. They cannot engage in movements which would necessitate the use of airplane, train, vessel, or bus. They are not permitted to make use of international communications.

[Released to the press December 10]

Arrangements have been made for the release of the necessary funds for the purchase of food and other necessities for the personnel of the Japanese Embassy and Japanese consular establishments throughout the United States. These arrangements will be continued on a strictly reciprocal basis.

## PRESS CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, GERMANY, AND ITALY

[Released to the press December 10]

The State Department has been informed by the American Embassy in Rome that American correspondents have just been informed that as a reprisal measure for similar action taken in the United States, their telephonic and telegraphic communications abroad have been cut.

[Released to the press December 10]

A representative of the German Embassy inquired of the Department concerning the reported detention of a number of German correspondents in the United States. The Embassy was informed that a number of German correspondents, including Mr. Kurt Sell, a D.N.B. representative in Washington, had been held for investigation, which was proceeding as rapidly as possible. The Embassy was further informed that during the period of such detention the German correspondents were being lodged either in hotels or in their homes. They were

being treated with consideration and provided with every comfort possible under the circumstances. It was added that the Department hoped that a number of German correspondents would be released upon the completion of the investigation.

Yesterday, December 9, at the Embassy's request a member of the German Embassy staff visited Mr. Kurt Sell.

[Released to the press December 11]

The State Department has received a telegram dated December 11, 1941 from the American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin stating that a report which the Embassy has just received quotes an official of the Propaganda Ministry as stating that American correspondents are safe and well in a villa at Wannsee under custody and that they will be released as soon as news of the release of German correspondents in the United States is received.

## PERSONNEL OF AMERICAN EMBASSIES, LEGATIONS, AND CONSULAR OFFICES IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press December 8]

The following telegram has been received from the American Consul at Shanghai, Edwin F. Stanton:

"I have received a formal communication dated today [December 8] from the Japanese Consul General, reading as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have been instructed by his Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government to request you that the functions of the American Consulate General at Shanghai will be henceforth suspended and that the office of the American Consulate General be closed as from today. All the officers of the American Consulate General will be treated in accordance with international law and on the principle of reciprocity."

"The Consulate General was closed up at one P. M. and sealed by the Japanese authorities.

All officers, the Judge of the United States Court for China, and the District Attorney required to live in Metropole Hotel. The Japanese Consulate General states this is a temporary measure for protection of officers. Other members of staff permitted to continue to reside at their homes. All members of staff safe and well."

[Released to the press December 9]

The Department of State has received information to the effect that all of the members of the staff of the American Embassy at Tokyo, the American Embassy at Peiping, the American Consulate General at Shanghai, the American Consulate General at Hong Kong, and the American Consulate at Manila are safe and well.

In Peiping no disorder has been reported, and all Americans are unharmed so far as is known.

According to the American Consulate General in Hong Kong no instances have been re-

ported of injury to American citizens or damage to American property in Hong Kong. Consul Charles S. Reed, 2d, formerly detailed to Hanoi, arrived in Hong Kong on December 7. Consul Russell Engdahl of Shanghai and Clerk Eleanor Shields of Peiping are also reported safe in Hong Kong.

The following officers and their families are now temporarily in Manila awaiting a favorable opportunity to proceed to their respective destinations: Consul and Mrs. C. Porter Kuykendall, of Karachi; Consul and Mrs. George M. Abbott and child, of Marseille; Commercial Attaché and Mrs. Karl L. Rankin, of Cairo; Consul Samuel Sokobin, of Kobe; Consul Horatio Mooers, of Mexicali; Vice Consul and Mrs. Peter K. Constan, of Cairo; Vice Consul Charles H. Stephan, of Kobe; and Clerk Lloyd N. Parks, of Cairo. Mrs. Frank P. Lockhart, the wife of the American Consul General at Shanghai, and Mr. Robert Burton, assigned to the American Embassy at Peiping, are also temporarily in Manila.

[Released to the press December 10]

The Department of State has been informed that the staff of the American Consulate at Hanoi, French Indochina, comprising Consul O. Edmund Clubb and Clerk Iris Johnston, were arrested by the Japanese military on the evening of December 7, 1941. According to the French authorities in Indochina, Mr. Clubb, of South St. Paul, Minn., and Miss Johnston are safe and well, and it is hoped that their release from custody may be obtained in the near future.

The American Consul at Manila reports that his staff are all safe and well.

[Released to the press December 13]

In a telegram dated December 10 the American Legation at Bangkok, Thailand, reported that all members of the staff were safe.

On December 11 a telegram from the American Consulate at Penang, Straits Settlements, announced that all American residents of that city were safe so far as was known.

The French authorities have informed the Department that Consul O. Edmund Clubb, who was reported arrested by the Japanese military authorities at Hanoi, French Indochina, on the evening of December 7, is safe and well and that he is now under residential surveillance. The French authorities also state that, contrary to previous reports, no action was taken against his secretary, Miss Iris Johnston.

[Released to the press December 12]

The latest available list of members of the American Embassies, Legations, and Consulates in the Far East, with home addresses in the United States given in each instance where this is available, follows:

#### JAPAN

##### *Tokyo—Embassy*

Joseph C. Grew, of Boston, Mass.; Ambassador  
Eugene H. Dooman, of New York, N.Y.; Counselor  
Frank S. Williams, of Fannin, Miss.; Commercial  
Attaché  
George A. Makinson, of San Anselmo, Calif.; First  
Secretary  
Edward S. Crocker, 2d, of Fitchburg, Maine; First  
Secretary  
Charles E. Bohlen, of Ipswich, Mass.; Second Secretary  
H. Merrell Benninghoff, of Rochester, N.Y.; Second  
Secretary  
William T. Turner, of Emory University, Ga.; Second  
Secretary  
Carl H. Boehringer, of Bay City, Mich.; Third Secretary  
Charles A. Cooper, of Humboldt, Nebr.; Third Secretary  
James Espy, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Third Secretary  
David T. Ray, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Language Officer  
Miss Marion Arnold, of Washington, D.C.; Clerk  
Miss Lillian Gardiner, address not known; Clerk  
Mrs. Helen J. Skouland, address not known; Clerk  
Nelson Newton, address not known; Clerk  
Marion I. Glaeser, of Buffalo, N.Y.; Clerk  
William F. Niceloy, of Le Roy, N.Y.; Clerk  
John W. Burnett, of Austin, Tex.; Clerk  
Xavier W. Eilers, of Clear Lake, Minn.; Clerk  
Glenn C. Hayes, of East Akron, Ohio; Clerk  
George J. Tiso, of North Pelham, N.Y.; Clerk  
Miss Margaret R. Kelley, of Piedmont, Calif.; Clerk  
Joseph A. Billingsley, of King George, Va.; Clerk  
Mrs. Maeda B. Playfair, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Clerk  
Charles H. Faust, of Washington, D.C.; Translator



*Consulate General*

Stanley G. Slavens, of Washington, D.C.; Consul  
David A. Thomasson, of Henderson, Ky.; Vice Consul  
Donald W. Lamm, of Washington, D.C.; Vice Consul  
Miss Beatrice Comean, of Lexington, Mass.; Clerk  
Miss Thelma Shaw Williams, of Seattle, Wash.; Clerk

*Dairen—Consulate*

Augustus S. Chase, of Waterbury, Conn.; Consul  
W. Garland Richardson, of University, Va.; Vice Consul  
Mrs. Anna M. Lewis, of Ogden, Utah; Clerk

*Keijo—Consulate General*

Harold B. Quarton, of Washington, D.C.; Consul  
General  
Arthur B. Emmons, 3d, of Dover, Mass.; Vice Consul  
Mrs. Alice Lee Cha, of Riverside, Calif.; Clerk  
William R. Mayers, address not known; Interpreter

*Kobe—Consulate*

Gerald Warner, of Northampton, Mass.; Consul  
Roy M. Melbourne, of Ocean View, Va.; Vice Consul  
Arthur F. Tower, of Rochester, N.Y.; Consul  
Otis W. Rhoades, of Frederick, Md.; Vice Consul

*Osaka—Consulate*

John M. Allison, of Lincoln, Nebr.; Consul  
Meredith Weatherby, of Waco, Tex.; Vice Consul  
Frederick J. Mann, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Vice Consul  
Thomas Edmund Burke, of West Springfield, Mass.;  
Vice Consul  
Bruce Elwood Rogers, of Anchorage, Alaska; Clerk

*Taihoku—Consulate*

Glen W. Bruner, of Sterling, Colo.; Vice Consul

*Yokohama—Consulate*

Irving N. Linnell, of Cambridge, Mass.; Consul  
General  
Jule L. Goetzmann, of Moline, Ill.; Vice Consul  
Niles W. Bond, of Lexington, Mass.; Vice Consul  
Richard W. Child, of New York, N.Y.; Clerk  
Scribner Woodrow McCoy, of Monmouth, Ill.; Clerk  
Patrick Tompkinson, address not known; Clerk

## CHINA

*Chungking—Embassy*

Clarence E. Gauss, of Washington, D.C.; Ambassador  
John Carter Vincent, of Macon, Ga.; First Secretary  
John J. Macdonald, of St. Louis, Mo.; Second Secretary  
John S. Service, of Berkeley, Calif.; Third Secretary  
Boies C. Hart, Jr., of Mystic, Conn.; Third Secretary  
Craig William Carter, of Redondo Beach, Calif.; Clerk  
W. F. Davis Gebhart, of Chicago, Ill.; Clerk  
Waldo S. Ruess, of Wilmington, Del.; Clerk  
Oliver C. Aymer, of Reno, Nev.; Clerk

*Chungking—Embassy (cont.)*

George W. Small, of Martinsburg, W.Va.; Clerk  
Robert C. Burton, of Washington, D.C.; Clerk

*Canton—Consulate General*

Myrl S. Myers, of Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Consul General  
Raymond P. Ludden, of Fall River, Mass.; Vice Consul  
Philip M. Davenport, of Medford, Mass.; Vice Consul  
Jeanne Wilson, address not known; Clerk  
Chuck Fong, of Honolulu, Hawaii; Interpreter

*Hankow—Consulate General*

Clarence J. Spiker, of Washington, D. C.; Consul  
General  
Franklin Hawley, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Vice Consul  
Verne G. Staten, of Bloomington, Ill.; Vice Consul

*Tsinan—Consulate*

Carl O. Hawthorne, of Rogers, Ark.; Vice Consul

*Nanking—Embassy*

J. Hall Paxton, of Danville, Va.; Second Secretary  
Hilda M. Anderson, of New York, N. Y.; Clerk

*Amoy—Consulate*

Leland C. Altaffer, of Toledo, Ohio; Vice Consul

*Shanghai—Consulate General*

Frank P. Loekhart, of Pittsburg, Tex.; Consul General  
H. Lawrence Groves, of Coudersport, Pa.; Consul  
Edwin F. Stanton, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Consul  
Owen L. Dawson, of Witt, Ill.; Consul  
A. Bland Calder, of Morrison, Iowa; Consul  
David C. Berger, of Washington, D. C.; Consul  
Horace H. Smith, of Xenia, Ohio; Consul  
Frederick W. Hinke, of Auburn, N. Y.; Consul  
Everett F. Drumright, of Drumright, Okla.; Consul  
Charles E. Brookhart, of Hyattsville, Md.; Consul  
Monroe B. Hall, of New York, N. Y.; Consul  
T. Eliot Weil, of Salem, Oreg.; Vice Consul  
Frederick D. Hunt, of Washington, D. C.; Vice Consul  
Charles S. Millet, of Dorchester, Mass.; Vice Consul  
John B. Sawyer, of Portland, Oreg.; Vice Consul  
William R. Lynch, of Admire, Kans.; Vice Consul  
Harold D. Pease, of Des Moines, Iowa; Vice Consul  
James A. Collins, Jr., of North Yakima, Wash.; Vice  
Consul

Philip F. Cherp, of Ivanhoe, Minn.; Vice Consul  
Gladys Lee, of Glendale, Calif.; Clerk  
Emmeline Arguello, address not known; Clerk  
Mayelle Byrd, of Redwood City, Calif.; Clerk  
Lydia M. Francis, of Washington, D. C.; Clerk  
Rachel Eleanor Naylor, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Clerk  
Charles H. Williams, of New York, N. Y.; Clerk  
Elizabeth P. Barnes, of Chicago, Ill.; Clerk  
Mrs. Evelyn K. V. Crone, of Berkeley, Calif.; Clerk  
Archibald A. McFayden, address not known; Clerk

Randall F. Jones, of Damariscotta Mills, Mo.; Clerk  
 John E. McClung, Jr., of Corsicana, Tex.; Clerk  
 Raymond Styles, of Atlanta, Ga.; Clerk  
 Fern Cavender, of Washington, D.C.; Clerk  
 LeMar D. Mulliner, address not known; Clerk  
 Elizabeth Rodgers, of Seattle, Wash.; Clerk  
 Edwin Allen White, of Mt. Pleasant, Tex.; Clerk  
 William E. Wallace, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Clerk  
 Jessie Catherine Brown, of New York, N.Y.; Clerk  
 James R. Worley, address not known; Clerk

### *Peiping—Embassy*

Richard P. Butrick, of Washington, D.C.; Counselor  
 Harry E. Stevens, of Alameda, Calif.; Second Secretary  
 Walter P. McConaughy, of Montevallo, Ala.; Second Secretary  
 Beppo R. Johansen, of Clearwater, Fla.; Third Secretary  
 Hungerford B. Howard, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Language Officer  
 Fulton Freeman, of Pasadena, Calif.; Language Officer  
 Alvin E. Bandy, of Cleveland, Tenn.; Vice Consul  
 Dorothy St. Clair, address not known; Clerk  
 Emile P. Gassie, Jr., of New Orleans, La.; Clerk  
 Julia H. Stimpson, of Jersey City, N.J.; Clerk  
 Julia Krenz, of St. Louis, Mo.; Clerk  
 Hubert F. Ferrell, of Roanoke, Va.; Clerk  
 Jesse B. Wolfe, of Santa Ana, Calif.; Property Custodian

### *Chefoo—Consulate*

Quincy F. Roberts, of Wichita Falls, Tex.; Consul

### *Foochow—Consulate*

Edward E. Rice, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Consul

### *Harbin—Consulate General*

Louis H. Gourley, of Springfield, Ill.; Consul  
 Jay Dixon Edwards, of Corvallis, Oreg.; Vice Consul  
 John N. Ogden, address not known; Clerk  
 Serge Tumens, address not known; Interpreter

### *Mukden—Consulate General*

Kenneth C. Krentz, of Waterloo, Iowa; Consul  
 U. Alexis Johnson, of Glendale, Calif.; Vice Consul  
 Frank Lewis, address not known; Clerk

### *Tientsin—Consulate General*

John K. Caldwell, of Washington, D.C.; Consul General  
 Samuel J. Fletcher, of Kittery Point, Maine; Consul  
 Gordon L. Burke, of Macon, Ga.; Consul  
 Robert M. Taylor, of Everett, Wash.; Vice Consul  
 William E. Yuni, of Hoquiam, Wash.; Vice Consul  
 M. Robert Rutherford, of Missoula, Mont.; Vice Consul  
 Harry Kushner, of San Francisco, Calif.; Clerk

### *Tientsin—Consulate General (cont.)*

Hazel Katz, of San Francisco, Calif.; Clerk  
 Minnie H. Plath, of Tiffin, Ohio; Clerk

### *Tsingtao—Consulate*

Paul W. Meyer, of Denver, Colo.; Consul  
 Richard H. Davis, of Ashville, N.Y.; Vice Consul  
 John B. Burleson, Jr., of Madisonville, Tex.; Clerk  
 Mrs. Alice Draper, of Portland, Oreg.; Clerk

### *Swatow—Consulate*

Kenneth Yearn, of Washington, D.C.; Consul

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

### *Manila*

Paul P. Steintorf, of Newport News, Va.; Consul  
 Cabot Coville, of Washington, D.C.; Consul  
 Charles H. Whitaker, of Apponaug, R. I.; Vice Consul  
 Erich W. A. Hoffmann, of Lynn, Mass.; Vice Consul  
 Frances Whitney, address not known; Clerk  
 John P. Coffey, of Chicago, Ill.; Clerk  
 N. P. Davis, of Princeton, N.J.; Inspector  
 C. Porter Kuykendall, of Towanda, Pa.; Consul at Karachi  
 George M. Abbott, of Cleveland, Ohio; Consul at Marseille  
 Karl L. Rankin, of Maine; Commercial Attaché at Cairo  
 Samuel Sokobin, of Newark, N.J.; Consul at Kobe  
 Horatio Mooers, of Skowhegan, Maine; Consul at Mexico  
 Peter K. Constan, of Mass.; Vice Consul at Cairo  
 Charles H. Stephan, of Staten Island, N.Y.; Vice Consul at Kobe  
 Robert Burton, of Washington, D.C.; Clerk at Peiping  
 Lloyd N. Parks, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Clerk at Cairo

## MISCELLANEOUS POSTS IN THE FAR EAST

### *Saigon—Consulate*

Sidney H. Browne, of Short Hills, N.J.; Consul  
 Oliver Edmund Clubb, of South St. Paul, Minn.; Consul (temporary detail at Hanoi)  
 Kingsley W. Hamilton, of Wooster, Ohio; Vice Consul  
 Carolyn C. Jacobs, of Kansas City, Mo.; Clerk  
 Iris Johnston, address not known; Clerk (temporary), at Hanoi

### *Hong Kong—Consulate General*

Addison E. Southard, of Louisville, Ky.; Consul General  
 John H. Bruins, of Voorheesville, N.Y.; Consul  
 Robert S. Ward, of Washington, D.C.; Consul  
 Frederic C. Fornes, Jr., of Buffalo, N.Y.; Consul  
 F. Russell Engdahl, of Spokane, Wash.; Consul (on leave from Shanghai)

*Hong Kong—Consulate General (cont.)*

Walter W. Hoffmann, of Santa Barbara, Calif.; Vice Consul

Robert W. Rinden, of Boston, Mass.; Vice Consul  
Alfred T. Wellborn, of New Orleans, La.; Vice Consul (Kunmlng)

Robert C. Coudray, of R. I.; Vice Consul, Clerk  
Marjory Wills, address not known; Clerk  
Nathalie Boyd, address not known; Clerk  
Elva R. Major, address not known; Clerk  
Barbara Petro-Pavlovsky, of Ithaca, N.Y.; Clerk  
George Lenz, Jr., address not known; Clerk  
Frances Lee, of Providence, R.I.; Interpreter

*Penang—Consulate*

Robert S. Streeper, of Columbus, Ohio; Consul

*Rangoon, Burma—Consulate General*

Austin C. Brady, of Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Consul General  
Lester L. Schnare, of Macon, Ga.; Consul General  
Martin J. Hillenbrand, of New York, N.Y.; Vice Consul  
Esther Hillenbrand, address not known; Clerk (temporary)

*Singapore—Consulate General*

Kenneth S. Patton, of Baltimore, Md.; Consul General  
Clayson W. Aldridge, of Rome, N.Y.; Consul  
Robert L. Buell, of Rochester, N.Y.; Consul  
Harold D. Robison, of Utah; Consul  
Robert Grinnell, of New York, N.Y.; Vice Consul  
Charles O. Thompson, of Arlington, Va.; Vice Consul

*Singapore—Consulate General (cont.)*

Perry Ellis, of Pasadena, Calif.; Vice Consul  
Mrs. Eileen M. Niven, of Seattle, Wash.; Clerk  
Ruth H. Lester, of Nevada City, Calif.; Clerk

*Batavia—Consulate General*

Walter A. Foote, of Washington, D. C.; Consul General  
Jesse F. Van Wickel, of N. Y.; Consul  
E. Edward Schefer, of New York, N. Y.; Vice Consul  
V. Lansing Collins, 2d, of New York, N. Y.; Vice Consul  
Aubrey H. Hamilton, address not known; Clerk

*Medan—Consulate*

John B. Ketcham, of New York, N. Y.; Consul  
Paul Paddock, of Manhattan, Iowa; Vice Consul

*Bangkok—Legation*

Willys R. Peck, of Calif.; Minister  
J. Holbrook Chapman, of Irvington, N. J.; Second Secretary, Consul  
Harlan B. Clark, of Medford, Mass.; Third Secretary, Vice Consul  
Thomas S. Estes, of Worcester, Mass.; Vice Consul, Clerk  
Edward M. Ingle, of Dallas, Tex.; Clerk  
Malcolm Hallam, address not known; Clerk

*Surabaya—Consulate*

Thomas S. Horn, of Washington, D. C.; Consul  
Courtland Christiani, of Washington, D. C.; Vice Consul, Clerk

## PERSONNEL OF AMERICAN EMBASSIES IN BERLIN AND ROME

[Released to the press December 11]

The latest available list of members of the American Embassies in Berlin and Rome, with their home address in the United States given in each instance where this is available, follows:

## BERLIN

American Foreign Service officers now in Berlin include:

Leland B. Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa.  
Sam E. Woods, of Jackson, Miss.  
George F. Kennan, of Milwaukee, Wis.  
Eugene M. Hinkle, of Southport, Conn.  
Lloyd D. Yates, of Washington, D.C.  
E. Tomlin Bailey, of Hasbrouek Heights, N.J.  
Perry Laukhuff, of Mount Vernon, Ohio  
H. Francis Cunningham, Jr., of Washington, D.C.  
Brewster H. Morris, of Villa Nova, Pa.  
William L. Smyser, of Washington, D.C.

Robert P. Chalker, of Pensacola, Fla.  
M. Gordon Knox, of Baltimore, Md.  
David H. McKillop, of Chestnut Hills, Mass.

Americans serving in the Embassy include:

H. Stewart Beers, of Elkton, Md.  
Dent R. Spaur, of Weston, Va.  
Samuel J. McCune, of New Orleans, La.  
Dagfin S. Hoynes, of Seattle, Wash.  
John R. Douglas, of Tinsman, Ark.  
Karl S. Valiquette, of Dayton, Ohio  
Fernand P. Piequart, of New York, N.Y.  
Charley Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio  
Lawrence T. Berger, of Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Malcolm Hilty, of Allison Park, Pa.  
Edward J. Remy, of New York, N.Y.  
Phillip H. Fahrenholz, of Woonsocket, R.I.  
John C. Richter, of Little Rock, Ark.  
Everett Alfred Holt, of Washington, D.C.  
Philip N. Tucker, of Chicago, Ill.

Wendell S. Howard, of Uniontown, Pa.  
 Thos. C. Smith, of Albany, Ky.  
 Casimir T. Zawadzki, of Buffalo, N.Y.  
 Carl Birkeland, of Chicago, Ill.  
 Augustus Ostertag, of Downingtown, Pa.  
 Cyrus D. Follmer, of Milton, Pa.  
 Mary J. Porter, of Peabody, Kans.  
 Leonidas M. Parker, of Calhoun Falls, S.C.  
 Emma Brooker, of Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 Henry C. Bush, of Indianapolis, Ind.  
 G. Edith Bland, of Wilton, Conn.  
 Agnes Schneider, of Hazelton, Pa.  
 Hortense Ulrich, of Ridley Park, Pa.  
 Jeannette Pohlman, of Buffalo, N.Y.  
 Elfriede Kayser, of Chelsea, Mich.  
 Muriel Moynihan, of New York, N.Y.  
 George Neuman, of New York, N.Y.  
 Roy O. Barlag, of La Porte, Ind.  
 Dorothy E. Knapp, of Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Joachim Weidhass, of St. Louis, Mo.  
 Frances E. Siewarts, of Providence, R.I.  
 G. Frederick Wise, of Detroit, Mich.  
 Hertha E. Dehmel, of Newark, N.J.  
 Tabor Divekey, of Aurora, Ill.  
 Robert W. Stutz, of San Francisco, Calif.  
 Loretta Grunau, of Paterson, N.J.  
 William Henry Hardage, American address unknown  
 Frank E. Phillips, " " "  
 Ursula Nett, " " "  
 Charles Zenich, " " "  
 J. Phillip Groves, " " "  
 Hertha Knuth, " " "  
 Mrs. Paula Hofstra, " " "  
 Frederick W. Stutz, " " "  
 Celia Milewaska, " " "  
 Mrs. Irma Baumann, " " "  
 Rosemary De Terra, " " "  
 Mrs. Isolde Mewes, " " "

## ROME

American Foreign Service officers now in Rome include:

George Wadsworth, of Buffalo, N.Y.  
 Harold H. Tittmann, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo.  
 Charles A. Livengood, of Washington, D.C.  
 Gilson G. Blake, of Mt. Washington, Md.  
 A. Dana Hodgdon, of Leonardtown, Md.  
 Burton Y. Berry, of Fowler, Ind.  
 Elbridge Durbrow, of San Francisco, Calif.  
 Merritt N. Cootes, of Alexandria, Va.  
 Douglas Flood, of Kenilworth, Ill.  
 John L. Goshie, of New York, N.Y.

Americans serving in the Embassy include:

Horton R. Telford, of Upland, Calif.  
 Giulio Vari, of Washington, D.C.  
 Mrs. Emma Morra, of Boston, Mass.  
 Nicolina L. Flammia, of Waterbury, Conn.  
 Therese V. Delu, of New York, N.Y.  
 Osborne MacAuley, of Washington, D.C.  
 Antelia Sestini, of Detroit, Mich.  
 Archiless Crommett, of Weeks Mills, Maine  
 Joseph R. Evans, of Washington, D.C.  
 Septimus Shepherd, of Salt Lake City, Utah  
 Maude A. Jordan, of New York, N.Y.  
 Agnes J. Leslie, of Newburgh, N.Y.  
 Josephine Pasquini, of Laurium, Mich.  
 Elma K. Hollingshead, of Denver, Colo.  
 Robert Henry Jones, of Cleveland, Ohio  
 A. Edith Abell, of New York, N.Y.  
 Herman Moss, of New York, N.Y.  
 Waldo R. Mason, of San Francisco, Calif.  
 Carolyn Keene, of Louisville, Ky.  
 Alfred Cifani, of New York, N.Y.  
 Mrs. Letti Robertson, of Glendale, Calif.  
 Italo L. Siragusa, American address unknown  
 Lyle Peipenburg, " " "

## FOREIGN VESSELS IN AMERICAN PORTS

## DANISH TRAINING SHIP "DANMARK"

[Released to the press December 11]

The text of a note received by the Secretary of State from the Danish Minister on December 8 follows:

"DECEMBER 8, 1941.

"SIR:

"Referring to previous correspondence concerning the Danish Training Vessel *Danmark*,

at present anchored in Jacksonville, Florida, last my memoranda of November 14th and November 26th, I have the honor to inform you that the Master of the vessel, by telegram just received, has requested me to convey the following message to the United States Government:

"In view of the latest days' developments, the cadets, officers, and captain of the Danish Government Training Vessel *Danmark* unani-

mously place themselves and the ship at the disposal of the United States Government, to serve in any capacity the United States Government sees fit in our joint fight for victory and liberty.

KNUD L. HANSON, *Captain*'

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my highest consideration.

HENRIK KAUFFMANN"

#### FRENCH VESSELS

[Released to the press December 12]

As a measure of necessary protection to the crews and the vessels, arrangements have been made to remove on December 12 the French crews on all French vessels now in United States ports. This action does not preclude the return of the crews to any vessel, the resumption of service of which may be determined.

#### SWEDISH MOTORSHIP "KUNGSHOLM"

[Released to the press December 13]

The United States Government has exercised its right of angary to take over the Swedish motorship *Kungsholm*. The *Kungsholm* belongs to a friendly power but is a luxurious passenger vessel which has been employed until recently on pleasure cruises. In view of the impracticability of continuing the business of pleasure cruises as well as the desire of the United States to be relieved of the burden of protecting the movements of vessels unnecessarily proceeding in waters of the Western Hemisphere, and the consequent prospect of a long period of idleness in American ports and the great expense to the Swedish interests involved, it was considered advisable for the United States Government to take over the vessel for just compensation as provided by law.

### POLICY REGARDING "FREE MOVEMENTS" IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press December 10]

A statement of the policy of the Department of State toward the activities of foreign political leaders in the United States follows:

"The military occupation by Axis powers of many areas and countries in Europe has led to the destruction of a number of governments and to domination by the Axis over a number of other governments.

"As a result, political leaders assuming to represent the peoples of such countries, or various groups in them, have been coming to the United States in increasing numbers. It seems advisable to make clear the attitude of this Government toward them and toward their political activities in the United States.

"The United States is composed of citizens from many national backgrounds. Despite a natural interest in their country of origin, all American citizens of whatever background owe, and have, an undivided allegiance to the United States. This is in no way inconsistent with the

pride which they naturally take in the cultural, artistic and spiritual contributions made to American life by citizens of their national background, and made to civilization by the countries from which they or their ancestors may have come. The Government of the United States does not look with favor on any activities designed to divide the allegiance of any group of American residents between the United States and any foreign government, in existence or in prospect. The first concern of the United States must always be the unity of the country, based on the American way of life and the ideal of liberty many times invoked since its first statement in our Declaration of Independence.

"In harmony with the basic principles of liberty, the people of the United States do have a sympathetic interest in movements by aliens in this country who desire to liberate their countries from Axis domination.

"The Department of State is glad to be informed of the plans and proposed activities of

such 'free movements' and of organizations representing such movements. It will be realized that agents of foreign principals, including agents of foreign governments or committees, are required to register with the State Department under existing law. Such registration does not indicate either approval or disapproval of the organization so registered.

"In general the Government of the United States does not favor 'free movements' or groups representing such movements which carry on activities contrary to the established policies, domestic or foreign, of the Government of the United States; and prefers that the governing committees of such movements shall be composed of citizens of the foreign country, rather than of American sympathizers. It disapproves of any attempt to enlist the support of American citizens of like racial background on the theory that they are 'fellow nationals', though it recognizes that because of a common race background American citizens acting as Americans and with full allegiance to the United States may nevertheless be sympathetic to the national aspirations of their country of racial origin, and may organize in sympathetic and friendly support of such aspirations.

"The Department has taken cognizance of the existence of a number of committees representing free movements but has not extended any form of recognition to them, formal or informal. The Department has not sought to influence any resident alien or any American citizen in determining whether or not it is desirable for him to associate himself with the support of any such free movement or any organization designed for that end."

An officer of the Department, Mr. Harold B. Hoskins, has been assigned to keep informed on the activities of these movements.

#### PROCLAMATIONS ON POLICY TOWARD ALIEN ENEMIES

The President, on December 7 and 8, 1941, signed three proclamations (nos. 2525, 2526, and 2527) designating as "alien enemies" all "na-

tives, citizens, denizens or subjects" of Japan, Germany, and Italy "being of the age of fourteen years and upwards who shall be within the United States or within any territories in any way subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and not actually naturalized" and prescribing regulations to be executed by the Attorney General and the Secretary of War regarding the conduct of alien enemies within the continental United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, and the Canal Zone. The proclamations are printed in the *Federal Register* for December 10, 1941, pages 6321, 6323, and 6324.

#### CONTINUED FULL OPERATION OF THE LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

[Released to the press by the White House December 8]

The following statement has been issued by the White House:

"Obviously Germany did all it could to push Japan into the war. It was the German hope that if the United States and Japan could be pushed into war that such a conflict would put an end to the Lease-Lend program.

"As usual the wish is father to the thought behind the broadcasts and public announcements emanating from Germany with relation to the war and the Lease-Lend program. That such German broadcasts and announcements are continuously and completely 100-percent inaccurate is shown by the fact that the Lease-Lend program is and will continue in full operation."

#### PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS, SUPPLEMENT 5

[Released to the press December 10]

The Secretary of State acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Executive Director of the Economic Defense Board, and the Coordinator of Inter-American

Affairs, pursuant to the President's proclamation of July 17, 1941, on December 9 issued Supplement 5 to the "Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals".

This supplement, which is devoted exclusively to Japanese firms and persons in the American republics, contains 470 additions to the Proclaimed List. Several non-Japanese individuals are included because of their important affiliation with Japanese enterprises. A further supplement containing additional Japanese cases will be issued shortly.

The attention of the public is again called to the fact that the Treasury Department has revoked all outstanding general and specific licenses so far as they authorize any transactions by, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of Japan and her nationals wherever situated. Supplement 5 merely contains the names of certain Japanese firms and persons in the American republics, and the fact that the name of a particular concern or individual is omitted from the Proclaimed List should not be taken to mean that such firm or person is not a Japanese national or to authorize transactions in which any Japanese national not on the list may have an interest. Individuals and concerns subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, including all branches, subsidiaries, agents, and affiliates of such concerns in the American republics, may not have any financial, business, or commercial dealings of any nature whatsoever in which Japan or her nationals have an interest.

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press December 13]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since December 6, 1941:

H. Merle Cochran, of Tucson, Ariz., has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

William R. Langdon, of Dedham, Mass., Con-

sul at Mukden, Manchuria, China, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Maurice P. Dunlap, of St. Paul, Minn., formerly Consul at Bergen, Norway, will retire from the Foreign Service effective January 31, 1942.

John L. Topping, of New York, N. Y., has been assigned as Vice Consul at Acapulco de Juárez, Mexico.

Livingston D. Watrous, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., has been assigned as Vice Consul at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, where an American Consulate will be established.

Henry T. Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., has been assigned as Vice Consul at Port Limón, Costa Rica.

W. Horton Schoellkopf, Jr., of Miami, Fla., has been assigned as Vice Consul at Dakar, Senegal, French West Africa.

John M. McSweeney, of Boston, Mass., has been assigned as Vice Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa.

Leonard J. Cromie, of New Haven, Conn., has been assigned as Vice Consul at Léopoldville, Belgian Congo, and also to French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons (French mandate).

Ralph C. Getsinger, of Detroit, Mich., has been assigned as Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Irven M. Eitrem, of Mt. Vernon, S. Dak., has been assigned as Vice Consul at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Claude G. Ross, of Huntington Park, Calif., has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Quito, Ecuador, and will serve in dual capacity.

Stewart G. Anderson, of Chicago, Ill., has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert Rossow, Jr., of Culver, Ind., has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama, and will serve in dual capacity.

Richard E. Gnade, of Oil City, Pa., has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, and will serve in dual capacity.

