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The War

COOPERATIVE WAR EFFORT OF THE DEMOCRACIES

JOINT DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS

[Released to the press by the White House January 21]

DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS:

A Joint Declaration by The United States of America, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia.

The Governments signatory hereto,

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter,¹

Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, *Declare:*

(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic,

against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.

(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

Done at WASHINGTON,

January First, 1942.

The United States of America

by FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

The United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

by WINSTON CHURCHILL

On behalf of the Government of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

MAXIM LITVINOFF

Ambassador

National Government of the Republic
of China

TSE YUNG SOONG

Minister for Foreign Affairs

The Commonwealth of Australia

by R. G. CASEY

The Kingdom of Belgium

by C^{te} R. v. D. STRATEN

Canada

by LEIGHTON MCCARTHY

¹ *Bulletin* of August 16, 1941, p. 125.

The Republic of Costa Rica
by LUIS FERNANDEZ

The Republic of Cuba
by AURELIO F. CONCHESO

Czechoslovak Republic
by V. S. HURBAN

The Dominican Republic
by J. M. TRONCOSO

The Republic of El Salvador
by C. A. ALFARO

The Kingdom of Greece
by CIMON P. DIAMANTOPOULOS

The Republic of Guatemala
by ENRIQUE LOPEZ-HERRARTE

La Republique d'Haiti
par FERNAND DENNIS

The Republic of Honduras
by JULIAN R. CACERES

India
GIRJA SHANKAR BAJPAI

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
by HUGUES LE GALLAIS

The Kingdom of the Netherlands
A. LOUDON

Signed on behalf of the Government of the
Dominion of New Zealand
by FRANK LANGSTONE

The Republic of Nicaragua
by LEON DEBAYLE

The Kingdom of Norway
by W. MUNTIE DE MORGENSTIERNE

The Republic of Panama
by JAEN GUARDIA

The Republic of Poland
by JAN CIECHANOWSKI

The Union of South Africa
by RALPH W. CLOSE

The Kingdom of Yugoslavia
by CONSTANTIN A. FOTITCH

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press January 2]

The Declaration by the United Nations joins together, in the greatest common war effort in history, the purpose and will of 26 free nations, representing the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of all 6 continents. This is a living proof that law-abiding and peace-

loving nations can unite in using the sword when necessary to preserve liberty and justice and the fundamental values of mankind. Against this host we can be sure that the forces of barbaric savagery and organized wickedness cannot and will not prevail.

SUPREME COMMANDS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

[Released to the press by the White House January 3]

1. As a result of proposals put forward by the United States and British Chiefs of Staff, and of their recommendations to President Roosevelt and to the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, it is announced that, with the concurrence of the Netherlands Government and of the Dominion Governments concerned, a system of unified command will be established in the southwest Pacific area.

2. All the forces in this area—sea, land, and air—will operate under one Supreme Commander. At the suggestion of the President, in which all concerned have agreed, General Sir A. Wavell has been appointed to this command.

3. Major General George H. Brett, Chief of the Air Corps of the U.S. Army, will be appointed Deputy Supreme Commander. He is now in the Far East. Under the direction of General Wavell, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, U.S.

Navy, will assume command of all naval forces in the area. General Sir Henry Pownall will be Chief of Staff to General Wavell.

4. General Wavell will assume his command in the near future.

5. At the same time, His Excellency Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has accepted the Supreme Command over all land and air forces

of the United Nations which are now or may in the future be operating in the Chinese theater, including initially such portions of Indochina and Thailand as may become available to troops of the United Nations. United States and British representatives will serve on his joint headquarters planning staff.

RADIO MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES

[Released to the press by the White House December 28]

On December 28 the President sent a message to the people of the Philippine Islands. It was broadcast by short-wave radio direct to Manila where it was re-broadcast and given to the press. The text of the message follows:

"THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES:

"News of your gallant struggle against the Japanese aggressor has elicited the profound admiration of every American. As President of the United States, I know that I speak for all our people on this solemn occasion.

"The resources of the United States, of the British Empire, of the Netherlands East Indies, and of the Chinese Republic have been dedicated by their people to the utter and complete defeat of the Japanese war-lords. In this great struggle of the Pacific the loyal Americans of the Philippine Islands are called upon to play a crucial role.

"They have played, and they are playing tonight, their part with the greatest gallantry.

"As President I wish to express to them my feeling of sincere admiration for the fight they are now making.

"The people of the United States will never forget what the people of the Philippine Islands are doing this day and will do in the days to come. I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources, in men and in material, of the United States stand behind that pledge.

"It is not for me or for the people of this country to tell you where your duty lies. We are engaged in a great and common cause. I count on every Philippine man, woman, and child to do his duty. We will do ours."

JAPANESE ALLEGATIONS REGARDING KILLING OF NATIONALS

[Released to the press December 29]

The Department of State has received through the Swiss Legation, representing Japanese interests in the Philippines, a communication from the Japanese Government in which it protests the alleged killing of 10 Japanese nationals at the time of the assault by the Japanese forces against the city of Davao on the Island of Mindanao.

This Government had not previously heard of the alleged incident and has no reports whatsoever which would substantiate in the slightest degree the incident complained of by the Japanese Government.

For days previous to the delivery of this note, the Japanese not only had been continuing their unprovoked aggression against the Philippine Islands but they had also ruthlessly, wantonly, and with a complete lack of humanity bombed the defenseless civilian population of a declared open city, killed scores of civilians, and wounded hundreds more.

While the United States would not condone

the acts of any of its officials or of any persons under its authority which contravene accepted rules of international law, and will always investigate complaints and take such proper steps as may be warranted under the facts, the record established by Japan over a number of years and in her recent activities in the Philippines clearly shows a wholly wanton disregard by Japan of international law and of principles of humanity and even of the elemental rules of decency designed to avoid needless injury to defenseless civilian populations. The objective of the Japanese in making this protest is clear, that is, to attempt to divert attention from their iniquities by making accusations against others.

SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS BY VENEZUELA WITH GERMANY, ITALY, AND JAPAN

[Released to the press December 31]

The Venezuelan Ambassador called to see the Under Secretary of State, the Honorable Sumner Welles, on the morning of December 31 and by instruction of his Government delivered a note in which the Government of Venezuela stated that it had that day broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

Mr. Welles replied that this action taken by the Government of Venezuela was profoundly appreciated by the United States and was one more outstanding demonstration of the unflinching solidarity of Venezuela with all of the other American republics in the taking of all measures necessary for the defense and security of this hemisphere.

December 8, 1941 is the correct date for the declaration of war by Costa Rica against Japan, and page 599 of the *Bulletin* of December 27, 1941 should be corrected accordingly.

PROTECTION OF OFFICIALS AND NATIONALS OF COUNTRIES AT WAR EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PERSONNEL WITH HUNGARY AND RUMANIA

[Released to the press January 1]

The Department of State has been informed through the Swiss Government that the Hungarian Government accepts proposals of the American Government concerning exchange of diplomatic personnel. The Hungarian Government proposes to place as soon as possible a special train at the disposal of the members of the American Legation leaving Hungary which will take them to the Spanish border, the train not being able to proceed past that point because of different railway track gauge. In this train there will be the members of the American Legation and Consulate in Budapest, their personnel, and a certain number of persons indicated by the Legation.

The train will also carry effects of official personnel. The transportation fares of the official personnel to the Portuguese frontier will be paid by the Hungarian Government. Persons who are not officials will be required to pay for their sleeping accommodations aboard the train and may carry only hand baggage with them. A dining-car will be placed at the disposal of the travelers. The Hungarian Government will accept the promise of the American Minister to Hungary, Mr. Herbert C. Pell, that neither he nor the official personnel coming out of Hungary will leave the European Continent before the members of the Hungarian diplomatic and consular missions coming from the United States shall have arrived in Lisbon.

Regarding this latter fact the American Minister will be informed through the Hungarian Minister at Lisbon.

The Hungarian Government hopes by the arrangements set forth above to avoid any useless delay at the Portuguese frontier, in view of the fact that the exchange of the missions concerned will be effected at Lisbon.

Two officials of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs will accompany this party to Lisbon.

The State Department has also learned through Swiss official sources that the Rumanian Government accepts in principle the American Government's proposition relating to the exchange of diplomats, consuls, and other official persons and supposes that the American Government will take care of the necessary details of arrangement.

AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press December 29]

In a telegram dated December 29, 1941 Mr. Paul P. Steintorf, American Consul at Manila, reported that the consular premises remained undamaged and that the entire staff were safe and well.

[Released to the press December 30]

According to information received in the Department through the courtesy of the Swiss authorities, American officials in Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, and Peiping are confined to their hotels or to their embassy or consular compounds and are well treated. It was indicated that private American nationals were not being interned and that the general situation was satisfactory although public utilities were functioning on a restricted basis. Foreign banks were said to remain open but withdrawals of American depositors were restricted to 2,000 Chinese dollars (approximately U.S. \$80) per month.

It was reported that the authorities of the French Concession and the International Settlement at Shanghai were cooperating with the Japanese to maintain order and to insure food supplies and other essentials.

In a telegram dated December 29, 1941 from Mr. Walter A. Foote, American Consul General at Batavia, it was stated that American resi-

dents of Medan were all safe. (Medan was reported by the press to have been bombed on December 28.)

[Released to the press December 31]

In a telegram dated December 27, 1941 from Mr. C. E. Gauss, the American Ambassador at Chungking, it was stated that it had been reported indirectly that Americans remaining in Hong Kong were unharmed and that they were being housed in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building. The offices of the American Consulate General at Hong Kong are located in this building.

Mr. Kenneth S. Patton, the American Consul General at Singapore, telegraphed on December 30, 1941 that up to that time no American residents of Malaya had been injured.

JAPANESE EMBASSY STAFF AND PRESS CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press December 29]

The Japanese Embassy staff are being concentrated, pending their departure from the United States, at The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.

Japanese correspondents will also be assembled in a few days and concentrated with the Embassy staff at Hot Springs, Va.

ACQUISITION OF SWEDISH SHIP "KUNGS HOLM"

[Released to the press January 2]

The American Government has arranged to acquire the Swedish ship *Kungsholm* by purchase from its private owners instead of exercising the right of angary.

The title to the vessel is now vested in the United States Maritime Commission.

American Republics

FOUNDATIONS OF INTER-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY

ADDRESS BY LAURENCE DUGGAN¹

[Released to the press December 29]

There has been a drastic change in the international situation since I was requested last June to address the American Political Science Association. At that time the American republics were at peace with the rest of the world. Today, some are in war, others have broken off diplomatic relations, and the remaining have declared their continental solidarity with those republics now actively combating Axis aggression.

Even from the point of view of the probable course of future inter-American relationships, the original title of my remarks, "Political and Economic Developments in Inter-American Relations", is not so far-fetched as might first appear to be the case. The nature of inter-American developments during the past eight years can be considered a gauge of the scope and content of what may well take place in the coming years. I say this for the reason that inter-American relations have been built on firm bedrock during the last few years. No matter what wind may blow, no matter what storm may dash against the shores of the New World, a foundation of inter-American solidarity has been laid so strong that overseas tempests will only lose their force against it. How fortunate, indeed, for the nations of the New World that these foundations were laid years ago on the bedrock of respect for sovereignty and cooperation for common benefit rather than on a shifting sand of momentary expediency.

I believe it desirable to underline, at this juncture when short cuts and quick action are bywords, that the strength of the inter-Ameri-

can structure results from strict abstinence from intermeddling or interference in the internal or external concerns of the other countries. The adoption and application of this policy by the United States in 1933 necessitated the relinquishment of many "rights" of an interventionist character. The right to intervene in Cuba, under the Platt Amendment, and in Panama, under the Treaty of 1903, were among the rights given up, to say nothing of the withdrawal of our Marines from countries to which they had been sent during the last war. The most precious asset that the United States now has in the Western Hemisphere is the confidence and respect that one man of good-will has in another. This could be lost overnight by a hasty, ill-considered step of apparent urgent necessity.

The value of this new confidence in the motives of this country was demonstrated by the immediate and enthusiastic response to the call of the President of the United States in 1936 for a special conference for the maintenance of peace in Buenos Aires. This conference marked a turning point in inter-American relations. Heretofore, the American republics had been concerned almost exclusively in questions concerning relations among themselves. In Buenos Aires, they gave important consideration for the first time to the relations between the Western Hemisphere and the rest of the world. It was already evident then that certain countries, employing specious theories of race, of culture, of political economy, and of religion, were becoming a threat to the independence and security of peace-loving nations everywhere. The American republics at this meeting proclaimed certain principles for the orderly and peaceful conduct of nations. They likewise agreed to consult together in the face of a positive menace to the peace of the hemisphere.

¹Delivered before the American Political Science Association, New York, N. Y., December 29, 1941. Mr. Duggan is Adviser on Political Relations, Department of State.

As mutual confidence grew, as it became more and more apparent that the destiny of the hemisphere depended upon a solidary attitude, the American republics perfected inter-governmental measures for collaboration. At Lima in 1938, after the debacle of the European democracies at Munich, the American republics proclaimed their common concern and their determination to make effective their solidarity in case the peace, security, or territorial integrity of any American republic was threatened.

The consultative procedure was immediately invoked at the outbreak of war in 1939. Another meeting of Foreign Ministers was held in midsummer of 1940, a few weeks after the collapse of France had magnified the Nazi menace to the Western Hemisphere. Both meetings, in record time for international deliberations of this character, adopted measures of the highest importance, utility, and effectiveness.

Those meetings were held during times of peace between the independent nations of the New World and those of the Old. Now, another meeting is to be held in Rio de Janeiro, capital of Brazil, at a time of war—the first meeting of representatives of all the American republics ever to convene during a period of inter-continental war in which nations of the Western Hemisphere were joined.

This meeting, of profound significance for the future welfare and well-being of every human being in the New World, will find the American republics united in their continental solidarity. Whether they have declared war on the members of the Tripartite Pact, whether they have broken off diplomatic relations, or whether they have extended the rights of a non-belligerent to the American countries at war, they have all reaffirmed their solidarity in accordance with inter-American agreements. In this connection it is pertinent to recall that resolution XV adopted at the meeting in Habana declares 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 all the others. Thus, the treacherous and unprovoked attack committed by Japan against the United States, and the subsequent declarations of war by Germany and Italy, have been recognized by the American republics as attacks as well against them. In other words, the members of the Tripartite Pact have attacked not only the United States but are regarded by the other American republics as having attacked them also.

In this situation, the Foreign Ministers of the American republics are meeting to consider and determine the measures to be taken with a view to the preservation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the American republics as well as to fortifying their economic solidarity.

It would be inappropriate for me to attempt to speculate upon the measures that may be adopted. A brief review may be useful, however, of the various kinds of steps that have been taken by the American republics since the last meeting of Foreign Ministers in July 1940 in order to cope with the new problems that have confronted them.

First: Throughout the Americas there has been a progressively greater public and governmental inquiry into the extent and scope of alien activities that endanger the peace and security of any American republic. As a result of the knowledge gained by these investigations, controls of various types have been adopted. It is fair to assume that the meeting in Rio will discuss the strengthening and extension of these controls, particularly since Axis alien activities today are really nothing but a part of a vast military operation.

Second: In the late summer of 1941 the Government of Uruguay approached all the American nations with respect to a proposal to accord non-belligerent rights to any American nation resisting overseas aggression. Uruguay recalled that it had in fact done this during World War I when it offered to put its naval facilities at the disposal of the

United States. The reply to the inquiry last summer was in the overwhelming affirmative, and it is interesting to observe that some of the countries that questioned the desirability of raising the issue have now accorded non-belligerent status to their sister republics at war with the members of the Tripartite Pact.

Third: The maintenance of adequate shipping has been a principal preoccupation of the American republics during the last year. The withdrawal first of many foreign-flag vessels and later of many ships of United States registry accentuated the importance of putting into service in inter-American trade foreign-registry ships that had taken refuge in the harbors of the American republics. During the last year, the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee adopted a plan that has been accepted by the British Government for the taking over and operation of the immobilized ships in this hemisphere. Many of these ships are already in service. Negotiations with respect to the others are, in general, well advanced. When all of these vessels are in operation, a total of approximately 546 thousand gross tons of shipping will have been added to the inter-American carrying trade.

Fourth: The progressive curtailment of European markets has caused the piling up of surpluses of some raw materials in the other American republics. The Inter-American Committee in Washington gave preferential consideration to coffee. In more than a dozen of the other American republics, coffee is either the principal crop or the second in importance. As the war extended in Europe, coffee markets became restricted. Stocks piled up in the coffee-producing countries, prices sank to new lows, coffee producers were obliged to cut wages and discharge workers. The economies of several countries were stagnating.

In this situation, the Inter-American Committee formulated a plan that was adopted by the coffee-producing countries for putting coffee imports into the United States on a quota

basis. The operation of this plan has proved highly advantageous. An adequate and continuous supply of coffee has been assured the consumer in this country at a fair and reasonable price. Producers are now receiving a return that enables them to continue production. The inter-American coffee arrangement is one of the most constructive applications of the good-neighbor policy in the field of trade and economics, and its importance in salvaging the languishing economies of many countries will not soon be forgotten in those countries.

Fifth: The development of the defense program of the United States created a heavy demand for the basic and strategic materials necessary for the production of implements of war. This demand has been accentuated by the outbreak of war in the Pacific. Communications with some of the most important sources of supply have been interrupted. The other American republics are already supplying an important share of our requirements of these critical materials. For instance, from our southern neighbors we have been obtaining a minimum of 35 percent of our copper requirements; 20 percent of our tungsten requirements; 25 percent of our zinc requirements; 20 percent of our lead requirements; and 33 percent of our antimony requirements. Much of this has been purchased directly by our Government. There are, however, many untapped sources of supply in the other American republics. In order to furnish the sinews for the defense of the Western Hemisphere these undeveloped mining and agricultural possibilities should be developed cooperatively.

Sixth: Just as the other American republics are generously making available strategic raw materials to the United States for fabrication into the weapons of war, so, in the same measure, it is incumbent upon us to provide them with the materials that they need to maintain their economies in a healthy condition. The gradual curtailment and now almost complete elimination of Europe and the Far East as suppliers of manufactured articles and certain

basic raw materials has left the United States as practically the only source of supply. Every effort, consistent with our defense effort, has been made to furnish the essential import requirements of the American republics. Our 1940 exports to the other American republics reached an all-time high of \$726,776,000. Nevertheless, there are civilian needs in these countries that it has been impossible to fill, just as it has not been possible to meet all the civilian needs of this country. It is the policy of the Government to treat these civilian needs on an equal and proportional basis to that accorded to our own civilian needs.

There have been some voices heard since December 7 recommending that all our resources be conserved for our own use. These are the same voices that urge greater production of raw materials by our neighbors and who request cooperation from them of many sorts. The incongruity of asking all and giving nothing is so apparent to all that scant attention has been paid to this narrow talk. I mention it, however, because it serves to bring out that the defense of the Western Hemisphere is a cooperative job in which each country must give as well as receive.

These, then, are some of the questions that have had the attention of the American republics during the last year. Since they are all of equal if not greater importance today, it is a fair guess that the American republics will be concerned with them at the forthcoming meeting in Rio and throughout the coming year.

This brief canvass may also have served to bring out that today the problems of the American Republics are tackled jointly in order to seek solutions in procedures of a cooperative character. There is no parallel in history of a group of nations collaborating together so completely for the attainment of their principal national problems. There must be and, of course, there is a reason for this since similar efforts have been made elsewhere and failed. The reason is simply that underneath differences of language and race, of tradition and political and economic development, there exists the

same desire for a society in which free men at peace with one another can live and work and develop their individual talents in the way they see fit. This ideal is real and vital and living in the New World. It is not a new ideal since the origin is in the civilization of Western Europe that emerged from the Renaissance. Large parts of Europe, however, tired from the struggle for an ideal that requires sacrifice and mutual accommodation, have slipped back into forms of society that aim utterly to crush the freedom of the human spirit. It is because today in the Americas this democratic ideal is burning brighter than ever that the 21 American republics, with all of their distinctiveness and difference, are pledged to help one another in case of aggression from without this hemisphere.

The New World can learn a lesson from the dark pages of contemporary European history. Democracy was tossed overboard in many European countries because it failed to solve urgent domestic and international questions. The 20 years after World War I, despite what appeared on the surface to be recovery, were years of retrogression. The standard of living fell, opportunities for the individual became less and less, and international tension and difficulties mounted. It was for these reasons that people began to listen to the will-o'-the-wisp promises of Fascist dictatorships.

The New World also has problems that go to the very roots of the social structure. There are problems of race, of the exploitation of one man by another, of land and industrial monopoly, of disease and malnutrition and intolerance. Until these problems at least are tackled and solved, democracy will still be to many millions devoid of content and substance.

Our first duty is to render the hemisphere impregnable from attack from without. Our next duty is to render it impregnable to attack from within by exploitation of social maladjustments. Only when both duties have been performed will the destiny of the New World have been realized.

THIRD MEETING OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT RIO DE JANEIRO

UNITED STATES DELEGATION

The delegation from the United States which will attend the Meeting on January 15, 1942 is constituted as follows:

Representative of the United States of America:

The Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State

Advisers:

The Honorable Wayne C. Taylor, Under Secretary of Commerce

Mr. Warren Lee Pierson, President of Export-Import Bank of Washington; Federal Loan Agency

Mr. Carl Spaeth, Assistant Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and Chief of American Hemisphere Division, Board of Economic Warfare

Dr. Harry D. White, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury

Mr. Lawrence M. C. Smith, Chief of Special Defense Unit, Department of Justice

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

Mr. William Creighton Peet, Jr., Secretary of the Maritime Commission

Dr. Emilio G. Collado, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, Department of State

Dr. Marjorie M. Whiteman, Assistant to the Legal Adviser, Department of State

Secretary General:

Dr. Warren Kelchner, Chief of Division of International Conferences, Department of State

Secretary to the United States Representative:

Mr. Paul C. Daniels, Assistant Chief of Division of the American Republics, Department of State

Assistant Adviser:

Mr. Howard J. Trueblood, Divisional Assistant, Department of State

Press Officer:

Mr. Sheldon Thomas, Second Secretary, American Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Assistant Press Officer:

Mr. William A. Wieland, Press Relations Officer, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Assistant to the United States Representative:

Miss Anna L. Clarkson, Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, Department of State

Secretaries:

Mr. Guillermo Suro, Chief, Central Translating Office, Department of State

Mr. Philip P. Williams, Third Secretary, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Assistant Secretaries:

Mr. Edward R. Pierce, Divisional Assistant, Department of State

Miss Inez Johnston, Administrative Assistant, Department of State

Assistant to the Secretary General:

Miss Frances E. Pringle, Executive Clerk, Department of State

Clerical Staff:

Miss Dorothy F. Berglund

Miss Edelen Fogarty

Mr. Neal E. Kimm

Mrs. Agnes A. La Barr

Mr. H. Spencer May

Miss Gladys E. Schukraft

Miss Amy Margaret Watts

COMPENSATION FOR PETROLEUM PROPERTIES EXPROPRIATED IN MEXICO

[Released to the press December 31]

Conversations directed toward determining 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 sub-

sequent to March 17, 1938 will begin in Mexico City on Monday, January 5, 1942, as provided for in the exchange of notes of November 19, 1941.

Morris Llewellyn Cooke will represent the United States,¹ and Manuel J. Zevada, an en-

¹ *Bulletin* of December 20, 1941, p. 563.

gineer, who is Under Secretary in the Department of National Economy, will represent Mexico.

The staff accompanying Mr. Cooke to Mexico includes:

Dr. Harlow S. Person, Consulting Economist, formerly Dean of the Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth College; later managing director of the Taylor Society, editor of *Scientific Management in American Industry*, and member of the Mississippi Valley Committee; at present on the staff of the Administrator of Rural Electrification

O. C. Merrill, Engineer Economist, formerly Executive Secretary of the Federal Power Commission and Director of the 1936 World Power Conference

Judson C. Dickerman, Engineer Economist of the Federal Trade Commission, formerly with the Virginia Railroad Commission, Chief of the Bureau of Gas, City of Philadelphia, and Associate Director of the Giant Power Survey, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Henry M. Oliver, Junior Economist, with the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury

Mr. Cooke made the following statement:

"Factual studies such as Engineer Zevada and I are instructed to conduct in this oil valuation usually yield a large part of the answer even to complicated technical problems.

"Because of many different and impelling considerations, it is highly important both for our own country and for Mexico, our nearest neighbor to the South, that this long-standing question should be promptly settled, and settled equitably.

"Both my friendly feelings for Mexico and its people and a keen recognition of the public and private interests at stake make me eager to cooperate effectively with my colleague over the border."

PAYMENT BY MEXICO UNDER SPECIAL CLAIMS CONVENTION OF 1934

[Released to the press January 2]

The Ambassador of Mexico formally presented to the Under Secretary of State on January 2 his Government's check for \$500,000 in payment of the eighth annual instalment, due January 1, 1942, in accordance with article II of the Convention between the United States

of America and the United Mexican States, signed at Mexico City on April 24, 1934, providing for the en-bloc settlement of the claims presented by the Government of the United States to the Commission established by the Special Claims Convention, concluded September 10, 1923.

The Ambassador of Mexico also presented a check covering interest due under article III of the convention of April 24, 1934.

The Under Secretary of State requested the Ambassador of Mexico to convey to his Government an expression of this Government's appreciation.

DEATH OF FORMER ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press December 31]

The Under Secretary of State, the Honorable Sumner Welles, issued the following statement on December 31:

"I have learned with the utmost regret of the death of Dr. Romulo S. Naon, former Ambassador of the Argentine Republic in Washington.

"I had the privilege of knowing Dr. Naon for 25 years. He rendered very great service in the promotion of close and friendly relations between Argentina and the United States. He was a man of outstanding ability and a statesman of proved worth. His loss will be felt by all of us who have worked in the cause of closer inter-American relations, for his assistance and wise counsel have been of incalculable value."

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

An act authorizing the appropriation of a sum not to exceed 20 million dollars to enable the United States to cooperate with the governments of the American republics situated in Central America—that is with the Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama—in the survey and construction of the proposed inter-American highway within the

ANNIVERSARY OF HAITIAN
INDEPENDENCE

(Released to the press January 1)

The text of a telegram from the President of the United States to the President of Haiti, His Excellency Elie Lescot, follows:

"JANUARY 1, 1942.

"On this anniversary of Haitian independence, I am glad to extend to Your Excellency and to the Haitian people, who have without hesitation pledged themselves under your leadership to the cause of liberty and civilization, my most hearty good wishes and sincere congratulations.

"Your repeated demonstrations of the intention of the Government and people of Haiti to take an active part in the struggle in which the free nations of the world are now engaged has been most heartening to me and to the people of the United States.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

borders of those republics, was approved by the President on December 26, 1941.¹

The act provides that "expenditures of such sums in any such country shall be subject to the receipt of a request therefor and of satisfactory assurances from the government of that country that appropriate commitments have been made by such government to assume at least one third of the expenditures proposed to be incurred henceforth by that country and by the United States in the survey and construction of such highway within the borders of such country." It further provides that "all expenditures by the United States under the provisions of this Act for material, equipment, and supplies shall, whenever practicable, be made for products of the United States or of the country in which such survey or construction work is being carried on."

Reasons for direct United States participation in the highway construction, together with a short resume of the history of the inter-American highway project since 1923 when the first steps toward cooperative action were taken, appear in the *Bulletin* of May 10, 1941, page 557.

Commercial Policy

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFLICT

ADDRESS BY RAYMOND H. GEIST²

(Released to the press December 30)

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE NEBRASKA
STATE BAR ASSOCIATION:

When I accepted your invitation to address this gathering the horrors of war, which had been steadily spreading throughout the world, had not yet engulfed our own country. The convulsions which now threaten the whole of mankind had their origins in causes which existed years ago, of which those of an economic nature were not the least in importance. When

the totalitarian leaders, with their vast program of aggression and depredation, made their appearance, they succeeded in accomplishing the first steps of their rise to power under the guise of legal forms and processes, which at once deceived millions of those destined to be their victims. Chief among these victims were the fellow citizens who allowed their unscrupulous leaders to gain the mastery of the state; and

²Delivered at the annual dinner of the Nebraska State Bar Association, Lincoln, Nebr., December 29, 1941. Mr. Geist is Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.

¹ Public Law 375, 77th Cong.

now the rest of the world is engaged in a gigantic struggle to overcome the destructive forces which have become the common enemy of mankind.

It will remain for the historians and the psychologists of the future to penetrate the cryptic insidiousness which motivated a small group of political instigators to impel nations and vast armaments of men to hurl themselves against the peace and freedom of their neighbors. We Americans also witnessed those first tiltings in the arenas nearly 20 years ago, when liberty, in the very cradle of western civilization, was overthrown in the first Fascist state. Likewise we were present when the bloody and devouring specter of war first appeared above the horizons of Europe and Asia. We have heard the rumblings and have seen the destruction of war slowly approaching our own shores. For a whole decade the security and well-being of mankind has been increasingly threatened, and during the last three years, blow after blow has been struck, destroying one nation after another. At last with a tremendously powerful dagger-thrust in the back, an unsuccessful attempt was made to lay us low. We were not confronted by an adversary who challenged us openly to battle but waylaid by a cowardly assassin who struck in the dark. In this the role of the assailant was true to form; for the assassin is always hired to level the blow which the instigators are too fearful to attempt themselves. It is now our task to punish the assassin and bring the instigators to their certain end.

It is not my purpose to go into the political phases of the present conflict, which assuredly present aspects which transcend all others, but to stress rather the economic measures which have been invoked in the totalitarian cause, and over against these to emphasize those conceptions of economic justice to which we are committed, and for the ultimate triumph of which we have been forced to take up arms.

No economic justice can prevail in a world in which the enlightened principles, which govern the conduct of nations, are overthrown and obliterated from the face of the earth. Men must be free to be just! If the great mass of

human beings, which compose the various nations, are enthralled under arbitrary authority, only injustice and exploitation can be the fate of the victims, while the masters sink deeper in cruelty and crime. Above all, the freedom of the individual must be preserved if the body politic of any nation is to be healthy and if that nation is to be a cooperative member of the family of nations. Only such a nation will uphold the principle of the inviolability of territorial integrity and respect the sovereignty of other states. Only such a nation will be governed by the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Only a nation of free men will voluntarily respect the principle of equality among states, including equality of commercial opportunity and treatment. Such men will rely upon international cooperation and subscribe to methods of conciliation in adjusting international disputes. They will desire pacific settlements of controversies and strive for the improvement of international conditions by peaceful methods and processes.

The political status of freedom which men and states enjoy is the primary safeguard of their material as well as their spiritual well-being.

The struggle which the despot waged to enthrall, first of all his own fellow citizens, and then the men and women of other countries had the direct object of seizing their material wealth, the fruits of their toil, and the inheritances they created for their children. The record of this systematic plundering on the part of the totalitarian rulers is one of the most gloomy and sinister chapters in modern history. An examination of this process is important, for its authors and adherents do not acknowledge their acts to be plundering and robbery but claim that it is a new order of economy upon which general contentment and world peace will be based.