Fraser Wilkins, of Baltimore, Md., has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, and will serve in dual capacity.

H. Gardner Ainsworth, of New Orleans, La., has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at San Salvador, El Salvador, and will serve in dual capacity.

Walter E. Kneeland, of Nacogdoches, Tex., has been appointed Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia.

Charles P. McVicker, of North Plainfield, N. J., has been appointed Vice Consul at Guatemala, Guatemala.

## Cultural Relations

### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press December 10]

Distinguished citizens of eight American republics will visit universities and other cultural institutions in the United States during coming months at the invitation of the Department of State. Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela will be represented. First to arrive will be Virgilio Díaz Ordóñez, Rector of the University of Santo Domingo, scheduled to land in New York on December 15, accompanied by Mrs. Díaz Ordóñez.

Other arrivals later this month and through January and February, include Camille Lherisson, Professor in the Medical College at Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Carolina Nabuco, novelist and biographer, José Lins do Rego Cavalcanti, author and publicist, Francisco Mignone, composer, and Oswaldo Orico, journalist, all four from Brazil; Francisco Walker Linares, National Commission on Intellectual Cooperation, and Monsignor Francisco Vives, Vice Rector of the Catholic University, both from Chile; Reyes Arrieta-Rossi, jurist, diplomat, and Rector of the University of El Salvador; David

Vela, editor of *El Imparcial*, from Guatemala; Catalino Arrocha Graell, educator, from Panama; Sigfrido Gross Brown, economist, from Paraguay; Mariano Picón Salas, well-known critic and Director of the National Archives, and Raúl Soulés Baldo, specialist in public health, both from Venezuela.

These guests from neighboring republics, representative of many fields of interest, will establish contacts with leaders and institutions in their several specialties, visiting many sections of the country. On arrival in the United States they will confer with officers of the Department of State in order to complete the preparation of the itineraries which are being prepared for them in conformity with their individually expressed preferences.

## Publications

### GENERAL INDEX TO "FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES" 1900-1918

[Released to the press December 7]

The Department announces the publication of a General Index to the *Foreign Relations* series for the years 1900-1918. The volumes indexed include one regular volume for each year, except for 1906 and 1907 when two regular volumes were issued, and also three appendices: 1901, Appendix, Affairs in China; 1902, Appendix I, Whaling and Sealing Claims against Russia; and 1902, Appendix II, United States *v.* Mexico in the matter of the Pious Fund of the Californias. The *Foreign Relations* volumes for the years 1914-1918 dealing with the World War and the Russian Revolution do not come within the scope of the present index.

The volumes of the *Foreign Relations* series for the years prior to 1900 are indexed in the *General Index to the Published Volumes of the Diplomatic Correspondence and Foreign Relations of the United States, 1861-1899* (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902).



The index now issued was compiled at the suggestion of the Committee on Publications of the Department of State appointed by the American Society of International Law. The indexing was done by Dr. Ralph H. Stimson under the direction of Dr. E. Wilder Spaulding, Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, and Dr. Ernest R. Perkins, Chief of the Research Section of that Division.

Copies of the General Index (iv, 507 pp.) may be purchased from the Superintendent of

Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., at \$1.25 each.

During the week of December 8-13, 1941, the Department also released:

Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti—Effected by exchange of notes signed May 29 and June 5, 1941, effective May 29, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 210. Publication 1666. 7 pp. 5¢.

## Treaty Information

*Compiled in the Treaty Division*

### FLORA AND FAUNA

#### CONVENTIONS WITH CANADA AND MEXICO REGARDING MIGRATORY BIRDS

On December 6, 1941 the President under authority granted in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, approved and proclaimed amendatory regulations submitted to him by the Secretary of the Interior, designating as closed area certain land and water of Chesapeake Bay, in Harford and Cecil Counties, Md.

The proclamation which concerns the migratory birds included in the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds signed between the United States and Great Britain in respect of Canada, on August 16, 1916 (Treaty Series 628), and in the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals between the United States and Mexico, signed February 7, 1936 (Treaty Series 912), is printed in the *Federal Register* for December 11, 1941, page 6347.

### ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION

#### CONVENTION BETWEEN URUGUAY AND COLOMBIA

The American Ambassador to Uruguay reported by a despatch dated November 26, 1941

that a Convention of Conciliation and Arbitration was signed at Montevideo on November 21, 1941 between the Governments of Uruguay and Colombia.

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

#### INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION: REVISIONS OF CAIRO, 1938

##### *Brazil*

According to notification no. 383, dated May 16, 1941, from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern the notification of the approval by Brazil of the following Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention of 1932, as revised at Cairo in 1938, was received by the Bureau on May 14, 1941: the General Radio Regulations, the Additional Radio Regulations, and the Telegraph Regulations with the Final Telegraph Protocol.

##### *France*

According to notification no. 393, dated October 16, 1941, from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern the notification of the approval by France of the revisions of the Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention

of 1932, as adopted at Cairo in 1938, was received by the Bureau on October 11, 1941. The French Government has approved the Telegraph Regulations and Final Protocol, the Telephone Regulations and Final Protocol, the General Radio Regulations and Final Protocol, and the Additional Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Protocol.

## Legislation

Joint Resolution Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial Government of Japan and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same. [S.J. Res. 116.] Approved, December 8, 1941. (Public Law 328, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p.

Joint Resolution Declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Germany and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same. [S.J. Res. 119.] Approved, December 11, 1941. (Public Law 331, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p.

Joint Resolution Declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Italy and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same. [S.J. Res. 120.] Approved, December 11, 1941. (Public Law 332, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p.

State of War Between the United States and the Japanese Empire: Address of the President of the United States Before a Joint Session of the Two Houses of Congress Requesting That Congress Declare That There Exists a State of War Between the United

States and the Japanese Empire. (H.Doc. 453, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp.

Providing for the Prompt Settlement of Claims for Damages Occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Forces in Foreign Countries. (S.Rept. 872, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 1994.) 2 pp.

## Regulations

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# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

DECEMBER 20, 1941

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# The War

## SUMMARY OF AMERICAN PAST POLICY IN THE PACIFIC

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS, DECEMBER 15

[Released to the press December 15]

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

On December 8, 1941, I presented to the Congress a message in person asking for a declaration of war as an answer to the treacherous attack made by Japan the previous day upon the United States. For the information of the Congress, and as a public record of the facts, I am transmitting this historical summary of the past policy of this country in relation to the Pacific area and of the more immediate events leading up to this Japanese onslaught upon our forces and territory. Attached hereto are the various documents and correspondence implementing this history.

### I

A little over a hundred years ago, in 1833, the United States entered into its first Far Eastern treaty, a treaty with Siam. It was a treaty providing for peace and for dependable relationships.

Ten years later Caleb Cushing was sent to negotiate and in 1844 there was concluded our first treaty with China.

In 1853, Commodore Perry knocked on Japan's doors. In the next few years those doors began to open; and Japan, which had kept itself aloof from the world, began to adopt what we call Western civilization. During those early years, the United States used every influence it could exert to protect Japan in her transition stage.

With respect to the entire Pacific area, the United States has consistently urged, as it has

for all other parts of the globe, the fundamental importance to world peace of fair and equal treatment among nations. Accordingly whenever there has been a tendency on the part of any other nation to encroach upon the independence and sovereignty of countries of the Far East, the United States has tried to discourage such tendency wherever possible.

There was a period when this American attitude was especially important to Japan. At all times it has been important to China and to other countries of the Far East.

At the end of the nineteenth century, the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands passed from Spain to this country. The United States pledged itself to a policy toward the Philippines designed to equip them to become a free and independent nation. That pledge and that policy we have consistently carried out.

At that time there was going on in China what has been called the "scramble for concessions". There was even talk about a possible partitioning of China. It was then that the principle of the "open door" in China was laid down. In 1900, the American Government declared that its policy was to "seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China . . . protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire".

Ever since that day, we have consistently and unflinchingly advocated the principles of the open-door policy throughout the Far East.

In the year 1908 the Government of the United States and the Government of Japan concluded an agreement by an exchange of notes. In that agreement, the two Governments jointly declared that they were determined to support "by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire"; that it was "the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean"; and that "the policy of both Governments" was "directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo*" in that region.

The United States has consistently practiced the principles enunciated in that agreement.

In 1921, following the close of the first World War, nine powers having interests in the western Pacific met in conference in Washington. China, Japan, and the United States were there. One great objective of this conference was the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. This was to be achieved by reduction of armament and by regulation of competition in the Pacific and Far Eastern areas. Several treaties and agreements were concluded at that conference.

One of these was the Nine Power Treaty (see Annex 1). It contained pledges to respect the sovereignty of China and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout China.

Another was a treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan providing for limitation of naval armament. (See Annex 1.)

The course of events which have led directly to the present crisis began ten years ago. For it was then—in 1931—that Japan undertook on a large scale its present policy of conquest in China. It began by the invasion of Manchuria, which was part of China. The Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations, at once and during many months of continuous effort thereafter, tried to persuade Japan to stop. The United States supported that effort. For example, the Government of the United States on January 7, 1932, specifically stated in notes

sent to the Japanese and the Chinese Governments that it would not recognize any situation, treaty, or agreement brought about by violation of treaties. (See Annex 2.)

This barbaric aggression of Japan in Manchuria set the example and the pattern for the course soon to be pursued by Italy and Germany in Africa and in Europe. In 1933 Hitler assumed power in Germany. It was evident that, once re-armed, Germany would embark upon a policy of conquest in Europe. Italy—then still under the domination of Mussolini—also had resolved upon a policy of conquest in Africa and in the Mediterranean.

Through the years which followed, Germany, Italy, and Japan reached an understanding to time their acts of aggression to their common advantage—and to bring about the ultimate enslavement of the rest of the world.

In 1934, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs sent a friendly note to the United States, stating that he firmly believed that no question existed between the two Governments that was "fundamentally incapable of amicable solution". He added that Japan had "no intention whatever to provoke and make trouble with any other Power". (See Annex 3.) Our Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, replied in kind. (See Annex 4.)

But in spite of this exchange of friendly sentiments, and almost immediately thereafter, the acts and utterances of the Japanese Government began to belie these assurances—at least so far as the rights and interests of other nations in China were concerned.

Our Government thereupon expressed to Japan the view of the American people, and of the American Government, that no nation has the right thus to override the rights and legitimate interests of other sovereign states. (See Annex 5.)

The structure of peace which had been founded upon the Washington Conference treaties began to be discarded by Japan. Indeed, in December of 1934, the Japanese Government gave notice of its intention to terminate the Naval Treaty of February 6, 1922, which had limited competition in naval armament. She



thereafter intensified and multiplied her rearmament program.

In 1936 the Government of Japan openly associated itself with Germany by entering the Anti-Comintern Pact.

This Pact, as we all know, was nominally directed against the Soviet Union; but its real purpose was to form a league of fascism against the free world, particularly against Great Britain, France, and the United States.

Following this association of Germany, Italy, and Japan, the stage was now set for an unlimited campaign of conquest. In July 1937, feeling themselves ready, the armed forces of Japan opened new large-scale military operations against China. Presently, her leaders, dropping the mask of hypocrisy, publicly declared their intention to seize and maintain for Japan a dominant position in the entire region of eastern Asia, the western Pacific, and the southern Pacific.

They thus accepted the German thesis that seventy or eighty million Germans were by race, training, ability, and might superior in every way to any other race in Europe—superior to about four hundred million other human beings in that area. And Japan, following suit, announced that the seventy or eighty million Japanese people were also superior to the seven or eight hundred million other inhabitants of the Orient—nearly all of whom were infinitely older and more developed in culture and civilization than themselves. Their conceit would make them masters of a region containing almost one-half the population of the earth. It would give them complete control of vast sea lanes and trade routes of importance to the entire world.

The military operations which followed in China flagrantly disregarded American rights. Japanese armed forces killed Americans. They wounded or abused American men, women, and children. They sank American vessels—including a naval vessel, the *Panay*. They bombed American hospitals, churches, schools, and missions. They destroyed American property. They obstructed, and in some cases, drove out American commerce.

In the meantime, they were inflicting incalculable damage upon China, and ghastly suffering upon the Chinese people. They were inflicting wholesale injuries upon other nations—flouting all the principles of peace and good-will among men.

There are attached hereto (see, respectively, Annexes 6, 7, 8, and 9) lists of American nationals killed or wounded by Japanese forces in China since July 7, 1937; of American property in China reported to have been damaged, destroyed, or seriously endangered by Japanese air bombing or air machine-gunning; of American nationals reported to have been assaulted, arbitrarily detained, or subjected to indignities; of interferences with American nationals, rights, and interests. These lists are not complete. However, they are ample evidence of the flagrant Japanese disregard of American rights and civilized standards.

## II

Meanwhile, brute conquest was on the rampage in Europe and the Mediterranean.

Hitler and Mussolini embarked upon a scheme of unlimited conquest. Since 1935, without provocation or excuse they have attacked, conquered, and reduced to economic and political slavery some 16 independent nations. The machinery set up for their unlimited conquest included, and still includes, not only enormous armed forces but also huge organizations for carrying on plots, intrigue, intimidation, propaganda, and sabotage. This machine—unprecedented in size—has world-wide ramifications; and into them the Japanese plans and operations have been steadily interlocked.

As the forces of Germany, Italy, and Japan increasingly combined their efforts over these years, I was convinced that this combination would ultimately attack the United States and the Western Hemisphere—if it were successful in the other continents. The very existence of the United States as a great free people, and the free existence of the American family of nations in the New World, would be a standing challenge to the Axis. The Axis dictators would choose their own time to make it clear that the

United States and the New World were included in their scheme of destruction.

This they did last year, in 1940, when Hitler and Mussolini concluded a treaty of alliance with Japan deliberately aimed at the United States.

The strategy of Japan in the Pacific area was a faithful counterpart of that used by Hitler in Europe. Through infiltration, encirclement, intimidation, and finally armed attack, control was extended over neighboring peoples. Each such acquisition was a new starting point for new aggression.

### III

Pursuing this policy of conquest, Japan had first worked her way into and finally seized Manchuria. Next she had invaded China; and has sought for the past four and one-half years to subjugate her.

Passing through the China Sea close to the Philippine Islands, she then invaded and took possession of Indochina. Today the Japanese are extending this conquest throughout Thailand—and seeking the occupation of Malaya and Burma. The Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Java come next on the Japanese timetable; and it is probable that further down the Japanese page, are the names of Australia, New Zealand, and all the other islands of the Pacific—including Hawaii and the great chain of the Aleutian Islands.

To the eastward of the Philippines, Japan violated the mandate under which she had received the custody of the Caroline, Marshall, and Mariana Islands after the World War, by fortifying them, and not only closing them to all commerce but her own but forbidding any foreigner even to visit them.

Japanese spokesmen, after their custom, cloaked these conquests with innocent-sounding names. They talked of the "New Order in Eastern Asia"; and then of the "co-prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia". What they really intended was the enslavement of every nation which they could bring within their power, and the enrichment—not of all Asia, not even of the common people of Japan—but of the war lords who had seized control of the Japanese State. Here too they were following the Nazi pattern.

By this course of aggression, Japan made it necessary for various countries, including our own, to keep in the Pacific in self-defense large armed forces and a vast amount of material which might otherwise have been used against Hitler. That, of course, is exactly what Hitler wanted them to do. The diversion thus created by Hitler's Japanese ally forced the peace-loving nations to establish and maintain a huge front in the Pacific.

### IV

Throughout this course and program of Japanese aggression, the Government of the United States consistently endeavored to persuade the Government of Japan that Japan's best interests would lie in maintaining and cultivating friendly relations with the United States and with all other countries that believe in orderly and peaceful processes. Following the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and China in 1937, this Government made known to the Japanese Government and to the Chinese Government that whenever both those Governments considered it desirable we stood ready to exercise our good offices. During the following years of conflict that attitude on our part remained unchanged.

In October 1937, upon invitation by which the Belgian Government made itself the host, 19 countries which have interests in the Far East, including the United States, sent representatives to Brussels to consider the situation in the Far East in conformity with the Nine Power Treaty and to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties between Japan and China by peaceful means. Japan and Germany only of all the powers invited declined to attend. Japan was itself an original signatory of the treaty. China, one of the signatories, and the Soviet Union, not a signatory, attended. After the Conference opened, the countries in attendance made further attempts to persuade Japan to participate in the Conference. Japan again declined.

On November 24, 1937 the Conference adopted a declaration, urging that "hostilities be suspended and resort be had to peaceful processes".

Japan scorned the Conference and ignored the recommendation.

It became clear that, unless this source of affairs in the Far East was halted, the Pacific area was doomed to experience the same horrors which have devastated Europe.

Therefore, in this year of 1941, in an endeavor to end this process by peaceful means while there seemed still to be a chance, the United States entered into discussions with Japan.

For nine months these conversations were carried on, for the purpose of arriving at some understanding acceptable to both countries.

Throughout all of these conversations, this Government took into account not only the legitimate interests of the United States but also those of Japan and other countries. When questions relating to the legitimate rights and interests of other countries came up, this Government kept in appropriate contact with the representatives of those countries.

In the course of these negotiations, the United States steadfastly advocated certain basic principles which should govern international relations. These were:

The principle of inviolability of territorial integrity and sovereignty of all nations.

The principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The principle of equality—including equality of commercial opportunity and treatment.

The principle of reliance upon international cooperation and conciliation for the prevention, and pacific settlement, of controversies.

The Japanese Government, it is true, repeatedly offered qualified statements of peaceful intention. But it became clear, as each proposal was explored, that Japan did not intend to modify in any way her greedy designs upon the whole Pacific world. Although she continually maintained that she was promoting only the peace and greater prosperity of East Asia, she continued her brutal assault upon the Chinese people.

Nor did Japan show any inclination to renounce her unholy alliance with Hitlerism.

In July of this year the Japanese Government connived with Hitler to force from the Vichy

Government of France permission to place Japanese armed forces in southern Indochina; and began sending her troops and equipment into that area.

The conversations between this Government and the Japanese Government were thereupon suspended.

But during the following month, at the urgent and insistent request of the Japanese Government, which again made emphatic profession of peaceful intent, the conversations were resumed.

At that time the Japanese Government made the suggestion that the responsible heads of the Japanese Government and of the Government of the United States meet personally to discuss means for bringing about an adjustment of relations between the two countries. I should have been happy to travel thousands of miles to meet the Premier of Japan for that purpose. But I felt it desirable, before so doing, to obtain some assurance that there could be some agreement on basic principles. This Government tried hard—but without success—to obtain such assurance from the Japanese Government.

The various proposals of the Japanese Government and the attitude taken by this Government are set forth in a document which the Secretary of State handed to the Japanese Ambassador on October 2, 1941 (see Annex 10).

Thereafter, several formulas were offered and discussed. But the Japanese Government continued upon its course of war and conquest.

Finally, on November 20, 1941, the Japanese Government presented a new and narrow proposal (see Annex 11) which called for supplying by the United States to Japan of as much oil as Japan might require, for suspension of freezing measures, and for discontinuance by the United States of aid to China. It contained however no provision for abandonment by Japan of her war-like operations or aims.

Such a proposal obviously offered no basis for a peaceful settlement or even for a temporary adjustment. The American Government, in order to clarify the issues, presented to the Japanese Government on November 26, a clear-cut plan for a broad but simple settlement. (See Annex 12.)

The outline of the proposed plan for agreement between the United States and Japan was divided into two parts:

In section one there was outlined a mutual declaration of policy containing affirmations that the national policies of the two countries were directed toward peace throughout the Pacific area, that the two countries had no territorial designs or aggressive intentions in that area, and that they would give active support to certain fundamental principles of peace upon which their relations with each other and all other nations would be based. There was provision for mutual pledges to support and apply in their economic relations with each other and with other nations and peoples liberal economic principles, which were enumerated, based upon the general principle of equality of commercial opportunity and treatment.

In section two there were outlined proposed steps to be taken by the two Governments. These steps envisaged a situation in which there would be no Japanese or other foreign armed forces in French Indochina or in China. Mutual commitments were suggested along lines as follows: (a) to endeavor to conclude a multilateral non-aggression pact among the governments principally concerned in the Pacific area; (b) to endeavor to conclude among the principally interested governments an agreement to respect the territorial integrity of Indochina and not to seek or accept preferential economic treatment therein; (c) not to support any government in China other than the National Government of the Republic of China with capital temporarily at Chungking; (d) to relinquish extraterritorial and related rights in China and to endeavor to obtain the agreement of other governments now possessing such rights to give up those rights; (e) to negotiate a trade agreement based upon reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment; (f) to remove freezing restrictions imposed by each country on the funds of the other; (g) to agree upon a plan for the stabilization of the dollar-yen rate; (h) to agree that no agreement which either had concluded with any third power or powers shall be interpreted by it in a way to conflict with the fundamental pur-

pose of this agreement; and (i) to use their influence to cause other governments to adhere to the basic political and economic principles provided for in this suggested agreement.

In the midst of these conversations, we learned that new contingents of Japanese armed forces and new masses of equipment were moving into Indochina. Toward the end of November these movements were intensified. During the first week of December new movements of Japanese forces made it clear that, under cover of the negotiations, attacks on unspecified objectives were being prepared.

I promptly asked the Japanese Government for a frank statement of the reasons for increasing its forces in Indochina. (See Annex 13.) I was given an evasive and specious reply (see Annex 14). Simultaneously, the Japanese operations went forward with increased tempo.

We did not know then, as we know now, that they had ordered and were even then carrying out their plan for a treacherous attack upon us.

I was determined, however, to exhaust every conceivable effort for peace. With this in mind, on the evening of December sixth last, I addressed a personal message to the Emperor of Japan. (See Annex 15.)

To this Government's proposal of November twenty-sixth the Japanese Government made no reply until December seventh. On that day the Japanese Ambassador here and the Special Representative whom the Japanese Government had sent to the United States to assist in peaceful negotiations, delivered a lengthy document to our Secretary of State, one hour after the Japanese had launched a vicious attack upon American territory and American citizens in the Pacific.

That document (see Annex 16) was a few minutes after its receipt aptly characterized by the Secretary of State as follows:

"I must say that in all my conversations with you [the Japanese Ambassador] during the last nine months I have never uttered one word of untruth. This is borne out absolutely by the record. In all my fifty years of public service I have never seen a document that was more crowded with infamous falsehoods and distor-

tions—infamous falsehoods and distortions on a scale so huge that I never imagined until today that any government on this planet was capable of uttering them.”

I concur emphatically in every word of that statement.

For the record of history, it is essential in reading this part of my Message always to bear in mind that the actual air and submarine attack in the Hawaiian Islands commenced on Sunday, December 7, at 1:20 p. m., Washington time—7:50 a. m., Honolulu time of same day—Monday, December 8, 3:20 a. m., Tokyo time.

To my message of December 6 (9 p. m. Washington time—December 7, 11 a. m. Tokyo time) to the Emperor of Japan, invoking his cooperation with me in further effort to preserve peace, there has finally come to me on December 10 (6:23 a. m., Washington time—December 10, 8:23 p. m., Tokyo time) a reply, conveyed in a telegraphic report by the American Ambassador at Tokyo dated December 8, 1 p. m. (December 7, 11 p. m., Washington time).

The Ambassador reported that at 7 o'clock on the morning of the eighth (December 7, 5 p. m., Washington time) the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs asked him to call at his official residence; that the Foreign Minister handed the Ambassador a memorandum dated December 8 (December 7, Washington time) the text of which had been transmitted to the Japanese Ambassador in Washington to be presented to the American Government (this was the memorandum which was delivered by the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State at 2:20 p. m. on Sunday, December 7—Monday, December 8, 4:20 a. m., Tokyo time); that the Foreign Minister had been in touch with the Emperor; and that the Emperor desired that the memorandum be regarded as the Emperor's reply to my message.

Further, the Ambassador reports, the Foreign Minister made an oral statement. Textually, the oral statement began, “His Majesty has expressed his gratefulness and appreciation for the cordial message of the President”. The message further continued to the effect that, in

regard to our inquiries on the subject of increase of Japanese forces in French Indochina, His Majesty had commanded his Government to state its views to the American Government. The message concluded, textually, with the statement:

“Establishment of peace in the Pacific, and consequently of the world, has been the cherished desire of His Majesty for the realization of which he has hitherto made his Government to continue its earnest endeavors. His Majesty trusts that the President is fully aware of this fact.”

Japan's real reply, however, made by Japan's war lords and evidently formulated many days before, took the form of the attack which had already been made without warning upon our territories at various points in the Pacific.

There is the record, for all history to read in amazement, in sorrow, in horror, and in disgust!

We are now at war. We are fighting in self-defense. We are fighting in defense of our national existence, of our right to be secure, of our right to enjoy the blessings of peace. We are fighting in defense of principles of law and order and justice, against an effort of unprecedented ferocity to overthrow those principles and to impose upon humanity a regime of ruthless domination by unrestricted and arbitrary force.

Other countries, too—a host of them—have declared war on Japan. Some of them were first attacked by Japan, as we have been. China has already been valiantly resisting Japan in an undeclared war forced upon her by Japan. After four and one-half years of stubborn resistance, the Chinese now and henceforth will fight with renewed confidence and confirmed assurance of victory.

All members of the great British Commonwealth, themselves fighting heroically on many fronts against Germany and her Allies, have joined with us in the Battle of the Pacific as we have joined with them in the Battle of the Atlantic.

All but three of the governments of nations overrun by German armies have declared war

on Japan. The other three are severing relations.

In our own hemisphere many of our sister republics have declared war on Japan and the others have given firm expression of their solidarity with the United States.

The following are the countries which have to date declared war against Japan: Australia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Panama, El Salvador, South Africa, United Kingdom, Poland.

These and other peace-loving countries will be fighting as are we, first, to put an end to Japan's program of aggression and, second, to make good the right of nations and of mankind to live in peace under conditions of security and justice.

The people of this country are totally united in their determination to consecrate our national strength and manpower to bring conclusively to an end the pestilence of aggression and force which has long menaced the world and which now has struck deliberately and directly at the safety of the United States.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
December 15, 1941.

#### ANNEXES:

1. Senate Document 124, 67th Cong., 2d sess., which contains texts of Washington Conference Treaties and Resolutions. [Documents also printed in *Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, November 12, 1921-February 6, 1922*, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1922; and H. Doc. 458, 77th Cong., 1st sess.]

2. Identic notes to the Japanese and the Chinese Governments of January 7, 1932. [*Press Releases*, January 9, 1932, p. 41.]

3. Note from the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, handed to the Secretary of State by the Japanese Ambassador on February 21, 1934. [*Ibid.*, March 24, 1934, p. 160.]

4. Reply thereto, handed to the Japanese Ambassador by the Secretary of State on March 3, 1934. [*Ibid.*, p. 161.]

5. Statement by the American Ambassador to Japan to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, April 29, 1934. [*Ibid.*, May 5, 1934, p. 244.]

6. List of American nationals killed or wounded by Japanese forces in China since July 7, 1937. [H. Doc. 458, 77th Cong., 1st sess., p. 53.]

7. List of American property in China reported to have been damaged, destroyed, or seriously endangered by Japanese air bombing or air machine-gunning since July 7, 1937. [H. Doc. 458, 77th Cong., 1st sess., p. 54.]

8. List of American nationals reported to have been assaulted, arbitrarily detained, subjected to indignities, etc., since July 7, 1937, by Japanese authorities or agents. [H. Doc. 458, 77th Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.]

9. List of Japanese interferences with American trade and enterprise in China. [H. Doc. 458, 77th Cong., 1st sess., p. 72.]

10. Document handed by the Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador on October 2, 1941. [*Post*, p. 537.]

11. Document handed to the Secretary of State by the Japanese Ambassador on November 20, 1941. [*Post*, p. 540.]

12. Document handed by the Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador on November 26, 1941. [*Bulletin* of December 13, 1941, p. 461.]

13. Memorandum addressed by the President to the Secretary and the Under Secretary of State, copy of which, under authorization of the President, was read and handed by the Under Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador on December 2, 1941. [*Post*, p. 540.]

14. Reply thereto, handed to the Secretary of State by the Japanese Ambassador on December 5, 1941. [*Bulletin* of December 13, 1941, p. 464.]

15. Personal message from the President to the Emperor of Japan of December 6, 1941. [*Ibid.*]

16. Document handed by the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State on December 7, 1941. [*Ibid.*, p. 466.]

[Released to the press December 15]

The text of the document handed by the Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador, on October 2, 1941, referred to as item 10 in the annexes to the President's message to Congress of December 15, 1941, follows:

"Reference is made to the proposals of the Japanese Government communicated on September 6, 1941, by the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State, and to statements relating thereto subsequently communicated to this Government by the Japanese Government.

"Thoughtful study has been given to the communications to which reference is made, and in connection with that study careful review has been made of other communications previously received from the Japanese Government on the same subject. On the basis of this study observations are offered as follows:

"The Government of the United States welcomed, as affording a possible opportunity for furthering the broad-gauge objectives and principles of a program of peace, the Japanese Government's suggestions made through its Ambassador here in the early part of August that there be held a meeting of the responsible heads of the Japanese Government and of the Government of the United States to discuss means for bringing about an adjustment of relations between the United States and Japan and that there be resumed the informal conversations which had been in progress between the two countries to ascertain whether there existed a basis for negotiations relative to a peaceful settlement covering the entire Pacific situation.

"Accordingly, in the reply made by the President on August 17, 1941, to the Japanese Ambassador the view was expressed that such informal conversations would naturally envisage the working out of a progressive program attainable by peaceful means; that such a program would involve the application in the entire Pacific area of the principle of equality of commercial opportunity and treatment, thus making possible access by all countries to raw materials and to all other essential commodities, and there were described the advantages which

would flow to all countries, including Japan, from the adoption of such a program. In conclusion, it was stated that if the Japanese Government were in position to embark upon a peaceful program for the Pacific along the lines of the program and principles to which the United States is committed, this Government would be prepared to consider resumption of the informal exploratory discussions and would be glad to endeavor to arrange a suitable time and place to exchange views.

"In the light of the broad purposes and fundamental principles which this Government holds, it was gratifying to the President and the Government of the United States to receive the message of the Prime Minister and the statement of the Government of Japan on August 28, 1941, containing statements expressing Japan's desire and intent to pursue courses of peace in harmony with the fundamental principles to which the people and Government of the United States are committed. In its statement the Japanese Government gave, with some qualifications, broad assurances of its peaceful intent, including a comprehensive assurance that the Japanese Government has no intention of using without provocation military force against any neighboring nation. The Japanese Government declared that it supported the program and principles which had been briefly outlined by the President not only as applicable to the Pacific area but also as a program for the entire world.

"The Government of the United States, while desiring to proceed as rapidly as possible with consideration of arrangements for a meeting between the heads of state, felt it desirable, in order to assure that that meeting would accomplish the objectives in view, to clarify the interpretation of certain principles and the practical application thereof to concrete problems in the Pacific area. It has not been the purpose of this Government to enter into a discussion of details; this Government has felt, however, that the clarification sought would afford a means of expediting our effort to arrive at a meeting of minds.

"On September 3, 1941, the President in giving

reply to the Japanese Ambassador expressed the earnest desire of the Government of the United States to collaborate in efforts to make effective in practice the principles to which the Japanese Government made reference. The President reiterated the four principles regarded by this Government as the foundation upon which relations between nations should properly rest. Those principles are:

- "1. Respect for the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of each and all nations.
- "2. Support of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.
- "3. Support of the principle of equality, including equality of commercial opportunity.
- "4. Non-disturbance of the *status quo* in the Pacific except as the *status quo* may be altered by peaceful means.

"The President pointed out that in order to bring about any satisfactory settlement of Pacific questions it was highly important to reach a community of view and a clear agreement upon certain points with respect to which fundamental differences of opinion between our two Governments had developed in the informal conversations; and the President requested an indication of the present attitude of the Japanese Government with regard to those fundamental questions.

"On September 6, the Prime Minister of Japan in a conversation with the American Ambassador at Tokyo stated that he subscribed fully to the four principles above mentioned.

"The foregoing developments and assurances, together with other statements made by the Japanese Government, seemed to justify this Government in concluding that the Japanese Government might be expected to adhere to and to give practical application to a broad progressive program covering the entire Pacific area. It was therefore a source of disappointment to the Government of the United States that the proposals of the Japanese Government presented by the Japanese Ambassador on September 6, 1941, which the Japanese Government apparently intended should constitute a con-

crete basis for discussions, appeared to disclose divergence in the concepts of the two Governments. That is to say, those proposals and the subsequent explanatory statements made in regard thereto serve, in the opinion of this Government, to narrow and restrict not only the application of the principles upon which our informal conversations already referred to had been based but also the various assurances given by the Japanese Government of its desire to move along with the United States in putting into operation a broad program looking to the establishment and maintenance of peace and stability in the entire Pacific area.

"As has already been said, the various broad assurances given by the Japanese Premier and the Japanese Government are highly gratifying. In putting forward its attitude of peaceful intent toward other nations, the Japanese Government qualified its assurances with certain phrases the need for which is not easily understood. It is difficult to conceive of there developing under present circumstances in any of the territories neighboring French Indochina, in Thailand or in the Soviet Union any aggressive threat or provocation to Japan. The inalienable right of self-defense is of course well recognized by all nations and there could arise in some minds a question as to just what the Japanese Government has in view in circumscribing its assurances of peaceful intent with what would seem to be unnecessary qualifying phrases.

"In the informal conversations there was tentatively arrived at a formula in regard to economic policy (Section V of the draft understanding), which provided that Japanese activity and American activity in the Pacific area shall be carried on by peaceful means and in conformity with the principle of non-discrimination in international commercial relations. In the Japanese Government's proposals of September 6 and in subsequent communications from the Japanese Government the commitments contained in that formula were restricted to the countries of the Southwest Pacific area (not the Pacific area as a whole). In reference to China, the Japanese Govern-



ment states that it will respect the principle of non-discrimination, but the explanation given in regard to this point would seem to be open to the implication that the Japanese Government has in mind some limitation upon the application of this principle occasioned by reasons of Japan's geographical propinquity to China.