The authors of this new economy with their lust for confiscation and repression seized at once the productive capacity of the nation. In those European states where the totalitarian masters got control, the great mass of artisans

and workers of all trades and skill were placed under the most severe yoke of bondage. The leaders of the trade unions were arrested, and their organizations were dissolved and forbidden. Their property was confiscated. Their funds were seized. They were forbidden to think any longer as free men who had a right to raise their voices in defense of their own interests. It was their allotted task to obey the commands which those placed over them saw fit to enforce. It was, however, not enough to rob men of their freedom and to reduce them to the status of robots. They were paraded in the marketplaces under slogans and banners, which they had learned to abhor, and forced to cheer lustily the very authors of their slavery. The millions of workers were organized in one great body controlled by the state. Their hours of labor were fixed at a higher level; but their wages remained the same.

These workers had no right to dispose of their labor to the highest bidder or to seek amelioration of their economic status by engaging in more gainful pursuits. All doors were closed to advancement, while the standard of living was fixed at a meager level. Millions of workers thus became the living property of the state. They were regimented in producing vast quantities of goods and materials, over the disposition of which they had no control. In order to prevent the cost of living soaring so high that under the existing wage scales the mass of workers could not even eke out a bare existence, prices were fixed for all the necessities of life, except for those luxuries which the leaders themselves and the preferred few of the chosen hierarchy alone could obtain.

In order to accomplish this program the greatest hoax of modern times was devised. The mass of farmers and landowners were brought under the yoke. A fiction was invented that proclaimed that the soil of the country was sacred and related to the blood of those who tilled it. It was claimed on the false theory of race that blood and soil were inseparable and could not be considered apart.

By law every farmer was chained to his land. Under no circumstances could he dispose of his property, which passed at his death to his eldest male heir. This is the old feudal law of primogeniture, which, with the rest of the serfdom of the Middle Ages, was slowly abolished in Western Europe or greatly modified with the advent of modern times. Thus the conditions of agricultural life were fixed once and for all by the statutes and decrees of the state. There was no longer any freedom of choice for the first-born male in any rural family which possessed an estate. No matter what his predilections or capacities for other work might be, his destiny and that of his son and his grandson and his great-grandson had been predetermined. The fruits of a lifetime of work were already bequeathed at birth. The disinherited status of the rest of the children was established before they were born. The family life from the cradle to the grave revolved around these realities. This was the second great step in establishing economic thralldom in the totalitarian state. Not only were the farmers bound to the land, but their agricultural operations were controlled and prices were fixed. For a time they were favored at the expense of the workers in the cities, who were more easily bludgeoned into submission on account of their being accessible and grouped in larger numbers. Besides, the farmer, accustomed by the nature of his environment to a larger measure of freedom, bent his neck more slowly under the totalitarian yoke. But in the course of time controls became more rigid in the agricultural communities and prices of farm commodities were screwed down to suit the generally lower standard of living in the industrial centers.

It was in the agricultural life of the totalitarian states where the greatest effects of the drive for self-sufficiency were felt. The whole farming industry was incorporated into an autonomous public body managed by the state, with absolute power over all the persons and property involved. Everything to do with agriculture came under the control of this organization. It could fix prices at

will and determine what crops could be planted. Questions of distribution were officially regulated. Rates of interest on mortgages and all other questions pertaining to the financial status of the farm were determined by the public authorities. Agriculture was bodily lifted out of the realm of free competition. The process of price adjustment placed the industry entirely out of line with prices prevailing for agricultural products in the world market. At first, prices were fixed on a remunerative basis; but this was slowly modified while the state was extending control over every individual farm. Those who produced more grain than was required for their own needs were compelled to deliver the balance to the official organizations at a fixed price. In the end every farmer received his orders as though he were a private in the army. Likewise the foundations for an eventual economic conflict with the rest of the world were laid further in establishing authoritative control over industrial private enterprises. The most far-reaching devices were set up by the totalitarian state with the aim of incorporating every business organization from the greatest industrial establishments to the smallest retail shops in the official organization. On this one writer commented: "In the last analysis it can be stated that every entrepreneur could consider himself a governmental employee executing the commands he receives".

Setting up of controls governing the allocation of raw materials, even the fixing of prices, hours of labor, production of finished products, and other measures are necessary in times of great emergency, such as that in which we find ourselves today. But the powers under which our Government acts have been authorized by the people's representatives in Congress. These, therefore, are controls which the Nation has decided to impose upon itself during a time of great national stress.

In the totalitarian states these systems were built up ostensibly with the direct object of creating a great war machine; but the changes that were made with respect to labor, agriculture,

and private enterprise were permanent in character, being the direct result of revolutionary changes according to which the reorganization of society on the authoritarian principle was effected.

It is important to remember that the authoritarian system demands not only unqualified obedience to the established authority but a rigorous discipline in carrying out the commands of the state. These are totally applied, and the enforcement affects every phase of human activity.

Even those administering justice, hearing and pleading causes, may only do so by virtue of their obligatory membership in an organization controlled by the totalitarian masters and which organization accepts and endorses the whole doctrine of oppression and force. Here has arisen an established system by which the scales of justice have been deliberately unbalanced, where political prejudice and blind bigotry are substituted for reason and conclusions based on facts. Here cases are lost before they are heard; and the innocent are convicted before they face their accusers.

So in the midst of a universal inquisition, of which the agents are a ubiquitous police, the economic life of the nation is regimented and controlled for the supreme purpose of achieving world conquest and trade monopoly as far as the totalitarian arm of aggression can reach.

As in military science, operations can only be extended from strategic bases, so in the international field, economic warfare against other nations can only be successfully waged if the strategy of position and movement is firmly in hand. In the totalitarian state all the economic agencies, particularly capital and industrial and agricultural labor and the production of materials, commodities, and foods are totally within the control of the supreme authority. Thus a potential of vast proportions and influence is created, capable of entering and maintaining itself in the international field to the disadvantage, if not the destruction, of the economic stability of other countries.

The steady effort toward total conquest and the investment of every national resource in the

grim relentless game of war is calculated to fasten upon other countries the same system of exploitation and repression which has been built up at home. The prize is enormous and worth the pains. At Armageddon the ruthless conquerors aim to sweep into their maws the far-flung wealth of the earth. A true perspective of the economic purposes back of the aggressive moves which the totalitarian states have been carrying out during the last decade, reveals that the objectives are not the same as those which impelled the Central Powers in Europe to attack their neighbors in 1914. The Central Powers entered the Great War primarily to increase and fortify their hold upon world markets and to establish and maintain political and economic prestige both on sea and land. There was not the complete divergence in general outlook upon all phases of life; nor had our former enemies turned their backs upon civilization. Freedom of the individual had not been turned into slavery; nor had the state overthrown religion to make way for paganism. The courts and halls of justice were still governed by legal codes and processes of law equal to those existing in enlightened countries. The arts and sciences and above all education had not been debased and made to serve violent political ends. Nor had the youth of the nation been turned into rabid zealots. These violent changes subjugated the souls of men from the highest to the lowest and prepared them to enlist themselves blindly in an unholy cause of ruthless aggression against their innocent neighbors.

The struggle of 1914 was destined, no matter what might have been its outcome, to change the balance of power in Europe. The totalitarian object in the present struggle is to annihilate civilization. These states are now waging war for the acquisition and control of the world's material wealth. Their aims in the raging conflict are to perpetuate their military power. They are endeavoring to seize the raw materials of the world, not to make an adjustment in the distribution of wealth among nations but to strengthen and fortify their aggressive striking-power, that they may be able to deliver the final blow.

The economic system which has been imposed in the totalitarian states through the enslavement of the workers, farmers, and industrial producers, has laid the pattern for its extension in all countries whose independence has been destroyed. Wherever this juggernaut of power has established his rule the same economic system is introduced. The workers are robbed of their rights and compelled under pain of torture and even death to produce as they are directed and for wages which are fixed by the conquerors. They are moved from one country to another and assigned to any task under conditions which the occupying authorities consider expedient. Industrial enterprises are coordinated in the general scheme of totalitarian production for whatever purpose may be essential in maintaining and extending the potential of the military machine. The farms are plundered. The warehouses are emptied. Endless caravans loaded with booty move along with the marching hosts toward military objectives. Plants and factories are seized by agents of the occupying forces. Administration of the economic and financial apparatus in the conquered countries is geared to the totalitarian system. In this process of despoilation the same arbitrary authority is exercised. The details of the plans are a minor part of the vast scheme of world political, economic, and military domination. The reorganization along totalitarian lines in every occupied country is carried out with the utmost despatch and efficiency. The schemes of coordinating industrial production in such countries have been carefully worked out, not with the object of establishing an economic system which would preserve the interests of the human beings, whose lives and property are at stake, but with the sole aim of increasing the total potential of the war machine through which the conquest has been made.

With the advent of the totalitarian agents the industrial and agricultural productive capacity of the subjected country is severely curtailed by the general distress of the inhabitants and their unwillingness to cooperate in forging the chains of their own slavery. This dislocation becomes more severe where passive and open

resistance results in acts of sabotage and destruction. Pitiless repressive measures persuade the majority to obey, who elect to preserve their own lives and perhaps the lives of their children, while cherishing the hope that the conqueror will either relent or in the end be overthrown. The net result is a complete reorganization of the industrial productivity of the nation, carried out under the authority of totalitarian agents whose single aim is to augment the resources of the master state. While the war is in progress these aims will be confined to increasing the military potential and to augmenting the striking-power of the armed forces.

We are, however, vitally concerned with the aims which affect the ultimate status of the world, economically and politically, over a long period of time. Our own progress and way of life will be determined by the kind of world in which we shall have to live through the decades and generations ahead. It is clear that the system which the would-be conquerors are determined to impose upon the world would not only destroy liberty and all the amenities of civilization and culture, overturn the rule of law wherever they have the power to do so, but would perpetuate an economic conflict so far reaching that the most isolated community on the earth would suffer the deteriorating effects. This country will not accept such a system. It presupposes, first of all, a master state which, over and above its prerogatives of sovereignty, imposes upon all less powerful members a subordinate role, which members are compelled, in fact ordered, to adjust their national economies and productive processes to the needs of the other. This means permanent isolation of such countries from the general system of world economy, a denial of their own progress in the search after higher living standards, and the danger that their common economic status will progressively deteriorate as victims of foreign exploitation. The system which our totalitarian enemies mean to establish negates all the historical progress which has been made by the family of nations in an effort to realize ultimate cooperation between states and peoples.

Never in the history of the world has statecraft been more ingenious and inventive in devising means of gaining control, not only of domestic economy but particularly of foreign trade for the purpose of attaining self-sufficiency, military and political predominance in the international field. Few of the devices used by the totalitarian states failed to have immediate and far-reaching effect upon the trade of most countries, including the United States. Foreign-exchange control reduced the volume of American exports in the earliest stages of the process when the totalitarian states began to mass material and supplies for their attack upon free countries; quantitative regulations in the form of import quotas soon affected the major exports from this country. 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 part of a vast scheme to pile up armaments and strategic materials for an eventual world conflict. In fact, all of these measures adopted in the totalitarian countries were the first acts of aggression against the security and well-being of the civilized world. The deliberate encroachments upon our commercial rights in international commerce, the interference with our trade with other nations, the discrimination practiced against our shipping, and the flouting of treaty provisions and international accords over a period of years presaged the more deadly onslaughts which are now being waged against us.

At no time in the world's history has there developed so startling a retrogression in human ideals. During the last decade millions of people in the Fascist and totalitarian states of Western Europe have been successfully led in revolt against their own freedom. They have aided in the overthrow of laws and constitutional rights on which their well-being depended. They have assisted in the enthronement of masters who have destroyed their economic security and taken control of their

property and wealth. They have abandoned the inviolability of their homes and surrendered their children to the Molochs of corruption and false doctrine. They have hurled themselves with fire and sword against their peaceful neighbors, plundering and enslaving the inhabitants with cruel, relentless fury.

While the fateful events have been in the making which came to a climax with the assault upon our territory and with our entrance into the war, our Government has steadily endeavored to advance those principles upon which international prosperity is based. We have constantly adhered to our treaty obligations and broken no covenants to which we have subscribed. Over against the totalitarian principle of exploitation we have unremittingly worked for international cooperation and the reign of international law. The program which the United States has followed in its trade relations with other countries during the last eight years has accelerated economic cooperation among those nations who are either now our allies in the present conflict or are counted among our friends.

The most constructive effort which this Government has made in the field of international economic relations has been embodied in the trade-agreements program which was inaugurated in 1934 with the enactment by the Congress of the Trade Agreements Act. It has been the object of the Government on behalf of the manufacturing and agricultural interests of this country, as well as on behalf of peoples everywhere, to make the exchange of goods throughout the world a means of promoting common prosperity. It was an effort to give effect to the principle of non-discrimination in international commercial relations. It was the antithesis of the discriminatory policy adopted and promoted by the totalitarian states. It was an effort to give effect to the obvious truth that a nation cannot continue to sell if it does not buy. In every case where agreements were reached trade was stimulated and closer economic relations were established. The cornerstone of the Government's policy in promoting sound economic relations among nations rests upon the principle of "non-discrimina-

tion", that is, upon the legal concept of equality of treatment which is expressed in the "most-favored-nation clause", which in every case has been embodied in the trade agreements made with other countries. It is the role of government to carry out negotiations with foreign states so that a mutually profitable interchange of goods becomes possible; it is the role of business to buy and sell. But business cannot function in a world where every nation is playing a lone hand and stacking the cards against the other. There are certain fundamental principles which all nations must adopt and adhere to if international economic relations are finally to rest upon a solid basis. It may not be possible in a world made up of so many peoples of divergent race and traditions to attain any degree of political and cultural homogeneity; but in the international economic sphere, where the distribution of essential raw materials and the interchange of goods must continue for the general good of mankind, a common standard of enlightened conduct must be assured, based upon legal conceptions just and equitable to all.

With the entrance into the war the country has not only consecrated all the resources and manpower of the Nation to the swift and complete attainment of victory but also to the establishment and maintenance of a just world-order, in which the rapine and plunder of our adversaries cannot again menace the security and peace of all men. Upon the great world's stage all the forces of civilization are arrayed in a mighty conflict to preserve by deeds of arms those principles and institutions essential to human progress. The aims were clearly set forth by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain in a joint declaration now known as the "Atlantic Charter" released by the White House on August 14, wherein the following statements were made with reference to international economic relations:

"Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for 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;

"Fifth, they 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".

The Under Secretary of State in a recent address emphasized the significance of the declaration as follows:

"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 into itself alone."

There can be only one end to this war; and that is the end which the United States and the countries allied in the same cause have set out to reach.

The world is no longer waiting in perplexity and fear of the issues of the future. The period of uncertainty and vacillation is passed. The momentum of the march toward victory will increase with every passing day until the forces arrayed against us will be overwhelmed and destroyed and the revolution of nihilism disappears from the earth.

When that day comes this great world of human beings will grow hoarse with the frenzy and jubilation of thanksgiving. They will realize that they have had a rendezvous with destiny; a narrow escape, where everything which makes human life worth while was at stake, not only for them but also for their children. When that day comes the hundreds of millions who are now threatened with slavery will turn to the leaders of the world's affairs and demand assurance that their liberties never again be placed in jeopardy. We shall have a major part in determining the guaranties upon which that assurance will be based. Our place in world affairs is now fixed; our own interest demands that we never again retreat from bearing our full responsibility in safeguarding the lot of the human race.

In the declaration of the Atlantic Charter the future of the world is presaged. A universal order must be established that will embody the aspirations of all and give every nation an equal opportunity to develop its national life in harmony with its neighbors and in consonance with the general course of enlightened civilization. Each nation must recognize its opportunity as well as its responsibility in international affairs; and this responsibility cannot be exercised more vitally than in the task of rearing an international economic order in which the prosperity of all will be guaranteed. There can be no better start in that new day when a war-wearied world will look to us for guidance than to make those principles universal which the Secretary of State has unceasingly fostered and advanced in international commercial relations.

SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

[Released to the press December 29]

On December 29, 1941 the President proclaimed the second supplementary trade agreement between the United States and Cuba which was signed at Habana on December 23, 1941. The publication of the new agreement in the *Gaceta Oficial* of the Republic of Cuba took place on the same day that it was proclaimed in the United States.

In accordance with the provisions of article IX, the new agreement will enter into force on January 5, 1942.

An analysis of the general provisions of the new agreement was printed in the *Bulletin* of December 27, 1941, page 603. The text of the agreement will be printed shortly in the Executive Agreement Series.

TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH PERU

[Released to the press December 29]

On December 29, 1941 the Secretary of State issued formal notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Peru.

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 in this list but may cover any articles of actual or potential interest in the import or export trade of the United States with Peru. However, only the articles contained in the list issued on December 29 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 be-

tween the United States and Peru 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.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH PERU

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 Peru.

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.,
December 29, 1941.

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCIITY INFORMATION

TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH PERU

Public Notice

Closing date for submission of briefs, January 24, 1942; closing date for application to be heard, January 24, 1942; public hearings open, February 2, 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 Peru, 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, January 24, 1942. 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 February 2, 1942, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, in Room 105 (Conference Room), the National Archives Building, Pennsylvania Avenue between Seventh and Ninth Streets NW., 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 29th day of December 1941.

FELTON M. JOHNSTON

Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

December 29, 1941.

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

The rates of duty or import tax indicated are those now applicable to products of Peru. 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 a rate has been bound free of duty in a previous trade agreement, it is indicated by the symbol B.

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, or, as the case may be, to the appropriate sections of the Internal Revenue Code. The descriptive phraseology is, however, in many cases limited to a narrower field than that covered by the numbered tariff paragraph or section in the Internal Revenue Code. In such cases only the articles covered by the descriptive phraseology of the list will come under consideration for the granting of concessions.

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 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol
35.....	Pyrethrum or insect flowers, and derris, tube, or tuba root, all the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded, but 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.	10% ad val.	

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol
1722	Barbasco or cube root, crude or unmanufactured, not specially provided for.	Free	B
1732	Oils, expressed or extracted	Free.	
1748	Quinine sulphate and all alkaloids and salts of alkaloids derived from cinchona bark.	Free	B
1765	Goat and kidskins, raw	Free.	
1765	Reptile skins, raw	Free	B
1768 (1)	Spices and spice seeds: Ginger root, not preserved or candied, if unground	Free	B
1778	Tagua nuts	Free	B
1779	Tamarinds	Free	B.
1803 (1)	Sawed balsa lumber and timber, not further manufactured than planed, and tongued and grooved, not specially provided for (Subject to a tax of \$1.50 per thousand feet, board measure, under sec. 3424, Internal Revenue Code; see below).	Free	B

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol
1803 (2)	Balsa, cedar commercially known as Spanish cedar, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, and satinwood, in the log.	Free	B.

Internal Revenue Code Section	Description of article	Present rate of import tax	Symbol
3424	Cedar commercially known as Spanish cedar, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, and satinwood lumber, rough, or planed or dressed on one or more sides.	\$3 per thousand feet, board measure.	
3424	Balsa lumber, rough, or planed or dressed on one or more sides.	\$1.50 per thousand feet, board measure.	MR

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH PERU

(Compiled by the Department of Commerce)

UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE TRADE WITH PERU

(Values in thousands of dollars)

Yearly average or year	Exports to Peru *		General imports from Peru	
	Value	Percent of total United States exports	Value	Percent of total United States imports
1911-15	6,662	.3	11,491	.7
1916-20	26,339	.4	41,153	1.2
1921-25	20,942	.5	19,015	.6
1926-30	23,906	.5	22,819	.6
1931-35	7,789	.4	6,357	.4
1936-40 ^b	18,340	.6	14,053	.6
1929	26,176	.5	30,167	.7
1930	15,720	.4	21,284	.7
1931	7,935	.3	8,973	.4
1932	3,962	.2	3,685	.3
1933	4,985	.3	5,472	.4
1934	9,891	.5	6,191	.4
1935	12,174	.5	7,462	.4
1936	13,439	.5	9,023	.4
1937	19,001	.6	16,525	.5
1938	16,892	.6	12,813	.7
1939	19,246	.6	13,959	.6
1940 ^b	23,123	.6	17,943	.7

* Includes re-exports.

^b Trade figures for 1940 are preliminary.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO PERU

(By Groups and Principal Commodities; data for individual items include only U.S. products)

Commodity and group	Quantity		Value (\$1,000)	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Exports of U.S. merchandise, total.....			18,841	22,596
Animal products and animals, edible, total.....			233	241
Dairy products.....			142	155
Animal products and animals, inedible, total.....			109	255
Upper leather (except lining and patent).....			46	137
Vegetable food products and beverages, total.....			436	442
Grains and preparations.....			127	116
Wheat flour..... 1,000 bbl.	20	18	76	72
Vegetables and preparations.....			123	111
Yeast..... 1,000 lb.	570	532	86	70
Other vegetable food products and beverages.....			186	215
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood, total.....			722	1,079
Rubber and manufactures.....			511	748
Automobile tire casings..... Number	18,640	23,454	280	515
Cigarettes..... M.	17,805	26,511	48	71
Textile fibers and manufactures, total.....			616	974
Cotton manufactures.....			154	327
Cotton cloth, duck and tire fabric..... 1,000 sq.yd.	564	1,144	57	156
Bags of jute..... 1,000 lb.	1,024	774	114	87
Absorbent cotton gauze and sterilized bandages..... 1,000 lb.	102	89	61	46
Wood and paper, total.....			1,137	1,520
Douglas fir, sawed..... M. bd. ft.	4,109	8,469	70	137
Boards, planks and scantlings: Douglas fir..... M. bd. ft.	38,304	33,114	699	606
Paper and manufactures.....			170	477
Other products.....			200	300
Nonmetallic minerals, total.....			1,175	1,108
Petroleum and products.....			747	631
Motor fuel and gasoline..... barrels	13,491	190	145	1
Lubricating oil..... 1,000 bbl.	25	23	402	371
Paraffin wax..... 1,000 lb.	3,920	4,958	150	221
Glass and glass products.....			67	127
Pottery.....			58	107
Other products.....			303	243
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles, total.....			3,558	4,812
Iron and steel-mill products.....			2,617	3,571
Iron and steel bars and rods..... 1,000 lb.	13,825	19,836	333	542
Iron and steel plates, sheets and skelp..... 1,000 lb.	16,405	14,396	439	453
Tin plate and taggers' tin..... 1,000 lb.	6,216	11,681	280	562
Structural shapes..... Tons (2,240 lb.)	5,110	3,248	318	229
Sheet piling..... 1,000 lb.	3,122	570	95	15
Tubular products and fittings..... 1,000 lb.	10,838	17,862	476	789
Wire and manufactures..... 1,000 lb.	3,860	6,429	218	347
Iron and steel advanced manufactures.....			601	779
Other products.....			340	462
Machinery and vehicles, total.....			7,870	8,564
Electrical machinery and apparatus.....			841	1,182
Radio apparatus.....			216	222

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO PERU—continued

(By Groups and Principal Commodities; data for individual items include only U.S. products)

Commodity and group	Quantity		Value (\$1,000)	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Machinery and vehicles—Continued.				
Industrial machinery.....			2, 270	3, 070
Construction and conveying machinery.....			277	185
Mining, well, and pumping machinery.....			958	1, 228
Textile machinery.....			62	327
Office appliances.....			247	235
Typewriters..... Number.....	4, 820	2, 461	156	111
Agricultural machinery and implements.....			530	318
Tracklaying tractors..... Number.....	119	50	228	81
Automobiles, parts and accessories.....			2, 353	2, 753
Motor trucks and busses..... Number.....	1, 328	1, 432	935	954
Passenger cars..... Number.....	1, 202	1, 807	898	1, 301
Aircraft and parts.....			1, 311	685
Landplanes (powered)..... Number.....	22	8	989	387
Other machinery and vehicles.....			318	321
Chemicals and related products, total.....			2, 157	2, 563
Coal-tar products.....			68	170
Chemical specialties.....			588	466
Calcium arsenate..... 1,000 lb.....	4, 868	3, 702	200	153
Pigments, paints, and varnishes.....			164	207
Explosives, fuses, etc.....			538	626
Dynamite..... 1,000 lb.....	2, 942	3, 957	364	479
Soap and toilet preparations.....			156	155
Other products.....			643	939
Miscellaneous domestic articles, total.....			827	1, 038
Photographic and projection goods.....			160	170
Scientific and professional instruments.....			168	196
Re-exports of foreign merchandise, total.....			405	527
Exports, including re-exports, total.....			19, 246	23, 123

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM PERU

(By Groups and Principal Commodities)

Commodity and group	Quantity		Value (\$1,000)	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Imports for consumption, total.....			13, 827	15, 364
Animal products and animals, inedible, total.....			523	580
Hides and skins.....			509	562
Goat and kidskins..... 1,000 lb.....	1, 197	1, 130	336	273
Cattle hides..... 1,000 lb.....	139	786	17	84
Other animal products, inedible.....			14	18

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM PERU—continued

(By Groups and Principal Commodities)

Commodity and group	Quantity		Value (\$1,000)	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Vegetable food products and beverages, total			1,134	832
Coffee..... 1,000 lb.	362	1,295	32	78
Cane sugar..... Million lb.	78	60	1,085	716
Molasses, not for human consumption..... 1,000 gal.	747	1,427	11	21
Other vegetable food products.....			6	17
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood, total			286	501
Rubber, crude..... 1,000 lb.	44	294	4	45
Gutta balata..... 1,000 lb.	102	225	16	34
Cube (Timbo or barbasco) root..... 1,000 lb.	1,730	2,225	135	186
Coca leaves..... 1,000 lb.	468	658	80	116
Other vegetable products, inedible.....			51	120
Textile fibers and manufactures, total			1,090	2,138
Cotton, raw..... 1,000 lb. (clean content)	394	840	47	110
Cotton linters..... Do	1,041	1,466	33	54
Flax, unmanufactured..... Tons (2,240 lb.)		147		71
Clothing wool..... 1,000 lb. (clean content)	260	824	112	329
Combing wool..... Do	52	1,342	23	559
Hair of the cashmere goat, alpaca, etc..... Do	2,102	2,088	871	1,003
Other textiles.....			4	12
Wood, total			145	65
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles, total			10,346	11,064
Tungsten ore:				
For smelting, refining and export..... 1,000 lb. (tungsten content)	58	117	44	103
Other tungsten ore..... Do	49	175	19	130
Vanadium ore..... 1,000 lb. (vanadium content)	3,808	4,598	992	1,217
Copper:				
For smelting, refining and export..... 1,000 lb. (copper content)	71,514	67,129	7,284	7,353
Other copper..... Do	449	3,615	47	366
Lead ore and bullion:				
For smelting, refining and export..... 1,000 lb. (lead content)	15,665	1,084	363	26
Other lead ore and bullion..... Do	3,300	26,077	119	796
Lead pigs and bars..... Do	7,166	17,517	112	257
Zinc ore:				
For smelting, refining and export..... 1,000 lb. (zinc content)	4,358	17,259	119	267
Other zinc ore (except pyrites)..... 1,000 lb. (zinc content)	36,993	11,254	941	258
Antimony ore..... 1,000 lb. (antimony content)	861	1,195	63	93
Bismuth..... 1,000 lb.	183	124	154	118
Other metals and manufactures.....			89	80
Guano..... Tons (2,240 lb.)	4,700		205	
Miscellaneous articles, total			98	184

Cultural Relations

THE ROLE OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE IN WARTIME

ADDRESS BY CHARLES A. THOMSON¹

[Released to the press December 31]

The original subject of this talk, "The Role of Cultural Exchange in the Present and Future Relations of the Americas", was assigned and accepted when our country was at peace—albeit an uneasy peace—with all the world. Now that we are at war in the Atlantic and in the Pacific, on land, on sea, and in the air, there is an arresting timeliness in the question: What is the role of cultural exchange in wartime?

We are not the first nation to be faced with this question. Great Britain and Germany have been answering it in the other American republics, while their battles raged in Europe, and their responses have borne what may appear to some a surprising degree of resemblance. Each in its own way has not diminished but has rather intensified cultural activities as an essential basis for relations during and after the conflict. Japan has answered similarly: at the very hour that Japanese planes were attacking Pearl Harbor, Japanese representatives were promoting a cultural agreement with Brazil. China, too, has answered. Under invasion and bombardment, China has never slackened her support of Chinese-American cultural agencies. This unanimity of response from our enemies as well as from our allies is the most convincing testimony possible to the immense importance of fostering and furthering cultural relations now.

As for us, our own Government has accepted for many years the solidarity of the American republics as basic in our international relations. The cultural factor is a primary contributor

toward that solidarity. Obviously it would be detrimental, even disastrous, to lose sight of this factor under pressure of war conditions.

In short, cultural relations—which have been happily defined as "a better mutual comprehension of one another's ways"—serve to provide that underlying basic understanding and community of interest and effort essential to continuing an effective cooperation among the American nations. Konrad Bercovici declared recently "We in the United States have recognized at long last that to protect ourselves we must protect the other Americas. But we have not yet convinced our neighbors that our proposed cooperation is of mutual interest. It is. We have not told them, not really told them, not so that our words would sink in, that if we do not frustrate the aggressors or would-be aggressors now—together—they, the Mexicans and the Central and South Americans, will all be in grave danger. That is the language they would understand, if properly uttered not only by our political leaders, but by ourselves, the people."

Now it is more than ever important that our country strengthen the bonds of friendship with the other American republics, demonstrate to them that the cause of our freedom is the cause of their freedom, of all freedom; and it is urgently necessary that the channels of travel and information be kept open. The immediate agencies to effect this are the agencies already fruitfully at work: The interchange between the Americas of leaders of thought and opinion, of research workers, technicians, and professors and students; translation back and forth of significant and revealing writings whether for their timeliness or for their enduring literary values; the showing in our sister countries of motion pictures that reveal life in the United States—and now, most particularly, life as lived

¹Delivered before the American Political Science Association, New York, N.Y., December 31, 1941. Mr. Thomson is Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State.

with undimmed vitality and unclouded faith in wartime—and similarly, the showing of pictures here that tell of the life and purposes of the peoples to the South; and the transmission of radio programs to the same end.

We are accustomed to link propaganda and war in our thinking. But what is the role of cultural relations in wartime, as distinct from propaganda? In answer, we may note that there are three major ways of influencing the ideas of other peoples. One is the way the Nazis have brought to perfection a subversive, insidious system which they employ as an implement of aggression, as the psychological arm of their pattern of conquest. It is used as the prelude to military subjection. It is designed to create a pathological condition in the mind of another people, to bring about emotional confusion in a nation in order to "soften" its will and render it powerless to take action for its own preservation. It represents the now familiar technique of the "war of nerves". Those who administer this type of propaganda do not consider the objects of its pressure as equals whose opinions are to be respected, but as victims to be despised and overcome.