"Obviously, it would not be likely to serve the purposes affirmed by the Japanese Government or by this Government if either the United States or Japan were to pursue one course or policy in certain areas while at the same time pursuing an opposite course or policy in other areas.

"This Government has noted the views of the Japanese Government in support of its desire to station troops for an indeterminate period in certain areas of China. Entirely apart from the question of the reasons for such a proposal, the inclusion of such a provision in the proposed terms of a peaceful settlement between Japan and China at a time when Japan is in military occupation of large areas in China is open to certain objections. For example, when a country in military occupation of territory of another country proposes to the second country the continued stationing of troops of the first country in certain areas as a condition for a peaceful settlement and thus for the withdrawal of the occupationary forces from other areas, such procedure would seem to be out of keeping with the progressive and enlightened courses and principles which were discussed in the informal conversations and thus would not, in the opinion of this Government, make for peace or offer prospects of stability.

"It is believed that a clear-cut manifestation of Japan's intention in regard to the withdrawal of Japanese troops from China and French Indochina would be most helpful in making known—in particular to those who might be inclined to be critical—Japan's peaceful intentions and Japan's desire to follow courses calculated to establish a sound basis for future stability and progress in the Pacific area.

"With reference to the attitude of each country toward the European war, this Government has noted with appreciation the further step

taken by the Japanese Government to meet the difficulties inherent in this aspect of the relations between the two countries. It is believed that it would be helpful if the Japanese Government could give further study to the question of possible additional clarification of its position.

"In the exchanges of views which have taken place between the two Governments in an effort to reach an agreement in principle upon fundamental questions in order to prepare the ground for the proposed meeting of the responsible chiefs of government, this Government has endeavored to make clear that what it envisages is a comprehensive program calling for the application uniformly to the entire Pacific area of liberal and progressive principles. From what the Japanese Government has so far indicated in regard to its purposes this Government derives the impression that the Japanese Government has in mind a program which would be circumscribed by the imposition of qualifications and exceptions to the actual application of those principles.

"If this impression is correct, can the Japanese Government feel that a meeting between the responsible heads of government under such circumstances would be likely to contribute to the advancement of the high purposes which we have mutually had in mind?

"As already stated, this Government welcomed the assurances contained in the statement of the Japanese Government which accompanied the Japanese Prime Minister's message to the President of the United States that the Japanese Government subscribed to the principles which have long been advocated by this Government as the only sound basis for stable international relations. This Government believes that renewed consideration of these fundamental principles may be helpful in our effort to seek a meeting of minds in regard to the essential questions on which we seek agreement and thus lay a firm foundation for a meeting between the responsible heads of the two Governments. The subject of the meeting proposed by the Prime Minister and the objectives sought have engaged, and continue to engage, the close and active interest of the President of the

United States, and it is the President's earnest hope that discussion of the fundamental questions may be so developed that such a meeting can be held. It is also the President's hope that the Japanese Government shares the conviction of this Government that, if the Governments of Japan and of the United States are resolved to give those principles practical and comprehensive application, the two Governments can work out a fundamental rehabilitation of the relations between the United States and Japan and contribute to the bringing about of a lasting peace with justice, equity and order in the whole Pacific area."

The text of the document handed to the Secretary of State by the Japanese Ambassador on November 20, 1941, referred to as item 11 in the annexes to the President's message to Congress of December 15, 1941, follows:

"1. Both the Governments of Japan and the United States undertake not to make any armed advancement into any of the regions in the South-eastern Asia and the Southern Pacific area excepting the part of French Indo-China where the Japanese troops are stationed at present.

"2. The Japanese Government undertakes to withdraw its troops now stationed in French Indo-China upon either the restoration of peace between Japan and China or the establishment of an equitable peace in the Pacific area.

"In the meantime the Government of Japan declares that it is prepared to remove its troops now stationed in the southern part of French Indo-China to the northern part of the said territory upon the conclusion of the present arrangement which shall later be embodied in the final agreement.

"3. The Government of Japan and the United States shall cooperate with a view to securing the acquisition of those goods and commodities which the two countries need in Netherlands East Indies.

"4. The Governments of Japan and the United States mutually undertake to restore their commercial relations to those prevailing prior to the freezing of the assets.

"The Government of the United States shall supply Japan a required quantity of oil.

"5. The Government of the United States undertakes to refrain from such measures and actions as will be prejudicial to the endeavors for the restoration of general peace between Japan and China."

The text of a memorandum addressed by the President to the Secretary and the Under Secretary of State, a copy of which, under authorization of the President, was read and handed by the Under Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador on December 2, 1941, is printed below. This document is referred to as item 13 in the annexes to the President's message to Congress of December 15, 1941.

"I have received reports during the past days of continuing Japanese troop movements to southern Indochina. These reports indicate a very rapid and material increase in the forces of all kinds stationed by Japan in Indochina.

"It was my clear understanding that by the terms of the agreement—and there is no present need to discuss the nature of that agreement—between Japan and the French Government at Vichy that the total number of Japanese forces permitted by the terms of that agreement to be stationed in Indochina was very considerably less than the total amount of the forces already there.

"The stationing of these increased Japanese forces in Indochina would seem to imply the utilization of these forces by Japan for purposes of further aggression, since no such number of forces could possibly be required for the policing of that region. Such aggression could conceivably be against the Philippine Islands; against the many islands of the East Indies; against Burma; against Malaya or either through coercion or through the actual use of force for the purpose of undertaking the occupation of Thailand. Such new aggression would, of course, be additional to the acts of aggression already undertaken against China, our attitude towards which is well known, and has been repeatedly stated to the Japanese Government.

"Please be good enough to request the Japanese Ambassador and Ambassador Kurusu to inquire at once of the Japanese Government what the actual reasons may be for the steps already taken, and what I am to consider is the policy of the Japanese Government as demonstrated by this recent and rapid concentration of troops in Indochina. This Government has seen in the last few years in Europe a policy on

the part of the German Government which has involved a constant and steady encroachment upon the territory and rights of free and independent peoples through the utilization of military steps of the same character. It is for that reason and because of the broad problem of American defense that I should like to know the intention of the Japanese Government."

## COOPERATIVE MILITARY EFFORTS BY THE DEMOCRACIES

[Released to the press by the White House December 20]

The following statement has been issued by the White House:

"For some time, as has been hitherto intimated by the President, the United States Military Mission in London and the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington have been in close contact with their opposite numbers in both places.

"This liaison will continue for a short time until the joint planning for unity of action can

be extended to Russia, China, the Netherlands, and other governments engaged in the common cause of defeating the Axis.

"Steps toward this objective are under way.

"Major General James E. Chaney and Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley have been representing the United States in London for some time.

"Admiral Sir Charles Little, Lieutenant-General Sir Colville Wemyss, and Air Marshal A. T. Harris have been representing Great Britain in Washington."

## REPRESENTATION OF INTERESTS OF BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press December 18]

### I

In view of the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan, Germany, and Italy and the subsequent rupture of diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary, the United States has relinquished the representation of foreign interests in the countries indicated in the list printed below. The representation of such interests has been entrusted provisionally to the Government of Switzerland.

#### 1. American Legation, Sofia:

- (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (b) Canada
- (c) New Zealand
- (d) Australia

(e) Union of South Africa

(f) Belgium

(g) Netherlands

(h) Yugoslavia

(i) Greece

(j) Luxembourg

#### 2. American Embassy, Berlin (covering Germany and German-occupied Poland; Bohemia; Moravia; Belgium; Netherlands; Norway; Luxembourg; Paris, for occupied France; Salonika; Belgrade):

(a) Great Britain, including India, overseas possessions and mandated territories

(b) Australia

(c) New Zealand

(d) Canada

(e) France

(f) Belgium

(g) Luxembourg

(h) Union of South Africa

2. American Emassay, Berlin—Cont. :
  - (i) Egypt
  - (j) Panama (at Brussels)
  - (k) Haiti
  - (l) Costa Rica
3. American Legation, Budapest :
  - (a) Great Britain
  - (b) Australia
  - (c) Canada
  - (d) Union of South Africa
  - (e) Belgium
  - (f) New Zealand
  - (g) Yugoslavia
  - (h) Greece (custody of property only)
4. American Embassy at Rome (covering Athens) :
  - (a) Australia
  - (b) Belgium
  - (c) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
  - (d) Canada
  - (e) Egypt
  - (f) France
  - (g) New Zealand
  - (h) Union of South Africa
  - (i) Norway
  - (j) Haiti
  - (k) Luxembourg
5. American Legation, Bucharest :
  - (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
  - (b) Canada
  - (c) New Zealand
  - (d) Australia
  - (e) Union of South Africa
  - (f) Belgium
  - (g) Yugoslavia
  - (h) Greece
  - (i) China (informal)
6. American Consulate, Saigon :
  - (a) Belgium
  - (b) Yugoslavia
  - (c) China
  - (d) Cuba
  - (e) Portugal
7. American Consulate, Hanoi :
  - (a) Belgium
  - (b) Yugoslavia
  - (c) China
8. American Legation, Bangkok :
  - (a) Cuba
9. American Consulate, Chefoo :
  - (a) Panama
10. American Consulate, Dairen :
  - (a) Panama
11. American Consulate General, Shanghai :
  - (a) Panama

12. American Consulate General, Tientsin :
  - (a) Panama

The representation of Italian interests in Lagos, Nigeria, has been discontinued and, pending contrary instructions from the Italian Government within two weeks, the protection of these interests will be turned over to the local authorities.

## II

American diplomatic and consular officers continue to represent the interests of certain countries as indicated in the list printed below.

1. American Legation, Copenhagen :
  - (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
  - (b) Australia
  - (c) Canada
  - (d) Union of South Africa
  - (e) France
  - (f) Belgium
  - (g) New Zealand
2. American Embassy, Vichy, for occupied France and Monaco (see also paragraphs 14 to 19 inclusive) :
  - (a) Australia
  - (b) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
  - (c) Canada
  - (d) New Zealand
  - (e) Belgium
  - (f) Luxembourg
  - (g) Yugoslavia
  - (h) Haiti
3. American Embassy, Moscow :
  - (a) Great Britain (at Moscow)
4. American Legation, Helsinki :
  - (a) Belgium
  - (b) Great Britain
  - (c) New Zealand
  - (d) Canada
  - (e) Australia
  - (f) South Africa
  - (g) Yugoslavia
5. American consular offices in India :
  - (a) France
6. American Consulate, Georgetown, British Guiana :
  - (a) France
7. American Consulate, Barbados, British West Indies :
  - (a) France
8. American Consulate, Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies :
  - (a) France

9. American Consulate, Nassau, Bahamas :
  - (a) France
10. American Consulate, Colombo, Ceylon :
  - (a) France
11. American Consulate, Trinidad :
  - (a) France
12. American Consulate General, Rangoon :
  - (a) France
13. American Consulate, Aden :
  - (a) France
  - (b) Yugoslavia
14. American Consulate General, Casablanca :
  - (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
  - (b) Canada
  - (c) New Zealand
  - (d) Belgium
  - (e) Australia
  - (f) Luxembourg (limited)
  - (g) Yugoslavia
  - (h) Egypt (passport services)
15. American Consulate, St. Pierre-Miquelon :
  - (a) Yugoslavia
16. American Consulate General, Algiers :
  - (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
  - (b) Canada
  - (c) New Zealand
  - (d) Australia
  - (e) Belgium
  - (f) Luxembourg
  - (g) Yugoslavia
  - (h) Panama
17. American Consulate, Tunis :
  - (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
  - (b) Canada
  - (c) New Zealand
  - (d) Australia
  - (e) Belgium
  - (f) Yugoslavia
18. American Consulate, Martinique :
  - (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
  - (b) Canada
  - (c) New Zealand
  - (d) Australia
  - (e) Belgium
  - (f) Yugoslavia
19. American Consulate, Dakar :
  - (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
  - (b) Canada
  - (c) New Zealand
  - (d) Australia
  - (e) Belgium
  - (f) Yugoslavia
20. American Legation, Stockholm :
  - (a) Costa Rica

III

American interests in Bulgaria, Germany and German-occupied territories, Hungary, Italy and Italian-occupied territories, Japan, and Rumania have been entrusted to the Government of Switzerland.

With regard to representation of United States interests in territories occupied by Japan, Switzerland has also been requested to undertake this representation. Switzerland has expressed its willingness to do so subject to Japanese assent. However, the Department has not yet been informed that the Japanese have accepted Swiss representation for American interests in Japanese-occupied territories.

IV

Bulgarian, German, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, and Rumanian interests in the United States are being represented by the countries listed below.

<i>Belligerents</i>	<i>Country representing interests of belligerents</i>
Bulgaria . . . . .	Switzerland
Germany . . . . .	Switzerland
Hungary . . . . .	Sweden
Italy . . . . .	Switzerland
Japan (in the United States) . . . . .	Spain
Japan (in the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the Samoan Islands).	Switzerland
Japan (in Hawaii) . . . . .	Sweden
Rumania . . . . .	Sweden

CZECHOSLOVAK PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF WAR

[Released to the press December 18]

The Department has been informed by the American Minister in London accredited to the Czechoslovak Provisional Government that he has received a note dated December 16, 1941 from the Czechoslovak Acting Foreign Minister enclosing a decree issued by President Beneš on December 16 which proclaimed that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., or the United States of America.

## TAKING OVER BY THE UNITED STATES OF FRENCH VESSEL "NORMANDIE"

[Released to the press December 16]

Negotiations have been under way with the French Government for the purchase by this Government of the merchant vessel *Normandie*. The French Government expressed a willingness to sell it, but the conditions for payment attached to the proposal have been rendered impracticable by the entry of this country into war.

The Maritime Commission is taking over the *Normandie* on December 16 under existing law.

Fair and adequate compensation will be made to the owners.

This action is similar to that taken by this Government in the cases of the Swedish vessel *Kungsholm* and vessels of other friendly powers.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEUTRALITY BY THE VICHY GOVERNMENT

[Released to the press December 20]

The American Ambassador at Vichy has reported that the French Government under Marshal Pétain has announced its intention of maintaining an attitude of neutrality in the present conflict.

## PROTECTION OF OFFICIALS AND NATIONALS OF COUNTRIES AT WAR EMBASSY STAFFS AND PRESS CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN, GERMANY, ITALY, AND HUNGARY

[Released to the press December 17]

The United States Government has been guided in its attitude toward the representatives of the powers with which it is now at war in accordance with the rules of international law and on the basis of reciprocity.

The United States Government has now decided to move the members of the German Embassy staff to a comfortable hotel in another locality. Pending the departure to this locality, members of the German Embassy have been requested to confine themselves to their Embassy building. It might be noted in this connection that the German Government has moved the members of the American Embassy staff out of Berlin and placed them in a comfortable hotel in another locality. German correspondents who are still in custody pending an investigation will accompany the German Embassy staff and will be lodged with them.

Members of the Legation of Hungary will be assembled in a comfortable hotel in the same locality. The consuls of Hungary in the United States will be assembled at the same hotel with the members of the Hungarian Legation.

The members of the Japanese Embassy have been requested to confine themselves to the

premises of their Embassy. Members of the Japanese Consulates in the United States will be assembled at a hotel in a locality to be determined. Japanese correspondents still in custody pending an investigation are being placed in a comfortable hotel. These measures will contribute to the better protection of the Japanese officials and nationals involved.

The above steps are a part of the process for a reciprocal exchange of American officers abroad.

[Released to the press December 19]

The German Embassy staff and German correspondents are being concentrated pending their departure from the United States at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. The American Embassy staff and American correspondents in Germany have been concentrated in Bad Nauheim.

The staff of the Hungarian Legation will also be concentrated at White Sulphur Springs together with the consuls of Hungary in the United States.

Japanese consular staffs throughout the United States will be concentrated at Hot Springs, Va., pending their departure from the United States.

[Released to the press December 19]

The following American citizens are employed at the Embassies at Berlin and Rome in addition to those listed in the *Bulletin* of December 13, 1941, page 517:

*Embassy at Berlin:*

Asendorf, Mrs. Sigue Christine, of Portland, Oreg.  
Hausmann, Margaret Paula, of New York, N. Y.

*Embassy at Rome:*

Bell, Harold S., of New York, N. Y.  
Carlinfanti, Mrs. Elisabetta, of Somerville, N. J.  
Perkins, Reginald E., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

[Released to the press December 18]

The Department has received through the Swiss Foreign Office a message, dated December 11, from Mr. Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador in Tokyo, stating that on December 8 the entire personnel of the American Embassy at Tokyo were assembled at the Embassy compound, that Ambassador and Mrs. Grew had furnished quarters for nine members of the Embassy staff, and that the others had been housed in the two Embassy apartments and in the chancery. It was reported that bedding had been brought from their homes and that everyone was installed as well as possible. It was stated that food supplies were adequate and that all were in good health.

Mr. Otis W. Rhoades, of Frederick, Md., American Vice Consul at Kobe, was also reported to be housed in the Embassy compound.

## AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press December 19]

In a telegram dated December 18, Consul Edward E. Rice, of Foochow, China, reported to the Department that Foochow was quiet, that he and his staff were unharmed, and that all Americans were safe. Mr. Rice is a native of Saginaw, Mich.

The American Consulate General at Singapore reported on December 17 that Mr. Robert B. Streeper, American Consul at Penang, had been authorized in his discretion to leave his post and that he was understood to be en route to Singapore. It was further stated that no casualties had been reported among the American residents of Malaya.

[Released to the press December 20]

In a telegram dated December 16 the Consulate General at Rangoon reported to the Department that the following 11 American evacuees from Thailand had arrived in the Shan States en route to Rangoon: The Reverend Mr. Wells, wife, and two children; the Reverend Mr. Halliday, wife, and two children; Mrs. Park; Miss McKinley; and D. G. Berrigan.

In a telegram dated December 19 the Consulate General at Singapore reported the safe arrival in that city of Mr. Robert B. Streeper, American Consul at Penang. Mr. Streeper is a native of Columbus, Ohio.

## SOLIDARITY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

### DECLARATIONS OF WAR AND SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WITH THE AXIS POWERS AND MESSAGES OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press December 15-19]

The following communications illustrate the solidarity of the American republics with the United States now that it is at war with Japan, Germany, and Italy:

#### Argentina

The American Ambassador at Buenos Aires, Argentina, reported on December 13, 1941 the

issuance on that date by the Argentine Government of a decree declaring that the United States is not considered as a belligerent by Argentina in the state of war existing between the United States and Germany and Italy. The decree stated:

"In view of the communications received from the Embassies of the United States of America,

Germany and Italy regarding the state of war existing among these nations, considering the terms of the decree issued by this government by a general ministerial resolution of the 9th instant in view of the war into which that American country has been drawn as a result of the aggression carried out against it and in accordance with the declarations and agreements applicable to the case under the terms of which the Argentine position is defined within principles of continental unity, the Vice President of the Argentine Nation exercising executive power decrees—Article 1: The position established by decree on the 9th instant is hereby extended to the state of war existing between the United States of America and Germany and Italy in so far as it declares that the Republic does not consider the United States of America in the situation of a belligerent country and there are hereby applied to Germany and Italy the provisions of the decree of neutrality issued through a ministerial resolution on September 4th, 1939.”

On December 17, 1941 Secretary Hull sent the following telegraphic message to the American Ambassador at Buenos Aires:

“Please inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Government of the United States is sincerely appreciative of the action of the Government of Argentina in the issuance of an official decree, in amplification of the decree of December 9, extending to the state of war existing between the United States of America and Germany and Italy the declaration that the Government of Argentina does not consider the United States of America to be in the situation of a belligerent country. The Government of the United States considers this practical cooperative action to be an extremely useful and concrete expression of inter-American solidarity.”

#### Colombia

The American Ambassador at Bogotá, Colombia, reported on December 13, 1941 the passage by the Colombian Congress and the signature by President Santos on that day of a bill granting emergency powers to the Executive “in

order to take the measures which may be indispensable in international or internal matters for the loyal and complete maintenance of the policy of inter-American solidarity and cooperation in accordance with previous engagements of the nation”.

A translation of a telegram dated December 13, 1941 from the President of Colombia to the President of the United States follows:

“Ambassador Braden has officially advised me that as the Governments of Germany and Italy have formally declared war on the Government and people of the United States, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States have declared a state of war with these governments. In these circumstances Excellency I wish to renew directly to Your Excellency the resolution of the Government and people of Colombia already expressed by its constitutional organs that it is clearly and constantly faithful to the principles and rules of inter-American solidarity and cooperation which constitute an essential part of our international policy. These principles and rules are freely accepted by us with all the consequences in a spirit of firm friendship for the great country whose destinies are directed by Your Excellency with such great nobility and with which all America unites in this decisive struggle for the security and high destinies of the continent for the ideals of liberty and democracy on which the present and future of a free America are based.

EDUARDO SANTOS  
*President of Colombia*”

On December 17, 1941 President Roosevelt sent the following reply to President Santos:

“I acknowledge with sincere and heartfelt thanks Your Excellency’s message expressing the solidarity of your Government and people with the Government and people of the United States in this grave hour. It is particularly heartening to receive this message from the President of a country so distinguished for its love of liberty and devotion to democracy. The struggle which confronts free nations and free



men everywhere is a severe one; the profound faith which you have so eloquently expressed in the principles and obligations upon which inter-American solidarity and cooperation are based will be an important factor in the final victory.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

The American Ambassador at Bogotá, Colombia, informed the Department that at 11 o'clock on December 19 the Foreign Minister officially notified the German and Italian Ministers that diplomatic and consular relations were severed at that time.

### Dominican Republic

The Secretary for Foreign Relations of the Dominican Republic on December 12 addressed a telegram to Secretary Hull, a translation of which follows:

"I have the honor to state to Your Excellency that by reason of a new aggression of totalitarian imperialism in the declaration by Germany and Italy of war against the United States of America the Dominican Government in accordance with the unanimous sentiments of the nation has decided once more to act in solidarity with the Government and noble people of America and to this end has declared war against the German Reich and the Kingdom of Italy [on December 11] so as to contribute in union with your great democracy to the defense of the noble ideals of liberty on which repose our democratic institutions and that of the most sacred principles of humanity. With sentiments of the most distinguished consideration."

Secretary Hull on December 14, 1941 replied as follows:

"I have received your eloquent message informing me that a state of war exists between Your Excellency's Government and the German and Italian aggressors. At the same time that I thank you for transmitting this information to me, I wish to emphasize the appreciation which the Government and people of the United States feel for this concrete act of friendship and solidarity. Please accept my most cordial personal greetings."

On December 15, 1941 President Roosevelt addressed the following telegram to President M. de J. Troncoso de la Concha of the Dominican Republic:

"DECEMBER 15, 1941.

"Your Excellency's message that the Dominican Government has declared war against Germany and Italy, and that it will contribute its resources to the common defense of the continent, is most encouraging and is deeply appreciated.

"The democratic ideals and the moral values which we hold dear will redouble the strength of our forces in this struggle against the attempts of the Axis powers to extend to this Hemisphere their regime of terror and of tyranny.

"I send you my warm personal greetings.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

### El Salvador

On December 15, 1941 Secretary Hull addressed the following telegram to Minister of Foreign Affairs Araujo of El Salvador:

"I have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's kind message informing me that the Republic of El Salvador has declared itself in a state of war with Germany and Italy. This further demonstration of the solidarity of El Salvador with the United States in the defense of democratic principles and of this hemisphere is profoundly appreciated by the Government of the United States. I renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration."

### Guatemala

On December 15, 1941 Secretary Hull addressed the following telegram to Minister of Foreign Affairs Salazar of Guatemala:

"I deeply appreciate Your Excellency's kind message informing me that Guatemala has declared that a state of war exists with Germany and Italy. This further demonstration of the determination of Guatemala to uphold the principle of American solidarity and defense will provide a further inspiration to the people of

the United States in the struggle to which we are jointly pledged. Please accept the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

### Haiti

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, reported on December 12, 1941 that, in his proclamation of war against Italy and Germany issued on that day, President Lescot stated:

"The cause of the United States of America is ours and must be that of the entire American continent. All the republics of this hemisphere must unite as one against those who seek only to suppress human liberties."

### Honduras

On December 13, 1941 the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Honduras addressed a telegram to Secretary Hull, a translation of which follows:

"I have the honor to advise Your Excellency that the National Congress of Honduras at the request of the executive power, by decree dated today [December 12], has declared war on the Government of the German Reich and Italy. I avail myself of the opportunity to repeat to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest esteem."

On December 17, 1941 Secretary Hull sent the following telegram to Minister of Foreign Affairs Aguirre of Honduras:

"I have received your kind message informing me that Honduras has declared war on Germany and Italy. Please accept my sincere thanks for this gratifying information which is another heartening token of the friendship of the Honduran people for the people of the United States. I reiterate to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration."

### Mexico

On December 13, 1941 Secretary Hull transmitted the following message to the Mexican

Foreign Minister in reply to the latter's telegram of December 11:<sup>1</sup>

"I have the honor to thank Your Excellency most sincerely for informing me by telegram that Mexico has severed relations with Germany and Italy as a consequence of their declarations of war against the United States of America.

"I desire again to express the pride of my countrymen in their good friend and neighbor Mexico, whose prompt and decisive steps in the face of wanton aggression are of transcendental importance to the future of our hemisphere.

"Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration."

### Peru

On December 13, 1941 President Roosevelt addressed the following telegram to President Prado of Peru:

"Please accept my profound gratitude for the generous message which Your Excellency sent me when you received official information concerning the declaration against the United States made by Germany and Italy. The Government and people of the United States will long remember the whole-hearted support to which you pledge Peru in support, in this hour of crisis, of the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere. Your Excellency's leadership as well as your faith in the democratic ideal is a strong bulwark in this emergency.

"With best wishes for Your Excellency's personal well-being."

### Uruguay

In response to a message from the Colorado Party of Uruguay to President Roosevelt, the American Ambassador at Montevideo was on December 17, 1941 directed to convey to Señor Eduardo Blanco Acevedo, president of the National Executive Committee of the Colorado Party, the following message from President Roosevelt:

"Please accept my profound thanks for your sympathetic message informing me of the soli-

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of December 13, 1941, p. 498.

parity of the National Executive Committee of the Colorado Party with the people and Government of the United States in this emergency. Your adherence to our cause is yet another evidence of the whole-hearted disposition of the Uruguayan people to cooperate in the defense of those principles of freedom and democracy which are shared by our two countries."

#### Venezuela

The American Ambassador at Caracas, Venezuela, reported on December 13, 1941 that President Medina of Venezuela on the previous day had issued a decree which referred to declarations XII and XV of the Habana Conference of 1940 and had stated that no application would be made by Venezuela, in the case of American states at war with non-American states, of the rules of neutrality laid down by the Venezuelan Government on September 12, 1939. These rules applied to the treatment of belligerent vessels in Venezuelan ports, territorial waters, and aerial space, etc. The decree also stated that the rules established in the Hague Convention of 1907 would not be applicable with respect to American states.

[Released to the press December 15]

A recapitulation of the action taken by the various American republics in support of the United States in its struggle with Japan, Germany, and Italy follows:

#### *Argentina*

The Argentine Government informed the United States Government on December 9 that it was disposed to adjust itself to the principles of inter-American solidarity as contemplated by declaration XV of the Habana Conference. On December 9 the Argentine Government issued a decree declaring the United States not to be in the position of a belligerent country so far as Argentine neutrality laws were concerned. Another decree issued on December 13 stated that the United States would not be considered a belligerent by Argentina in its war with Germany and Italy.

#### *Bolivia*

In a telegram addressed to Secretary Hull on December 8 the Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs condemned the unjustifiable Japanese aggression against the United States and gave assurances that Bolivia would fulfill its obligations of continental solidarity. On December 10 President Peñaranda issued a decree signed by his entire Cabinet declaring Bolivian solidarity with the United States and with all American countries at war with Japan. The decree stated that Bolivia would not consider as belligerent any American country at war in defense of its rights. The decree froze Japanese credits in Bolivia.

#### *Brazil*

President Vargas in a telegram sent to President Roosevelt on December 8 stated that he and his Cabinet had unanimously resolved to declare its solidarity with the United States in accordance with its traditions in line with its continental obligations.

#### *Chile*

In a telegram addressed to President Roosevelt on December 10, Vice President Mendez of Chile said that the Chilean Cabinet had unanimously decided to issue a decree declaring non-belligerent the United States and other American nations which have or may declare war in the present conflict. The decree declared Chilean adherence to the United States and stated that Chile was ready to comply with all its obligations relating to continental defense.

#### *Colombia*

The Colombian Government informed the United States on December 8 that the Japanese attack represented a clear case of aggression as foreseen in resolution XV of the Habana Conference. On that day Colombia broke diplomatic relations with Japan and reaffirmed its adhesion to the policy of inter-American solidarity and cooperation. The Colombian Government declared that it would cooperate in continental defense and in the defense of the

Panama Canal. On December 19, Colombia broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy.

#### *Costa Rica*

The Costa Rican Congress declared war on Japan by a unanimous resolution of Congress on December 8 and on Germany and Italy on December 11.

#### *Cuba*

By a unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress, Cuba declared war on Japan on December 9 and on Germany and Italy on December 11.

#### *Dominican Republic*

Japan on December 8 and on Germany and

The Dominican Republic declared war on Italy on December 11.

#### *Ecuador*

On December 8 the Ecuadoran Government informed the United States Government that Ecuador was prepared to comply with all of its inter-American obligations. In a message to President Roosevelt on December 9, President Arroyo del Rio declared Ecuador's solidarity and sympathy with the United States.

#### *El Salvador*

By a unanimous vote of the Legislative Assembly El Salvador declared war on Japan on December 8 and on Germany and Italy on December 13.

#### *Guatemala*

On December 8 Guatemala declared war on Japan and, on December 11, on Germany and Italy by a unanimous vote of the National Assembly.

#### *Haiti*

On December 8 President Lescot of Haiti declared war on Japan with the unanimous approval of the National Assembly and on Germany and Italy on December 12.

#### *Honduras*

Honduras declared war on Japan on December 8 and on Germany and Italy on December 12, by a unanimous vote of the Honduran Congress.

#### *Mexico*

On December 8 the Mexican Government issued a declaration condemning Japanese aggression against the United States and declaring its firm decision to adhere to its policy of inter-American solidarity and cooperation. On that day Mexico broke its diplomatic relations with Japan, and on December 11 its diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy. The Mexican Government stated it would honor its inter-American obligations and referred particularly to the resolutions of the Habana Conference of 1940.

#### *Nicaragua*

On December 11 Nicaragua declared war against Japan, Germany, and Italy.

#### *Panama*

On December 8 the Panamanian National Assembly declared war on Japan and on December 12 on Germany and Italy.

#### *Paraguay*

The Paraguayan Government issued a statement on December 10 stating that Paraguay will honor her obligations fully, considering that an American republic is the victim of unjustified aggression. The statement referred to resolution XV of the Habana Conference and expressed Paraguay's solidarity with the Government of the United States.

#### *Peru*

In a message addressed to President Roosevelt on December 7 President Prado of Peru stated that the attitude of Peru is to give the United States every assistance in measures which the United States deems necessary in order to meet the situation in the Pacific. In a message to Secretary Hull on December 7, the First Vice President of Peru expressed Peru's sincere sympathy, adherence, and wishes for the triumph of democracy.

#### *Uruguay*

In a decree issued on December 9, 1941 the Uruguayan Government condemned the Japanese aggression against the United States and said that it considered it an act of aggression

against all American states in accordance with Resolution XV of the Habana Conference of 1940. The decree declared the solidarity of Uruguay with the United States and stated that it would not consider it as a belligerent for the purposes of Uruguayan neutrality rules. On December 12 Uruguay issued a decree freezing German and Japanese credits and prohibiting Axis commercial activity in the Republic.

*Venezuela*

On December 8 the Venezuelan Government issued a *communiqué* stating it would honor all of its inter-American agreements and obliga-

tions in the spirit of continental solidarity. On December 9 President Medina sent a telegram to President Roosevelt reaffirming the solidarity of Venezuela with the United States and other American countries. In a telegram addressed to Secretary Hull on December 10, the Venezuelan Foreign Minister defined the Venezuelan position as "one of complete solidarity with the United States". On December 12 the Venezuelan Government issued a decree stating that no application would be made by Venezuela in the case of American states at war with non-American states of the rules of neutrality laid down by the Venezuelan Government.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR BY BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press December 15]

The following table sets forth declarations of war, recognitions of the existence of a state of war, etc., beginning in September 1939. In addition to the cases enumerated below of declarations of war or of the names of countries at war, there are some instances of proclamations by

governors of the various units of the British Empire and of colonial possessions of the Netherlands of the existence of a state of war with Germany, Italy, Japan, or more than one of these. It may be stated that not all the texts of official declarations are as yet available in the Department of State.

Countries	Statement	Source
Germany and France-----	"As a consequence of the aggression directed by Germany against Poland, a state of war is found to exist between France and Germany, commencing from September 3, 1939, 5 p.m."	Note addressed to foreign powers by the French Government on Sept. 3, 1939. Printed, in French, in the <i>Journal Officiel de la République Française, Lois et Décrets</i> , Sept. 4, 1939, p. 11086.
Germany and Poland-----	No record of a formal declaration of war has been found.	
Germany and United Kingdom...	". . . unless not later than 11 a.m. British Summer Time, today 3rd September, satisfactory assurances to the above effect [that the German Government 'had suspended all aggressive action against Poland and were prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory'] have been given by the German Government and have reached His Majesty's Government in London, a state of war will exist between the two countries as from that hour."	Telegraphic instruction from the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the British Ambassador to Germany. This instruction and the Prime Minister's speech are printed in British Command Paper 6106, Miscellaneous No. 9 (1939), entitled <i>Documents Concerning German-Polish Relations and the Outbreak of Hostilities Between Great Britain and Germany on September 3, 1939 (a British "Blue Book")</i> , pp. 175, 178.

Countries	Statement	Source
Germany and United Kingdom— Continued.	“No such undertaking was received by the time stipulated, and, consequently, this country is at war with Germany.”	British Prime Minister, in his speech of September 3, 1939 in the House of Commons.
Germany and India -----	“I, Victor Alexander John, Marquess of Linlithgow, Governor-General of India and <i>ex-officio</i> Vice-Admiral therein, being satisfied thereof by information received by me, do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Germany.”	Proclamation of the Governor-General of India, dated Sept. 3, 1939. Printed in <i>The Gazette of India Extraordinary</i> , Sept. 3, 1939.
Germany and Australia -----	“ . . . I, Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, do hereby proclaim the existence of war.  “Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth this third day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine-hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of His Majesty's reign.”	Proclamation issued on Sept. 3, 1939. Printed in <i>The Commonwealth of Australia Gazette</i> , Sept. 3, 1939.
Germany and New Zealand -----	“His Excellency the Governor-General has it in command from His Majesty the King to declare that a state of war exists between His Majesty and the Government of the German Reich, and that such state of war has existed from 9:30 p. m., New Zealand standard time, on the third day of September, 1939.”	Statement by the Governor-General of New Zealand. Printed in <i>The New Zealand Gazette Extraordinary</i> , Sept. 4, 1939.
Germany and Union of South Africa.	“ . . . I do by this my Proclamation in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King declare and make known that from this the sixth day of September, 1939, the peaceful relations between the Union and the German Reich are severed and that the Union is, for the purposes of all laws, at war with the German Reich as from the aforementioned date.”	Proclamation by the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. Printed in <i>The Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary</i> , Sept. 6, 1939.
Germany and Canada -----	“Now Therefore We do hereby Declare and Proclaim that a State of War with the German Reich exists and has existed in Our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of September, 1939.”	Proclamation issued by the Prime Minister of Canada. Printed in <i>The Canada Gazette Extra</i> , Sept. 10, 1939.
Germany and Norway -----	No record of a formal declaration of war has been found.  “On the 9th April, 1940, at 5 a. m. the German Minister in Oslo, Dr. Bräuer, came to the Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and presented to the Minister, Professor Koht, a number of demands from his Government.	<i>The German Aggression on Norway</i> : Authorized English translation of the White Paper issued by the Norwegian Government on Apr. 14, 1940; published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1940, pp. 1, 5.

Countries	Statement	Source
Germany and Norway—Con.	<p>“When Professor Koht had informed the Government [of Norway] of the contents of the German proposals or demands, they very quickly decided that no independent country could accept such demands. Professor Koht then informed the German Minister of his Government’s decision and reminded him of a statement recently made by the German Führer, that a people who humbly submitted to an aggressor without the slightest resistance did not deserve to exist. And we, continued Professor Koht, will maintain and defend our independence.”</p> <p>“The Nygaardsvold [Premier of Norway] Government through its proclamations and conduct as well as the military fighting that is taking place as a result of its will has created a state of war between Norway and the German Reich.”</p>	<p>Translation of the decree of the Führer for the Exercising of Governmental Authority in Norway, April 24, 1940, <i>Reichsgesetzblatt</i>, Teil 1, No. 74, p. 677 (Apr. 26, 1940).</p>
Germany and Belgium-----	No record of a formal declaration of war has been found.	
Germany and Luxembourg-----	No record of a formal declaration of war has been found.	
Germany and the Netherlands----	“Acting upon telegraphic instructions received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at The Hague, through the intermediacy of the Netherlands Minister in London, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that a state of war exists between the Netherlands and Germany.” (May 10, 1940.)	<p>Note of May 10, 1940 from the Minister of the Netherlands at Washington to the Secretary of State. (Files of the Department of State.)</p>
Italy, and France and United Kingdom.	<p>“Today at 4:30 P.M. [11:30 A.M., New York time]* Count Ciano, at Chigi Palace, told the Ambassador of France that His Majesty the King and Emperor of Italy declares that Italy considers herself at war with France, beginning tomorrow, June 11 [1940].</p> <p>“At 4:45 P.M. Count Ciano called the Ambassador of Great Britain and handed him a statement couched in identical terms saying that Italy considers she is at a state of war with Great Britain.”</p>	<p>Translation of a <i>communiqué</i> by the Italian Government. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i>, June 11, 1940, p. 2.</p>
Italy and Canada-----	“Now, Therefore, we do hereby declare and proclaim that a State of War with Italy exists in Our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of June, 1940.”	<p>Proclamation issued by the Prime Minister of Canada. Printed in <i>The Canada Gazette Extra</i>, June 11, 1940.</p>

\* Brackets in *New York Times*.

Countries	Statement	Source
Italy and New Zealand-----	"Prime Minister Peter Fraser stated today that New Zealand was at war with Italy from 10:30 A.M., New Zealand time (7 P.M. Monday, New York time)."	An Associated Press despatch bearing a New Zealand date line, June 11, 1940. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i> , June 11, 1940, p. 2.
Italy and Australia-----	". . . a state of war exists between His Majesty the King and the King of Italy as from 9 o'clock in the forenoon, reckoned according to standard time in the Australian Capital Territory, of 11th June, 1940."	Notification issued by the Prime Minister of Australia. Printed in <i>The Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, Special</i> , June 11, 1940.
Italy and Union of South Africa.	". . . I do by this my Proclamation, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, declare and make known that from this, the eleventh day of June, 1940, the peaceful relations between the Union and Italy are severed and that the Union is, for the purposes of all laws, at war with Italy as from the aforementioned date."	Proclamation by the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. Printed in <i>The Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary</i> , June 12, 1940.
Italy and Greece-----	". . . a state of war exists in Greece since October 28th of this year at 5:30 a. m. at which time Italy launched an unexpected attack against Greece."	Translation of a note of Nov. 11, 1940 from the Greek Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the American Legation at Athens, as reported in a telegram of Nov. 12, 1940 from the Legation to the Department. (Files of the Department of State.)
Germany and Greece-----	No record of a formal declaration of war has been found. "The various documents issued by the Foreign Office today [April 6, 1941] avoid any statement in the nature of declaration of war against Greece with the exception of the concluding sentence of a memorandum which was attached to the note handed the Greek Minister today. The memorandum concludes with this statement: 'The Reich Government can no longer close their eyes to the fact that Greece is making common cause with Britain and must therefore be regarded as Germany's enemy in the present war with all the consequences that this entails.' "	Telegram of Apr. 6, 1941 from the American Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin. (Files of the Department of State.) The text of the memorandum which is mentioned in the telegram appears in the <i>Berliner Montagspost</i> , Apr. 7, 1941 (No. 14), pp. 3-4.
Germany and Yugoslavia-----	"Since early this morning the German people are at war with the Belgrade government . . ."	Statement made in a speech by the German Führer, Apr. 6, 1941. Printed in the <i>Berliner Montagspost</i> , Apr. 7, 1941 (No. 14), p. 2.



Countries	Statement	Source
Italy and Yugoslavia-----	<p>No record of a formal declaration of war has been found.</p> <p>"During the night of March 27 Yugoslavia . . . passed immediately over to the enemies of the Axis. The Italian Government followed with great attention and the greatest calm the events that led Yugoslavia to unite herself with Great Britain and Greece and become, like Greece, a base of operations for the British forces in Europe.</p> <p>"In the light of this fact the Italian Government has decided to move with its military, naval and aerial forces in close collaboration with those of Germany."</p>	<p>Italian press despatch of Apr. 6, 1941. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i>, Apr. 7, 1941, p. 2.</p>
Bulgaria and Yugoslavia-----	<p>"At a meeting held on May 4, 1941 a resolution was passed by the Royal Yugoslav Government to the effect that, in view of the participation of Bulgaria and Hungary in the attack against Yugoslavia perpetrated by the Axis powers and in view of the participation of these countries in the dismemberment of the national territory of Yugoslavia, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia considers itself in a state of war—with Bulgaria as from April 6, 1941 and with Hungary from April 10 of this year."</p> <p>"Bulgaria today [April 24, 1941] declared that a state of war existed in those areas of Greece and Yugoslavia occupied by Bulgarian troops."</p>	<p>Formal statement quoted in a note of June 5, 1941 addressed to the Secretary of State by the Minister of Yugoslavia at Washington under instructions from his Government. (Files of the Department of State.)</p>
Hungary and Yugoslavia-----	<p>"At a meeting held on May 4, 1941 a resolution was passed by the Royal Yugoslav Government to the effect that, in view of the participation of Bulgaria and Hungary in the attack against Yugoslavia perpetrated by the Axis powers and in view of the participation of these countries in the dismemberment of the national territory of Yugoslavia, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia considers itself in a state of war—with Bulgaria as from April 6, 1941 and with Hungary from April 10 of this year."</p>	<p>Press despatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, dated Apr. 24, 1941. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i>, Apr. 25, 1941, p. 5.</p> <p>Formal statement quoted in a note of June 5, 1941 addressed to the Secretary of State by the Minister of Yugoslavia at Washington under instructions from his Government. (Files of the Department of State.)</p>
Bulgaria and Greece-----	<p>"Bulgaria today [April 24, 1941] declared that a state of war existed in those areas of Greece and Yugoslavia occupied by Bulgarian troops."</p>	<p>Press despatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, dated Apr. 24, 1941. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i>, Apr. 25, 1941, p. 5.</p>

Countries	Statement	Source
Germany and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	<p>"At 5:30 A. M. [June 22, 1941]—that is, after the attack had already been perpetrated, Von der Schulenberg, the German Ambassador in Moscow, on behalf of his government made the statement to me as People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the German Government had decided to launch war against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in connection with the concentration of Red Army units near the eastern German frontier."</p>	<p>Statement broadcast over the radio by the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, June 22, 1941, as translated by <i>Tass</i>, the Russian news agency. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i>, June 23, 1941, p. 10.</p>
Italy and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	<p>"For the purpose of the application of the laws in force, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is to be considered an enemy State as from 5:30 A. M., June 22, 1941–xix."</p>	<p>Translation of a <i>communiqué</i> issued by the Italian Presidency of the Council of Ministers. Printed in the <i>Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno D'Italia</i>, June 23, 1941 (No. 145), p. 2477.</p>
Rumania and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	<p>No record of a formal declaration of war has been found.</p> <p>"... the Rumanian army is acting today [June 22, 1941] to liberate and recover Rumanian national patrimony overrun without justification by the unprovoked aggression of Communist Russia."</p>	<p>Statement issued to the press by the Rumanian Chargé d'Affaires in the United States. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i>, June 23, 1941, p. 7.</p>
Finland and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.*	<p>No record of a formal declaration of war has been found.</p> <p>"Citizens, centuries have shown that on the site on which fate has placed this nation, permanent peace cannot be achieved. The pressure of the East is always upon us. To reduce this pressure, destroy the eternal menace and secure a happy and peaceful life for coming generations, we now embark upon our defensive battle. Our confidence in our army and its Field Marshal, Baron Mannerheim, is absolute."</p>	<p>Translation of a statement by the President of Finland, June 26, 1941. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i>, June 27, 1941, p. 1.</p>
Hungary and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	<p>"There is a state of war between Hungary and the Soviet Union because of the aerial attacks."</p>	<p>Translation of a statement by the Premier and Foreign Minister of Hungary, June 27, 1941. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i>, June 28, 1941, p. 2.</p>
Albania and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	<p>"Albania, an Italian protectorate, has announced she is at war with Russia, according to an official British radio report heard in New York early today by the National Broadcasting Company's station."</p>	<p><i>New York Times</i>, June 29, 1941, p. 3.</p>

\*An English version of the treaty of March 12, 1940, which terminated earlier military operations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Finland, is printed on pages 453–455 of the *Bulletin* of April 27, 1940.

Countries	Statement	Source
Great Britain and Finland, Rumania, and Hungary.	"His Majesty has found it necessary to declare that a state of war exists with Finland, Hungary, and Roumania as from 1:01 a.m. today, the 7th December."	Note of December 7, 1941 from the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the American Embassy at London, as reported in a telegram of December 8, 1941 from the Embassy to the Department of State. (Files of the Department of State.)
Canada and Finland, Rumania, and Hungary.	"Now, Therefore, We do hereby declare and proclaim that a State of War with Roumania, Hungary and Finland exists and has existed in Canada as and from the 7th day of December, 1941."	Proclamation issued by the Prime Minister of Canada. Printed in <i>The Canada Gazette Extra</i> , Dec. 7, 1941.
Australia and Finland, Rumania, and Hungary.	"His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia has declared the existence of a state of war between Australia and Finland (Hungary, Roumania) as from 5 p.m. December 8th, 1941, Australian Eastern Standard Time."	Formal statement quoted in a note of December 8, 1941, addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States by Australian Minister at Washington under instructions from his Government. (Files of the Department of State.)
Union of South Africa and Finland, Rumania, and Hungary.	"On instructions from my Government I have the honour to inform you that as from the 8th December, 1941, a state of war will exist between the Union of South Africa and Finland, Roumania, and Hungary . . ."	Note of December 6, 1941 from the Minister of the Union of South Africa at Washington to the Secretary of State. (Files of the Department of State.)
New Zealand and Finland, Rumania, and Hungary.	No record of New Zealand's formal declaration of war is as yet available in the Department of State.	According to information in the files of the Department of State, New Zealand is at war with Finland, Rumania, and Hungary.
Japan and the United States----	"We, by grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan . . . hereby declare war upon the United States of America and the British Empire." [December 7, 1941.]	Translation of a proclamation by the Emperor of Japan. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i> , Dec. 9, 1941, p. 28.
	" <i>Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled</i> , That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial Government of Japan which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; . . ."	Public Law 328, 77th Cong., approved Dec. 8, 1941, 4:10 p. m., E.S.T.
Japan and Great Britain-----	"We, by grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan . . . hereby declare war upon the United States of America and the British Empire." [December 7, 1941.]	Translation of a proclamation by the Emperor of Japan. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i> , Dec. 9, 1941, p. 28.
	"The Cabinet, which met at 12:30 today [December 8, 1941], therefore authorized an immediate declaration of war upon Japan. Instructions to this effect were sent to His Majesty's Ambassador in Tokyo and a communication was dispatched to the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at 1 o'clock today to this effect."	Statement by the British Prime Minister December 8, 1941. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i> , Dec. 9, 1941, p. 1.

Countries	Statement	Source
Canada and Japan.....	"Now, Therefore, We do hereby declare and proclaim that a State of War with Japan exists and has existed in Canada as and from the 7th day of December, 1941."	Proclamation issued by the Prime Minister of Canada. Printed in <i>The Canada Gazette Extra</i> , Dec. 8, 1941.
Costa Rica and Japan.....	"... the Government of Costa Rica ... has today [December 8, 1941] at eleven o'clock declared the state of war between Costa Rica and Japan. ..."	Telegram of December 9, 1941 from the Minister of Foreign Relations of Costa Rica to the Secretary of State. <i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, pp. 490-491.
Dominican Republic and Japan..	"... the Government of the Dominican Republic, ... has declared war today [December 8] on the Empire of Japan ..."	Note addressed to the Secretary of State by the Dominican Secretary of State for Foreign Relations. <i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 492.
Guatemala and Japan.....	"... Legislative Assembly of this Republic last night [December 8, 1941] declared a state of war between Guatemala and Japan ..."	Telegram of December 9, 1941 from the Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Secretary of State. <i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 494.
Haiti and Japan.....	"President Lescot of the Republic of Haiti declared war on Japan on December 8 with the unanimous approval of the National Assembly."	<i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 495.
Honduras and Japan.....	"Honduran Congress declared war on Japan at 11:25 this morning [December 8, 1941]."	Telegram of December 8, 1941 from the American Minister at Tegucigalpa. <i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 496.
El Salvador and Japan.....	"At 1 p. m. on December 8, 1941 the National Legislative Assembly unanimously declared El Salvador in a state of war with Japan ..."	<i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 493.
Panama and Japan.....	"On December 8 [1941] the National Assembly voted resolution declaring state of war exists between Japan and Panama ..."	<i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 500.
Cuba and Japan.....	"... yesterday [December 9, 1941] the Republic of Cuba declared war on Japan."	Telegram of December 10, 1941 from the Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Secretary of State. <i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 492.
Nicaragua and Japan.....	"The American Minister at Managua reported to the Department of State on December 11, 1941, that he had been informed that a formal declaration of war against Japan had been passed by Congress, signed by President Somoza, and would go into effect on that day."	<i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 499.
The Netherlands and Japan....	"In view of Japan's aggression against two powers with whom the Netherlands maintain particularly close relations, aggression directly threatening vital Netherlands interests, the Government of the Kingdom considers a state of war exists between the Netherlands and the Japanese Empire. [December 8, 1941.]	Statement issued by the Netherlands Government, December 8, 1941. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i> , Dec. 8, 1941, p. 7.

Countries	Statement	Source
The Netherlands Indies and Japan.	"The Netherlands Indies Government today [December 8, 1941] declared war on Japan . . ."	Press despatch from Batavia, Netherlands Indies, dated December 8, 1941. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i> , Dec. 8, 1941, p. 7.
China and Japan.....	"The Chinese Government hereby formally declares war on Japan [December 9, 1941]."	Text of Chinese declaration of war on Japan. <i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 507.
Union of South Africa and Japan..	"Proclamation published December nine declares existence of state of war between South Africa and Japan from December eight."	Telegram from the American Minister at Pretoria dated December 10, 1941. (Files of the Department of State.)
New Zealand and Japan.....	"New Zealand considers itself state of war with Japan. Decision taken by War Cabinet 11 a.m."	Telegram from American Consul General at Wellington dated December 8, 1941. (Files of the Department of State.)
Australia and Japan.....	". . . a state of war exists and has existed between His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and the Imperial Japanese Government as from 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th December, 1941."	Note of December 9, 1941 from the Australian Minister at Washington to the Secretary of State. (Files of the Department of State.)
Free France and Japan.....	"Free France and all her territories in the Pacific are now at war with Japan. This decision emerged at a conference presided over by General de Gaulle."	Press despatch from London, dated December 8, 1941. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i> , Dec. 9, 1941, p. 18.
Germany and the United States..	"The German Government, . . . discontinues diplomatic relations with the United States of America and declares that . . . Germany . . . as from today [December 11, 1941], considers herself as being in a state of war with the United States of America."  "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Government of Germany which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; . . ."	Note addressed by the German Reich to the American Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, December 11, 1941. <i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, pp. 481-482.
Italy and the United States.....	"The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, sent for the American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. George Wadsworth, at Rome at 2:30 the afternoon of December 11, and when Mr. Wadsworth arrived at his office Count Ciano informed him that as of December 11, 1941 Italy considers itself at war with the United States."  "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Government of Italy which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; . . ."	Public Law 331, 77th Cong.; approved, Dec. 11, 1941, 3:05 p.m., E.S.T.  <i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 482.
		Public Law 332, 77th Cong.; approved, Dec. 11, 1941, 3:06 p.m., E.S.T.

Countries	Statement	Source
Costa Rica, and Germany and Italy.	"The President of Costa Rica on December 11, 1941, informed the American Minister at San José that he had on that day signed a decree declaring a state of war between Costa Rica and Germany and Italy."	<i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 491.
Guatemala, and Germany and Italy.	". . . yesterday [December 11, 1941] the Legislative Assembly issued Decree no. 2564 which declares the existence of the state of war between Guatemala and the German Reich and the Kingdom of Italy. . . ."	Telegram of December 12, 1941 from the Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Secretary of State. <i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 495.
China, and Germany and Italy--	"The Chinese Government hereby declares that as from midnight of December 9, 1941, a state of war exists between China and Germany and between China and Italy."	Text of Chinese declaration of war on Germany and Italy. <i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 506.
Cuba, and Germany and Italy---	". . . the Cuban Congress passed a declaration of war upon Germany and Italy during an evening session on December 11, 1941."	<i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 492.
Nicaragua, and Germany and Italy.	"The American Minister at Managua reported on December 11, 1941 that he had been informed by the President and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that a decree effective on that day declared war on Germany and Italy."	<i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 499.
Haiti, and Germany and Italy---	". . . the Republic of Haiti declared war on Germany and Italy on December 12, 1941."	<i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 495.
Honduras, and Germany and Italy.	". . . The National Congress of Honduras at the request of the executive power, by decree dated today [December 12, 1941], has declared war on the Government of the German Reich and Italy."	Telegram of December 13, 1941 from the Honduran Minister of Foreign Relations to the Secretary of State. <i>Ante</i> , p. 548.
Panama, and Germany and Italy.	". . . acting under authority of a law voted on December 10 [1941], the Panamanian Government shortly before noon on December 12 issued a decree signed by the President and his full Cabinet declaring a state of war between Panama and Germany and Italy."	<i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 500.
El Salvador, and Germany and Italy.	". . . the National Legislative Assembly at the request of the Executive power today [December 13, 1941] declared the Republic of El Salvador in a state of war with Germany and Italy. . . ."	Telegram of December 13, 1941 from the Salvadoran Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Secretary of State. <i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 494.
Poland and Japan-----	". . . following a Cabinet meeting on December 11, 1941 the President of Poland decreed that a state of war exists between Poland and Japan as of December 11, 1941."	<i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 507.

Countries	Statement	Source
Bulgaria, and the United States and the United Kingdom.	". . . the Bulgarian Government had just declared to Parliament that in accordance with article 3 of the Tripartite Pact, Bulgaria is in a state of war with England and the United States." [December 13, 1941.]	<i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 483.
Rumania and the United States.	"The Royal Rumanian Government . . . is in a state of war with the United States of America [December 12, 1941]."	Translation of a note of December 12, 1941 from the Rumanian Government to the American Legation at Bucharest. <i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 483.
Hungary and the United States.	"The American Minister at Budapest has informed the Department that the Hungarian Prime Minister informed him at 5:30 p. m., December 13, that Hungary considers war to exist between Hungary and the United States."	<i>Bulletin</i> of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 482.
Dominican Republic, and Germany and Italy.	". . . the Dominican Government . . . has declared war against the German Reich and the Kingdom of Italy . . ." [December 11, 1941.]	Telegram of December 12, 1941 from the Dominican Secretary for Foreign Relations to the Secretary of State. <i>Ante</i> , p. 547.
Czechoslovakia and other countries.	". . . the American Minister at London accredited to the Czechoslovak Provisional Government . . . has received a note dated December 16, 1941 from the Czechoslovak Acting Foreign Minister enclosing a decree issued by President Beneš on December 16 which proclaimed that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., or the United States of America."	<i>Ante</i> , p. 543.
Albania and the United States.	"Stefani, the Italian official news agency, reported today [December 17, 1941] from Tirana that Albania had declared war on the United States."	Press despatch from Bern, Switzerland, dated December 17, 1941. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i> , Dec. 18, 1941, p. 6.

LETTER FROM FORMER CORRESPONDENT OF JAPANESE NEWS SERVICE

[Released to the press December 14]

On Sunday, December 7, 1941, Mr. Clarke H. Kawakami resigned as Washington correspondent of the Domei News Agency, which he had represented as correspondent in various world capitals for the past seven years. Mr. Kawakami was born in the United States and is an American citizen. The following letter was received by newspaper colleagues of Mr. Kawakami at the Department of State:

"DECEMBER 12, 1941.

"I want to thank you and the others of my friends in State Department press room, who were so kind as to call me up and express their sympathy, from the very bottom of my heart. The terrible suddenness of events gave me no opportunity to bid you all farewell and to tell you how much I have appreciated working with you all in friendship during the past many months. I want to do that now.

"I cannot tell you how deeply I was shocked by Japan's action. As you know, my father has spent the best part of his life working for peace between Japan and this country, and in my seven years' work for Domei I have constantly tried to do the same. It is the deepest and most painful disappointment to us now to realize that all our efforts have been in vain.

"Until the last we thought and hoped that something might still be done to avert a conflict. Now, however, it seems clear that throughout the last two months, since Tojo became premier, Japan's mind was already made up for war, and that she kept up the pretense of negotiating with this country only in order to gain time for the completion of her war preparations.

"That shameful double-dealing, coupled with the equally shameful manner in which she launched her attacks on Sunday, without warning, indicates how completely the militarists in Tokyo have gone over to the methods of Hitler and the Nazis. Not only I but my father, too, feel that these acts constitute the blackest and most shameful page in Japanese history.

"I have, in Japan, many good friends who must feel deeply and honestly ashamed of what their government has done, and who would feel even more ashamed if they had been allowed to know all the facts. I can say that we, who represented Domei here in Washington, always did our best to report the facts fully and truthfully, but in recent months I know that very little of what we reported ever came to the knowledge of the Japanese public.

"It makes me sad to think that these good Japanese friends of mine, who did not want war, will have to suffer and die in the struggle equally with those who have swallowed the murderous philosophy of Nazism and therefore welcome war with this country.

"Yet, for the sake of future Japanese generations as well as for the sake of peoples everywhere, it is necessary that this type of mili-

tarist rule which drags and drags peaceful people into war, be crushed forever, wherever it exists. It is a sad paradox that this can only be accomplished by using the same bloody methods as those we are fighting against, but in the end, if we do not let the use of these methods warp our minds into forgetting the principles and ideals for which we fought, we shall have an opportunity to build a better world for the future—better for the peoples of both victors and vanquished.

"Knowing my background and education, you can understand why I could never subscribe to that sort of blind patriotism which says, 'My country right or wrong.' That is the kind of patriotism, it seems to me, that one would expect from Germans, Japanese or some other regimented people. But because, in this war, I feel that America *is* so clearly in the right, I hope that I shall be allowed to give my services in whatever capacity I may be acceptable.

"As soon as my father, who is now being held at Gloucester City, New Jersey, is allowed to return home to the family, and as soon as I can straighten out my own financial affairs and the status of my wife, I plan to enlist in the army. Perhaps they will suspect me of being a fifth-columnist, but I hope—if need be, with the assistance of you and my other friends in the press room of the State Department—to convince them of my sincerity.

"Well, that's all I have to say, except to ask you to remember me to the people in C.I.<sup>1</sup> and to my friends down in the Press Room. I hope I shall have a chance to see you all again soon, but in the meanwhile let me join you in wishing most sincerely for victory and for peace when victory is won!

"Yours sincerely,

CLARKE"

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<sup>1</sup> Division of Current Information, Department of State.



# American Republics

## COMPENSATION FOR PETROLEUM PROPERTIES EXPROPRIATED IN MEXICO

[Released to the press December 19]

The President has designated Mr. Morris Llewellyn Cooke, of Philadelphia, Pa., as the United States expert provided for in the notes exchanged by the Secretary of State and the Ambassador of Mexico on November 19, 1941.<sup>1</sup> In cooperation with the expert named by the Mexican Government, the duty of Mr. Cooke is to determine the just compensation to be paid the nationals of the United States of America whose properties, rights, or interests in the petroleum industry in Mexico were affected to their detriment by acts of the Government of Mexico subsequent to March 17, 1938.

Mr. Cooke is a consulting engineer in management. His public service has included Di-

rector of Public Works, city of Philadelphia (1911-16); Chairman, Storage Committee, Council of National Defense; Chief, Materials Branch, Emergency Fleet Corporation; Executive Assistant to Chairman, United States Shipping Board (1917-19); Director, Giant Power Survey of Pennsylvania (1925-27); Member, Power Authority, State of New York (1928-); Chairman of Mississippi Valley Committee, Water Resources Committee, and Great Plains Committee, respectively (1933-37); Chairman, Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, and Technical Consultant to Mr. Sidney Hillman, Labor Division, Office of Production Management (1940-41).

## UNITED STATES ECONOMIC MISSION TO BOLIVIA

[Released to the press December 17]

At the request of the Bolivian Government, the Government of the United States has now completed arrangements for the detail to Bolivia of an Economic Mission. The Economic Mission entered officially upon its duties on December 17, 1941 when the Chief of the Economic Mission and all the other experts except one had arrived in La Paz. It is made up of eight qualified experts of the Government of the United States who will study various aspects of the Bolivian national economy in order to prepare specific projects which may be considered by the Bolivian authorities for further economic development of the country. It is expected that the Economic Mission will complete its work in June 1942.

The economic survey work in Bolivia will include: A study of the needs for development in

Bolivian communications, which it is expected will be principally highway needs; a study of the possibilities of expansion and diversification of agricultural production in Bolivia, involving both an increased degree of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and the development of certain tropical or semi-tropical products; a study of the most practicable methods for stimulating production of tin, tungsten, and certain other minerals in Bolivia, particularly by small miners; and a consideration of the practicability of measures of financial cooperation between the Government of Bolivia and the Government of the United States.

The members of the United States Economic Mission to Bolivia are as follows:

Mr. Merwin L. Bohan, Chief

Mr. Rex A. Pixley, Assistant Chief

Mr. B. H. Thibodeaux, expert of the Department of Agriculture

Mr. Wilbur A. Harlau, expert of the Department of Agriculture

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin* of November 22, 1941, p. 401.

Mr. Harry P. Hart, expert of the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency  
 Mr. Clarence E. Mershon, expert of the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency  
 Mr. John Worcester, expert of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior  
 Mr. Ernest Oberbillig, expert of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior

These experts have been chosen for their special qualifications for carrying out the survey work, and they have all had extensive experience in their special fields of activity. Mr. Merwin L. Bohan, Chief of the Economic Mission, directing and coordinating the work of the other experts, is a Foreign Service officer of the United States who has had 15 years of experience in the study and analysis of the economic problems of the other American republics.

As an officer in the foreign service of the Department of Commerce, he served at Habana, Guatemala City, Tegucigalpa, San Salvador, Lima, Quito, and Santiago, and he made a detailed economic study of Bolivia in 1937 on a special assignment for that purpose. Since the amalgamation of the foreign service of the Department of Commerce into the present single Foreign Service of the United States, Mr. Bohan has served at Santiago and Bogotá.

It is hoped that this contribution on the part of the United States to the development of a program of economic cooperation with Bolivia will promote the strengthening of the Bolivian national economy and the increased production of strategic materials vital to hemisphere defense.

## General

### ONE-HUNDRED FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ADOPTION OF BILL OF RIGHTS

#### ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press by the White House December 15]

No date in the long history of freedom means more to liberty-loving men in all liberty-loving countries than the fifteenth day of December 1791. On that day, 150 years ago, a new nation, through an elected Congress, adopted a declaration of human rights which has influenced the thinking of all mankind from one end of the world to the other.

There is not a single republic of this hemisphere which has not adopted in its fundamental law the basic principles of freedom of man and freedom of mind enacted in the American Bill of Rights.

There is not a country, large or small, on this continent which has not felt the influence of that document, directly or indirectly.

Indeed, prior to the year 1933, the essential validity of the American Bill of Rights was

accepted at least in principle. Even today, with the exception of Germany, Italy, and Japan, the peoples of the world—in all probability four-fifths of them—support its principles, its teachings, and its glorious results.

But, in the year 1933, there came to power in Germany a political clique which did not accept the declarations of the American bill of human rights as valid: a small clique of ambitious and unscrupulous politicians whose announced and admitted platform was precisely the destruction of the rights that instrument declared. Indeed the entire program and goal of these political and moral tigers was nothing more than the overthrow, throughout the earth, of the great revolution of human liberty of which our American Bill of Rights is the mother charter.

The truths which were self-evident to Thomas Jefferson—which have been self-evident to the six generations of Americans who followed him—were to these men hateful. The

<sup>1</sup> December 15, 1941.

rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness which seemed to Jefferson, and which seem to us, inalienable, were, to Hitler and his fellows, empty words which they proposed to cancel forever.

The propositions they advanced to take the place of Jefferson's inalienable rights were these:

That the individual human being has no rights whatever in himself and by virtue of his humanity;

That the individual human being has no right to a soul of his own, or a mind of his own, or a tongue of his own, or a trade of his own; or even to live where he pleases or to marry the woman he loves;

That his only duty is the duty of obedience, not to his God, and not to his conscience, but to Adolf Hitler; and that his only value is his value, not as a man, but as a unit of the Nazi state.

To Hitler, the ideal of the people, as we conceive it—the free, self-governing, and responsible people—is incomprehensible. The people, to Hitler, are “the masses” and the highest human idealism is, in his own words, that a man should wish to become “a dust particle” of the order “of force” which is to shape the universe.

To Hitler, the government, as we conceive it, is an impossible conception. The government to him is not the servant and the instrument of the people but their absolute master and the dictator of their every act.

To Hitler, the church, as we conceive it, is a monstrosity to be destroyed by every means at his command. The Nazi church is to be the “National Church”, “absolutely and exclusively in the service of but one doctrine, race and nation.”

To Hitler, the freedom of men to think as they please and speak as they please and worship as they please is, of all things imaginable, most hateful and most desperately to be feared.

The issue of our time, the issue of the war in which we are engaged, is the issue forced upon the decent, self-respecting peoples of the earth by the aggressive dogmas of this attempted revival of barbarism; this proposed return to

tyranny; this effort to impose again upon the peoples of the world doctrines of absolute obedience, and of dictatorial rule, and of the suppression of truth, and of the oppression of conscience, which the free nations of the earth have long ago rejected.

What we face is nothing more nor less than an attempt to overthrow and to cancel out the great upsurge of human liberty of which the American Bill of Rights is the fundamental document: to force the peoples of the earth, and among them the peoples of this continent, to accept again the absolute authority and despotic rule from which the courage and the resolution and the sacrifices of their ancestors liberated them many, many years ago.

It is an attempt which could succeed only if those who have inherited the gift of liberty had lost the manhood to preserve it. But we Americans know that the determination of this generation of our people to preserve liberty is as fixed and certain as the determination of that earlier generation of Americans to win it.

We will not, under any threat, or in the face of any danger, surrender the guaranties of liberty our forefathers framed for us in our Bill of Rights.

We hold with all the passion of our hearts and minds to those commitments of the human spirit.

We are solemnly determined that no power or combination of powers of this earth shall shake our hold upon them.

We covenant with each other before all the world, that having taken up arms in the defense of liberty, we will not lay them down before liberty is once again secure in the world we live in. For that security we pray; for that security we act—now and evermore.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press December 19]

Pursuant to the authority vested in the President by sections 8 and 13 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939 and delegated to the Secretary of State by the President's Proclamation 2374 of November 4, 1939, the Secretary of State hereby issues the follow-

ing rules and regulations in addition to those issued on November 6, 1939 governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for use in France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, subsequently made applicable to the solicitation and collection of contributions for use in Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Bulgaria. The regulations hereby promulgated shall be effective as of January 1, 1942:

(17) A registrant is required to submit to the Secretary of State within 15 days after the expiration of each three-month period following the date of the acceptance of its application for registration, an audit of its accounts made by a certified public accountant licensed to practice in the state and/or community in which the

headquarters of the registrant are located, signed and sworn to by the certified public accountant by whom the audit was made. Failure on the part of a registrant to submit the audit described above within the above-mentioned time limit will constitute, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, cause for the immediate revocation of the registration.