But there is a second type of propaganda, of which the Nazi form is a corruption or distortion. Propaganda in its original—and correct—sense means simply an effort to urge other people to think as one thinks. It recalls the figure of the farmer or the gardener who puts slips into the ground in the hope of *propagating* some desirable plant. For as "culture" and "cultivation" had the same origin in the tilling of the soil, so did "propagation" and "propaganda". It is by such methods that missionaries spread their faith, communities attract new residents, or an association gains members.

The program of cultural relations, in some of its phases, may border closely on this second or "instructive" type of propaganda, as distinguished from the "destructive" Nazi form. Yet it has a distinct field of its own. Both types of propaganda just mentioned are essentially unilateral; cultural relations are

fundamentally and necessarily reciprocal. The technique of propaganda is generally similar to that of advertising; it seeks to impress, to press in. The technique of cultural relations is that of education in the root sense of the word, to "lead out". Propaganda endeavors to develop a receptive or favorable attitude—that state of mind which is sometimes called "good-will". The goal of cultural relations is something deeper and more lasting, the creation of a state of mind properly called "understanding". Good-will may be largely emotional; it may evaporate quickly. Understanding endures. It is a thing of the mind, rooted in knowledge and the conviction that is born of knowledge rather than in emotion or sentimentality. When occasions of friction arise, the good-will fostered by propaganda may soon be forgotten. But if effective understanding has developed between two peoples, each will better comprehend the position of the other, even if they differ; irritation is lessened, and the way paved for adjustment and eventual solution.

The American nations face a long pull together, both during this war and after. Only the strongest possible bonds will be adequate to assure that cooperation which is essential to victory and a stable peace. The member nations of the New World partnership must have that mutual respect and trust which results from true confidence and understanding. To build that understanding is in considerable part the job of cultural relations.

The Department of State in cooperation with Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, has been working with the colleges and universities and other private agencies toward this end. Among other activities, the Department during the past year has invited to the United States for individual visits 40 or more outstanding leaders of thought and opinion from the other American republics—social and natural scientists, journalists, novelists and other writers, historians, educators, artists, and musicians. They have traveled widely in this country and have received generous hospitality from many of the institutions

which you represent. They have gone back to their own countries to report the existence of a real basis for inter-American understanding and cooperation. Let me cite the words of only two of these visitors:

Sergio Buarque de Hollanda of the Brazilian Ministry of Education wrote in one of Rio de Janeiro's leading newspapers: "In our Americas, in spite of all ethical and cultural differences, there are to be found, from North to South, certain social features with identical origins, which were developed by applying old institutions and old ideas to a new free land".

Dr. Josué Gollán, distinguished Argentine scientist and Rector of the Universidad del Litoral, stated in a public address that of all his travels none had impressed him more deeply than the visit to this Nation, "considering the similarity of the United States and our country with regard to origin, aspirations, and political system". He went on to make this striking comment concerning the United States, "its charm does not lie in the expressions of its sciences and arts, as is the case with regard to European culture; its charm lies in the organization of its collective life, in the spirit and action of a powerful democracy".

The bases exist for inter-American understanding. But the solidity of our New World partnership will depend also on the degree to which the American peoples share a common social goal. As Ernesto Galarza has written in the November 1941 issue of the *Free World*, "the Americas must forge ahead on the premise that common defense and joint war, if necessary, must produce after the victory a system for the use and enjoyment of the continent's resources by the people who live on it, on the basis of their industry, their enterprise, and their common human needs." Peoples who live in misery and ignorance, without knowledge and without hope, cannot be expected to feel a stake in a victory of so-called "democracy", or to struggle and sacrifice for such a goal.

Solidarity must rest on an economic and social, as well as on an intellectual or ideological base. To this end there must be a joint inter-

American program which will seek to raise living standards and increase consumption capacity through progressively wider possession and use of land, the better development of subsistence agriculture, the cooperative adjustment of surplus crops, the formulation of a sound plan for financing needed industrial development and other purposes, the elevation of labor standards, and the improvement of education and public health. The construction of highways will play an important role; and the Pan American Highway, on which work goes steadily forward, should be rapidly advanced as a great potential force for bringing the American countries closer together in common understanding through closer contact of all our peoples.

Here it becomes evident that cultural relations have a wider field than that usually covered by the term "intellectual cooperation". They should contribute not only to that understanding which comes from interchange in education, scholarship, and the arts, but also provide effective cooperation for the achievement of economic advance and social welfare. Through exchange fellowships and professorships, the loan of experts, special training opportunities for technicians and interns, the cultural-relations program should facilitate cooperative action in the economic and social field. Social-security legislation may be made more effective, programs of social welfare may be forwarded by assistance in the training of adequate personnel, and the exchange of ideas and scientific information in books and other publications may be greatly extended.

A major responsibility for leadership and effort to create a healthy, better, peaceable world has now come to this hemisphere. It has come especially to the United States of America. But the United States will always share that responsibility with the other American republics and with Canada. The New World can hope to be more successful in meeting its vital responsibility than the Old only if it has achieved within itself the cooperative order and the common fabric of morality, law, and human aspiration for a better life free from want and

fear, which it would seek to realize in the post-war settlement. If the Americas are to provide leadership in the task of building the better world of peace and economic advancement, a world whose foundations will not soon tremble again, whose walls cannot be toppled down, the time is already here for the scholars and thinkers to start to work on the contribution which the American system of cooperative peace developed in this hemisphere can make to the problem of world stability after the struggle.

In an address delivered just a few days before we were attacked by Japan, Assistant Secretary Berle said in words that have tremendously added significance in the light of today's events:

"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."

The union of free men in the United States of America made a home for freedom in the world. The union of free countries in the united republics of America—united less by political bond than by the concept and ideology of liberty itself, in the fullest and deepest sense of the term by a cultural relationship—is today the world's assurance that freedom shall not fail.

General

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

A tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through November 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 December 29, 1941, 51 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.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, Jr., has been appointed an Assistant Chief of the Division of Defense Materials, effective as of December 2, 1941 (Departmental Order 1016).

EXECUTIVE ORDER EXCEPTING CERTAIN POSITIONS FROM CIVIL SERVICE RULES

An Executive order (no. 9004) signed December 30, 1941, amends the Civil Service Rules by excepting certain positions from examination under section 3, Civil Service Rule II. Positions in the Department of State affected are listed in the order as follows:

"1. Five special assistants to the Secretary of State.

"2. All employees of international commissions, congresses, conferences, and boards, except the International Joint Commission; the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico; and the International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada.

"3. Chief and two assistant chiefs of the foreign service buildings office.

"4. Two private secretaries or confidential assistants to the Secretary of State, and one to each Assistant Secretary of State.

"5. One private secretary or confidential assistant to the head of each bureau in the State Department appointed by the President.

"6. One chauffeur for the Secretary of State.

"7. Gage readers employed part-time or intermittently by the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, at such isolated localities that in the opinion of the Commission the establishment of registers is impracticable."

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press January 3]

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

Stephen C. Brown, of Herndon, Va., formerly Vice Consul at Kunming, Yunnan, China, has

been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Harry E. Carlson, of Joliet, Ill., First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Helsinki, Finland, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

Richard Ford, of Oklahoma City, Okla., Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and will serve in dual capacity.

Landreth M. Harrison, of Minneapolis, Minn., formerly Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Thomas A. Hickok, of Aurora, N. Y., Consul at Manila, Philippine Islands, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Dublin, Ireland.

Miss Elizabeth Humes, of Memphis, Tenn., Second Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

John D. Johnson, of Highgate, Vt., formerly Consul at Salonika, Greece, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

David McK. Key, of Chattanooga, Tenn., formerly Second Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

David H. McKillop, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., formerly Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of Harvey Lee Milbourne, of Charles Town, W. Va., as Consul at Calcutta, India, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Milbourne has been assigned as Consul at St. Lucia, British West Indies, where an American Consulate will be established.

James B. Pilcher, of Cordele, Ga., formerly Consul at Amoy, Fukien, China, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

COMMERCE

Supplementary Trade Agreement With Cuba

Announcement of the proclamation by the President of the supplementary trade agreement with Cuba, signed at Habana December 23, 1941, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

Trade-Agreement Negotiations With Peru

Announcement regarding the intention to negotiate a trade agreement with Peru appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

CLAIMS

Special Convention of 1934 With Mexico

Announcement regarding the payment on January 1, 1942 by Mexico of the eighth annual instalment in accordance with article II of the Convention with Mexico signed April 24, 1934, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

CONCILIATION

Treaty With Liberia

[Released to the press December 30]

The Conciliation Treaty between the United States and Liberia, signed on August 21, 1939, provided for the establishment of a Permanent International Commission to which disputes between the two Governments may be submitted for investigation and report. The Commission is to be composed of five members, consisting of one national member chosen by each of the participating Governments and one non-national member chosen by each Government from some third country. The fifth member or joint commissioner will be chosen by agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of Liberia, it being understood that he shall not be a citizen of either country.

The President has designated the following persons to serve on behalf of this Government on the Permanent International Commission:

National Member:

MR. HARRY A. MCBRIDE, of Michigan, Administrator, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Non-national Member:

HIS EXCELLENCY SEÑOR DR. DON FRANCISCO CASTILLO NÁJERA, Ambassador of Mexico, Washington, D. C.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Trail Smelter Arbitration Between the United States and Canada Under Convention of April 15, 1935: Decision of the Tribunal Reported March 11, 1941. Arbitration Series 8. Publication 1649. iv, 61 pp.

Regulations

Chinese Regulations: The Admissible Classes of Chinese. December 30, 1941. (Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.) 7 *Federal Register* 10.

International traffic in arms, ammunition, etc. [certificate of registration as receipt]. December 23, 1941. (Department of State.) 6 *Federal Register* 6791.

Legislation

An Act To suspend the export tax and the reduction of the quota prescribed by section 6 of the Act of March 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 456), as amended, for a fixed period, and for other purposes. [S. 1623] (Public Law 367, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) Approved, December 22, 1941. 1 p.

An Act To provide for cooperation with Central American republics in the construction of the Inter-American Highway. [S. 1544] (Public Law 375, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) Approved, December 26, 1941. 2 pp.

An Act to amend the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and for other purposes. [H.R. 5988] (Public Law 386, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) Approved, December 26, 1941. 2 pp.

To Amend the Sugar Act of 1937, as Amended: Hearing before the Committee on Finance, U. S. Senate, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 5988, an act to amend the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and for other purposes. [Revised.] December 9, 1941. iv, 82 pp.

Amending Act Requiring Registration of Foreign Agents: Hearings before Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 6045, a bill to amend the act entitled "An Act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States, and for other purposes", approved June 8, 1938, as amended, November 28 and December 1, 1941. [Serial No. 9.] [Statement of Assistant Secretary Berle, pp. 28-32; letters of Secretary Hull and Under Secretary Welles supporting legislation, p. 55.] iv, 56 pp.

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The War

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS¹

[Released to the press by the White House January 6]

MR. VICE PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF
THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

In fulfilling my duty to report upon the state of the Union, I am proud to say to you that the spirit of the American people was never higher than it is today—the Union was never more closely knit together—this country was never more deeply determined to face the solemn tasks before it.

The response of the American people has been instantaneous. It will be sustained until our security is assured.

Exactly one year ago today I said to this Congress: "When the dictators are ready to make war upon us, they will not wait for an act of war on our part . . . They—not we—will choose the time and the place and the method of their attack".

We now know their choice of the time: a peaceful Sunday morning—December 7th, 1941.

We know their choice of the place: an American outpost in the Pacific.

We know their choice of the method: the method of Hitler himself.

Japan's scheme of conquest goes back half a century. It was not merely a policy of seeking living room: it was a plan which included the subjugation of all the peoples in the Far East and in the islands of the Pacific, and the domination of that ocean by Japanese military and naval control of the western coasts of North, Central, and South America.

The development of this ambitious conspiracy was marked by the war against China in 1894; the subsequent occupation of Korea; the war against Russia in 1904; the illegal fortification of the mandated Pacific Islands following 1920; the seizure of Manchuria in 1931; and the invasion of China in 1937.

A similar policy of criminal conquest was adopted by Italy. The Fascists first revealed their imperial designs in Libya and Tripoli. In 1935 they seized Abyssinia. Their goal was the domination of all North Africa, Egypt, parts of France, and the entire Mediterranean world.

But the dreams of empire of the Japanese and Fascist leaders were modest in comparison with the gargantuan aspirations of Hitler and his Nazis. Even before they came to power in 1933, their plans for conquest had been drawn. Those plans provided for ultimate domination, not of any one section of the world but of the whole earth and all the oceans on it.

With Hitler's formation of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo alliance, all these plans of conquest became a single plan. Under this, in addition to her own schemes of conquest, Japan's role was to cut off our supply of weapons of war to Britain, Russia, and China—weapons which increasingly were speeding the day of Hitler's doom. The act of Japan at Pearl Harbor was intended to stun us—to terrify us to such an extent that we would divert our industrial and military strength to the Pacific area or even to our own continental defense.

The plan failed in its purpose. We have not been stunned. We have not been terrified or confused. This reassembling of the Seventy-seventh Congress is proof of that; for the mood

¹ Delivered before a joint session of the two Houses of Congress January 6, 1942.

of quiet, grim resolution which here prevails bodes ill for those who conspired and collaborated to murder world-peace.

That mood is stronger than any mere desire for revenge. It expresses the will of the American people to make very certain that the world will never so suffer again.

Admittedly, we have been faced with hard choices. It was bitter, for example, not to be able to relieve the heroic and historic defenders of Wake Island. It was bitter for us not to be able to land a million men and a thousand ships in the Philippine Islands.

But this adds only to our determination to see to it that the Stars and Stripes will fly again over Wake and Guam; and that the brave people of the Philippines will be rid of Japanese imperialism, and will live in freedom, security, and independence.

Powerful and offensive actions must and will be taken in proper time. The consolidation of the United Nations' total war effort against our common enemies is being achieved.

That is the purpose of conferences which have been held during the past two weeks in Washington, in Moscow, and in Chungking. That is the primary objective of the declaration of solidarity signed in Washington on January 1, 1942 by 26 nations united against the Axis powers.

Difficult choices may have to be made in the months to come. We will not shrink from such decisions. We and those united with us will make those decisions with courage and determination.

Plans have been laid here and in the other capitals for coordinated and cooperative action by all the United Nations—military action and economic action. Already we have established unified command of land, sea, and air forces in the southwestern Pacific theater of war. There will be a continuation of conferences and consultations among military staffs, so that the plans and operations of each will fit into a general strategy designed to crush the enemy. We shall not fight isolated wars—each nation going its own way. These 26 nations are united—not in spirit and determination alone but in the broad conduct of the war in all its phases.

For the first time since the Japanese and the Fascists and the Nazis started along their blood-stained course of conquest they now face the fact that superior forces are assembling against them. Gone forever are the days when the aggressors could attack and destroy their victims one by one without unity of resistance. We of the United Nations will so dispose our forces that we can strike at the common enemy wherever the greatest damage can be done.

The militarists in Berlin and Tokyo started this war. But the massed, angered forces of common humanity will finish it.

Destruction of the material and spiritual centers of civilization—this has been and still is the purpose of Hitler and his Italian and Japanese chessmen. They would wreck the power of the British Commonwealth and Russia and China and the Netherlands—and then combine all their forces to achieve their ultimate goal, the conquest of the United States.

They know that victory for us means victory for freedom.

They know that victory for us means victory for the institution of democracy—the ideal of the family, the simple principles of common decency and humanity.

They know that victory for us means victory for religion.

And they could not tolerate that. The world is too small to provide adequate "living room" for both Hitler and God. In proof of that, the Nazis have now announced their plan for enforcing their new German, pagan religion throughout the world—the plan by which the Holy Bible and the Cross of Mercy would be displaced by *Mein Kampf* and the swastika and the naked sword.

Our own objectives are clear; the objective of smashing the militarism imposed by warlords upon their enslaved peoples—the objective of liberating the subjugated nations—the objective of establishing and securing freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear everywhere in the world.

We shall not stop short of those objectives—nor shall we be satisfied merely to gain them and then call it a day. I know that I speak for the American people—and I have good rea-

son to believe I speak also for all the other peoples who fight with us—when I say that this time we are determined not only to win the war but also to maintain the security of the peace which will follow.

But modern methods of warfare make it a task not only of shooting and fighting, but an even more urgent one of working and producing.

Victory requires the actual weapons of war and the means of transporting them to a dozen points of combat.

It will not be sufficient for us and the other United Nations to produce a slightly superior supply of munitions to that of Germany, Japan, Italy, and the stolen industries in the countries which they have overrun.

The superiority of the United Nations in munitions and ships must be overwhelming—so overwhelming that the Axis nations can never hope to catch up with it. In order to attain this overwhelming superiority the United States must build planes and tanks and guns and ships to the utmost limit of our national capacity. We have the ability and capacity to produce arms not only for our own forces but also for the armies, navies, and air forces fighting on our side.

And our overwhelming superiority of armament must be adequate to put weapons of war at the proper time into the hands of those men in the conquered nations, who stand ready to seize the first opportunity to revolt against their German and Japanese oppressors, and against the traitors in their own ranks, known by the already infamous name of "Quislings". As we get guns to the patriots in those lands, they too will fire shots heard 'round the world.

This production of ours in the United States must be raised far above its present levels, even though it will mean the dislocation of the lives and occupations of millions of our own people. We must raise our sights all along the production-line. Let no man say it cannot be done. It must be done—and we have undertaken to do it.

I have just sent a letter of directive to the appropriate departments and agencies of our Government, ordering that immediate steps be taken:

1. To increase our production rate of air-planes so rapidly that in this year, 1942, we shall produce 60,000 planes, 10,000 more than the goal set a year and a half ago. This includes 45,000 combat planes—bombers, dive-bombers, pursuit planes. The rate of increase will be continued, so that next year, 1943, we shall produce 125,000 airplanes, including 100,000 combat planes.

2. To increase our production rate of tanks so rapidly that in this year, 1942, we shall produce 45,000 tanks; and to continue that increase so that next year, 1943, we shall produce 75,000 tanks.

3. To increase our production rate of anti-aircraft guns so rapidly that in this year, 1942, we shall produce 20,000 of them; and to continue that increase so that next year, 1943, we shall produce 35,000 anti-aircraft guns.

4. To increase our production rate of merchant ships so rapidly that in this year, 1942, we shall build 8,000,000 deadweight tons as compared with a 1941 production of 1,100,000. We shall continue that increase so that next year, 1943, we shall build 10,000,000 tons.

These figures and similar figures for a multitude of other implements of war will give the Japanese and Nazis a little idea of just what they accomplished in the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Our task is hard—our task is unprecedented—and the time is short. We must strain every existing armament-producing facility to the utmost. We must convert every available plant and tool to war production. That goes all the way from the greatest plants to the smallest—from the huge automobile industry to the village machine shop.

Production for war is based on men and women—the human hands and brains which collectively we call labor. Our workers stand ready to work long hours; to turn out more in a day's work; to keep the wheels turning and the fires burning 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. They realize well that on the speed and efficiency of their work depend the lives of their sons and their brothers on the fighting fronts.

Production for war is based on metals and raw materials—steel, copper, rubber, aluminum,

zinc, tin. Greater and greater quantities of them will have to be diverted to war purposes. Civilian use of them will have to be cut further and still further—and, in many cases, completely eliminated.

War costs money. So far, we have hardly even begun to pay for it. We have devoted only 15 percent of our national income to national defense. As will appear in my budget message tomorrow, our war program for the coming fiscal year will cost 56 billion dollars or, in other words, more than one half of the estimated annual national income. This means taxes and bonds, and bonds and taxes. It means cutting luxuries and other non-essentials. In a word, it means an "all-out" war by individual effort and family effort in a united country.

Only this all-out scale of production will hasten the ultimate all-out victory. Speed will count. Lost ground can always be regained—lost time never. Speed will save lives; speed will save this Nation which is in peril; speed will save our freedom and civilization—and slowness has never been an American characteristic.

As the United States goes into its full stride, we must always be on guard against misconceptions which will arise naturally or which will be planted among us by our enemies.

We must guard against complacency. We must not underrate the enemy. He is powerful and cunning—and cruel and ruthless. He will stop at nothing which gives him a chance to kill and to destroy. He has trained his people to believe that their highest perfection is achieved by waging war. For many years he has prepared for this very conflict—planning, plotting, training, arming, fighting. We have already tasted defeat. We may suffer further setbacks. We must face the fact of a hard war, a long war, a bloody war, a costly war.

We must, on the other hand, guard against defeatism. That has been one of the chief weapons of Hitler's propaganda machine—used time and again with deadly results. It will not be used successfully on the American people.

We must guard against divisions among ourselves and among all the other United Nations.

We must be particularly vigilant against racial discrimination in any of its ugly forms. Hitler will try again to breed mistrust and suspicion between one individual and another, one group and another, one race and another, one government and another. He will try to use the same technique of falsehood and rumor-mongering with which he divided France from Britain. He is trying to do this with us even now. But he will find a unity of will and purpose against him, which will persevere until the destruction of all his black designs upon the freedom and safety of the people of the world.

We cannot wage this war in a defensive spirit. As our power and our resources are fully mobilized, we shall carry the attack against the enemy—we shall hit him and hit him again wherever and whenever we can reach him.

We must keep him far from our shores, for we intend to bring this battle to him on his own home grounds.

American armed forces must be used at any place in all the world where it seems advisable to engage the forces of the enemy. In some cases these operations will be defensive, in order to protect key positions. In other cases, these operations will be offensive, in order to strike at the common enemy, with a view to his complete encirclement and eventual total defeat.

American armed forces will operate at many points in the Far East.

American armed forces will be on all the oceans—helping to guard the essential communications which are vital to the United Nations.

American land and air and sea forces will take stations in the British Isles—which constitute an essential fortress in this world struggle.

American armed forces will help to protect this hemisphere—and also bases outside this hemisphere which could be used for an attack on the Americas.

If any of our enemies, from Europe or from Asia, attempt long-range raids by "suicide" squadrons of bombing planes, they will do so only in the hope of terrorizing our people and disrupting our morale. Our people are not afraid of that. We know that we may have to pay a heavy price for freedom. We will pay this price with a will. Whatever the price, it

is a thousand times worth it. No matter what our enemies in their desperation may attempt to do to us—we will say, as the people of London have said, "We can take it." And what's more, we can give it back—and we will give it back—with compound interest.

When our enemies challenged our country to stand up and fight, they challenged each and every one of us. And each and every one of us has accepted the challenge—for himself and for the Nation.

There were only some four hundred United States Marines who in the heroic and historic defense of Wake Island inflicted such great losses on the enemy. Some of those men were killed in action; and others are now prisoners of war. When the survivors of that great fight are liberated and restored to their homes, they will learn that a hundred and thirty million of their fellow citizens have been inspired to render their own full share of service and sacrifice.

Our men on the fighting fronts have already proved that Americans today are just as rugged and just as tough as any of the heroes whom we exploits we celebrate on the Fourth of July.

Many people ask, "When will this war end"? There is only one answer to that. It will end just as soon as we make it end, by our combined efforts, our combined strength, our combined determination to fight through and work through until the end—the end of militarism in Germany and Italy and Japan. Most certainly we shall not settle for less.

That is the spirit in which discussions have been conducted during the visit of the British Prime Minister to Washington. Mr. Churchill and I understand each other, our motives and our purposes. Together, during the past two weeks, we have faced squarely the major military and economic problems of this greatest world war.

All in our Nation have been cheered by Mr. Churchill's visit. We have been deeply stirred by his great message to us. We wish him a safe return to his home. He is welcome in our midst, now and in days to come.

We are fighting on the same side with the British people, who fought alone for long, terri-

ble months and withstood the enemy with fortitude and tenacity and skill.

We are fighting on the same side with the Russian people who have seen the Nazi hordes swarm up to the very gates of Moscow and who, with almost superhuman will and courage, have forced the invaders back into retreat.

We are fighting on the same side as the brave people of China who for four and a half long years have withstood bombs and starvation and have whipped the invaders time and again in spite of superior Japanese equipment and arms.

We are fighting on the same side as the indomitable Dutch.

We are fighting on the same side as all the other governments in exile, whom Hitler and all his armies and all his Gestapo have not been able to conquer.

But we of the United Nations are not making all this sacrifice of human effort and human lives to return to the kind of world we had after the last world war.

We are fighting today for security, for progress, and for peace, not only for ourselves but for all men, not only for one generation but for all generations. We are fighting to cleanse the world of ancient evils, ancient ills.

Our enemies are guided by brutal cynicism, by unholy contempt for the human race. We are inspired by a faith which goes back through all the years to the first chapter of the Book of Genesis: "God created man in His own image".

We on our side are striving to be true to that divine heritage. We are fighting, as our fathers have fought, to uphold the doctrine that all men are equal in the sight of God. Those on the other side are striving to destroy this deep belief and to create a world in their own image—a world of tyranny and cruelty and serfdom.

That is the conflict that day and night now pervades our lives. No compromise can end that conflict. There never has been—there never can be—successful compromise between good and evil. Only total victory can reward the champions of tolerance and decency and freedom and faith.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 6, 1942.

LEND-LEASE AID: CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Released to the press January 5]

The President today addressed to the Honorable E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Administrator, Office of Lend-Lease Administration, a letter, the text of which follows:

"For purposes of implementing the authority conferred upon you as Lend-Lease Administrator by Executive Order No. 8926, dated October 28, 1941, and in order to enable you to arrange for Lend-Lease aid to the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia, I hereby find that the defense of the Provisional Govern-

ment of Czechoslovakia is vital to the defense of the United States."

ADHERENCES TO DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS

[Released to the press January 5]

In order that liberty-loving peoples silenced by military force may have an opportunity to support the principles of the Declaration by United Nations, the Government of the United States, as the depository for that Declaration, will receive statements of adherence to its principles from appropriate authorities which are not governments.

PROTECTION OF OFFICIALS AND NATIONALS OF COUNTRIES AT WAR

AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press January 7]

The American Consul at Foochow, Mr. Edward E. Rice, reported on January 3, 1941 to the Embassy at Chungking that he had received information, believed to be reliable, to the effect that on December 8, 1941 the Japanese landed on the island of Kulangsu, where most of the foreign residents of Amoy have their homes, and placed American and British nationals under custody for several days in the Japanese Poai Hospital; that on their release they were given distinguishing armbands to wear and were permitted to move about on the island, but not to leave it; that Chinese and British banks, some of which were reported to have sent most of their cash to Hong Kong, were allowed to open for limited business; and that the Municipal Council of the International Settlement on Kulangsu was continuing to function under Japanese control.

The Swiss Legation at Tokyo, in a telegram to the Swiss Foreign Office, dated December 31, 1941, reported that it had established contact with the former American consular offices at Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka; that the personnel of those offices are under police control; and that they are in good health and have no complaints to make as to their living conditions.

[Released to the press January 8]

The following information concerning the status of American nationals in Indochina has just been made available to the Department through the French authorities at Vichy.

The former American Consul at Saigon, Mr. Sidney H. Browne, is confined to his residence in Saigon. Mr. Oliver Edmund Chubb, of South St. Paul, Minn., former American Consul detailed to Hanoi, is still in that city, where he is confined in a villa which has been especially rented for him by the Governor-General of Indochina.

Mr. Relman Morin, of Los Angeles, Calif., correspondent of the Associated Press, is confined to the residence of the British Consul General at Saigon.

All other American nationals, including Filipinos, who have resided in Indochina for 15 years are at liberty. Among such Americans are a number of missionaries and Miss Iris Johnston, of Ritzville, Wash., secretary at the American Consulate at Saigon, and Miss Carolyn C. Jacobs, of Kansas City, Mo., also secretary at the American Consulate at Saigon, temporarily detailed to Hanoi.

MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY FROM NORTHERN IRELAND

[Released to the press January 9]

The Department has been informed by the American Ambassador at London that he has received the following communication dated January 4, 1942, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain:

"My dear Ambassador:

"The Speaker of the House of Commons of Northern Ireland has asked me to forward to you the following message from the House of Commons of Northern Ireland to the Government of the United States:

"This House, on behalf of the people of Ulster, tenders its sincere sympathy to the President, Government, and people of the United States of America in connection with the vicious and treacherous attack made on them by Japan, and pledges itself to support, by every means in its power, the war effort until Japan and her allies are overthrown. The House also thanks the United States of America for their great assistance in the past, and feels proud and honoured that among the citizens of the United States of America there are millions of our kinsmen who helped in no small way to shape the destinies of the great republic."

"The Speaker has asked me to say that the message will be entered on the records of the House in the form, 'the House agreed to the message *nemine contradicente*'.

"Yours sincerely,

ANTHONY EDEN."

On January 8, 1942, the Secretary of State instructed Mr. Winant to request Mr. Eden to transmit the following message to the Speaker of the House of Commons of Northern Ireland:

"My Government deeply appreciates the message of solidarity which you have kindly forwarded. The American people will be encouraged in the effort which they have now wholeheartedly undertaken by the example of

those who have fought so valiantly, as have the people of Northern Ireland, for twenty-eight months against our common enemy.

CORDELL HULL"

SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS BY VENEZUELA WITH GERMANY, ITALY, AND JAPAN

[Released to the press January 5]

The text of a telegram dated January 3, 1942, from the President of the United States to the President of Venezuela, His Excellency General ISMIAS MEDINA ANGARITA, follows:

"The action of your Government in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan has been warmly appreciated by the people of the United States as a convincing and welcome demonstration of the position of Venezuela in the conflict with which free peoples the world over are confronted. Under your leadership, the Venezuelan nation has again taken its stand in support of those principles of continental solidarity so eloquently set forth by Simon Bolivar over a century ago.

"I take this opportunity of extending to you my cordial wishes for the coming year.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

On January 3, 1942 the Secretary of State also sent the following message to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, His Excellency Dr. CARACCILO PARRA PEREZ:

"The Venezuelan Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Diogenes Escalante, has informed me of the action of your Government in severing relations with Germany, Italy and Japan. This further indication of Venezuela's firm adherence to those principles of inter-American solidarity in the formulation of which you played so prominent a part at Buenos Aires in 1936 is most heartening to me and to my Government. I am delighted to know that you will attend the Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Rio and that Mr. Welles will have the privilege of again working with you.

CORDELL HULL"

General

BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 1943

The budget for 1943,¹ sent by the President to the Congress on January 5, 1942, describes the recommendations for the Department of State as follows:

“DEPARTMENT OF STATE

“The estimates of the Department of State for the fiscal year 1943, exclusive of construction projects and trust accounts, amount to \$26,159,480, a net increase of \$3,229,798 over the comparable appropriations for the fiscal year 1942. This net increase is made up as follows: \$1,497,095 for the Office of the Secretary of State; \$600,000 for national defense activities; \$54,700 for the Foreign Service; and \$1,078,003 for international obligations, commissions, bureaus, etc.

“The net increase of \$1,497,095 in the estimates for the Office of the Secretary of State consists of \$1,433,740 for personal services, \$13,400 for contingent expenses, \$49,100 for printing and binding, \$655 for passport agencies, and \$200 for collecting and editing official papers of territories of the United States.

“The \$600,000 net increase in national defense activities is to provide funds for an increased number of specialists and technical assistants in the Foreign Service necessary in connection with emergency problems caused by the war.