(18) No application for registration will be accepted unless it is accompanied by a sworn statement setting forth a budget of contemplated expenditures for administrative purposes for the ensuing six-month period, together with an estimate of the total amount of contributions which the applicant has a reasonable expectation of collecting during the same period. The Secretary of State reserves the right at any time to revoke registrations in cases where the ratio of administrative expenditures to contributions collected is found to be excessive.

#### ALIEN VISA CONTROL

The President has appointed the Honorable Robert J. Bulkley, of Ohio, and the Honorable Frederick P. Keppel, of New York, to serve as members of the Board of Appeals on immigration cases in the Department of State. The Board will be the final court of review to advise the Secretary of State about the admission of persons to the United States from the point of view of national defense.

With the centralization of alien visa control in the Department of State, six interdepartmental committees composed of representatives of the Departments of State, War, and Navy, the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were appointed to examine the cases of applicants for visas. Cases disapproved on primary consideration have heretofore been given an informal review by one of the interdepartmental committees.

Pursuant to regulations issued by the Departments of State and Justice<sup>1</sup> under the Presi-

dent's proclamation of November 14, 1941, a more formal review procedure has been set up with the appointment of three review committees of a composition similar to that of the six primary committees. The representative of the Department of State on each committee will act as chairman.

In cases where the opinion of the primary committee is not acceptable to the Secretary of State, or if the opinion is that a permit to enter should not be issued, or if any member of the committee so requests, the case shall be referred to a committee of review. An opportunity will be given to interested persons or sponsors to appear in person, or through an attorney, representative of a social-service agency, or other intermediary, to submit supplementary statements to the review committee and to answer questions addressed to him by members of the review committee. The confidential character of any information in the record shall be preserved. Cases disapproved by the review committees will be submitted to the Board of Appeals mentioned above.

<sup>1</sup> 6 F. R. 5929.

## Cultural Relations

### VISIT OF EDUCATOR FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

[Released to the press December 17]

Virgilio Díaz Ordóñez, president of the University of Santo Domingo, arrived in New York early this week, accompanied by Señora Díaz Ordóñez. The eminent educator from the Dominican Republic, who has been invited to visit the United States by the Department of State, will include numerous universities in his itinerary while in this country. He is expected in Washington on Monday, December 22, to confer with officials of the Department of State in connection with his itinerary.

Virgilio Díaz Ordóñez holds three degrees, in arts and sciences, in pharmacy, and in law, from the university which he now heads. Although still in his middle forties, he has long been prominent in public affairs, having been a land-court judge, a member of the President's Cabinet with the portfolio of Justice and Fine Arts, and Legal Adviser to the President of the Republic. At present he heads the Dominican Athenaeum, the country's leading cultural institute, in addition to his duties as president of the university. In the latter capacity, he is *ex officio* a member of the Cabinet of President Troncoso of the Dominican Republic.

Dr. Díaz Ordóñez, who represented his country last month at the Congress of Intellectual Cooperation meeting at Habana, is the author of several outstanding works in prose and in verse.

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

On December 19, 1941, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Spruille Braden, of New York, now Ambassador Extraordinary and

Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Cuba.

[Released to the press December 20]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since December 13, 1941:

Parker W. Buhrman, of Gala, Va., Consul General at Glasgow, Scotland, has been assigned as Consul General at Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Sydney B. Redecker, of Brooklyn, N. Y., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul at São Paulo, Brazil.

Julian B. Foster, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., Commercial Attaché at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been designated as Commercial Attaché at Stockholm, Sweden.

Robert F. Fernald, of Ellsworth, Maine, Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Madrid, Spain, has been assigned Consul at Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Canary Islands.

Clifton R. Wharton, of Boston, Mass., Consul at Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Canary Islands, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Monrovia, Liberia, and will serve in dual capacity.

William E. Flourney, Jr., of Portsmouth, Va., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and will serve in dual capacity.

Gordon H. Mattison, of Wooster, Ohio, Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Basra, Iraq, where an American Consulate will be established.

Lewis E. Gleeck, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Helsinki, Finland, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

W. Stratton Anderson, Jr., of Carlinville, Ill., Vice Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, French West Africa, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa, where an American Consulate will be established.

Carl O. Hawthorne, of Missouri, Vice Consul at Tsinan, Shantung, China, has been appointed Vice Consul at Hamilton, Bermuda.

Walter C. Dowling, of Jesup, Ga., formerly Third Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and will serve in dual capacity.

### OPENING OF NEW POSTS

[Released to the press December 15]

An American consulate is being established in the immediate future at St. Lucia, British West Indies.

[Released to the press December 19]

An American consulate is being established at Accra, Gold Coast Colony, and will be opened at the earliest date practicable.

## The Department

### MATTERS INVOLVING REPRESENTATION OF INTERESTS OF BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

On December 13, 1941 the Secretary of State issued the following departmental order (no. 1012):

"Departmental Order No. 810 of September 1, 1939, establishing in the Department of State a Special Division, is hereby amended to provide that the Special Division (1) shall have charge of the representation by third powers of the interests of the United States in foreign countries and all matters connected therewith; and (2) shall be vested with responsibility for supervising the representation in the United States by third powers of the interests of other governments with which the United States has severed diplomatic relations or is at war.

"Mr. Leland Harrison, Minister to Switzerland, is hereby designated temporarily to aid Assistant Secretary of State Long and will maintain contacts with the Special Division, the

political divisions and other interested divisions with respect to the activities described above and other related activities.

"Mr. Harrison's designation will be A-L/H and he will sign correspondence as 'American Minister on Special Detail'."

### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Miss Helen L. Daniel has been designated an Assistant Chief of the Office of Coordination and Review, effective December 11, 1941 (Departmental Order 1010).

## Legislation

Amending the Nationality Act of 1940, To Preserve the Nationality of Naturalized Veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, and of Their Wives, Minor Children, and Dependent Parents. (H. Rept. 1500, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 5569.) 3 pp. Supplemental Appropriations for National Defense, 1942 and 1943. (H. Rept. 1501, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 6159.) 9 pp.

Providing for the Prompt Settlement of Claims for Damages Occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Forces in Foreign Countries. (H. Rept. 1503, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 1994.) 3 pp.

Safety and Development of Commercial Aviation in Latin America, and Related Subjects. (H. Rept. 1543, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.Res. 125.) 32 pp.

Amending the Act Requiring Registration of Foreign Agents. (H. Rept. 1547, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 6269.) 13 pp.

Extension of Sugar Act of 1937. (S. Rept. 907, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 5988.) 3 pp.

Amendments to the Act of June 8, 1938, as Amended, Requiring the Registration of Agents of Foreign Principals. (S. Rept. 913, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 2060.) 11 pp.

Summary of Past Policy, and of More Immediate Events, in Relation to the Pacific Area: Message From the President of the United States Transmitting a Summary of the Past Policy of This Country in Relation to the Pacific Area and of the More Immediate Events Leading up to This Japanese Onslaught Upon Our Forces and Territory. (H. Doc. 458, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 117 pp.

Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill for 1942: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H. R. 6159, A Bill Making Supple-

mental Appropriations for the National Defense for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for Other Purposes. ii, 354 pp.

Operations Under Lend-Lease Act: Message From the President of the United States Transmitting Pursuant to Law, the Third Report Under the Act of March 11, 1941, Public Law 11, 77th Congress, Entitled "An Act Further to Promote the Defense of the United States, and for Other Purposes". (S. Doc. 149, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 48 pp.

Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942: An Act Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes. [H. R. 6159.] Approved, December 17, 1941. (Public Law 353, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 32 pp.

First War Powers Act, 1941: An Act To expedite the prosecution of the War effort. [H.R. 6233.] Approved, December 18, 1941. [Public Law 354, 77th Cong., 1st sess.] 4 pp.

## Treaty Information

*Compiled in the Treaty Division*

### FLORA AND FAUNA

#### CONVENTION ON NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

##### *El Salvador*

By a letter dated December 10, 1941 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by El Salvador of the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, which was opened for signature at the Union on October 12, 1940, was deposited with the Union on December 2, 1941.

This convention has now been ratified by the United States of America, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Venezuela. It will enter into force three months after the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, in accordance with the provisions of article XII.

### INDIAN AFFAIRS

#### INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

The Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute which was opened for signature at Mexico City on November 1, 1940, is in effect at this time as a result of ratification by the United States of America, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua,

Panama, and Paraguay. The Institute at present is established with headquarters at Mexico City. It will act as a standing committee for the inter-American Indian conferences and will cooperate in the execution of the resolutions adopted by these conferences. It will collect and distribute reports, initiate and direct scientific investigations and inquiries applicable to the solution of Indian problems, cooperate in an advisory capacity with the bureaus of Indian affairs of the American nations and with the Pan American Union, and discharge such other functions as may be assigned by the inter-American Indian conferences.

The convention also provides for the establishment of a governing board, composed of one representative and an alternate from each of the member nations, which shall exercise supreme control over the Institute. The Mexican Government has requested the Government of the United States to designate a representative and an alternate representative on this body. The President has approved the designation of Mr. John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, as this Government's representative on the governing board and the senior officer below the chief of mission of the United States Embassy at Mexico City as the alternate representative on the governing board.

The Congress has appropriated the sum of \$4,800 to meet the contribution of the United

States to the Inter-American Indian Institute for the fiscal year 1942 (Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, approved October 28, 1941).

By Executive Order 8930 of November 1, 1941 the President established in the Department of the Interior a National Indian Institute for the United States of America, which shall be affiliated with the Inter-American Indian Institute. Pursuant to the Executive order, a policy board is established within the National Indian Institute for the purpose of recommending policies to be followed by this national organization.<sup>1</sup>

## OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

### INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS OF 1925 AND 1931

#### *Belgian Congo; Ruanda-Urundi*

The Belgian Ambassador in Washington informed the Secretary of State by a note dated December 12, 1941 that the adherence of the Belgian Congo and the Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi to the International Opium Convention, signed February 19, 1925, and to the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed July 13, 1931, has been notified to the League of Nations by the Belgian Government.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Diplomatic List, December 1941. Publication 1670. ii, 107 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

<sup>1</sup> See the *Bulletin* of November 8, 1941, p. 373.

## Regulations

- Regulations Governing the Naturalization of Alien Enemies. December 13, 1941. (Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [General Order C-28, 5th Suppl.] 6 *Federal Register* 6450.
- Regulations Under Trading With the Enemy Act: Communications Outside the Mails. [Amendments]. December 15, 1941. (Treasury Department, Customs Bureau.) 6 *Federal Register* 6453.
- General License Under Section 3 (a) of the Trading With the Enemy Act [licensing transactions prohibited by section 3 (a) of the Act]. December 13, 1941. 6 *Federal Register* 6420.
- Foreign Air Carrier Regulations [effective January 15, 1942]. (Civil Aeronautics Board.) 6 *Federal Register* 6348.
- General Licenses Under Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, Etc.: Thailand [grant of general license involving transactions in which Thailand or any national thereof has any interest]. December 9, 1941. (Treasury Department, Monetary Offices.) 6 *Federal Register* 6350.
- Revocation of Licenses, Etc., Relating to Japan [all general or specific licenses or authorizations authorizing any transaction by, on behalf of, or for the benefit of Japan or any national thereof]. December 7, 1941. (Treasury Department, Monetary Offices.) 6 *Federal Register* 6304.
- Coffee Quota Regulations [bond for production of consular invoice showing that a shipment of coffee under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement is within the producing country's quota for exportation to the United States]. December 18, 1941. (Treasury Department, Customs Bureau.) 6 *Federal Register* 6585.
- Imports and Exports Subject to the Provisions of Executive Order 8389, as Amended, and the President's Proclamation of July 17, 1941, Regarding "Blocked Nationals": Restricted Exportations and Importations—Procedure in re: Special Licenses. December 17, 1941. (Treasury Department, Customs Bureau.) 6 *Federal Register* 6585.



# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

DECEMBER 27, 1941

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# The War

## COOPERATIVE WAR EFFORT OF THE DEMOCRACIES

### CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN

[Released to the press by the White House December 22]

The British Prime Minister has arrived in the United States to discuss with the President all questions relevant to the concerted war effort. Mr. Churchill is accompanied by Lord Beaverbrook and a technical staff. Mr. Churchill is the guest of the President.

[Released to the press by the White House December 22]

The following statement was issued by the White House:

“There is, of course, one primary objective in the conversations to be held during the next few days between the President and the British Prime Minister and the respective staffs of the two countries. That purpose is the defeat of Hitlerism throughout the world.

“It should be remembered that many other nations are engaged today in this common task. Therefore, the present conferences in Washington should be regarded as preliminary to further conferences which will officially include Russia, China, the Netherlands, and the Dominions. It is expected that there will thus be evolved an

over-all unity in the conduct of the war. Other nations will be asked to participate to the best of their ability in the over-all objective.

“It is probable that no further announcements will be made until the end of the present conferences, but it may be assumed that the other interested nations will be kept in close touch with this preliminary planning.”

[Released to the press by the White House December 23]

Mr. Churchill's first official engagement after being received by the President was to hold a meeting at 12 noon with the British Dominion Representatives in Washington. The following were present:

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax, K. G. ;  
Mr. R. W. Close, K. C. (Union of South Africa) ;  
The Rt. Hon. Major R. G. Casey, D.S.O., M.C.  
(Australia) ;  
Mr. Leighton McCarthy, K.C. (Canada) ;  
The Rt. Hon. F. Langstone (New Zealand).

Mr. Churchill gave a general survey and discussed with the Dominion Representatives the general war situation, and outlined the aims of his visit to Washington.

### ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN BEFORE BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

I feel greatly honored that you should have invited me to enter the United States Senate Chamber and address the representatives of both branches of Congress.

The fact that my American forebears have for so many generations played their part in the life of the United States, and that here I am, an Englishman, welcomed in your midst, makes this experience one of the most moving and thrilling in my life, which is already long and has not been entirely uneventful.

I wish indeed that my mother, whose memory I cherish across the vale of years, could have been here to see. By the way, I cannot help reflecting that if my father had been American and my mother British, instead of the other way around, I might have got here on my own. In that case, this would not have been the first time you would have heard my voice. In that case, I should not have needed any invitation; but, if I had, it is hardly likely that it would have been unanimous. So perhaps things are better as they are.

I may confess, however, that I do not feel quite like a fish out of water in a legislative assembly where English is spoken. I am a child of the House of Commons. I was brought up in my father's house to believe in democracy. "Trust the people"—that was his message. I used to see him cheered at meetings and in the streets by crowds of workingmen away back in those aristocratic Victorian days when, as Disraeli said, the world was for the few, and for the very few. Therefore I have been in full harmony all my life with the tides which have flowed on both sides of the Atlantic against privilege and monopoly and have steered confidently toward the Gettysburg ideal of "government of the people, by the people, for the people".

I owe my advancement entirely to the House of Commons, whose servant I am. In my country, as in yours, public men are proud to be the servants of the state, and would be ashamed to be its masters. On any day, if they thought the people wanted it, the House of Commons could by a simple vote remove me from my office. But I am not worrying about it at all. As a matter of fact, I am sure they will approve very highly of my journey here—for which I obtained the King's permission—in order to meet the President of the United States and to arrange with him for all that mapping out of our military plans, and for all those intimate meetings of the high officers of the armed services of both countries which are indispensable to the successful prosecution of the war.

I should like to say, first of all, how much

I have been impressed and encouraged by the breadth of view and sense of proportion which I have found in all quarters over here to which I have had access. Anyone who did not understand the size and solidarity of the foundations of the United States might easily have expected to find an excited, disturbed, self-centered atmosphere, with all minds fixed upon the novel, startling, and painful episodes of sudden war as they hit America. After all, the United States has been attacked and set upon by three most powerfully armed dictator states, the greatest military power in Europe, and the greatest military power in Asia. Japan, Germany, and Italy have all declared and are making war upon you, and a quarrel is opened which can only end in their overthrow or yours. But here in Washington, in these memorable days, I have found an Olympian fortitude which, far from being based upon complacency, is only the mask of an inflexible purpose and the proof of a sure and well-grounded confidence in the final outcome. We in Britain had the same feeling in our darkest days. We, too, were sure that in the end all would be well.

You do not, I am certain, underrate the severity of the ordeal to which you and we have still to be subjected. The forces ranged against us are enormous; they are bitter; they are ruthless. The wicked men and their factions who have launched their peoples on the path of war and conquest know that they will be called to terrible account if they can not beat down by force of arms the peoples they have assailed. They will stop at nothing. They have a vast accumulation of war weapons of all kinds; they have highly-trained and disciplined armies, navies, and air services; they have plans and designs which have long been contrived and matured; they will stop at nothing that violence or treachery can suggest.

It is quite true that on our side our resources in manpower and in materials are far greater than theirs; but only a portion of your resources are as yet mobilized and developed, and we have both of us much to learn in the cruel art of war. We have, therefore, without doubt, a

time of tribulation before us. In this time some ground will be lost which it will be hard and costly to regain. Many disappointments and unpleasant surprises await us. Many of them will afflict us before the full marshalling of our latent and total power can be accomplished.

For the best part of 20 years the youth of Britain and America have been taught that war was evil, which is true, and that it would never come again, which has been proved false.

For the best part of 20 years the youth of Germany, Japan, and Italy have been taught that aggressive war is the noblest duty of the citizen, and that it should be begun as soon as the necessary weapons and organization have been made. We have performed the duties and tasks of peace. They have plotted and planned for war. This naturally has placed us in Britain, and now places you in the United States, at a disadvantage which only time, courage, and straining, untiring exertions can correct.

We have, indeed, to be thankful that so much time has been granted to us. If Germany had tried to invade the British Isles after the French collapse in June 1940, and if Japan had declared war on the British Empire and the United States at about the same date, no one can say what disasters and agonies might not have been our lot. But now, at the end of December 1941, our transformation from easygoing peace to total-war efficiency has made very great progress. The broad flow of munitions in Great Britain has already begun. Immense strides have been made in the conversion of American industry to military purposes, and now that the United States is at war, it is possible for orders to be given every day which a year or 18 months hence will produce results in war power beyond anything which has yet been seen or foreseen in the dictator states. Provided that every effort is made, that nothing is kept back, that the whole manpower, brainpower, virility, valour, and civic virtue of the English-speaking world, with all its galaxy of loyal, friendly, or associated communities and states, are bent unremittingly to the simple but supreme task, I think it would be reasonable to hope that the end of

1942 will see us quite definitely in a better position than we are now and that the year 1943 will enable us to assume the initiative upon an ample scale.

Some people may be startled or momentarily depressed when, like your President, I speak of a long and hard war. Our peoples would rather know the truth, sombre though it be; and, after all, when we are doing the noblest work in the world, not only defending our hearths and homes but the cause of freedom in every land, the question of whether deliverance comes in 1942, or 1943, or 1944, falls into its proper place in the grand proportions of human history. Sure I am that this day, now, we are the masters of our fate; that the task which has been set for us is not above our strength, and that its pangs and toils are not beyond our endurance. As long as we have faith in our cause and unconquerable will power, salvation will not be denied us. In the words of the Psalmist:

“He shall not be afraid of evil tidings. His heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord.”

Not all the tidings will be evil. On the contrary, mighty strokes of war have already been dealt against the enemy. The glorious defense of their native soil by the Russian Armies and people has inflicted wounds upon the Nazi tyranny and system which have bitten deep, and will fester and inflame not only in the Nazi body but in the Nazi mind.

The boastful Mussolini has crumpled already. He is now but a lackey and serf, the merest utensil of his master's will. He has inflicted great suffering and wrong upon his own industrious people. He has been stripped of all his African empire. Abyssinia has been liberated. Our armies of the east, which were so weak and ill equipped at the moment of French desertion, now control all the regions from Teheran to Benghazi, and from Aleppo to Cyprus and the sources of the Nile.

For many months we devoted ourselves to preparing to take the offensive in Libya. The very considerable battle which has been proceeding for the last 6 weeks in the desert has been most fiercely fought on both sides. Owing to the difficulties of supply on the desert flank we

were never able to bring numerically equal forces to bear upon the enemy. Therefore we had to rely upon a superiority in the numbers and quality of tanks and aircraft, British and American. Aided by these, for the first time we have fought the enemy with equal weapons. For the first time we have made the Hun feel the sharp edge of those tools with which he has enslaved Europe. The armed force of the enemy in Cyrenaica amounted to 150,000 men, of whom about a third were Germans. General Auchinleck set out to destroy totally that armed force; and I have every reason to believe that his aim will be fully accomplished.

I am so glad to be able to place before you, Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, at this moment when you are entering the war, proof that, with proper weapons and proper organization, we are able to beat the life out of the savage Nazi. What Hitler is suffering in Libya is only a sample and a foretaste of what we must give him and his accomplices wherever this war shall lead us, in every quarter of the globe.

There are good tidings also from blue water. The life line of supplies which joins our two nations across the ocean, without which all might fail, is flowing steadily and freely, in spite of all the enemy can do. It is a fact that the British Empire, which many thought 18 months ago was broken and ruined, is now incomparably stronger and is growing stronger with every month.

Lastly, if you will forgive me for saying it, to me the best tidings of all is that the United States—united as never before—has drawn the sword for Freedom, and cast away the scabbard.

All these tremendous facts have led the subjugated peoples of Europe to lift up their heads again in hope. They have put aside forever the shameful temptation of resigning themselves to the conqueror's will. Hope has returned to the hearts of scores of millions of men and women, and with that hope there burns the flame of anger against the brutal, corrupt invader, and still more fiercely burn the fires of hatred and contempt for the filthy

Quislings whom he has suborned. In a dozen famous ancient states, now prostrate under the Nazi yoke, the masses of the people, all classes and creeds, await the hour of liberation, when they, too, will be able once again to play their part and strike their blows like men. That hour will strike, and its solemn peal will proclaim that the night is passed and that the dawn has come.

The onslaught upon us, so long and so secretly planned by Japan, has presented both our countries with grievous problems for which we could not be fully prepared. If people ask me, as they have a right to ask me in England, "Why is it that you have not got ample equipment of modern aircraft and army weapons of all kinds in Malaya and in the East Indies" I can only point to the victories General Auchinleck has gained in the Libyan campaign. Had we diverted and dispersed our gradually growing resources between Libya and Malaya, we should have been found wanting in both theatres. If the United States has been found at a disadvantage at various points in the Pacific Ocean, we know well that is to no small extent because of the aid which you have been giving to us in munitions for the defense of the British Isles and for the Libyan campaign, and, above all, because of your help in the battle of the Atlantic, upon which all depends, and which has in consequence been successfully and prosperously maintained.

Of course, it would have been much better, I freely admit, if we had had enough resources of all kinds to be at full strength at all threatened points; but, considering how slowly and reluctantly we brought ourselves to large-scale preparations, and how long such preparations take, we had no right to expect to be in such a fortunate position. The choice of how to dispose of our hitherto limited resources had to be made by Britain in time of war, and by the United States in time of peace; and I believe that history will pronounce that upon the whole—and it is upon the whole that these matters must be judged—the choice made was right.

Now that we are together, now that we are

linked in a righteous comradeship of arms, now that our two considerable nations, each in perfect unity, have joined all their life energies in a common resolve, a new scene opens upon which a steady light will glow and brighten.

Many people have been astonished that Japan should, in a single day, have plunged into war against the United States and the British Empire. We all wonder why, if this dark design, with all its laborious and intricate preparations, had been so long filling their secret minds, they did not choose our moment of weakness 18 months ago. Viewed quite dispassionately, in spite of the losses we have suffered and the further punishment we shall have to take, it certainly appears to be an irrational act. It is, of course, only prudent to assume that they have made very careful calculation and think they see their way through. Nevertheless, there may be another explanation.

We know that for many years past the policy of Japan has been dominated by secret societies of subaltern and junior officers of the Army and Navy who have enforced their will upon successive Japanese cabinets and parliaments by the assassination of any Japanese statesman who opposed or who did not sufficiently further their aggressive policy. It may be that these societies, dazzled and dizzy with their own schemes of aggression and the prospect of early victories, have forced their country, against its better judgment, into war. They have certainly embarked upon a very considerable undertaking; for, after the outrages they have committed upon us at Pearl Harbor, in the Pacific islands, in the Philippines, in Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies, they must now know that the stakes for which they have decided to play are mortal. When we consider the resources of the United States and the British Empire, compared to those of Japan, when we remember those of China, which has so long and valiantly withstood invasion, and when also we observe the Russian menace which hangs over Japan, it becomes still more difficult to reconcile Japanese action with prudence, or even with sanity. What kind of people do they think we are? Is it possible they do not rea-

lize that we shall never cease to persevere against them until they have been taught a lesson which they and the world will never forget?

Members of the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives, I turn for one moment more from the turmoil and convulsions of the present to the broader spaces of the future.

Here we are together, facing a group of mighty foes who seek our ruin. Here we are together, defending all that to freemen is dear. Twice in a single generation the catastrophe of world war has fallen upon us; twice in our lifetimes has the long arm of Fate reached out across the oceans to bring the United States into the forefront of the battle. If we had kept together after the last war; if we had taken common measures for our safety, this renewal of the curse need never have fallen upon us. Do we not owe it to ourselves, to our children, to tormented mankind, to make sure that these catastrophes do not engulf us for the third time?

It has been proved that pestilences may break out in the Old World which carry their destructive ravages into the New World, from which, once they are afoot, the New World cannot by any means escape. Duty and prudence alike command, first, that the germ centres of hatred and revenge should be constantly and vigilantly surveyed and treated in good time; and, secondly, that an adequate organization should be set up to make sure that the pestilence can be controlled at its earliest beginnings before it spreads and rages throughout the entire earth.

Five or six years ago it would have been easy, without shedding a drop of blood, for the United States and Great Britain to have insisted on fulfillment of the disarmament clauses of the treaties which Germany signed after the Great War. That also would have been the opportunity for assuring to the Germans those raw materials which we declared in the Atlantic Charter should not be denied to any nation, victor or vanquished.

Prodigious hammer strokes have been needed to bring us together today; or, if you will allow me to use other language, I will say that he must, indeed, have a blind soul who cannot see

that some great purpose and design is being worked out here below, of which we have the honour to be the faithful servants.

It is not given to us to peer into the mysteries of the future; still I avow my hope and faith,

sure and inviolate, that in days to come the British and American peoples will for their own safety and for the good of all, walk together side by side in majesty, in justice, and in peace.

#### STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House December 27]

Much has been accomplished this week through the medium of the many conferences held, in the meetings of the Supply and Production officials, in the sessions held by members of the military and naval groups, and in the discussions with the chiefs of missions of all nations at war with the common enemy. Included were conferences with the Russian and Chinese Ambassadors, the Canadian Prime Minister, and the Netherlands Minister.

As a result of all of these meetings, I know tonight that the position of the United States and of all nations aligned with us has been strengthened immeasurably. We have advanced far along the road toward achievement of the

ultimate objective—the crushing defeat of those forces that have attacked and made war upon us.

The conferences will continue for an indefinite period of time. It is impossible to say just now when they will terminate.

It is my purpose, as soon as it is possible, to give in so far as safety will permit—without giving information of military value to the enemy—a more detailed accounting of all that has taken place in Washington this week and of all that will take place during the remainder of the meetings.

The present over-all objective is the marshaling of all resources, military and economic, of the world-wide front opposing the Axis. Excellent progress along these lines is being made.

#### JOINT WAR PRODUCTION COMMITTEES, UNITED STATES AND CANADA: STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House December 23]

The Joint War Production Committees of Canada and the United States have unanimously adopted a declaration of policy calling for a combined all-out war production effort and the removal of any barriers standing in the way of such a combined effort. This declaration has met the approval of the Canadian War Cabinet. It has my full approval. To further its implementation, I have asked the affected departments and agencies in our Government to abide by its letter and spirit so far as lies within their power. I have further requested Mr. Milo Perkins, the Chairman of the American Committee, to investigate, with the aid of the Tariff Commission and other interested agencies, the

extent to which legislative changes will be necessary to give full effect to the declaration.

Through brute force and enslavement, Hitler has secured a measure of integration and coordination of the productive resources of a large part of the continent of Europe. We must demonstrate that integration and coordination of the productive resources of the continent of America is possible through democratic processes and free consent.

#### *Statement of War Production Policy for Canada and the United States*

Having regard to the fact that Canada and the United States are engaged in a war with



common enemies, the Joint War Production Committee of Canada and the United States recommends to the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada the following statement of policy for the war production of the two countries:

1. Victory will require the maximum war production in both countries in the shortest possible time; speed and volume of war output, rather than monetary cost, are the primary objectives.

2. An all-out war production effort in both countries requires the maximum use of the labor, raw materials, and facilities in each country.

3. Achievement of maximum volume and speed of war output requires that the production and resources of both countries should be effectively integrated and directed toward a common program of requirements for the total war effort.

4. Each country should produce those articles in an integrated program of requirements which will result in maximum joint output of war goods in the minimum time.

5. Scarce raw materials and goods which one country requires from the other in order to carry out the joint program of war production should be so allocated between the two countries that such materials and goods will make the maximum contribution toward the output of the most necessary articles in the shortest period of time.

6. Legislative and administrative barriers, including tariffs, import duties, customs, and other regulations or restrictions of any character which prohibit, prevent, delay, or otherwise impede the free flow of necessary munitions and war supplies between the two countries should be suspended or otherwise eliminated for the duration of the war.

7. The two Governments should take all measures necessary for the fullest implementation of the foregoing principles.

*Members for Canada*

G. K. SHEILS, *Chairman*

R. P. BELL

H. J. CARMICHAEL

J. R. DONALD

W. L. GORDON

H. R. MACMILLAN

*Members for United States*

MILO PERKINS, *Chairman*

J. B. FORRESTAL

W. H. HARRISON

R. P. PATTERSON

E. R. STETTINIUS

H. L. VICKERY

MESSAGE FROM THE CROWN PRINCE  
OF NORWAY

[Released to the press December 24]

The following telegram was sent from New York on December 20, 1941 by the Crown Prince of Norway to the President of the United States:

‘King Haakon, my father, has asked me to convey to you the following on my arrival in the United States: ‘Ever since the treacherous attack on the United States on December 7th last, my thoughts have been with you, Mr. President, and with the American Government and people. Norway’s own experiences during the night between April 8th and 9th, 1940, has made us feel with particular poignancy what has now happened to your country and we understand the deep resentment burning today in American hearts. I have asked my son, Crown Prince Olav, to convey to you the warm sympathy of myself and the Norwegian Government and people and our ardent wish for a speedy victory over the aggressors. Today America and Norway are not only friends of old, but for the first time in history also comrades in arms. It is my fervent conviction that by the help of God we shall through common fight and sacrifices attain a common victory for freedom, popular government and international decency.’

OLAV

*Crown Prince of Norway*”

On December 24, 1941 the President addressed the following message to the King of Norway, His Majesty Haakon VII, in London:

"I am profoundly grateful for Your Majesty's message. The people and Government of the United States will be encouraged in their own fight against the evil forces of tyranny and aggression by the gallant spirit in which free Norwegians are striking back at the foe which shamelessly attacked their homeland a year ago. We are especially grateful for the inestimable aid in our common fight which is being given by the intrepid Norwegian seamen on whose skill and courage greatly depends the steady flow of supplies which in the end, under the guidance of Providence, will restore decency and personal freedom to the world.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

## ACTION OF FREE FRENCH FORCES AT ST. PIERRE - MIQUELON

[Released to the press December 25]

Our preliminary reports show that the action taken by three so-called Free French ships at St. Pierre - Miquelon was an arbitrary action contrary to the agreement of all parties concerned and certainly without the prior knowledge or consent in any sense of the United States Government.

This Government has inquired of the Canadian Government as to the steps that Government is prepared to take to restore the *status quo* of these islands.

## PROTECTION OF OFFICIALS AND NATIONALS OF COUNTRIES AT WAR AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press December 23]

The Department received early on the morning of December 23 a telegram, dated December 19, 1941, from the American Consul General at Hong Kong, Mr. Addison E. Southard, stating that none of the members of the staff of the Consulate General had been injured.

The American Consul General in Hong Kong reported on December 20 at midnight that his residence had been practically destroyed and that he was moving into the consular office. At that time he reported that there were no important injuries to American citizens.

On December 23 at 12 noon, Hong Kong time, the Consul General reported that there was still no report of death or injury to Americans but that living conditions in Hong Kong are extremely dangerous.

In previous telegrams the Consul General reported that Miss Florence Webb, an Ameri-

can citizen, was killed in Hong Kong on December 14 by shell splinters. According to the Department's records, Miss Webb was born in Shanghai on June 15, 1908. Her father, Percy Dickinson Webb, was an American citizen, born in Orange, N. J.

The Consul General also reported that the American official staff of the Consulate General is acting admirably in an extremely dangerous and difficult situation. He added that only dry staple food is plentiful at the moment.

[Released to the press December 26]

In a cablegram dated noon, December 25, the American Consul General at Hong Kong stated that during the previous 24 hours there had been no report of death or injury to American citizens.

In a subsequent telegram of the same date sent at 1 p.m., the Consul General estimated that there were in Hong Kong 1,000 American

citizens and 200 Filipinos. He added that in addition to the death of Florence Webb which had been previously reported, William Kailey, an American citizen of 1280 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, had been missing for several days and was believed to be dead.

[Released to the press December 26]

The most recent reports received through the Swiss Government from its representatives in Tokyo state that the officials of the United States Government in Japan and Japanese-occupied areas in China are safe and well.

[Released to the press December 26]

There are approximately 2,300 American citizens and 700 Philippine citizens in Burma, British Malaya, the Netherlands Indies, and Hong Kong according to recent telegraphic reports received by the Department of State from this Government's representatives at Batavia, Rangoon, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

In a telegram dated December 25, the American Consul General at Hong Kong, Addison E. Southard, reported that there were approximately 1,000 American and 200 Philippine citizens at Hong Kong.

The American Consul at Rangoon, Lester L. Schnare, reported in a telegram dated December 21, 1941 that there were approximately 492 American citizens in Burma, including a group of 30 Americans who had recently evacuated from Thailand. It was also estimated that there were about 32 Philippine citizens in Burma.

In a telegram dated December 22, 1941, the American Consul General at Singapore, Kenneth S. Patton, reported that there were 318 American citizens in British Malaya, Brunei, British North Borneo, and Sarawak. It was also estimated that there were approximately 400 Philippine citizens in British Malaya, exclusive of the British territories in Borneo. Of these, it was estimated that there were approxi-

mately 140 Philippine citizens in Penang and in Province Wellesley (on the mainland opposite Penang).

The American Consul General at Batavia, Walter A. Foote, reported to the Department in a telegram dated December 24, 1941 that there were approximately 473 American citizens in the Netherlands Indies, exclusive of about 100 American transients. The majority of the American citizens in the Netherlands Indies are in the area embracing the Batavia consular district, namely West Java and South Sumatra, where 247 were reportedly located. Also included in this district is the southwest area of Netherlands Borneo where 10 Americans are reportedly residing. Of the 97 Americans residing in North Sumatra, 35 persons were said to be making their way to Batavia. One hundred and twenty-nine American citizens reside in the Surabaya consular district which embraces, in addition to the central and western areas of Java, the eastern part of Netherlands Borneo, Celebes, Bali, the Moluccas, and the Netherlands part of Timor and New Guinea.

The number of Philippine citizens residing in the Netherlands Indies was 69, according to the survey made by the American Consul General.

[Released to the press December 27]

The Department has been informed in a telegram dated December 25, 1941 from the American Ambassador in China that according to information received there, the American Consul and all other Americans in Swatow, except two missionaries who are apparently in Kit-yang, Kwantung Province, are held in custody by the Japanese. They are reported to be well treated.

According to a further report from the American Ambassador at Chungking, the Japanese have placed American consular officers and nationals in Amoy in the Poai Hospital.

EMBASSY AND LEGATION STAFFS IN THE UNITED STATES, GERMANY, JAPAN, AND  
BULGARIA

[Released to the press December 26]

The State Department has requested the American Legation in Bern to inform the Swiss Government for transmission to the German Government that all members of the German Embassy at Washington and their dependents have been assembled at the well-known Greenbriar Hotel at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

In particular the following conditions apply:

(1) The whole group is permitted freely to move about in an extensive area of the park grounds outside the hotel. This arrangement includes the Mineral Springs.

(2) The German Chargé d Affaires with his wife can upon request also visit the town.

(3) The representative of the Swiss Legation is permitted free access to the German group at all times.

(4) There is unrestricted two-way telephone communication at all times between the German group and the Swiss Legation at Washington.

(5) Postal communication between the Swiss Legation and the German group is also permitted.

Since diplomatic relations were severed the Government of the United States under international law has treated on a reciprocal basis the former representatives of the governments with which it is now at war.

The Department understands that reciprocal treatment is being accorded the American diplomatic representatives in Germany.

[Released to the press December 24]

The American Legation in Bern, Switzerland, has informed the Department that in a note dated December 23, 1941 the Swiss Foreign Office stated that it had received the following information from the Swiss Legation at Tokyo concerning the treatment of American diplomatic and consular officers in Japan:

American Embassy at Tokyo is hereby notified that it is the intention of the Japanese Gov-

ernment to accord a correct and liberal treatment, on condition of reciprocity, to the staff of the American Embassy and Consulates in Japan, Manchukuo, and China pending their departure. Every effort shall be made to accord adequate protection to the staff of the Embassy and Consulates as well as their families. They will be accorded every reasonable assistance and facilities in liquidating their personal affairs. The American Embassy staff will be given free and continuous access to the representatives of the diplomatic mission which assumes the representation of American interests in Japan. The American diplomatic and consular staff will not be subjected to any form of internment prior to their departure, provided naturally that they do nothing inimical to Japanese interests while awaiting their departure. The American Embassy is also informed that the American diplomatic and consular staff in Manchukuo and China are receiving a correct and courteous treatment. American citizens in Japan, Manchukuo, and China are also enjoying a fair and courteous treatment.

[Released to the press December 27]

The Department was informed by telegram on December 27 that all the American members of the former American Legation at Sofia arrived safely and well in Istanbul on the morning of December 27.

The United States personnel in the American Legation at Sofia follows:

George H. Earle, III, Minister, of Haverford, Pa. (wife, Mrs. George H. Earle, III, Haverford, Pa.)

Walworth Barbour, Third Secretary and Vice Consul of Lexington, Mass. (father, Mr. S. Lewis Barbour, Boston Terminal Co., Room 498, So. Station, Boston, Mass.)

Rudolph W. Hefti, Vice Consul and Clerk, of Plainfield, N. J. (mother, Mrs. J. Rudolph Hefti, 26 W. Montgomery Ave., Ardmore, Pa.)

Martin Meadows, Clerk, of Portland, Oreg. (brother, Ben Meadows, 2022 S.W. Broadway, Portland, Oreg.)

Robert A. Griggs, Code Clerk, of Los Angeles, Calif. (mother, Mrs. Helene B. Griggs, 515 Hawthorne St., Glendale, Calif.)

## SOLIDARITY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

DECLARATIONS OF WAR AND SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS  
WITH THE AXIS POWERS

[Released to the press December 22]

The following messages, in addition to those appearing on pages 545-549 of the *Bulletin* of December 20, 1941, illustrate the solidarity of the American republics with the United States, now that it is at war with Japan, Germany, and Italy.

## Colombia

On December 21, 1941 President Roosevelt sent the following message to the President of Colombia, Eduardo Santos:

"With the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy, the Republic of Colombia has given a further unequivocal demonstration of its position in the present worldwide struggle against the forces of aggression. The people of the United States heartily welcome this forthright and timely action on the part of a people which has so long been distinguished not only for its devotion but for the sacrifices which it has made toward the maintenance of the ideals of freedom and democracy. I avail myself of this opportunity to send you an expression of my personal appreciation for the positive and courageous position which you and your Government have consistently assumed in the face of the world events of the past few years.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

The Secretary of State on December 21, 1941 sent the following telegram to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Colombia, Luis Lopez de Mesa:

"Your Ambassador has informed this Government that in addition to breaking off diplomatic relations with Japan, Colombia has now terminated its relations with Germany and Italy. I consider this action to be of vital significance in the defense of the Continent

against the forces of aggression and world conquest. It gives me great pleasure to extend to you my heartiest congratulations on this occasion, both as Minister of Foreign Relations of your great country and as an old friend with whom it has been a privilege to work at Lima in 1938 and at Habana in 1940.

CORDELL HULL"

## Cuba

The texts of an exchange of messages between the Minister of State of Cuba and the Secretary of State follow:

"DECEMBER 16, 1941.

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency and your Government that under date of the 11th the Republic of Cuba declared war on the Kingdom of Italy and the German Reich. I renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

JOSÉ MANUEL CORTINA  
*Minister of State of Cuba*"

"DECEMBER 18, 1941.

"I acknowledge with the deepest satisfaction the heartening message from Your Excellency announcing Cuba's declaration of war on Italy and Germany, an action which the people of the United States and this Government will long remember as proof of Cuba's complete solidarity in this struggle against the forces of aggression.

CORDELL HULL"

## Mexico

[Released to the press December 26]

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City has informed the Department that on December 23 Mexico broke off relations with Bul-

garia, Hungary, and Rumania, and the Foreign Office issued a statement a summary of which follows:

"The declarations of war made by Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania on the United States brings those countries insofar as our own is concerned into the same category as Germany, Italy and Japan. In consequence the Mexican Government has broken its diplomatic relations with these nations."

The statement continues by citing the fact that the Hungarian representative accredited to Mexico resides in Washington and that the Mexican Ambassador in Washington has been instructed to communicate this decision of the Mexican Government to the Hungarian Minister there. So far as Bulgaria is concerned Mexico has not had diplomatic relations, so-called, but the Mexican Ambassador in Washington has been instructed to inform the Bulgarian representative that his country's declaration of war against the United States is incompatible "for reasons connected with continental solidarity" with the Mexican-Bulgarian relations established by the Treaty of Friendship between the two countries in November 1936. Mexico has ceased for some time to have diplomatic relations with Rumania but this has been due to the fact that no representative of either country has been ac-

credited for some months. Such relations as have existed are declared broken.

#### Nicaragua

[Released to the press December 22]

The American Minister to Nicaragua has advised the Department that on December 20, 1941 he was officially informed by the Nicaraguan Government that Nicaragua had declared war on Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

#### THIRD MEETING OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT RIO DE JANEIRO

[Released to the press December 23]

The President has designated the Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, to represent the United States of America at the Third Meeting of Consultation of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics which will convene in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on January 15, 1942. Secretary Hull finds it impossible to attend the meeting because of the pressure of his official duties in Washington.

The delegation which will attend the meeting from the United States will be listed in the next issue of the *Bulletin*.

#### PLEDGES OF SUPPORT FROM FOREIGN-BORN GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press December 26]

Since the attack by Japan on the United States and the subsequent declaration of war by Germany, Italy, and the other Central European governments, the President has received over 200 telegrams from foreign-born groups and individuals, citizens and non-citizens, which have poured into the White House from every corner of the United States.

Perhaps more than any other messages which have come to him during his years in office, these of the last two weeks have a special significance in that they represent one of the very vital steps on the road to American unity. It might have been supposed that many of these messages would ask for help or for a consideration of the senders' positions as foreign-born in a country which during World War I was not always kind

to those residents with alien accents or alien names.

This, however, has not been the case, as can be seen from the typical excerpts printed below, selected at random from among a wide variety of messages received from foreign-born citizen groups of every racial descent—German, Italian, Croatian, Serb, Slav, Hungarian, Rumanian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Austrian, Ukrainian, Alsatian, and Spanish.

Individual acknowledgments on behalf of the President are being sent out by the Department of State as quickly as it is possible to do so, and it is to be hoped that they will convey, not only to the senders of the messages but to the country as a whole, the desire of the President and the Government that these foreign-born shall consider themselves, and be considered by others, a necessary and important part of this Nation's war effort. In as much as these same foreign-born have helped, with their diversity of backgrounds, to build up what is known today as the American way of life, it is only just that they now be allowed to assume, without hindrance, their share of responsibility in defending and maintaining that way of life.

Typical excerpts from some of the telegrams received by the President follow:

“. . . The Anti-Nazi Committee of San Francisco, composed of a group of German-Americans . . . strong in their conviction for democracy and peace for all peoples, strong in their determination to fight with all their power against the enemy . . . pledge ourselves to join the national defense efforts and to work in full co-operation with San Francisco's population in the defense of its civilians . . .

ROSALIE E. FISCHER, *Sec'y*  
& FRITZ LOEBECK,  
Anti-Nazi Committee of  
San Francisco,  
San Francisco, Calif.”

“At meeting leaders all Hungarian Churches, Societies and Organizations of Los Angeles . . . pledge our unbounded loyalty, our work, and if necessary our lives to defend our adopted

country in struggle to preserve human liberty. Place ourselves at disposal of authorities for civilian defense work.

STEPHEN ARCH, *Chairman*  
United Hungarian Meeting,  
1975 W. Washington Blvd.,  
Los Angeles, Calif.”

“We (Americans of Ukrainian descent) solemnly pledge to put ourselves at your disposal and to willingly accept all the tasks and responsibilities that are required of the American people in order to win victory for our beloved country.

PAUL RYMORENKO, *Sec'y.*  
Ukrainian American Sec-  
tion,  
Internat'l. Workers Order,  
Lodge 1592,  
Bronx, N. Y.”

“Our members and their families have given 28 sons to the country's armed forces to date, and as our answer to the besmirchment of our good name, our Lodge unanimously ordered the Lodge officers to purchase \$1000 worth of Defense Bonds, and hereby . . . pledge loyalty and determination to keep the local blast furnaces and pipe mills going full blast for defense of America and for defeat of Hitler, Mikado and Mussolini and their satellites.

IVAN ABRAMOVIC, *President*,  
Lodge 4, Croatian Fraternal  
Union of America,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.”

“. . . We further pledge our full time work in production of war materials, to serve U. S. armed forces and civilian defense, to contribute to Red Cross, to buy defense bonds, and to do everything that will insure victory for United States and its allies in this momentous struggle for freedom and democracy.

STEPHEN DEVUNICH, *President*,  
Lodge I, Croatian Fraternal  
Union of America,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.”

"The Committee, comprised of Serb, Croatian, Czechoslovaks and Slovene citizens and non-citizens, are determined to aid morally and materially the cause of America and her allies, that freedom-loving peoples can again live in a world of their own choosing. Only by united and energetic participation of all minority groups can our ideals of democratic life become universal.

PETER CENGIA, *President*  
 PETER OBAD, *Secretary*  
 Slav-American Committee  
 of the East Bay Region  
 to Aid America and  
 Her Allies,  
 Berkeley, Calif."

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"The Italian Society of Rocca Imperiale, representing sixty members, passed a resolution to purchase \$500 of Defense Bonds.

NICK DE GAETANO, *President*  
 1648 South Etting Street,  
 Philadelphia, Pa."

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"We denounce any attempt to identify the mass of Bulgarian Americans with a handful of Nazi traitors. We pledge not only our cooperation but our blood if necessary to crush Fascist hordes. Long live democracy, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

Chairman PENCHO GANES,  
 Bulgarian and Macedonian  
 Foreign Heroic Rally,  
 Detroit, Mich."

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"At meeting December 14th, we unanimously decided enrollment civil defense, pledge support to last drop of blood for fight to defeat Fascist Axis Government.

ETTERIGO MANENTE  
 Italian American Gari-  
 baldi Lodge No.  
 2609  
 International Workers  
 Order,  
 Dearborn, Mich."

"Unanimous approval has been given our officers to immediately purchase United States Defense Bonds for the amount of \$500. We shall do much more in a financial way in the future, and likewise we stand ready to serve you and our Government in any manner that will be to the best interests of the United States of America, because we fully realize that above all we are Americans.

LOUIS FONTANA, *President*  
 Italian Musical and Political  
 Club,  
 Aliquippa, Pa."

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"We associate ourselves 100 percent to defend the democracy of our nation and to prove the loyalty for the present we acquire \$100 in Government bonds to let them fly to final victory.

LOUISI BENJENGA, *President*  
 ATTILIO DE IULLIS, *Secretary* (ex-  
 war veteran)  
 Thirty-sixth Ward Italo-Ameri-  
 can Republic Club,  
 Philadelphia, Pa."

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"We vehemently condemn General Antonescu's action in declaring war upon the United States. Present regime in Roumania does not represent the will of the people of that country. Real Roumania is looking to the United States to deliver her from bondage.

Union & League of Roumanian  
 Societies of America,  
 5703 Detroit Avenue,  
 Cleveland, Ohio.  
 NICHOLAS BALINDU, *President*  
 JOHN MURESAN, *Secretary*"

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"We, the Rochester Master Shoe Rebuilders Ass'n. Inc., composed 98 percent of members of Italian extraction, together with wives, families and associates of members, assembled at annual social meeting, and mindful, as we enjoy the exercise of our rights as Americans, of the world crisis in which our nation is involved, have pledged December 14, 1941, our unqualified and 100 percent support of the Government of the United States in prosecuting the present



war to victory for the United States of America.  
Remember Pearl Harbor.

MICHAEL LOCICERO, *President*,  
411 Portland Avenue,  
Rochester, N. Y."

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"We, the Hungarian Reformed Church of Detroit, Michigan . . . with membership of 2,000, unanimously go on record as supporting the President and the Congress of the United States of America in their every action in these trying and difficult days to defeat the enemies of democracy. Be it further resolved that we will set aside a Defense and Savings Bond Day to dedicate to the purchasing of stamps and bonds within our own membership. Be it further resolved that a Red Cross Unit be organized immediately within the confines of our congregation to aid our country in every possible way.

Rev. TIBOR TOTH, *Pastor*,  
Dearborn & Vanderbilt  
Avenues,  
Detroit, Mich."

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"On behalf of all the Chinese-American citizens in the United States, I want to take this opportunity to pledge everything we have at your disposal in this critical hour in order to prosecute the war to a victorious end against Japan and her Axis partners.

GEORGE CHINTONG, *Chairman*,  
Chinese Division, Democratic Nat'l  
Campaign Committee,  
Hotel Biltmore,  
New York, N. Y."

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"I am confident that the United States will have the loyal support of the masses of the Italians residing in America as well as the prayers and good wishes of the oppressed people of Italy. Our cause is their cause as well, the cause of their liberation. The day of historic vindication is approaching. I foresee that the first people to revolt against Fascism in Europe will be the Italian people.

LUIGI ANTONINI, *General Secretary*,  
Italian Dressmakers Union, Local 89  
ILGWU,  
New York, N. Y."

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"Italian-Jewish Club, composed of refugees of racial and political persecution, who have found a safe asylum in this land of liberty, wish to renew in this solemn moment their pledge of loyalty to you and to their new country, and to the ideals of democracy which they cherish so highly.

GIUSEPPE CALBABI,  
2 West Seventieth  
Street,  
New York, N. Y."

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"We, the American citizens of Japanese ancestry, join in your denunciation of the unprovoked attack by Japan on these United States. We also take this opportunity to re-affirm our loyalty as American citizens and pledge ourselves to do all within our power for the defense of our country.

JACK K. WAKAYAMA, *President*,  
Hawaiian Japanese Civic Ass'n,  
Honolulu, T.H."

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"We are ready to accept our share of national responsibility and to follow your orders as Commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the United States. The freedom and the happiness that we enjoy in this great democracy we want to keep and to defend, we shall fight until the sinister forces of the Axis powers have suffered complete defeat, and the peoples of all nations now oppressed by power-drunk madmen are liberated, their right of self-government restored and their freedom and happiness secured.

GUSTAV BEK, *Grand Sec'y*,  
Detroit Chapter, German-  
American Congress  
for Democracy,  
Detroit, Mich."

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"United German War Veterans in the U.S.A., comprised of loyal Americans of German descent, consider it their patriotic duty as well as privilege, to again pledge to the Government of the U.S. their wholehearted support in all

measures necessary to assure a just victory over all enemies of this our beloved country.

FRANK SAMUELS, *Nat'l. Commander*,  
JOSEPH LEISKEN, *Nat'l. Sec'y*,  
East Orange, N. J."

"We do condemn Japan, Germany and Italy, and do hereby pledge our efforts and our strength to the successful defense of America. Resolution passed December 11, 1941, by 150 American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

THOMAS KOMURO, *Chairman*,  
New York City"

"The Anti-Axis Committee of the Japanese-Americans Citizens League has mobilized all American citizens of Japanese extraction, numbering 40,000 in Southern California, to aid in the war progress against Japan. May we be advised as to what steps are necessary so that we may insure the ultimate victory of our country?"

FRED M. TAYAMA, *Chairman*,  
Los Angeles, Calif."

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that we advocate as far as own means will permit, that our members purchase Defense Bonds for the purpose of assisting the Government in its defense efforts, and we further invite all suggestions from any Governmental agencies whereby this organization can be of further assistance to the Government of the United States of America.

WILHAM C. TIEMANN, *President*,  
German-American League,  
Erie, Pa."

"We . . . were directed to inform you that the 360 members of our Society . . . have authorized us to invest \$65,000.00, all of the Society's assets, in Defense Bonds. Our members . . . are loyal citizens of the United States and are ready to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to preserve and protect our free democratic institutions.

GEORGE MANCE, *Retiring President* and  
other officers of the Croatian Fraternal and Beneficial Ass'n.,  
Pittsburgh, Pa."

## LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

The President, in his third report to Congress on operations under the Lend-Lease Act up to November 30, 1941,<sup>1</sup> emphasized the fact that the entry of the United States into the war has increased the necessity for augmenting our aid to countries resisting Axis aggression. In his message of transmittal, dated December 12, 1941, he says:

"We are now engaged in a total war against a group of Axis powers led by Nazi Germany and bent on world domination. . . .

"The world-wide strategy of the Axis powers must be met with equal strategy on the part of all the nations who are joined together in resisting their aggression. Accordingly we must

use the weapons from the arsenal of the democracies where they can be employed most effectively. And that means we must let Britain, Russia, China, and other nations, including those of this Hemisphere, use the weapons from that arsenal so that they can put them to most effective use. Too much is at stake in this greatest of all wars for us to neglect peoples who are or may be attacked by our common enemies."

Allocation of the seven billion dollars provided for under the first act appropriating lend-lease funds was completed on November 13, 1941, and more than one third of the nearly six billion provided for under the second appropriation has already been allocated. Aid to lend-lease countries each month has exceeded that of the preceding month, reaching a high

<sup>1</sup> S. Doc. 149, 77th Cong.

of 283 million dollars in November. Up to November 30, 1941, the total value of lend-lease aid amounted to 1.2 billion dollars, which covers defense articles actually transferred; articles awaiting transfer or use; articles in process of manufacture; service, repair, rental, and charter of ships; and production facilities in the United States.

While finished military articles still lead in volume, the importance of non-military goods can be seen from the following table, which sets forth in millions of dollars the allocations and obligations of lend-lease funds according to category of material:

Category	Allocations	Obligations
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	2, 215	947
Aircraft and aeronautical material..	2, 040	1, 727
Tanks and other vehicles.....	628	316
Ships.....	1, 303	713
Miscellaneous military equipment..	311	70
Production facilities.....	757	427
Agricultural and industrial commodities.....	1, 665	930
Servicing, repair of ships, etc.....	167	109
Services and expenses.....	95	3
Administrative expenses.....	5	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9, 186</b>	<b>5, 243</b>

Agricultural products constitute a large proportion of the non-military items transferred. The President's report states that we have shipped to the British, since the beginning of lend-lease, "food and farm produce totalling 2,796,000,000 pounds, with a value of \$292,000,000. Of this total, 1,892,000,000 pounds with a value of \$181,000,000 have been supplied in the last three months. The steady increase of our aid is shown by the fact that the tonnage provided in the last three months is twice as great as that provided in the preceding six months."

One of the most important phases of the program is the problem of transportation by sea of food and supplies. According to the President's report, "the effectiveness of the entire Lend-Lease program may well depend upon the ability of American shipbuilders to expedite

and expand their construction of ships." To carry out the lend-lease construction program, which calls for an expenditure of over 530 million dollars to build 292 new merchant vessels, 26 shipyards in 18 States on the east and west coasts, on the Gulf, and on the Great Lakes are at work building lend-lease ships, and new facilities are being added to speed this construction. It should be noted that this program supplements the program for enlarging the American Merchant Marine, which has 707 ships under contract. The lend-lease program provides also for the repair, servicing, and provisioning of war and merchant ships in American ports, and many British, Dutch, Norwegian, Greek, Russian, and other vessels have already received aid in this way.

Lend-lease countries cover two thirds of the earth's surface and contain nearly two thirds of the population of the world. Up to the present time, the defense of 33 countries, including the British Empire, has been declared vital to the defense of the United States, and steps are being taken to strengthen the defenses of these countries. With ten of the lend-lease countries, agreements have already been concluded.

COUNTRIES WHOSE DEFENSE HAS BEEN DECLARED VITAL TO THAT OF THE UNITED STATES

Argentina	Egypt	Nicaragua
Bolivia	El Salvador	Norway
Brazil	Free Belgium	Panama
British Empire	Free France	Paraguay
Chile	Greece	Peru
China	Guatemala	Poland
Colombia	Haiti	Turkey
Costa Rica	Honduras	Uruguay
Cuba	Iceland	U.S.S.R.
Dominican Republic	Mexico	Venezuela
Ecuador	Netherlands	Yugoslavia

COUNTRIES WITH WHICH LEND-LEASE AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED

Bolivia	Iceland
Brazil	Netherlands
Cuba	Nicaragua
Dominican Republic	Paraguay
Haiti	U.S.S.R.

## PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS, SUPPLEMENT 6

[Released to the press December 24]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury; the Attorney General; the Secretary of Commerce; the Economic Defense Board, now called the Board of Economic Warfare; and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pursuant to the President's proclamation of July 17, 1941, on December 23 issued Supplement 6 to the "Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals".

This supplement contains approximately 425

additions to the Proclaimed List, of which some 250 are Japanese firms and persons in the other American republics. Supplement 5, issued December 9, 1941, placed approximately 500 Japanese firms and persons on the Proclaimed List.

A number of the additions to Supplement 6 were made because the firm or individual was acting as a "cloak", that is, carrying on disguised transactions for or on behalf of firms on the Proclaimed List. Persons or firms which lend themselves to such "cloaking" activities will continue to be summarily included on the list.

Supplement 6 also contains 35 deletions and a number of amendments.

## CHRONOLOGY, MARCH 1938 TO DECEMBER 1941

[Released to the press December 18]

1938

*March 11*

German troops crossed Austrian frontier. *The Times* (London), March 12, 1938, p. 12.

*March 13*

Austro-German Union proclaimed at Vienna: "Austria is a state (land) of the German Reich." Text of Anschluss law, Department of State *Press Releases*, March 19, 1938, Vol. XIX, p. 374.

*April 16*

British-Italian agreement signed, whereby Great Britain recognized the conquest of Ethiopia and Italy promised to withdraw all troops from Spain at the conclusion of the civil war. Great Britain, Foreign Office *Treaty Series*, No. 31 (1938).

*April 27-29*

Three-day Anglo-French conference at London. Arrangement concluded whereby the British and French general staffs would collaborate more closely henceforth in military and naval defense. *New York Times*, April 29, 1938, p. 1; April 30, p. 1.

1938

*July 21*

Chaco Peace Pact signed, ending the long conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay. Department of State *Press Releases*, July 23, 1938, Vol. XIX, p. 44.

*September 15*

Chamberlain-Hitler talk at Berchtesgaden. *New York Times*, September 16, 1938, p. 1.

*September 22-23*

Chamberlain-Hitler talks at Godesberg. *New York Times*, September 23, 1938, p. 1; September 24, 1938, p. 1.

*September 26*

President Roosevelt appealed for peace directly to Hitler and President Beneš, Department of State *Press Releases*, October 1, 1938, Vol. XIX, p. 219.

*September 29*

Chamberlain, Daladier, Hitler, and Mussolini signed Munich Pact. Great Britain, Cmd. 5848, *Further Documents Respecting Czechoslovakia, Including the Agreement Concluded at Munich on September 29, 1938*, Miscellaneous No. 8 (1938).

1938

*September 30*

Chamberlain-Hitler peace declaration signed. Great Britain, House of Commons *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 339, col. 49.

*October 1-10*

Sudeten areas occupied by Germany. See Great Britain, Cmd. 5848.

*October 1*

Czechoslovakia yielded to Poland. *New York Times*, October 2, 1938, p. 1.

*October 2*

Polish troops occupied the Teschen area. *New York Times*, October 3, 1938, p. 1.

*December 6*

Franco-German peace declaration signed. *New York Times*, December 7, 1938, p. 1.

1939

*March 14*

German, Hungarian, and Rumanian troops invaded Czechoslovakia. Slovakia proclaimed independence. *New York Times*, March 15, 1939, p. 1.

*March 16*

German Government officially proclaimed Bohemia and Moravia protectorates: Decree of March 16 of the Government of the Reich on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Department of State *Press Releases*, March 25, 1939, Vol. XX, p. 220.

Slovakia taken over as a protectorate by Germany. *New York Times*, March 17, 1939, p. 1.

Hungary announced annexation of Carpatho-Ukraine. *New York Times*, March 17, 1939, p. 1.

*March 22*

Memel ceded to Germany by Lithuania: Reunion completed with the signature at Berlin of a five-point non-aggression pact. *New York Times*, March 23, 1939, p. 4.

1939

*March 31*

Prime Minister Chamberlain in the House of Commons announced a British and French pledge to come to the assistance of Poland with all the power at their command "in the event of any action which clearly threatened Polish independence and which the Polish Government accordingly considered it vital to resist with their national forces . . ." Great Britain, House of Commons *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 345, col. 2415.

*April 1*

Spanish civil war ended: "After having made prisoner and disarmed the Red Army, the National troops have attained their final military objective. In consequence, the civil war is over."—*Communiqué* by General Franco. *The Times* (London), April 3, 1939, p. 13.

*April 6*

Prime Minister Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons a Polish-British agreement, bringing into existence a triple alliance—France, Great Britain, and Poland. The agreement was a provisional mutual-aid pact, pending the elaboration of a formal treaty of alliance. Great Britain, House of Commons *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 345, col. 2996.

*April 7*

Italian troops invaded Albania. Great Britain, House of Commons *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 346, col. 6.

*April 13*

Prime Minister Chamberlain made statement in House of Commons which guaranteed borders of Rumania and Greece: ". . . in the event of any action being taken which clearly threatened the independence of Greece or Rumania . . . His Majesty's Government would feel themselves bound at once to lend . . . all the support in their power." Similar assurances were given by France. Great Britain, House of Commons *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 346, col. 13.

1939

*April 14*

Communication of President Roosevelt to Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini: Plea for 10-year guaranty of peace. Department of State *Press Releases*, April 15, 1939, Vol. XX, p. 527.

*April 28*

German note notified Great Britain of denunciation of the Naval Agreement of June 18, 1935. *New York Times*, April 29, 1939, p. 6.

German note to Poland denounced the 10-year non-aggression treaty of January 26, 1934 between the two countries and requested the return of Danzig as well as an extraterritorial railway and highway connection to East Prussia. *New York Times*, April 29, 1939, p. 7.

*July 26*

United States gave notice of intention to abrogate its commercial treaty of 1911 with Japan in note from the Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador. Department of State *Bulletin*, July 29, 1939, Vol. I, p. 81.

*August 23*

German-U.S.S.R. non-aggression pact signed. Department of State *Bulletin*, August 26, 1939, Vol. I, p. 172.

*August 24*

President Roosevelt sent appeals for peace to Chancellor Hitler, President Moscicki, and King Victor Emmanuel. Department of State *Bulletin*, August 26, 1939, Vol. I, pp. 157-159.

*August 25*

Great Britain and Poland signed formal treaty of mutual assistance. Great Britain, Cmd. 6101, *Agreement Between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Polish Government*, London, August 25, 1939, Poland No. 1 (1939).

*September 1*

German troops invade Poland; Danzig joined Germany. *New York Times*, September 1, 1939, p. 1.

1939

*September 3*

Great Britain declared a state of war existed with Germany. Great Britain, Cmd. 6106, *Documents Concerning German-Polish Relations and the Outbreak of Hostilities Between Great Britain and Germany on September 3, 1939*, Miscellaneous No. 9 (1939), pp. 175, 178.

France declared a state of war existed with Germany. *Journal Officiel de la République Française, Lois et Décrets*, September 4, 1939, p. 11086.

*September 16*

Soviet troops invaded Poland. *New York Times*, September 17, 1939, p. 1.

*September 28*

German-U.S.S.R. border and friendship treaty signed, resulting in partitioning of Poland. *New York Times*, September 29, 1939, p. 1.

Estonian-U.S.S.R. 10-year mutual-assistance pact signed at Moscow: Gave U. S. S. R. bases for aviation and artillery. Department of State *Bulletin*, November 11, 1939, Vol. I, p. 543.

*October 3*

Declaration of Panamá signed. Department of State *Bulletin*, October 7, 1939, Vol. I, p. 331.

*October 5*

Latvian-U.S.S.R. 10-year mutual-assistance pact signed at Moscow. Department of State *Bulletin*, November 11, 1939, Vol. I, p. 542.

*October 10*

Lithuanian-U.S.S.R. 15-year mutual-assistance treaty signed at Moscow. Department of State *Bulletin*, December 16, 1939, Vol. I, p. 705.

*October 19*

Anglo-French-Turkish 15-year mutual-assistance pact signed at Ankara. Department of State *Bulletin*, November 11, 1939, Vol. I, p. 544.

- 1939
- November 1*  
Polish Corridor, Posen, and Upper Silesia annexed by Germany. Department of State *Bulletin*, November 4, 1939, p. 458.
- November 3*  
U.S.S.R. incorporated Polish Western Ukraine and Western White Russia. *New York Times*, November 4, 1939, p. 5.
- November 4*  
United States Neutrality Act of 1939 approved. *U. S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 54, pt. 1, p. 4.
- November 21*  
German-Slovak treaty signed at Berlin, ceding to Slovakia 225 square miles of territory annexed by Poland in 1920, 1924, and 1938. *New York Times*, November 22, 1939, p. 8.
- November 30*  
Soviet troops invaded Finland. Department of State *Bulletin*, December 2, 1939, Vol. I, p. 610.
- 1940
- March 12*  
Soviet-Finnish peace treaty and protocol signed at Moscow. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 27, 1940, Vol. II, p. 453.
- April 8*  
Great Britain and France announced that three areas of Norwegian waters had been mined in the attempt to prevent shipment of Scandinavian ore to Germany. *New York Times*, April 8, 1940, p. 1.
- April 9*  
German troops invaded Denmark. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 13, 1940, Vol. II, p. 374.
- Germany attacked Norway. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 13, 1940, Vol. II, p. 374.
- April 17*  
Secretary of State Hull issued a formal statement declaring any change in *status*
- 1940
- April 17*—Continued.  
*quo* "would be prejudicial to the cause of stability, peace, and security" in the entire Pacific Area. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 20, 1940, Vol. II, p. 411.
- May 9-10*  
Germany invaded Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Department of State *Bulletin*, May 11, 1940, Vol. II, p. 485.
- May 10*  
Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of Great Britain following resignation of Neville Chamberlain. *New York Times*, May 11, 1940, p. 1.
- British occupation of Iceland announced in London. *New York Times*, May 10, 1940, p. 1.
- May 15*  
The Netherlands Army surrendered. *New York Times*, May 15, 1940, p. 1.
- May 19*  
Chancellor Hitler issued a proclamation decreeing the re-incorporation into the Reich of Eupen, Malmédy, and Moresnet. *New York Times*, May 20, 1940, p. 1.
- May 28*  
Belgian Army under King Leopold surrendered. *New York Times*, May 29, 1940, p. 1.
- June 9*  
Norwegian high command ordered army to cease hostilities at midnight. *New York Times*, June 11, 1940, p. 16.
- June 10*  
Italy declared war on Great Britain and France. *New York Times*, June 11, 1940, p. 2.
- June 14*  
German troops entered Paris. *New York Times*, June 15, 1940, p. 1.
- June 15*  
Soviet troops marched into Lithuania. *New York Times*, June 16, 1940, p. 1.