“The net increase of \$54,700 for the Foreign Service consists of increases in certain appropriations amounting to \$114,200, which amount is offset by decreases in other appropriations amounting to \$59,500. The principal items of increase are \$66,100 for automatic promotions of Foreign Service officers as authorized by

law; \$30,000 for promotions of Foreign Service clerks; \$9,000 to adjust salaries of certain miscellaneous employees more nearly in line with local wage standards; and \$9,100 for the Foreign Service retirement and disability appropriated fund. The principal items of decrease are \$38,000 and \$13,000 for office and living quarters allowances and representation allowances, respectively. These decreases are made possible largely because several embassies and a large number of consulates in Axis-controlled countries have been closed.

“The net increase of \$1,078,003 in international obligations, commissions, bureaus, etc., is composed of increases in certain appropriations amounting to \$1,165,023, offset by decreases in other appropriations amounting to \$87,020. The principal items of increase are \$41,800 for the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, to provide largely for operation and maintenance of the Mesilla Valley Division of the Rio Grande Canalization project; and \$1,119,200 for Cooperation With the American Republics to provide for rubber investigations and surveys of other noncompetitive plant resources, the development of vital statistics of the Western Hemisphere, radiosonde observation stations in Mexico, investigation of strategic and deficient minerals, translating and disseminating Government publications to the other American Republics, and travel grants for students, professors, and educational and artistic leaders who are citizens of the United States and the other American Republics. The principal items of decrease are \$17,920 in contributions to international organizations located in Axis-controlled areas from whom satisfactory reports of activity are not being received; \$11,600 for special and technical investigations by the

¹ *The Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1943*. H.Doc. 528, 77th Cong., 2d sess. 1172 pp.

International Joint Commission in the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada; and \$57,500 in appropriations for various international commissions, conferences, and miscellaneous items, which will not be required for the fiscal year 1943.

"The expenditures from trust accounts for the fiscal year 1943 are estimated at \$2,820,980, an increase of \$4,100 over the fiscal year 1942."

"Foreign Service Pay Adjustment

"The estimate for the fiscal year 1943 of \$1,350,000 is an increase of \$375,000 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942. This is brought about by reason of increases in the assignment of personnel to foreign countries whose currency has appreciated in relation to the American dollar."

"Department of State, Public Works

"The estimates of public works appropriations of the Department of State for the fiscal year 1943 amount to \$1,273,000, a decrease of \$598,500 from the 1942 appropriations.

"The 1943 estimates provide \$233,000 for public buildings for diplomatic and consular establishments abroad, a decrease of \$217,000. The principal building projects to be constructed in 1943 will be located in the other American republics and Australia. The estimates provide \$950,000 for continuing construction of the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project, the same amount that was appropriated for 1942. An estimate of \$90,000 is included for the construction of the United States portion of the Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project at Douglas, Ariz."

American Republics

ELEVATION OF LEGATIONS TO RANK OF EMBASSY

BOLIVIA

[Released to the press January 4]

The Government of Bolivia and the Government of the United States announced on January 4 that arrangements have been made to raise the Legation of Bolivia in the United States and the Legation of the United States in Bolivia to the rank of Embassy. The change in status will become effective in each country upon the presentation there of the letters of credence of the first Ambassador from the other country.

The exchange of Ambassadors by Bolivia and the United States gives formal recognition to the steady strengthening of the bonds of friendship, culture, and commerce between the two countries and the increasing significance of their traditionally cordial relations.

ECUADOR

[Released to the press January 4]

The Government of Ecuador and the Government of the United States announced on January 4 that arrangements have been made to raise the Legation of the United States in Ecuador to the rank of Embassy and to maintain the Embassy of Ecuador in the United States permanently as an Embassy.

The exchange of Ambassadors by Ecuador and the United States gives formal recognition to the increased importance of the very cooperative relations and the steady growth of the cordial bonds of culture and commerce that have long linked the two countries.

His Excellency Capt. Colón Eloy Alfaro has been accredited to the Government of the United States as Ambassador Extraordinary

and Plenipotentiary of Ecuador since September 17, 1936, at which time he was given ambassadorial rank for the duration of boundary negotiations between the Governments of Ecuador and Peru.

PARAGUAY

[Released to the press January 4]

The Government of Paraguay and the Government of the United States announced on January 4 that arrangements have been made to raise the Legation of Paraguay in the United States and the Legation of the United States in Paraguay to the rank of Embassy. The change in status will become effective in each country upon the presentation there of the letters of credence of the first Ambassador from the other country.

The traditionally friendly relations between Paraguay and the United States and the commercial and cultural relations between the two countries have become increasingly significant in recent years, and it has now become desirable to give formal recognition to the importance of these developments by the exchange of Ambassadors.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

FIRST PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF MINING ENGINEERING AND GEOLOGY

[Released to the press January 8]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Chilean Government to be represented at the First Pan American Congress of Mining Engineering and Geology, which will hold its business sessions from January 14 to January 25, 1942, at Santiago, Chile, and the President has approved the designation of the following persons as official delegates of the United States of America:

D. F. Hewett, Geologist in Charge, Section of Metalliferous Deposits, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

Elmer W. Peterson, Chief, Economics and Statistics Branch, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior

C. W. Wright, Director, Minerals Division, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Office for Emergency Management

The principal topics on the agenda of the meeting are: Mining; geology; fuels; ore dressing and ore concentration; metallurgy; nitrate; mining policy, legislation, and economy; and mining education.

The Foreign Service

RESIGNATION OF JOHN VAN A. MACMURRAY

[Released to the press January 7]

The following statement has been made by the Secretary of State:

"In view of Mr. MacMurray's long experience in both the Far East and Near East, the President is accepting his resignation as American Ambassador to Turkey in order to avail himself of Mr. MacMurray's services here in Washington upon the expiration of his present leave of absence."

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press January 10]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 3, 1942:

Charles W. Adair, Jr., of Xenia, Ohio, who has been assigned to the Foreign Service School since November 3, 1941, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Bombay, India.

Daniel V. Anderson, of Dover, Del., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, and will serve in dual capacity.

Walworth Barbour, of Lexington, Mass., formerly Second Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Sofia, Bulgaria, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Jacob D. Beam, of Princeton, N. J., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Donald F. Bigelow, of St. Paul, Minn., Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland, has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

William L. Brewster, of Brownsville, Tex., Vice Consul at Torreón, Coahuila, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at La Paz, Baja California, Mexico.

Robert L. Buell, of Rochester, N. Y., Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned as Consul at Rangoon, Burma.

John Willard Carrigan, of San Francisco, Calif., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul 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.

Selden Chapin, of Erie, Pa., First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Bernard C. Connelly, of Rock Island, Ill., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

Albert John Cope, Jr., of Salt Lake City, Utah, Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, has been appointed Vice Consul at Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico.

William H. Cordell, of Ward, Ark., Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Madrid, Spain, and will serve in dual capacity.

Earl T. Crain, of Huntsville, Ill., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Madrid, Spain, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Madrid, Spain, and will serve in dual capacity.

Allan Dawson, of Des Moines, Iowa, Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, has been designated First Secretary of

Legation and Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, and will serve in dual capacity.

Andrew E. Donovan, 2d, of San Francisco, Calif., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, and will serve in dual capacity.

W. William Duff, of New Castle, Pa., who has been assigned to the Foreign Service School since November 3, 1941, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Calcutta, India.

Dudley G. Dwyre, of Fort Collins, Colo., First Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, Guatemala, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and Consul General at Montevideo, Uruguay, and will serve in dual capacity.

C. Burke Elbrick, of Louisville, Ky., Third Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

John A. Embry, of Dade City, Fla., Assistant Commercial Attaché at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Commercial Attaché at La Paz, Bolivia.

C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr., of Schenectady, N. Y., who has been assigned to the Foreign Service School since November 3, 1941, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Tehran, Iran, and will serve in dual capacity.

John C. Fuess, of Andover, Mass., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Belfast, Northern Ireland.

The assignment of Paul S. Guinn, of Catawissa, Pa., as Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Guinn has been assigned as Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

J. Brock Havron, of Whitwell, Tenn., Vice Consul at Acapulco de Juárez, Guerrero, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Theodore J. Hohenthal, of Berkeley, Calif., formerly Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Douglas Jenkins, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul

at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

Henry P. Leverich, of Montclair, N. J., Third Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

E. Allan Lightner, Jr., of Mountain Lakes, N. J., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Moscow, U.S.S.R., has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

John G. Oliver, of Laredo, Tex., Vice Consul at Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico.

John Peabody Palmer, of Seattle, Wash., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Paul J. Reveley, of East Haven, Conn., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Harry H. Schwartz, of Los Angeles, Calif., who has been assigned to the Foreign Service School since November 3, 1941, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Tangier, Morocco, and will serve in dual capacity.

Bromley K. Smith, of San Diego, Calif., who has been assigned to the Foreign Service School since November 3, 1941, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, and will serve in dual capacity.

E. Talbot Smith, of Hartford, Conn., Consul at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa, has been assigned Consul at Asmara, Eritrea, where an American Consulate will be established.

Byron B. Snyder, of Los Angeles, Calif., who has been assigned to the Foreign Service School

since November 3, 1941, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Francis L. Spalding, of Brookline, Mass., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Henry E. Stebbins, of Milton, Mass., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert B. Streep, of Columbus, Ohio, Consul at Penang, Straits Settlements, has been assigned Consul at Rangoon, Burma.

William C. Trimble, of Baltimore, Md., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul 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.

Eugene T. Turley, of McNary, Arizona, Vice Consul of La Paz, Baja California, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at Torreón, Coahuila, Mexico.

John W. Tuthill, of Cambridge, Mass., who has been assigned to the Foreign Service School since November 3, 1941, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico.

J. Kittredge Vinson, of Houston, Tex., who has been assigned to the Foreign Service School since November 3, 1941, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma.

Andrew B. Wardlaw, of Greenville, S. C., who has been assigned to the Foreign Service School since November 3, 1941, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia.

Harold L. Williamson, of Chicago, Ill., Consul General at Guatemala, Guatemala, has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Evan M. Wilson, of Haverford, Pa., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

Francis M. Withey, of Reed City, Mich., Vice Consul at Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico, where an American Vice Consulate will be established.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

SOVEREIGNTY

Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas

Ecuador

By a letter dated January 5, 1942 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Ecuador 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 December 27, 1941. The instrument of ratification is dated October 23, 1941.

Regulations

Export Control Schedule 27 [covering, effective January 2, 1942, the forms, conversions, and derivatives of petroleum products (item 1, Proclamation 2417) as listed in Export Control Schedule 15]. January 3, 1942. (Board of Economic Warfare.) 7 *Federal Register* 113.

[Export Control:] delegation of authority regarding requisitioning and disposal of property. January 3, 1942. (Board of Economic Warfare.) 7 *Federal Register* 148.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Relief From Double Income Tax on Shipping Profits: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Panama—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed January 15, February 8, and March 28, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 221. Publication 1673. 5 pp. 5¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Revision of prorations of quota for foreign countries other than Cuba. Sept. 20, 1941. 1 p. (Agriculture Department, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Sugar Division.) Free.

Economic conditions in Venezuela in 1940. 6 pp. [International reference service, vol. 1, no. 63, October 1941.] (Commerce Department, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.) 5¢.

Development of "good neighbor" policy. March 1933—April 1941. 97 pp., processed. [Bulletin 7; public-affairs bulletins prepared for use of Congress.] (Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service.) Free.

Bolivia [foreign trade of Bolivia for 1938 and 1939]. 13 pp. [Foreign trade series no. 192.] (Pan American Union.) 5¢.

Legislation

An Act To provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries. [S. 1994] (Public Law 393, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) Approved January 2, 1942. 1 p.

Relief of Certain Basque Aliens. (H. Rept. 1558, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on S. 314.) 3 pp.

Inter American Statistical Institute. (H. Rept. 1572, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H.J. Res. 219.) 4 pp.

Inter-American Statistical Institute. (S. Rept. 946, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on S.J. Res. 96.) 4 pp.

To Amend the Nationality Act of 1940; Hearings before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 1st sess., and supplementary hearing, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H.R. 6250, a bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940. January 7, 1942. iv, 37 pp.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

JANUARY 17, 1912

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The War

THIRD MEETING OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE¹

[Released to the press January 15]

The peoples of the Americas face today the greatest danger which they have ever confronted since they won their independence.

We are meeting together under the terms, and in the spirit, of inter-American agreements to take counsel as to the course which our governments should take under the shadow of this dire threat to our continued existence as free peoples.

We meet as the representatives of nations which in former times have had their differences and controversies. But I believe that I may speak for all of us, and not least in the name of my own Government, when I say that we all of us have learned by our past errors of omission and of commission. We are assembled as representatives of the 21 sovereign and independent republics of the American Continent, now welded together as no continent has ever before been united in history, by our faith in the ties of mutual trust and of reciprocal interdependence which bind us and, most of all, by our common devotion to the great cause of democracy and of human liberty to which our New World is dedicated.

The calamity which has now engulfed humanity was not unforeseen by any of us.

Just five years ago, at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, of Buenos Aires, we met because of the clear signs that the earth would be engulfed by the tidal

wave of a world-wide war. By common accord we determined upon measures indispensable to our common security. At the Inter-American Conference at Lima further measures were taken. After the war broke out, at the meetings of the Foreign Ministers at Panamá and Habana, the American republics adopted additional far-reaching measures of protection and of cooperation for their common safety.

We were thus in many ways prepared for that eventuality from which we then still hoped we might be spared—the involvement of the Americas in the war which has been forced upon mankind by Hitlerism.

I regard it as my obligation here on behalf of my Government to inform you with complete frankness of the course which it had pursued up to the time when, on Sunday, December 7, my country was suddenly attacked by means of an act of treachery that will never be forgotten by the people of the United States, nor, I believe, by the people of any of the other American republics.

My Government was never blind to the ultimate purposes and objectives of Hitlerism. It long since realized that Hitler had formulated his plans to conquer the entire world. These plans, the plans of a criminal paranoiac, were conceived before he had even seized power in Germany. They have been carried out step by step, first through guile and deceit, later by fire and sword. No evil has been too monstrous for him. No infamy has been too vile for him to perpetrate.

¹ Delivered by Mr. Welles, who is United States representative, on January 15, 1942 at the opening session of the Meeting at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Time and again, as you all know, the President of the United States, with your knowledge and with your approval, made every effort in earlier years by fervent appeal and by constructive and just proposal to avert the final holocaust.

All of us learned a bitter lesson in those years between 1936 and 1941.

We learned by the tragic experience of others, that all of those standards of international decency and of international law, upon which the hopes of a law-abiding and a peaceful world were based, were utterly disregarded by Hitler and by his ignominious satellites.

Those free nations who sought ingenuously, by the very innocence of their conduct and by the very completeness of their neutrality, to maintain at least the shadow of their independence were occupied more promptly and ravaged more cruelly than those who resisted the attack of Hitler's armies.

We have been taught this lesson, which it took all of us a long time to learn, that in the world of today, confronted by Hitlerism and all of the black reversion to barbarism which that evil word implies, no nation can hope to maintain its own independence and no people can hope to maintain its liberty, except through the power of armed might and through the courage and devotion of men and women in many lands and of many races, but who all of them love liberty more than life itself.

The people of the United States learned that lesson.

And for that reason, because of their determination to defend their country and to safeguard the security of our common continent, they determined to lend every form of assistance to that gallant band of nations who against great odds continued nevertheless to defend their own liberties.

We had learned our lesson so clearly that we saw that the defense by these peoples of their independence constituted likewise the defense of our own independence and of that of the Western Hemisphere.