1940

*June 17*

U.S.S.R. announced Estonia and Latvia had agreed to free passage of Soviet troops and to formation of new governments. *New York Times*, June 17, 1940, p. 1.

*June 22*

Franco-German armistice signed. *New York Times*, June 26, 1940, p. 4.

*June 24*

Franco-Italian armistice signed. *New York Times*, June 25, 1940, p. 1.

*June 27*

Rumania agreed to cede Bessarabia to U.S.S.R. *New York Times*, June 28, 1940, p. 1.

*June 28*

British Government recognized Gen. Charles de Gaulle as leader of group to maintain French resistance. *New York Times*, June 29, 1940, p. 9.

*July 3*

British sank or seized major part of French fleet. Great Britain, House of Commons *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 362, col. 1043.

*July 5*

French Government of Marshal Pétain broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain as result of British attack on French warships at Oran. *New York Times*, July 6, 1940, p. 1.

*July 18*

British Prime Minister announced terms of a temporary agreement for stoppage of war supplies to China through Burma and Hong Kong. Great Britain, House of Commons *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 363, col. 399.

*August 25*

Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania ratified U.S.S.R. incorporation. *New York Times*, August 27, 1940, p. 4.

1940

*September 2*

United States-British notes on lease of British bases in return for 50 United States destroyers. Department of State *Bulletin*, September 7, 1940, Vol. III, p. 199; March 29, 1941, Vol. IV, p. 387.

*September 7*

Bulgarian-Rumanian agreement ceding the Dobrudja to Bulgaria signed at Craiova, Bulgaria. *New York Times*, September 8, 1940, p. 45.

*September 22*

Japanese-French agreement regarding concessions in Indochina to Japan. *New York Times*, September 23, 1940, p. 1.

*September 27*

German-Italian-Japanese 10-year military-economic alliance pact signed at Berlin. *New York Times*, September 28, 1940, p. 3.

*October 28*

Italy attacked Greece prior to expiration of ultimatum, creating state of war. *New York Times*, October 29, 1940, p. 1; Department of State *Bulletin*, March 1, 1941, Vol. IV, p. 224; November 16, 1940, Vol. III, p. 426.

*November 4*

Spanish incorporation of international zone of Tangier. *New York Times*, November 5, 1940, p. 7.

*November 20*

Hungary signed protocol of adherence to Axis tripartite pact at Vienna. *New York Times*, November 21, 1940, p. 6.

*November 23*

Rumania signed protocol of adherence to Axis tripartite pact at Vienna. *New York Times*, November 24, 1940, p. 2.

*November 24*

Slovakia signed protocol of adherence to Axis tripartite pact at Berlin. *New York Times*, November 25, 1940, p. 1.



1940

*November 26*

Governor-General of Belgian Congo declared state of war with Italy. *New York Times*, November 27, 1940, p. 4.

*November 30*

Japanese peace treaty signed with the Wang Ching-wei regime at Nanking, China. *New York Times*, December 1, 1940, p. 5; *China Weekly Review* (Shanghai), December 7, 1940, pp. 8, 24.

*December 6*

Japanese-Thai pact of amity signed. *New York Times*, December 12, 1940, p. 10.

*December 12*

Hungarian-Yugoslav treaty of friendship signed. *New York Times*, December 13, 1940, p. 5.

1941

*January 10*

German-Soviet agreements on barter and border matters signed at Moscow. *New York Times*, January 11, 1941, p. 8.

*January 30*

French Indochinese-Thai armistice signed at Saigon. *New York Times*, February 3, 1941, p. 5.

*February 10*

Great Britain severed diplomatic relations with Rumania. *New York Times*, February 11, 1941, p. 1.

*February 17*

Bulgarian-Turkish declaration of non-aggression signed at Ankara. *New York Times*, February 18, 1941, p. 4.

*March 1*

Bulgaria signed protocol of adherence to Axis tripartite pact at Vienna; German troops occupied Bulgaria. *New York Times*, March 2, 1941, pp. 1, 38.

*March 5*

Great Britain severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. *New York Times*, March 6, 1941, p. 2.

1941

*March 11*

Lend-Lease Act approved by U. S. President, Public Law 11, 77th Cong.

*March 12*

Thai-Soviet exchange of notes establishing diplomatic relations. *New York Times*, March 13, 1941, p. 6.

*March 24*

Turkish-Soviet *communiqué* promising neutrality if either should be attacked. *New York Times*, March 25, 1941, p. 5.

*March 25*

Yugoslavia signed protocol of adherence to the Axis tripartite pact at Vienna. *New York Times*, March 26, 1941, p. 3.

German war zone extended beyond Iceland. *New York Times*, March 26, 1941, p. 1.

*March 27*

Anti-Axis *coup d'état* in Yugoslavia. *New York Times*, March 28, 1941, pp. 1, 6.

*April 3*

Pro-Nazi *coup d'état* in Iraq. *New York Times*, April 5, 1941, p. 2.

*April 5*

Yugoslav-Soviet treaty of friendship and non-aggression signed at Moscow. *New York Times*, April 6, 1941, pp. 1, 25.

*April 6*

Germany attacked Yugoslavia and Greece; Hitler declared war on Yugoslavia. *New York Times*, April 6, 1941, pp. 1, 26.

*April 7*

Great Britain severed diplomatic relations with Hungary. *New York Times*, April 8, 1941, p. 1.

*April 9*

United States-Danish agreement relating to defense of Greenland by the United States. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 12, 1941, Vol. IV, pp. 443, 445.

*April 10*

President Roosevelt's proclamation modifying the Red Sea combat zone.

1941

*April 13*

Japanese-Soviet five-year neutrality pact signed at Moscow, together with joint declaration regarding the frontiers of the Japanese protectorate of Manchukuo. *New York Times*, April 14, 1941, p. 8.

*April 15*

Bulgaria severed diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia. *New York Times*, April 16, 1941, p. 3.

*April 17*

Yugoslav army surrendered. *New York Times*, April 18, 1941, p. 1.

*April 23*

Greece severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria following invasion by the latter. *New York Times*, April 24, 1941, p. 3.

*April 24*

Bulgarian declaration of a state of war in its occupied areas of Greece and Yugoslavia. *New York Times*, April 25, 1941, p. 5.

*April 27*

German troops occupied Athens. *New York Times*, April 28, 1941, p. 1.

*May 2*

British-Iraqi fighting began in Iraq. *New York Times*, May 3, 1941, p. 1; May 4, p. 46.

*May 6*

Joseph Stalin became Soviet Premier. *New York Times*, May 7, 1941, p. 1.

*May 9*

French Indochinese-Thai peace treaty signed at Tokyo, with Japanese guaranty of new borders. *New York Times*, May 9, 1941, p. 8.

*May 14*

German proclamation of Red Sea danger zone. *New York Times*, May 14, 1941, p. 1.

1941

*May 15*

Italian *communiqué* on the Croatian monarchy. *New York Times*, May 16, 1941, p. 6.

Marshal Pétain at Vichy announced replacement of Franco-German armistice agreement by a new collaboration scheme. *New York Times*, May 16, 1941, p. 1.

*May 16*

Iceland severed personal union with Denmark. *New York Times*, May 20, 1941, p. 11; May 21, p. 2.

*May 16*

Iraqi-Soviet exchange of notes at Ankara establishing diplomatic relations, etc. *New York Times*, May 18, 1941, p. 6.

*May 21*

United States announcement of German request that foreign diplomatic agents at Paris evacuate by June 10. *New York Times*, May 22, 1941, p. 1.

Sinking of the S.S. *Robin Moor* by German submarine in Atlantic Ocean. Department of State *Bulletin*, June 21, 1941, Vol. IV, p. 741.

*May 27*

President Roosevelt's proclamation of unlimited national emergency. Department of State *Bulletin*, May 31, 1941, Vol. IV, p. 654.

*May 31*

British-Iraqi armistice signed at Baghdad. *New York Times*, June 1, 1941, p. 1.

*June 2*

United States statement of policy respecting French possessions in the Western Hemisphere. Department of State *Bulletin*, June 14, 1941, Vol. IV, p. 720.

*June 6*

Act authorizing acquisition of idle foreign merchant ships by the United States approved. Department of State *Bulletin*, June 7, 1941, Vol. IV, p. 701.

1941

*June 8*

British and Free French troops entered French Syria and Lebanon. *New York Times*, June 8, 1941, p. 1; June 9, p. 4.

*June 15*

Croatia signed Axis protocol respecting its interests. *New York Times*, June 16, 1941, p. 3.

*June 18*

German-Turkish 10-year friendship pact signed at Ankara. *New York Times*, June 19, 1941, p. 4.

*June 19*

Germany and Italy requested United States consular staffs to evacuate territories under their control by July 15, following United States request of June 16 for German consular evacuation by July 10. *New York Times*, June 20, 1941, pp. 1, 6; Department of State *Bulletin*, June 21, 1941, Vol. IV, p. 743.

*June 22*

Germany invaded Soviet Union; the latter raided Finland; Hitler's speech and Ribbentrop's statement on declaration of war against Soviet Union. *New York Times*, June 23, 1941, pp. 1, 4.

Italy declared war on Soviet Union. *New York Times*, June 23, 1941, p. 5.

Rumanians entered Bessarabia to regain it. *New York Times*, June 23, 1941, p. 7.

Slovakia severed diplomatic relations with Soviet Union. *New York Times*, June 23, 1941, p. 5.

*June 26*

Finland announced state of war with Soviet Union. *New York Times*, June 27, 1941, p. 1.

*June 27*

Denmark severed diplomatic relations with Soviet Union. *New York Times*, June 28, 1941, p. 2.

Hungary declared war on Soviet Union following latter's air raids. *New York Times*, June 28, 1941, p. 2.

1941

*June 28*

Albania announced state of war with Soviet Union. *New York Times*, June 29, 1941, p. 3.

*June 30*

France (Vichy) severed diplomatic relations with Soviet Union. *New York Times*, July 1, 1941, p. 6.

*July 1*

Icelandic-United States exchange of letters respecting defense of Iceland. Department of State *Bulletin*, July 12, 1941, Vol. V, pp. 16-18.

*July 3*

Denmark announced request for United States consular staffs to evacuate by July 15. *New York Times*, July 4, 1941, p. 4.

*July 12*

British-Soviet mutual-assistance agreement signed at Moscow. Department of State *Bulletin*, September 27, 1941, Vol. V, p. 240.

*July 14*

British-French Syria-Lebanon armistice signed at Acre, Palestine. *New York Times*, July 16, 1941, p. 4; July 17, p. 3.

*July 26*

British notice of denunciation of commercial agreements with Japan. *New York Times*, July 27, 1941, p. 13.

*July 30*

Polish-Soviet agreement of cooperation signed at London. *New York Times*, July 31, 1941, p. 4.

United States recognized Czechoslovak government-in-exile at London. Department of State *Bulletin*, August 2, 1941, Vol. V, p. 88.

*August 2*

United States-Soviet exchange of notes respecting economic assistance. Department of State *Bulletin*, August 9, 1941, pp. 109, 115.

1941

*August 12*

British-Soviet declaration of aid to Turkey if attacked by European power. *New York Times*, August 13, 1941, pp. 1, 3.

*August 14*

Joint declaration by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Atlantic Charter. Department of State *Bulletin*, August 16, 1941, Vol. V, p. 125.

*August 25*

British-Soviet troops invaded Iran. *New York Times*, August 26, 1941, pp. 1, 4.

*September 9*

Iran accepted British-Soviet armistice terms. *New York Times*, September 10, 1941, p. 8.

*September 11*

President Roosevelt announced shoot-on-sight order to United States Navy in American defense waters, following U.S.S. *Greer* incident of September 4. Department of State *Bulletin*, September 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 193.

*September 14*

Iran ordered departure of Axis diplomats. *New York Times*, September 15, 1941, p. 8.

*October 16*

Successful conclusion of Manchukuo-Outer Mongolia border talks at Harbin. *New York Times*, November 3, 1941, p. 5.

*October 19*

Afghanistan consented to British-Soviet request for ejection of Axis nationals. *New York Times*, October 20, 1941, p. 6.

*November 17*

Joint resolution to repeal sections 2, 3, and 6 of the Neutrality Act of 1939 approved.

*November 24*

United States announced occupation of Dutch Guiana (Surinam) in agreement with the Netherlands and Brazil. Department of State *Bulletin*, November 29, 1941, Vol. V, p. 425.

1941

*November 24*—Continued.

United States revocation of export licenses to French North Africa, Spain, and Tangier. *New York Times*, November 27, 1941, pp. 1, 7.

*November 25*

Renewal for five years of the Anti-Comintern Pact of November 25, 1936 at Berlin, by Germany, Japan, Italy, Hungary, Spain, Manchukuo, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Rumania, Slovakia, and the Nanking regime in China. *New York Times*, November 26, 1941, p. 12.

*December 1*

Reaffirmation by Marshals Pétain and Goering of Franco-German collaboration at St. Florentine. *New York Times*, December 2, 1941, p. 1.

*December 6*

President Roosevelt's message to the Japanese Emperor on the Pacific conversations. *New York Times*, December 8, 1941, p. 8.

British declaration of war against Finland, Hungary, and Rumania. *New York Times*, December 7, 1941, p. 19.

*December 7*

(*Dec. 8, 6 a. m., Tokyo time*)

Japan attacked the United States and Great Britain and occupied the International Settlement at Shanghai. *New York Times*, December 8, 1941, pp. 1, 4; December 9, p. 14.

*December 7*

Japanese reply rejecting United States note of November 26, delivered at Washington. *New York Times*, December 8, 1941, p. 6.

Japanese declared a state of war with United States and Great Britain. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, p. 28.

Declarations of war by Netherlands East Indies and Canada against Japan. *New York Times*, December 8, 1941, p. 1; (late edition) p. 14.

1941

*December 8*

British declared war against Japan. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, p. 14.

United States declared by joint resolution a state of war with Japan. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, p. 5.

Japan invaded Thailand, which capitulated. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, p. 10.

Declarations of war against Japan by Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Netherlands, the Free French, and Panama. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, pp. 18, 22; December 10, p. 13.

Severance of diplomatic relations with Japan by Mexico, Colombia, Belgium, and Egypt. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, pp. 18, 22.

*December 9*

Declarations of war against Japan announced by Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand; also against Japan, Germany, and Italy by China. *New York Times* (late edition), December 10, 1941, pp. 4, 8.

Costa Rica declared war against Japan. Department of State *Bulletin*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 490.

*December 10*

Cuba declared war against Japan. *New York Times* (late edition), December 11, 1941, p. 13.

1941

*December 11*

Germany and Italy declared a state of war with the United States. *New York Times*, December 12, 1941, p. 1.

United States declared by joint resolutions a state of war with Germany and Italy. *New York Times*, December 12, 1941, p. 1.

Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic declared war against Germany and Italy. Department of State *Bulletin* of December 13, 1941, Vol. V, pp. 485-504 *passim*; *New York Times*, December 12, 1941, p. 9.

Poland declared a state of war with Japan. Department of State *Bulletin*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 507.

Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy. *New York Times*, December 12, 1941, p. 9.

*December 12*

Haiti, Panama, and Honduras declared war against Germany and Italy. Department of State *Bulletin*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, pp. 485-504 *passim*.

Rumania declared a state of war with the United States. *Ibid.*, p. 483.

*December 13*

El Salvador declared war against Germany and Italy. *Ibid.*, p. 493.

Hungary declared a state of war with the United States. *Ibid.*, p. 482.

Bulgaria declared a state of war against the United States and the United Kingdom. *Ibid.*, p. 483.

## General

### OPENING OF DIRECT RADIOTELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA

[Released to the press December 25]

The texts of communications exchanged between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Australia, the Honorable John Curtin, on the occasion of the opening of

direct radiotelegraphic communications between the United States and Australia follow:

"DECEMBER 25, 1941.

"MY DEAR MR. PRIME MINISTER:

"The opening of a direct radiotelegraph cir-

cuit between Australia and the United States normally would be an event of great interest to our respective peoples. Today, however, the event which we celebrate assumes proportions that extend far beyond its peacetime significance. The deep-rooted and sturdy friendship which has existed between us has survived the years because it has been nurtured in the principles of democracy. In my opinion this new link will serve not only to facilitate the more rapid exchange of communications between the United States and Australia but to serve notice on the Axis powers that the free peoples of the world are leaving nothing undone effectively to guarantee through spiritual and physical unification the ultimate victory which lies ahead of us.

"I extend my greetings to you personally and to you as the representative of the people of Australia.

"Mr. Churchill, who is staying with me, joins in these greetings and we give you our assurance that we consider the safety of your great Commonwealth as a definite essential in every plan of defense and in every plan of offensive action against our common foes.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

The Australian Prime Minister instructed

the Australian Minister in Washington, the Right Honorable R. G. Casey, as follows:

"This morning in Sydney we are opening a direct radiotelegraph service between Australia and the United States of America and I have pleasure in sending greetings to you and through you to the President and people of the United States by means of this modern high speed beam wireless telegraph. My Government deeply appreciates the cooperation of the United States Government in arranging for the stations and organization of the Radio Corporation of America to be available at their end; my Government has arranged to utilize the stations and organizations of Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited, at this end. In bringing this service into operation my Government recognizes the necessity for applying efficient scientific methods of linking our two countries for common defense in the Pacific, also for trade and intercourse and for mutual understanding. I am proud to know that Australia has been privileged to play a leading part in the scientific and practical development of beam wireless for world wide communication.

JOHN CURTIN  
*Prime Minister"*

### THIRD REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS PROTECTIVE COUNCIL, INC.

The Department of State and the Securities and Exchange Commission made public on December 23 the third report of the Board of Visitors to the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc. The text of the report follows:

"DECEMBER 23, 1941.

"The Honorable,

"The Secretary of State.

"The Chairman,

"Securities and Exchange Commission.

"SIRS:

"The Board of Visitors for the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., has the honor herewith to transmit its report of a visit to the Council on May 6, 1941. This visit was made by Herbert Feis, Adviser on International

Economic Affairs of the Department of State, Edmund Burke, Jr. and Francis F. Lincoln of the Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission, who were acting in place of Edward C. Eicher, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. This is the third report of the Board of Visitors. Its first report, covering a visit to the Council on December 17, 1937, was transmitted to you under date of December 31, 1937. Its second covered a visit on February 9, 1939, and was transmitted under date of June 29, 1939. The three visits have been made pursuant to the announcement, on July 22, 1937, of the Secretary of State and the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission designating a Board of Visitors to visit

the Council from time to time for the purpose of examining its income and disbursements, the requests made by the Council for funds from foreign countries and from American bondholders in connection with debt readjustment plans which had been negotiated by it, and other matters relating to the Council's internal financial operations. As on its earlier visits the Board, on May 6, 1941, was given full access to the accounts of the Council and explanations on matters connected with its work.

"Appended hereto is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Council for the years 1939 and 1940 and other comparable figures.

*"Expenditures*

"The Council's expenditures in the last four years have been:

1940.....	\$54,292.65
1939.....	72,452.44
1938.....	71,905.87
1937.....	90,449.18

"The average total expenditure is approximately \$83,000 for the five years prior to 1939. Exclusive of direct outlays for negotiations with foreign governments, the ordinary operating expenses of the Council in 1940 were \$51,558.43; for the year 1939 they were \$65,374.44, as compared with \$65,875.00 in 1938. Salaries of its officers in 1940 aggregated \$33,500.00; in 1939, officers' salaries were \$40,511.11 as compared with \$40,999.98 in 1938. Office Staff salaries have been (in 1940) \$8,000.00; (1939) \$9,077.50; (1938) \$8,655.00. The further retrenchment of expenditures for salaries, payroll and expenses which has been effected since the first of this year is not only a natural concomitant of the reduction in work load but is also highly desirable in view of the actual and prospective diminution in receipts of the Council.

"Among other expenditures of the Council were sundry travel expenses (1940) \$830.46 and (1939) \$1,383.91; printing and office supplies (1940) \$1,323.19 and (1939) \$5,804.73. In 1940 the Annual Report of the Council was of 83 pages, being little more than a summary of its activities in the past year. Previously the Annual Reports had been substantial volumes (that

published in 1939, covering the year 1938, was of 1152 pages) containing statistical information and documents pertaining to foreign defaults. The Council states that the report is published in brief form due to the sudden changes in the economic and financial status of the various bond issues—statistics would almost inevitably be out of date by the time of publication. The Council has discontinued payments for statistical services, formerly \$2,000.00 per year, to the Institute of International Finance.

"The Council's changes directly allocable to negotiations with foreign governments have been as follows during the last four years:

1940.....	\$2,734.22
1939.....	7,077.99
1938.....	6,030.05
1937.....	17,188.09

"In the first quarter of 1941 this expenditure was \$424.86.

"These reductions in the expenditures directly allocable to negotiation reflect the reduction in such negotiation by the Council.

*"Finances\**

"The finances of the Council, including its balance of cash on hand, for the last four years may be summarized thus:

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Receipts.....	\$32,991.80	\$110,353.91	\$50,132.14	\$39,299.51
Expenditures.....	54,292.65	72,452.44	71,905.87	90,449.18
Year's operation.....	-21,300.85	+37,931.47	-21,773.73	-51,149.67
Balance end of year.....	85,615.12	106,915.97	68,984.50	90,758.23

"As stated in the second report of the Board of Visitors, for all years prior to 1937, the Council's aggregate receipts exceeded its expenditures by a wide margin. The Council is presently dependent for the greater part of its financial support upon the voluntary contributions which it requests from bondholders and from foreign governments after the consummation of particular debt settlements of a permanent character.

\*As we have noted previously, the division of Council Accounts between General and Reserve Account has lost its original significance. It is disregarded in this report.

"The sources of the Council's receipts in the last four years have been as follows:

Source	1940	1939	1938	1937
Members & Misc.....	\$315. 61	\$586. 05	\$1, 440. 00	\$1, 871. 50
Bondholders.....	5, 947. 52	23, 214. 01	48, 692. 14	37, 428. 01
Governments.....	26, 728. 67	86, 482. 95	-----	-----
Total.....	\$32, 991. 80	110, 383. 91	50, 132. 14	39, 299. 51

"The 1939 receipts included a payment of \$76,482.95 from the Republic of Poland in connection with a debt adjustment negotiated previously. The decline in receipts from bondholders (contributed following adjustments of default) reflects the diminished activity of the Council in recent years. These contributions, at the rate of \$1.25 per \$1,000 bond, have been received from bondholders in the last two years in connection with debt adjustments as follows:

Country	1940	1939
Argentine Republic:		
Prov. of Buenos Aires.....	\$258. 27	\$593. 38
Prov. of Mendoza.....	15. 62	336. 91
Prov. of Santa Fe.....	3, 607. 23	3, 474. 62
Cuba.....	-----	1, 721. 50
Dominican Republic.....	148. 75	76. 28
Poland.....	861. 32	13, 054. 14
Silesia.....	7. 50	812. 82
Warsaw.....	20. 00	608. 77
Uruguay.....	515. 10	1, 798. 75
Montevideo.....	513. 73	736. 84
	\$5, 947. 52	\$23, 214. 01

"Obviously international events and the new strains in relationship between the United States and certain of the foreign countries since 1938 have made more difficult the task of sustaining payment on various foreign dollar bonds, and of bringing about resumption of payment on various foreign dollar bonds in de-

fault. Cessation of payment on German bonds has generally extended and in recent months has affected even payment on the Dawes and Young Loans. As regards various other important dollar bond obligations of countries, such as Norway, Denmark and Japan, the prospect of payment has become closely connected with the policy pursued as to frozen foreign funds held within the United States. In summary, it may be said that the war and the situations that have developed in connection therewith have been, during this period, a preponderant factor in determining the treatment of dollar bonds of foreign governments in many parts of the world and that decisive considerations affecting payment lay outside the sphere of influence of the Council. It may be noted, however, that during this period further progress was made in adjusting various default situations on securities issued by governments of this hemisphere.

"In the period under review the activities of the Council in connection with negotiations with defaulting foreign governments included participation in negotiations leading to the adjustment of the debt of the Republic of Panama, and a presentation of the case in defense of the bondholders' interests in the negotiations for the adjustment of service on the obligations of the Republics of Brazil and Colombia.

"Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT FEIS

*Adviser on International  
Affairs, Department of  
State*

EDMUND BURKE, JR.  
*Commissioner, Securities  
and Exchange Com-  
mission*

FRANCIS F. LINCOLN  
*Staff of Securities and  
Exchange Commis-  
sion"*



# Commercial Policy

## SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

[Released to the press December 23]

A supplementary trade agreement between the United States and Cuba, negotiated under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act, was signed on December 23 at Habana<sup>1</sup> by Mr. George S. Messersmith, American Ambassador to Cuba, and Señor Dr. Don José Manuel Cortina, Minister of State of Cuba. It supplements and amends the trade agreement of August 24, 1934 between the two countries which was first amended by the supplementary agreement of December 18, 1939.<sup>2</sup> It will enter into force on the seventh day following the day of its proclamation by the President of the United States and its publication in the *Gaceta Oficial* of Cuba, or, if such proclamation and publication do not take place on the same day, on the seventh day following the later in time. Proclamation and publication of the full text of the agreement here, and publication in Habana, are expected to take place within a few days.

The new agreement takes into account developments that have occurred since the signing of the original and first supplementary agreements and provides for additional reductions by each country in the tariff rates on specified imports from the other, as well as other mutually advantageous changes.

Nearly all dutiable products that enter into the trade between the two countries had already been included in the original and first supplementary agreements. Therefore the new agreement includes comparatively few new products, and its provisions relate chiefly to further reductions in duties which had already been

modified in the earlier agreements, as well as to matters other than tariff concessions.

Like the original and first supplementary agreements, the new agreement is an exclusive, preferential arrangement between the two countries, and accordingly, the tariff reductions contained therein are not extended by either country to third countries. Such preferential treatment is in conformity with the policy first provided for in the Reciprocity Convention of 1902 between the two countries.

The new agreement changes the general provisions of the original agreement in some respects. A number of these changes are purely technical in nature. However, among other things, certain changes have been made in the provisions relating to the imposition of taxes on imports to compensate for internal taxes on like domestic products; the provisions with regard to quantitative restrictions and exchange control have been amplified; and the general reservations, relating to such matters as sanitary regulations, public security, etc., have been clarified and brought up to date to include a specific reservation regarding measures adopted for the protection of the country's essential interests in time of war or other national emergency.

### CONCESSIONS OBTAINED ON EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES PRODUCTS

Cuba grants concessions, in article I of the new agreement, on products imported from the United States involving 38 tariff items. Thirty-three of these items cover products imported from the United States on which Cuba had previously provided for improved customs treatment. The treatment of 30 products is further improved in the present agreement by reductions in the previous rates of the Cuban tariff. Bindings of existing favorable tariff rates are

<sup>1</sup> This agreement will shortly be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

<sup>2</sup> Executive Agreement Series 67 and 165, respectively.

accorded to specified products covered by the remaining 8 items.

In the original and first supplementary agreements, this country obtained from Cuba, duty concessions on about 80 percent, by value, of Cuba's imports from this country. In 1940 the United States supplied 78 percent of Cuba's total imports.

The new agreement establishes rates of duty below those previously applicable on the following United States products, among others, exported to Cuba: Tires and tubes; certain fresh, dried, and preserved fruits; certain fresh vegetables, including cauliflower, celery, and cucumbers during a seasonal period between June 1 and October 31, inclusive, in any year; canned soups (except tomato); canned beans; certain canned vegetables, including canned peas, sweet corn, and asparagus; edible cornstarch; industrial starches and feculas; certain sauces and salad dressings; automobile and truck parts and accessories; chewing gum; natural or artificial cider and unfermented grapejuice when in specified containers; and metal office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, and strong boxes. Uniform customs classifications are provided for canned soups (except tomato) and canned beans.

The new agreement also binds against increase the present rates of duty on imports from the United States of wooden crates for packing fruits and vegetable products; manufactures of rubber not specially provided for; plywood; canned tomato soup; pills, capsules, medicinal lozenges, and similar articles when constituting pharmaceutical specialties; ginger ale, root beer, and other non-alcoholic beverages and soft drinks not specifically classified, when in specified containers; and tapioca and certain other edible starches. Provision is made in schedule I of the agreement for the uniform classification of certain hydrogenated vegetable oils in order to remedy an inadvertent ambiguity contained in the text of schedule I of the original agreement.

#### CONCESSIONS GRANTED ON IMPORTS OF CUBAN PRODUCTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

The United States grants duty concessions, in article II of the new agreement, on imports of various products from Cuba. The principal products on which concessions are granted are sugar and molasses, tobacco and cigars, and fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal. Concessions are also granted on mangoes, fresh and preserved fruits not specially provided for, marble chip or granito, drugs of animal origin, frog legs, and fruit pastes or pulps. The inclusion in schedule II of the agreement of lima beans, green or unripe, brings the wording of this item, which appeared in the original agreement, into conformity with the language of the Tariff Act of 1930.

##### *Sugar*

The new agreement establishes a tariff rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds of 96-degree sugar of Cuban origin. On the basis of 1940 imports, this rate is equivalent to about 43 percent ad valorem. Under the Tariff Act of 1930, as originally enacted, the rate to Cuba was \$2 per 100 pounds; this rate was reduced to \$1.50 by Presidential proclamation of May 9, 1934, under the so-called flexible provisions of the Tariff Act (sec. 336), in connection with United States sugar-marketing restrictions imposed under the provisions of the Jones-Costigan Act. The rate was further reduced to 90 cents per 100 pounds under the original agreement with Cuba.

The first supplementary agreement of December 18, 1939 provided for the restoration of the tariff rate of \$1.50 per 100 pounds in the event sugar-quota legislation in effect at that time should expire without equivalent legislation being enacted. With a view to providing the greatest possible stability in regard to the tariff treatment of Cuban sugar, and taking into account the extension of sugar-quota legislation until January 1, 1945, the provision linking the duty reduction to the existence of sugar-quota legislation has been dropped.

Both countries recognize the desirability, particularly in the light of the emergency situation created by the Axis powers, of maintaining Cuba's position as a supplier of sugar to the United States market. In an exchange of notes which constitutes an integral part of the agreement, this Government gives assurances to the Cuban Government that it will exert every appropriate effort to safeguard the position of Cuba as a supplier of sugar for the United States market as compared with its position under the Sugar Act of 1937.

#### *Molasses*

On molasses and sugar sirups imported from Cuba (edible molasses, liquid sugar, and industrial molasses), the new agreement provides rates of duty 50 percent below those applicable to Cuba under the Tariff Act of 1930. Based on average 1940 imports of the various types, the new rates will be equivalent to approximately 40 percent ad valorem for edible molasses, 19 percent ad valorem for liquid sugar, and 2 percent ad valorem for industrial molasses.

Of these three classifications, industrial molasses is by far the most important. It is used chiefly in the manufacture of industrial alcohol and, to a smaller extent, in livestock feed. As a result of war-time demand, consumption of industrial alcohol in the United States has risen to extremely high levels, involving larger molasses imports. Imports of this type of molasses from Cuba in 1940 amounted to approximately 239 million gallons valued at \$10,000,000.

With regard to edible molasses, 1940 imports from Cuba of this type amounted to approximately 2,800,000 gallons, valued at \$200,000. Of this quantity, approximately 1,400,000 gallons were imported at rates 20 percent below those applicable to full-duty countries under the annual customs quota of 1,500,000 gallons provided for in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom. The balance was dutiable at rates 20 percent below the general rates of the Tariff Act of 1930. Under the new agree-

ment there is no limitation on the quantity of edible molasses of Cuban origin which may enter at the new rates of duty, and such molasses is no longer chargeable to the customs quota provided for in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

On "liquid sugar", the reduced rate of duty provided for by the agreement will apply to a maximum yearly amount of 7,970,558 gallons (of 72 percent total sugar content), which is the absolute annual import quota established for imports from Cuba by the Sugar Act of 1937. Actual imports from Cuba in 1940 were 7,562,000 gallons valued at \$1,212,000.

#### *Tobacco and cigars*

The supplementary agreement provides for reductions, in addition to those made previously, in the rates of duty on Cuban unstemmed wrapper tobacco; stemmed and unstemmed filler tobacco, not specially provided for (other than cigarette leaf tobacco); scrap tobacco; and cigars. The new reductions bring each of these rates of duty to a level equal to 50 percent of the rates effective before the original agreement was signed.

United States duties are reduced from 17.5 cents per pound to 14 cents for unstemmed cigar-filler and scrap tobacco, and from 25 cents per pound to 20 cents for stemmed filler tobacco. On the basis of 1940 imports, the rates under the new agreement will be approximately equivalent to 26 percent ad valorem on unstemmed filler, 50 percent on scrap, and 30 percent on stemmed filler.

The annual customs quota of 22 million pounds (unstemmed equivalent) to which the reduced rates on these products apply, remains unchanged from that established by the supplementary agreement of December 18, 1939. Imports in excess of this quantity will continue to be dutiable at 28 cents per pound on unstemmed filler and scrap and at 40 cents per pound on stemmed filler, the rates in effect prior to the 1934 agreement. This customs quota is equivalent to about 18 percent of the total United States consumption of leaf tobacco in the manu-

facture of cigars (except small cigars), which approximated 122 million pounds in 1939. Actual imports from Cuba in 1940 amounted to slightly more than 19,500,000 pounds, unstemmed equivalent.

On unstemmed wrapper tobacco (and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 35 percent of wrapper tobacco) the duty is reduced from the existing rate of \$1.20 per pound to 91 cents. Cuban wrapper is used primarily in the domestic manufacture of clear Habana cigars. On the basis of 1940 imports, the rate under the new agreement will be equivalent to approximately 26 percent ad valorem.

Most of the cigar tobacco imported into the United States from Cuba is blended with domestic cigar tobacco (including that from Puerto Rico) to improve the aroma and marketability of cigars made from these tobaccos. Imports of Cuban cigar tobacco in 1940 were valued, in round figures, at \$8,930,000, of which \$6,243,000 represented stemmed filler tobacco, \$1,342,000 unstemmed filler tobacco, \$914,000 scrap, and \$431,000 wrapper tobacco.

On Cuban cigars the new agreement establishes a duty of \$1.80 per pound and 10 percent ad valorem as compared with the existing rate of \$2.25 per pound and 12½ percent ad valorem. On the basis of 1940 import figures, the reduction is from 4.71 cents per cigar to 3.77 cents, or from 44 percent ad valorem to 35 percent. Approximately 3,416,000 Cuban cigars were imported into the United States in 1940, whereas consumption of cigars (excluding small cigars) in this country during the fiscal year July 1940-June 1941 totaled 5,500,000,000. Ordinarily more than 80 percent of the cigars imported from Cuba are of the luxury type selling at retail for more than 20 cents each, while, on the other hand, the great bulk of domestic (including Puerto Rican) cigars retail at 5 cents or less.

*Fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal*

On fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal imported from Cuba the rate of duty is reduced to 3.0 cents per pound from the existing rate of 4.8 cents per pound. The ad-valorem equiva-

lent of the new rate, on the basis of 1940 imports, is 41 percent. Imports of this type of beef and veal from Cuba have increased substantially in recent years in response to growing demand and high prices in this country. In the first 9 months of 1941 they amounted to 23 million pounds valued at \$1,700,000. These figures compare with a domestic production of beef and veal estimated at 8.1 billion pounds in 1940.

The quantity of beef and veal imported from Cuba will be primarily determined by prices in the United States, Cuba's limited potentialities as a surplus cattle-producing country, and the extent to which exports from Cuba may be restricted by the local authorities in that country in the interest of Cuban consumers.

#### ANALYSIS OF GENERAL PROVISIONS

Articles III to IX amend certain of the general provisions of the existing agreement, make the present agreement an integral part of the original agreement and provide for the manner in which it shall come into force.

Article III amends article V of the original agreement, relating to quantitative regulations. It prohibits, with certain exceptions, the placing of prohibitions, restrictions, or any other form of quantitative regulation by either country on imports from the other of products listed in the schedules. The exceptions relate to quantitative regulations provided for in the schedules themselves and to such regulations which might be imposed in conjunction with governmental measures operating to regulate the production, market supply, or prices of like domestic articles, or tending to increase the labor costs of production of such articles, or to maintain the exchange value of the currency of the country. However, new quantitative regulations may not be imposed under this provision without prior consultation with the Government of the other country, and, in the event of disagreement with respect thereto, such other country has the right to terminate the agreement in whole or in part on 30 days' notice.

Article IV amends article VIII of the existing agreement, relating to internal and compensating taxes on imports. Recognizing the reasonableness of compensatory charges on imports when like domestic products are subjected to new or increased internal taxes imposed for *bona-fide* revenue purposes, the amended article provides that each country may apply to scheduled products imported from the other, equivalent to internal taxes imposed on like domestic products. Such compensatory charges may not be greater than those imposed on like articles imported from third countries.

Article V of the new agreement terminates article X of the original agreement and substitutes a new article X in which it is made clear that various measures fall outside the scope of the agreement. These include, among others, measures imposed for the protection of the country's essential interests in time of war or other national emergency, measures relating to sanitary protection, and measures relating to

the importation or exportation of gold or silver. The original article X provided that under certain circumstances either country could increase import duties on scheduled products by an amount equivalent to a reduction in the exchange value of its currency. The provisions of this article were not considered sufficiently important to warrant their retention.

Article VI replaces the provisions of article XI of the original agreement, relating to exchange control. The new provisions assure to each country unconditional most-favored-nation treatment in respect of all aspects of any control of the means of international payment which either country may establish or maintain.

Article VII provides for certain changes made necessary by amendments to other articles; article VIII makes the present agreement an integral part of the agreement of August 24, 1934, as amended by the agreement of December 18, 1939; and article IX provides for the entry of the agreement into force.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED ON UNITED STATES PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO CUBA

Tariff items <sup>1</sup>	Abbreviated description of articles	Preference to the United States (percent)	Rates of duty in Cuban pesos <sup>2</sup>		Imports from United States (1,000 pesos) <sup>2</sup>	
			Prior to present supplementary agreement	Present supplementary agreement	1939	1940
53-F	Steel blades for safety razors, 100 blades.	50	0.30 + 10% public works duty surcharge.	0.30 + 3% public works duty surcharge.	105	97
Ex-58-C (Ex-58-B)	Metal office furniture, filing cabinets, safes and strong boxes, 100 kilograms.	45	3.60 + 12% ad val.	3.30 - - - -	72	87
Ex-98-A	Asphalt cements and putties for roofs and waterproofing in general, kilogram.	40	0.033 - - - -	0.018 - - - -	4*#	8*#
Ex-100-A	Pills, including those of quinine, capsules, medicinal lozenges, and similar articles, when constituting pharmaceutical specialties, kilogram.	30	0.14 - - - -	0.14 - - - -	250#	250#

See footnotes at end of table.

## SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED ON UNITED STATES PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO CUBA—Continued

Tariff items	Abbreviated description of articles	Preference to the United States (percent)	Rates of duty in Cuban pesos		Imports from United States (1,000 pesos)	
			Prior to present supplementary agreement	Present supplementary agreement	1939	1940
EX-101-A	Crude or impure soybean oil (Concession consists in reducing from 1.0% to 0.5% the minimum amount of free fatty acids in soybean oil to secure customs classification as a crude or impure oil and dutiable under item 101-A at the rate of 1.95 pesos per 100 kilograms and to avoid classification as a refined oil dutiable at 3.01 pesos per 100 kilograms under item 274-C).				413#	208#
108-A	Starch and other industrial feculas, 100 kilograms.	20	6.00 - - - -	3.64 - - - -	27	21
108-C	Glucose for industrial uses, 100 kilograms.	40	1.50 - - - -	1.20 - - - -	76	75
120-B	Napped cotton blankets, white, dyed a single color, or printed on white or unbleached material, when containing not more than 5% of other fibers, kilogram.	35	0.1625 + 35% duty sur- charge.	0.1625 - - - -	131	166
EX-143-B (EX-143-B and EX-323)	Insulating materials for construction purposes, of rock or mineral wool or hair felt.	40	24.5% to 27% ad val.	14% ad val - -	n.a.	n.a.
EX-156-F (EX-302-F)	Cellulose tubes, sausage casings, and bottle capsules and bands, kilogram.	60	0.48 - - - -	0.07 + 30% duty sur- charge.	3#	7#
EX-161-B (EX-161-E)	Paperboard or pasteboard manufactured on a base of mechanical wood pulp in combination with bisulphite pulp, 100 kilograms.	35	1.95 - - - -	1.625 - - - -	10#	7#
EX-166-A	Plywood, 100 kilograms - - - - -	20	0.60 - - - -	0.60 - - - -	n.a.	3*#
166-D	Wooden crates for packing fruits and vegetables, 100 kilograms.	20	0.08 - - - -	0.08 - - - -	273	324
227-L	Automobile and truck parts and accessories.	30	10.5% ad val.	6% ad val - -	406	454
EX-260-D	Cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, and other fresh garden truck except tomatoes and cabbage, when imported from June 1 to October 31, inclusive, in any calendar year. 100 kilograms.	20	1.60 - - - -	1.20 - - - -	42	34
262-B	Fresh apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes and other similar fruits, 100 kilograms.	20	1.20 - - - -	0.80 - - - -	393	495
264-B	Dried or evaporated fruits (other than figs and raisins), 100 kilograms.	30	2.80 - - - -	1.365 - - - -	50	52
EX-269-E (EX 256-E)	Alfalfa meal, 100 kilograms - - - - -	40	1.60 - - - -	1.20 - - - -	n.a.	n.a.

See footnotes at end of table.

## SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED ON UNITED STATES PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO CUBA—Continued

Tariff items	Abbreviated description of articles	Preference to the United States (percent)	Rates of duty in Cuban pesos		Imports from United States (1,000 pesos)	
			Prior to present supplementary agreement	Present supplementary agreement	1939	1940
Ex-271-A	Canned tomato soup, kilogram . . . . .	30	0.126 . . . . .	0.126 . . . . .	n.a.	n.a.
271-F	Canned peas, sweet corn and asparagus, kilogram.	40	0.072 . . . . .	0.042 . . . . .	99	109
Ex-271-F	Canned peas, sweet corn and asparagus, when strained, kilogram.	40	0.072 . . . . .	0.042 . . . . .	n.a.	n.a.
271-G	Paprika and other (canned or packed) vegetables not specifically classified, kilogram.	30	0.084 . . . . .	0.042 . . . . .	52	68
Ex-271-G	Paprika and other (canned or packed) vegetables not specifically classified, when strained, kilogram.	30	0.084 . . . . .	0.042 . . . . .	n.a.	n.a.
Ex-271-G (Ex-271-F, Ex-271-G, and Ex-273-E)	Canned beans of all kinds, whether or not prepared with meat, condiments or similar substances, kilogram.	30	0.072 to 0.144	0.042 . . . . .	2*	5*
272-B	Preserved pears, peaches, plums, apricots, and others, kilogram.	40	0.06 . . . . .	0.042 . . . . .	204	224
Ex-272-B (Ex-272-B and Ex-272-A).	Mixed preserved fruits, when prepared with the fruits of item 272-B as a basis, kilogram.	40	0.06 and 0.096	0.042 . . . . .	n.a.	n.a.
273-C	Sauces, mustards, and seasonings, except tomato products, kilogram.	40	0.096 . . . . .	0.042 . . . . .	29#	27#
Ex-273-E (Ex-271-F, Ex-271-G, and Ex-273-E).	Canned soups of all kinds, except tomato soup, whether or not prepared with meat products, condiments, or similar substances, kilogram.	40	0.072 to 0.144	0.072 . . . . .	17*	20*
280-B	Ginger ale, root beer, and other non-alcoholic beverages and soft drinks, not specially classified, when in bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar containers, liter.	30	0.063 . . . . .	0.063 . . . . .	10	21
Ex-280-B	Natural or artificial cider and unfermented grape juice, when in bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar containers, liter.	30	0.063 . . . . .	0.0273 . . . . .	3	1
Ex-289	Chewing gum, kilogram . . . . .	40	0.18 . . . . .	0.12 . . . . .	81*	96*
290-B	Tapioca, starch of potato, of peas, of rice and other pastes and feculas for soups and other food purposes, 100 kilograms.	20	6.00 . . . . .	6.00 . . . . .	63	56
Ex-290-B	Edible starch and fecula of corn imported in any form, 100 kilograms.	20	6.00 . . . . .	3.64 . . . . .	n.a.	n.a.
307-K	Manufactured articles of rubber not specially provided for, kilogram.	35	0.1625 . . . . .	0.1625 . . . . .	205	211

See footnotes at end of table.

## SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED ON UNITED STATES PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO CUBA—Continued

Tariff items	Abbreviated description of articles	Preference to the United States (percent)	Rates of duty in Cuban pesos		Imports from United States (1,000 pesos)	
			Prior to present Supplementary agreement	Present Supplementary agreement	1939	1940
Ex-312-A	Felt-base oilcloth floor coverings, kilogram.	20	0.04_ . . . .	0.04_ . . . .	n. a.	n. a.
314-B	Hollow tires, kilogram . . . . .	40	0.24_ . . . .	0.18_ . . . .	1, 116	997
314-C	Inner tubes, kilogram . . . . .	30	0.28_ . . . .	0.21_ . . . .	96	85
318-B	Cinematograph films, exposed or prepared for exhibition, imported under bond for preliminary showing to distributors, or for purposes of censorship, and re-exported within 30 days from the date of importation, provided they have not been exhibited publicly, kilogram.	20	4.80_ . . . .	Free . . . . .	124	131

<sup>1</sup> Item numbers refer to items of the Cuban tariff under which classification of the specified articles is provided for by the present agreement. Item numbers in parentheses refer to the tariff classifications previously applicable to these articles.

<sup>2</sup> The Cuban peso is approximately equal in value to the United States dollar.

\* United States exports.

# Estimate.

n.a. = Not available.

## SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF CONCESSIONS GRANTED ON CUBAN PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES

Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Abbreviated description of articles	Rate of duty		Ad-valorem equivalent on basis of 1940 imports		United States imports for consumption from Cuba	
		Prior to present supplementary agreement	Present supplementary agreement	Prior to present supplementary agreement (percent)	Present supplementary agreement (percent)	1939 (1,000 dollars)	1940 (1,000 dollars)
5 & 23	Medicinal preparations of animal origin.	20% ad val . . .	10% ad val . . .	20	10	. . . .	1
34	Drugs of animal origin . . . . .	8% ad val . . . .	4% ad val . . . .	8	4	45	69
214	Marble chip or granito . . . . .	24% ad val . . .	12% ad val . . .	24	12	. . . .	( <sup>1</sup> )
501	Cane sugar testing by the polariscope:						
	Not above 96 degrees . . . . .	0.9¢ per lb. <sup>2</sup> . . .	0.75¢ per lb. <sup>2</sup> . .	54	45	41, 164	34, 409
	Not above 97 degrees . . . . .	.9135 " " . . . .	.76125 " " . . . .	54	45	14, 778	17, 313
	Not above 98 degrees . . . . .	.927 " " . . . .	.7725 " " . . . .	56	46	1, 120	415
	Not above 99 degrees . . . . .	.9405 " " . . . .	.78375 " " . . . .	44	36	572	551
	Not above 100 degrees . . . . .	.954 " " . . . .	.795 " " . . . .	42	35	15, 137	15, 578
	All degrees, total (weighted average rates).	.9138 " " . . . .	.7615 " " . . . .	51	43	72, 771	68, 266

See footnotes at end of table.



SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF CONCESSIONS GRANTED ON CUBAN PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES--Cont.

Tariff Act # of 1930 Paragraph	Abbreviated description of articles	Rate of duty		Ad-valorem equiva- lent on basis of 1940 imports		United States im- ports for consump- tion from Cuba	
		Prior to present supplementary agreement	Present supplementary agreement	Prior to present supple- mentary agreement (percent)	Present supple- mentary agreement (percent)	1939 (1,000 dollars)	1940 (1,000 dollars)
502	Molasses and sugar sirups (edible molasses): Testing not above 48 percen- tum total sugars - - - -	0. 2¢ per gal. <sup>3</sup> - -	0. 1¢ per gal. - -	79	40	89	221
	Testing above 48 percentum total sugars, and for each percentum of total sugars and fractions of a percentum in propor- tion.	0. 2¢ per gal. <sup>3</sup> - - and	0. 1¢ per gal. - - and				
		0. 22¢ additional. <sup>3</sup>	0. 11¢ additional.				
502	Molasses and sugar sirups (liquid sugar): Testing not above 48 per- centum total sugars - - -	0.2¢ per gal. - -	0.1¢ per gal. - -	38	19	1, 258	1, 212
	Testing above 48 percentum total sugars and for each percentum of total sugars and fractions of a percen- tum in proportion - -	0.2¢ per gal. - - and	0.1¢ per gal. - - and				
		0.22¢ additional.	0.11¢ additional.				
502	Industrial molasses - - - - -	0.024¢ per lb. of total sugars.	0.012¢ per lb. of total sugars.	4	2	5, 172	9, 951
601	Wrapper tobacco, and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 35 percentum of wrapper to- bacco: If unstemmed - - - - -	\$1.20 per lb. - -	91¢ per lb. - -	35	26	546	431
601	Filler tobacco not specially pro- vided for, other than ciga- rette leaf tobacco: If unstemmed - - - - -	17.5¢ per lb. - -	14¢ per lb. - -	32	26	1, 175	1, 342
	If stemmed - - - - -	25¢ per lb. - -	20¢ per lb. - -	38	30	5, 426	6, 243
603	Scrap tobacco - - - - -	17.5¢ per lb. - -	14¢ per lb. - -	64	51	858	914
605	Cigars - - - - -	\$2.25 per lb. and 12½% ad val.	\$1.80 per lb. and 10% ad val.	44	35	330	364
701	Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen.	4.8¢ per lb - - -	3.0¢ per lb - - -	66	41	16	763
706	Frog legs, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved. <sup>4</sup>	4.8¢ per lb. but not less than 16% ad val.	2.4¢ per lb. but not less than 10% ad val.	24	12	14	53

See footnotes at end of table.

## SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF CONCESSIONS GRANTED ON CUBAN PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES—Cont.

Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Abbreviated description of articles	Rate of duty		Ad-valorem equivalent on basis of 1940 imports		United States imports for consumption from Cuba	
		Prior to present supplementary agreement	Present supplementary agreement	Prior to present supplementary agreement (percent)	Present supplementary agreement (percent)	1939 (1,000 dollars)	1940 (1,000 dollars)
746	Mangoes . . . . .	12¢ per lb . . . .	6.0¢ per lb . . . .	165	82		(5)
752	Miscellaneous preserved fruits:						
	Guavas . . . . .	14% ad val. . . .	14% ad val. . . .	14	14	3	5
	Other . . . . .	28% ad val. . . .	14% ad val. . . .	28	14	2	4
752	Fruit pastes and fruit pulps:						
	Mango and guava . . . . .	14% ad val. . . .	14% ad val. . . .	14	14	46	59
	Other . . . . .	28% ad val. . . .	14% ad val. . . .	28	14	1	7
765	Lima beans, green or unripe, entered for consumption during the period from December 1 in any year to the following May 31, inclusive. <sup>1</sup>	1.4¢ per lb . . . .	1.4¢ per lb . . . .	55	55	97	89

<sup>1</sup> No imports of granito from Cuba were recorded during 1940; during the first 8 months of 1941 they amounted to 86 tons valued at \$773.

<sup>2</sup> Rate of duty for sugar testing more than 95 but not above 96 degrees.

<sup>3</sup> Imports of edible molasses from Cuba admitted under the annual tariff quota of 1,500,000 gallons provided for in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom (effective January 1, 1939) have been dutiable at 0.13½ cents per gallon if testing not above 48 percentum total sugars, and at this rate plus 0.14½ cents additional for each percentum of total sugars, and fractions of a percentum in proportion, if testing above 48 percentum total sugars. Under the second supplementary agreement imports of edible molasses from Cuba are not chargeable against this quota.

<sup>4</sup> The import figures given for this item are for "other game (except birds), fresh, chilled, or frozen, n.s.p.f." prior to September 1940 and for "meats, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved, n.s.p.f." since September 1940, which are estimated to consist primarily of frog legs. The ad-valorem equivalents have been computed on the basis of imports during the months September-December 1940.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 50¢ dollars.

(Source: Tabulation by United States Tariff Commission based upon the official statistics of the United States Department of Commerce.)

## ALLOCATION OF TARIFF QUOTA ON HEAVY CATTLE

[Released to the press December 22]

The President signed a proclamation on December 22 allocating among countries of export for the calendar year 1942 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 three 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 calendar year 1941 by the President's proclamation of November 30, 1940. The application of these percentages to the maximum annual quota established in the agreement results in the following allocation for the calendar year 1942:

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, ac-

count being taken so far as practicable in appropriate cases of any special factors affecting the trade.

In accordance with these provisions of the agreement the allocation of the quota on heavy cattle was first established by a proclamation of the President dated February 27, 1939 covering the last three quarters of 1939. This allocation, which was based upon imports into the United States supplied by Canada and other foreign countries during the years 1936 and 1937, was continued for the calendar years 1940 and 1941. During 1942 the allocation will be continued on the same basis unless modified by a subsequent proclamation.

### ALLOCATION OF TARIFF QUOTA ON CRUDE PETROLEUM AND FUEL OIL

[Released to the press December 26]

The President signed a proclamation on December 26, 1941, allocating for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1942, 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 1/2¢ to 1/4¢ 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. Imports above these amounts are taxable at 1/2¢ per gallon.

The terms of the present proclamation make no change in the allocations among countries of supply established in the proclamation signed by the President on December 28, 1940. It is to be noted, however, that the allocations of the tariff quota are to continue during the calendar year 1942 unless modified by a subsequent proclamation. The following alloca-

tions of the tariff quota are set forth in the proclamation:

United States of Venezuela.....	70.4 percent
Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territory).....	21.3 percent
Republic of Colombia.....	3.2 percent
Other foreign countries.....	5.1 percent

The text of the President's proclamation follows:

“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 Resolutions of Congress, approved March 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 24) and April 12, 1940 (54 Stat. 107), 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 make public 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, by my proclamation of November 27, 1940, I did proclaim the entry into full force on December 14, 1940 of the said definitive agreement;

“WHEREAS, Article II of the said definitive agreement provides 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 definitive agreement provides in part as follows:



countries of production, on the basis therein set forth, of the 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 during the period from December 16, 1939 to December 31, 1940, inclusive;

"WHEREAS, by my proclamation of December 28, 1940, the allocation of such petroleum and fuel oil was proclaimed, on the basis therein set forth, for the calendar year 1941;

"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 during the calendar year 1942 by virtue of the said item 3422 of Schedule II annexed to the said definitive agreement is required and appropriate 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 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 calendar year 1939 were representative of the trade in such articles;

"AND 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 calendar year 1939, were as follows:

"United States of Venezuela.....	70.4 per centum
"Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories)---	21.3 per centum
"Republic of Colombia.....	3.2 per centum
"Other foreign countries.....	5.1 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, 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 during the calendar year 1942 by virtue of the said item 3422 of Schedule II of the said definitive agreement of November 6, 1939 between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela, and unless this proclamation is subsequently modified, no more than 70.4 per centum shall be the produce or manufacture of the United States of Venezuela, nor more than 21.3 per centum, the produce or manufacture of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories), nor more than 3.2 per centum, the produce or manufacture of the Republic of Colombia, nor more than 5.1 per centum, the produce or manufacture of other foreign countries.

"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 twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth."

## Cultural Relations

### VISIT OF DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST FROM HAITI

[Released to the press December 23]

Dr. Camille Lherisson, professor of biology in the National School of Medicine at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has arrived in Washington at the invitation of the Department of State to visit schools of medicine and departments of biology in leading institutions of this country.

The distinguished Haitian scientist, whose special field is human biology, has expressed an interest in visiting the University of Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins University, the Smithsonian Institution, the University of Michigan, Northwestern, Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and the Mayo Clinic.

Dr. Lherisson did postgraduate work at Harvard, where he received his doctorate in public health, and also at McGill University in Canada. He arrived by air for the present visit and will confer with Government officials in Washington concerning his itinerary and program in this country before beginning his tour of educational institutions.

## The Foreign Service

### DEATH OF AMERICAN MINISTER TO RUMANIA

[Released to the press December 22]

On December 22 the Department received a brief report from Istanbul stating that the American Minister to Rumania, the Honorable Franklin Mott Gunther, had died that morning.

Mr. Gunther had been ill for some weeks. With the unselfish devotion to the interests of the United States which had characterized his long career in the American diplomatic service he had continued at his post in complete disregard of his health and contrary to his physician's orders. Since his mission was a diplomatic outpost of the United States in eastern Europe, he had found it necessary to forego all leave in order that the continuity of his personal effort should not be interrupted, and he sacrificed his life in the course of duty.

Upon learning of the seriousness of his condition the Secretary telegraphed to the Legation at Bucharest on November 29 as follows:

"Please express to Mrs. Gunther my distress. We all realize the debt we are under to Mr. Gunther for his unselfish devotion and for his tremendous contribution to our interests. Please keep the Department currently informed of all developments and of anything helpful you think could be done here."

On December 15 the President sent the following telegram to Mr. Gunther:

"I am distressed to learn of your illness. I want you to know how deeply I personally appreciate all of the splendid work you have done for your Government and for your country during these past years and particularly during these recent critical months. Your letters to me have invariably pictured the situation correctly and have been most helpful in determining the shaping of our policy. I am most grateful for your untiring efforts and for the skill with which you have handled the representation of our interests.

"My best wishes go out to you for your recovery and I hope that before long you will be well enough to return. My warmest personal regards.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

Mrs. Gunther and all the members of the Legation staff are still in Bucharest awaiting arrangements for return to the United States as a result of the state of war declared by Rumania on December 12.

[Released to the press December 23]

The Secretary of State has transmitted the following message to Mrs. Gunther, the widow of the American Minister to Rumania who died December 22, 1941:

"We were all shocked to hear of the loss of our friend and associate Frank Gunther, and

Mrs. Hull and I send you our deepest sympathy in your sorrow. With splendid courage he stood at his post, well knowing his life was at stake. He gave his last strength to his country which he had served so devotedly for many years. The tragic end of his mission in war makes us all feel more poignantly the loss of a man whose life had been dedicated to peace and international understanding."

[Released to the press December 26]

The Department has received the following report from the American Legation at Bern, Switzerland:

Funeral services for the late American Minister to Rumania, the Honorable Franklin Mott Gunther, which were attended by a large number of diplomats and Rumanians, were held Christmas morning in the local English church which opened especially for the occasion. The body was subsequently placed in a crypt of the Orthodox Cemetery pending such time as facilities are available for its transportation to the United States. Mrs. Gunther will return to United States with the other members of the Legation.

## PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press December 25]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since December 20, 1941:

Alfred R. Thomson, of Silver Spring, Md., formerly Consul General at Hamburg, Germany, has been assigned as Consul General at Glasgow, Scotland.

Daniel J. Reagan, of Washington, D. C., American Commercial Attaché at Vichy, France, has been designated American Commercial Attaché at Bern, Switzerland.

Laurence E. Salisbury, of Chicago, Ill., who has been serving in the office of the United States High Commissioner at Manila, Philippine Islands, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Marshall M. Vance, of Dayton, Ohio, Consul at Lyon, France, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Malcolm P. Hooper, of Baltimore, Md., formerly Assistant Commercial Attaché at Rome, Italy, has been designated Assistant Commercial Attaché at Panamá, Panama.

William L. Peck, of Washington, Conn., Consul at Marseille, France, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Tyler Thompson, of Elmira, N. Y., Vice Consul at Zürich, Switzerland, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Waldo E. Bailey, of Jackson, Miss., Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Miss Constance R. Harvey, of Kenmore, N. Y., Vice Consul at Lyon, France, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

John Ordway, of Washington, D. C., Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Fred K. Salter, of Sandersville, Ga., Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Donald B. Calder, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Richard A. Johnson, of Moline, Ill., Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Jack B. Neathery, of Farmersville, Tex., Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice



Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and will serve in dual capacity.

George McM. Godley, 2d, of Rye, N. Y., Vice Consul at Marseille, France, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Clark E. Husted, Jr., of Toledo, Ohio, Vice Consul at Lyon, France, has been designated

Third Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Lee D. Randall, of Highland Park, Ill., Vice Consul at Marseille, France, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Laurence J. Daymont, of Utica, N. Y., Vice Consul at Vichy, France, has been transferred to the Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

During the quarter beginning October 1, 1941 the following publications have been released by the Department:<sup>1</sup>

1624. Report of the Delegation of the United States of America to the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, Peru, December 9-27, 1938. Conference Series 50. vi, 229 pp. 35¢ (paper).
1636. Military Aviation Instructors: Agreement Between the United States of America and Argentina Renewing the Agreement of June 29, 1940—Effected by exchange of notes signed May 23 and June 3, 1941; effective June 29, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 211. 2 pp. 5¢.
1642. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 118, September 27, 1941. 14 pp. 10¢.<sup>2</sup>
1643. Naval Mission: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Colombia Modifying the Agreement of November 23, 1938—Signed August 30, 1941; effective August 30, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 218. 2 pp. 5¢.
1644. Diplomatic List, October 1941. li, 104 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1645. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 119, October 4, 1941. 11 pp. 10¢.
1646. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1926 (in two volumes). Vol. I. cxxvii, 1126 pp. \$2 (buckram).
1647. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1926 (in two volumes). Vol. II, xci, 1023 pp. \$2 (buckram).

<sup>1</sup> Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

<sup>2</sup> Subscription, \$2.75 a year.

1648. Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). October 1, 1941. 27 pp. Free.
1650. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 120, October 11, 1941. 34 pp. 10¢.
1651. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 121, October 18, 1941. 16 pp. 10¢.
1652. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States: General Index 1900-1918 (Including the Regular Annual Volumes and the Appendices for 1901 and 1902). iv, 507 pp. \$1.25 (buckram).
1653. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 122, October 25, 1941. 34 pp. 10¢.
1654. Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Military Academy of the National Guard of Nicaragua: Agreement Between the United States of America and Nicaragua—Signed May 22, 1941; effective May 22, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 217. 10 pp. 5¢.
1655. Military Aviation Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Bolivia—Signed September 4, 1941; effective September 4, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 219. 13 pp. 5¢.
1656. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 121A, October 18, 1941, Supplement: Trade Agreement With Argentina. 44 pp. 10¢.
1657. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 123, November 1, 1941. 16 pp. 10¢.
1659. Diplomatic List, November 1941. ii, 105 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1660. Post-War Commercial Policy: Address by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, before the National Foreign Trade Convention, New York, New York, October 7, 1941. Commercial Policy Series 71. 10 pp. 5¢.
1661. Foreign Service List, October 1, 1941. iv, 107 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.

1662. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 124, November 8, 1941. 21 pp. 10¢.
1663. Reciprocal Trade: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada Amending with regard to Fox Furs and Skins the Agreement of November 7, 1938—Signed at Washington and New York December 13, 1940; effective provisionally December 20, 1940, definitely August 14, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 216. 12 pp. 5¢.
1664. Commercial Relations: Agreement Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Continuing in Force Until August 6, 1942, the Agreement of August 4, 1937, and Text of Agreement of August 4, 1937—New Agreement effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington August 2, 1941; effective August 6, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 215. 10 pp. 5¢.
1665. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 125, November 15, 1941. 19 pp. 10¢.
1666. Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti—Effected by exchange of notes signed May 29 and June 5, 1941, effective May 29, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 210. 7 pp. 5¢.
1667. Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Military School and of the Military Academy of El Salvador: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador—Signed March 27, 1941; effective March 27, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 214. 14 pp. 5¢.
1668. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 126, November 22, 1941. 26 pp. 10¢.
1669. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 127, November 29, 1941. 24 pp. 10¢.
1670. Diplomatic List, December 1941. ii, 107 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1671. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 128, December 6, 1941. 11 pp. 10¢.
1672. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 129, December 13, 1941. 67 pp. 10¢.

## TREATY SERIES

830. Insert (superseding insert of March 27, 1937): Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament Between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, Signed at London, April 22, 1930—Statement by the Department of State September 30, 1941 [terminating certain parts of the treaty]. 2 pp.
965. Collection and Application of the Customs Revenues of the Dominican Republic: Convention Between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic Modifying the Convention of December 27, 1924, and Exchanges of Notes—Convention signed at Washington September 24, 1940; proclaimed by the President March 17, 1941. 29 pp. 10¢.
973. Declaration on the Juridical Personality of Foreign Companies: Protocol Between the United States

- of America and Certain Other American States—Opened for signature at the Pan American Union at Washington June 25, 1936; signed for the United States of America, subject to two understandings June 23, 1939; proclaimed by the President August 21, 1941. 12 pp. 5¢.
974. Advancement of Peace: Treaty Between the United States of America and Australia Amending in Their Application to Australia Certain Provisions of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace Between the United States of America and Great Britain Signed September 15, 1914—Signed at Washington September 6, 1940; proclaimed by the President August 21, 1941. 3 pp. 5¢.
975. Advancement of Peace: Treaty Between the United States of America and Canada Amending in Their Application to Canada Certain Provisions of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace Between the United States of America and Great Britain Signed September 15, 1914—Signed at Washington September 6, 1940; proclaimed by the President August 21, 1941. 3 pp. 5¢.
976. Advancement of Peace: Treaty Between the United States of America and New Zealand Amending in Their Application to New Zealand Certain Provisions of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace Between the United States of America and Great Britain Signed September 15, 1914—Signed at Washington September 6, 1940; proclaimed by the President August 21, 1941. 3 pp. 5¢.

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## Treaty Information

*Compiled in the Treaty Division*

### COMMERCE

#### TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

An announcement regarding the proclamation signed by the President on December 22 allocating among countries of export for the calendar year 1942 the tariff quota applicable to heavy cattle, which was established in the trade agreement with Canada signed on November 17, 1938, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

#### SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

A supplementary trade agreement between the United States and Cuba was signed at Habana on December 23, 1941, supplementing and amending the trade agreement of August 24, 1934 (Executive Agreement Series 67) between the two countries, which was first amended by the supplementary agreement of December 18, 1939 (Executive Agreement Series 165). An analysis of the general provisions of the new agreement appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

#### TRADE AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA

On December 26, 1941 the President signed a proclamation allocating for the period January 1–December 31, 1942, 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 November 6, 1939. The text of the proclamation appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

## Legislation

Declarations of a State of War With Japan, Germany, and Italy; Address of the President of the United States delivered before a joint session of the two houses of the Congress on December 8, 1941, requesting that the Congress declare that a state of war has existed since December 7, 1941, between the United States and the Japanese Empire; also messages from the President of the United States dated December 11, 1941, requesting the Congress to recognize a state of war between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Italy together with the proclamations of the President and extracts from the *Congressional Record* showing only the official action of the Senate and House of Representatives in connection therewith. (S. Doc. 148, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 45 pp.

Additional appropriations incident to the national defense, fiscal years 1942 and 1943. (S. Rept. 919, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.J. Res. 258.) 6 pp.

Amending the Nationality Act of 1940. (H. Rept. 1544, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 6250.) 9 pp.

## Regulations

Additional Regulations Relating to Nationality, Naturalization, Registration of Aliens, and Related Matters. December 20, 1941. (Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice.) [General Order No. C-28, 6th suppl.] 6 *Federal Register* 6747.



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