Then suddenly, last June, Hitler, distraught by the realization that he could no longer at-

tempt successfully to invade Great Britain, but intoxicated by the easy victories which he had achieved in other parts of Europe, perfidiously attacked the Soviet Union with which he had only recently entered into a pact of non-aggression.

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

Many months ago Japan entered into the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy. My Government learned that this arrangement, which made of Japan the submissive tool of Hitler, for the primary purpose of preventing the United States from continuing to give assistance to Great Britain, was not supported by certain elements in Japan. These elements clearly foresaw the ultimate destruction of Japan if the Japanese Government dared to embark upon an adventure which would ultimately bring Japan into conflict with all of the other powers which had direct interests in the western Pacific.

These elements in Japan also realized that, while Hitler had been able to inveigle the war lords in control of the Japanese Government into believing that should Japan carry out German orders, and were the Western democracies defeated, Germany would permit Japan to control the Far East, Hitler would of course take her spoils from Japan whenever he saw fit.

My Government sought over a period of more than ten months to negotiate with Japan a peaceful and equitable adjustment of differences between the two countries so as to prevent the outbreak of war in the Pacific.

The United States, however, utterly refused to agree to any settlement which would infringe upon the independence or the legitimate rights of the people of China, who for four and a half years had been bravely and successfully resisting every effort on the part of Japan to conquer their ancient land. Nor would the United States agree to any proposal offered by the Japanese Government which would contravene those basic principles of right and justice for which, I am proud to say, my country stands.

We now know that at the very time that the present Japanese Government was carrying on, at its own urgent request, the pretense of con-

ducting peaceful negotiations with the United States for the purpose of reaching a settlement which would have averted war, every plan in its uttermost detail had already been made to attack my country's territory.

During those last two weeks before December 7, when Japan's notorious peace emissary was protesting to my Government that his country desired nothing except peace and profitable commercial relations with the United States, the airplane carriers were already on their way to Pearl Harbor to launch their dastardly attack upon the United States Navy.

The Japanese war lords, under the orders of their German masters, adopting the same methods of deceit and treachery which Hitler has made a stench in the nostrils of civilized mankind, while peace negotiations were actually still in progress in Washington, suddenly attacked a country which had been Japan's friend and which had made every honorable effort to find a basis for a just and lasting peace in the Pacific.

A few days later Germany and her satellites declared war upon the United States.

And so war has been forced upon some of us in the American Continent.

The greatest assurance that our great association of sovereign and independent peoples, the American family of nations, can survive this world upheaval safely lies in the unity with which we face the common peril.

Some of us by our own power, by our own resources, by the extent of our population, are able successfully beyond the shadow of a doubt to defend ourselves. Others of us who do not possess these material advantages, equal though they be in their courage and in their determination to resist aggression, must depend for their continued security upon the cooperation which other members of the American family may give them. The only assured safety which this continent possesses lies in full cooperation between us all in the common defense; equal and sovereign partners in times of aggression as in times of peace.

The record of the past two years is ever before us. You and I know that had there ex-

isted during the past decade an international order based upon law, and with the capacity to enforce such law, the earth today would not be subjected to the cruel scourge which is now ravaging the entire globe. Had the law-abiding and peaceful nations of Europe been willing to stand together when the menace of Hitlerism first began to become manifest, Hitler would never have dared to embark upon his evil course. It was solely because of the fact that these nations, instead of standing together, permitted themselves to hold aloof one from the other and placed their hope of salvation in their own neutrality, that Hitler was enabled to overrun them one by one as time and circumstances made it expedient for him.

The security of the three hundred millions of people who inhabit the Western Hemisphere and the independence of each of the countries here represented will be determined by whether the American nations stand together in this hour of peril, or whether they stand apart one from the other.

I am fully aware of what the representatives of the Axis Powers have been stating to some of you, day in and day out during the past months. I know that Hitler's representatives have said to some of you that Germany has not the slightest thought of dominating the Western Hemisphere. All that Germany wants, they have told you, is complete domination over every part of Europe, of Africa, and of the Near East, the destruction of the British Empire, the enslavement of the Russian people, the overlordship of the Far East, and when this is accomplished, only friendship and peaceful trade with the Americas.

But Hitler's representatives have omitted to mention that in such a fateful contingency we would all of us then also be living in a Hitler-dominated world.

You may remember that a few days ago Hitler publicly denounced President Roosevelt as the greatest war-monger of all times, because the President had declared that the people of the United States "did not want to live in the type of world" that Hitler wished for.

In a Hitler-dominated universe not one of

us could trade except on Hitler's terms. Not one of us could live except under a *gauleiter* appointed for us by Hitler. Not one of us could educate our children except as Hitler dictated. Not one of us could enjoy our God-given rights to think and to speak freely and to worship the Deity as our conscience may dictate.

Can even Hitler wonder that we are not willing to live in such a world as that?

I know what representatives of Japan have been saying to some of you. They are telling you that the Japanese Government is sure that the governments and peoples of the American republics will certainly not be influenced by any thought that Japan may harbor ulterior motives towards them. They are telling you that Japan desires nothing but peace with you and the maintenance of profitable commercial relations.

You will remember that they told us that also!

The Japanese Government is even telling you that they are soon going to send ships to the Pacific ports of South America to take cargoes of your goods.

But they did not add that were some Japanese ship to be foolhardy enough to attempt to make such a trip, it would not be able to travel many miles after leaving the port of the Americas to which it had gone, except under the naval custody of Japan's adversaries.

But there is no useful purpose to be served by our dwelling on the lies with which the Axis Governments still attempt to deceive us. We all of us know that no sane man can place the slightest shred of credence in any solemn or sworn assurance which the Axis Governments give.

We likewise know full well that the sole aim, the ultimate objective of these partners in crime, is conquest of the surface of the entire earth, the loot of the possessions of every one of us, and the subjugation of free men and women everywhere to the level of serfs.

Twelve months ago Hitler solemnly assured the German people that before the end of the year 1941, Germany would complete the defeat of all her enemies in the greatest victory of all time.

On October third last Hitler swore to his people that before the first of the New Year of 1942 Russia would be crushed, "never to rise again".

What are the facts? Today the German armies are retreating from Russian territory, routed and dispersed by the magnificent offensive of the Russian armies. Hitler has lost over one third of his air force, over one half of his tank force, and more than three million men. But more than that, the German people now see for themselves the utter falsity of the promises held out to them by the evil charlatan who rules them. Their morale is running low.

In North Africa the British armies have utterly destroyed the Axis forces in Libya and are clearing the Southern Mediterranean littoral of Axis threats.

In the Atlantic the British and United States convoys are moving ever more safely to their destinations, and the loss of merchant shipping through German submarine action has steadily diminished during the past six months.

In the Far East the United States and Great Britain have met with initial reverses.

We all remember that as a result of the Washington Limitation of Armaments Conference of 1922 the powers directly interested in the Far East, in order to assure the basis for peaceful relations between them, pledged themselves not to increase the fortifications of their possessions in that area. During all of the years that the treaties agreed upon at that Conference remained in effect the United States consequently took no steps to fortify the Philippines. But we also now know that, counter to her sworn obligations, Japan during these same years was creating naval bases and feverishly constructing fortifications throughout the islands of the South Seas which she had received as a mandate from the League of Nations.

Furthermore, at the request of the Philippine people the Government of the United States had pledged itself to grant full independence to them in the year 1946.

The infamous attack by Japan upon the United States consequently found the Philippine Islands largely unfortified, and protected solely by a modest army of brave Filipino sol-

diers, supported by only two divisions of United States troops, with a small air force utterly inadequate to withstand the concentrated strength of the Japanese.

But the control of the Pacific Ocean itself rests with the Allied fleets. Japan, after suffering disastrously in her four-year-long war with China, is surrounded on all sides. She possesses no resources. Once the *matériel* which she is now using is destroyed it can only be replaced by what Japan herself can produce. And that replacement will be inferior in quality, and small in quantity without the raw materials which Japan will now be largely unable to secure.

The commencement of the year 1942 has marked the turn of the tide.

The United States is now in the war. Our industrial production, the greatest in the world, is fast mounting towards the maximum. During the coming year we will produce some 60,000 airplanes, including 45,000 military airplanes, some 45,000 tanks, some 300 new combatant ships, from the mightiest battleships to coastal patrol craft, and some 600 new merchant ships. We will attain a rate of 70,000 per year in the training of combat airplane pilots. We have drafted for military service all of our men between the ages of 20 and 44 years, and of this great total we will soon have an initial army of three million men fully trained and fully equipped. We will spend 50 billions of dollars, or half of our total national income, in the year thereafter in order to secure the use of every ounce of our national resources in our war effort. Every weapon that we produce will be used wherever it is determined that it may be of the most service in the common cause, whether that be here in the Western Hemisphere, on the deserts of Libya, on the steppes of Russia, or in the territory of the brave people of China.

Those of us who have joined in this holy war face a ruthless and barbarous foe. The road before us will be hard and perhaps long. We will meet unquestionably with serious reverses from time to time. But the tide has turned and will run swiftly and ever more swiftly until it ends in the flood of victory.

As each one of you knows, my Government has made no suggestion, and no request, as to the course which any of the governments of the other American republics should pursue subsequent to the Japanese attack upon the United States, and the declaration of war upon it by the other Axis Powers.

We do not function in that way in the American family of nations.

But may I assure you from my heart today that the spontaneous declaration of war upon the enemies of mankind of nine of the other American republics; the severance of all relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan by Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela; and the official declarations of solidarity and support by all of the other American republics, including our traditional and unflinching friend, in evil days as well as good, the great Republic of Brazil, whose guests we all are today, represents to my Government and to my fellow citizens a measure of support, of strength, and of spiritual encouragement which no words of mine would be adequate to express.

May I merely say that these acts of faith in our common destiny, so generously realized, will never be forgotten by the people of the United States. They have heartened us all. They have made us all, all the more anxious to be worthy, not in words but in deeds, of your confidence. They have made us all the more desirous of showing our gratitude through the extent of the cooperative strength which we can furnish to insure the ultimate triumph of the cause to which we are dedicated.

Each one of the American governments has determined, and will continue to determine, in its own wisdom, the course which it will pursue to the best interest of its people in this world struggle. But of one thing I feel sure we are all convinced. In accordance with the obligations we have all undertaken under the provisions of our inter-American agreements and in accordance with the spirit of that continental solidarity unanimously proclaimed, those nations of the Americas which are not engaged in war will never permit their territory to be used by agents of the Axis Powers in order that these

may conspire against, or prepare attacks upon, those republics which are fighting for their own liberties and for those of the entire continent.

We all of us are fully aware of the record of the activities of Axis agents in our several countries which the past two years have brought to light. We know how the Axis diplomatic representatives, taking advantage of the immunity which international custom has granted them for their legitimate functions, have been doing their utmost to poison inter-American relations; to create internal discord; and to engender domestic strife, so as to try and pave the way for subversive movements financed with funds obtained through extortion from residents in our midst, or transferred from the loot they have procured in the occupied countries of Europe. We know that their so-called consular officials have in reality been the directing heads of espionage rings in every part of this hemisphere. The full history of this record will some day be published in full detail, when the divulging of this information will no longer be of assistance to the enemy.

So long as this hemisphere remained out of the war all of our governments dealt with this ever-increasing danger in the manner which they believed most effective, exchanging intelligence one with the other, as existing agreements between them provide, whenever such exchange was mutually helpful.

But today the situation has changed. Ten of the American republics are at war and three others have severed all relations with the Axis Powers. The continued presence of these Axis agents within the Western Hemisphere constitutes a direct danger to the national defense of the republics engaged in war. There is not a Japanese nor a German consul, nor a consul of Hitler's satellite countries, in the New World at this moment who is not reporting to his superiors every time a ship leaves the ports of the country where he is stationed, for the purpose of having that ship sunk by an Axis submarine. There is not a diplomatic representative of the Axis Powers anywhere in the Americas who is not seeking to get for his masters information regarding the defense preparations of the

American nations now at war; who is not conspiring against the internal security of every one of us; who is not doing his utmost, through every means available to him, to hinder our capacity to insure the integrity of our freedom and our independence.

Surely this danger must be of paramount concern to all of us. The preeminent issue presented is solely that those republics engaged in war shall not be dealt a deadly thrust by the agents of the Axis enconced upon the soil and enjoying the hospitality of others of the American republics.

The shibboleth of classic neutrality in its narrow sense can, in this tragic modern world, no longer be the ideal of any freedom-loving people of the Americas.

There can no longer be any real neutrality as between the powers of evil and the forces that are struggling to preserve the rights and the independence of free peoples.

It is far better for any people to strive gloriously to safeguard its independence; it is far better for any people to die, if need be, in the battle to save its liberties, than by clinging to the tattered fiction of an illusory neutrality, to succeed only by so doing in committing suicide.

Our devotion to the common cause of defending the New World against aggression does not imply necessarily enmity in war. But it does imply, I confidently believe, the taking of all measures of cooperation between us which redound to the great objective of keeping the Americas free.

Of equal importance with measures of political solidarity, defense cooperation, and the repression of subversive activity are economic measures related to the conduct of war against the aggressor nations and the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

All of the American republics have already taken some form of measures breaking off financial and commercial intercourse between them and the non-American aggressor states and to eliminate other alien economic activities prejudicial to the welfare of the American republics.

It is of the utmost importance that these measures be expanded in order that they may pre-

vent all business, financial, and trade transactions between the Western Hemisphere and the aggressor states, and all transactions within the Western Hemisphere which directly or indirectly redound to the benefit of the aggressor nations or are in any way inimical to the defense of the hemisphere.

The conduct of war and the defense of the hemisphere will require an ever-increasing production of the implements of war and an ever-increasing supply of the basic and strategic materials necessary for their production. The spread of the war has cut off many of the most important sources of strategic materials, and it is essential that the American republics conserve their stocks of such commodities and, by every possible means, encourage the production and the free flow within the hemisphere of the greatest possible quantity of these materials.

The universal character of the war is placing increasing demands upon the merchant-shipping facilities of all of us. The increased production of strategic materials will be of no avail unless adequate transportation can be provided, and it is consequently of vital importance that all of the shipping facilities of the Americas be mobilized to this essential end.

The Government of the United States is prepared to cooperate whole-heartedly with the other American republics in handling the problems arising out of these economic warfare measures. It stands prepared to render financial and technical assistance, where needed, to alleviate injury to the domestic economy of any of the American republics which results from the control and curbing of alien economic activities inimical to our common defense.

It is ready to enter into broad arrangements for the acquisition of supplies of basic and strategic materials, and to cooperate with each of the other American republics in order to increase rapidly and efficiently their production for emergency needs. Finally, it stands ready through the United States Maritime Commission to render every assistance in the efficient operation of merchant vessels in accordance with the plan of August 28, 1941 of the Inter-

American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.¹

My Government is also fully aware of the important role which imported materials and articles play in the maintenance of the economies of your nations. On December 5, 1941 I advised the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee in Washington that the United States was making 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 economies. I added that the policy of my Government was being interpreted by all of the appropriate agencies as calling for recognition of and provision for the essential needs of the American republics equal to the treatment accorded United States civilian needs.

The attack by Japan and the declarations of war by the other members of the Tripartite Pact have resulted in greater and unprecedented demands upon our production facilities. But I am able to state today, as I did on the fifth of December, that the policy of the United States toward the satisfaction of your essential requirements remains firm.

On December 26, 1941 after the outbreak of war, the Board of Economic Warfare of my Government resolved unanimously:

“It is the policy of the Government of the United States to aid in maintaining the economic stability of the other American Republics by recognizing and providing for their essential civilian needs on the basis of equal and proportionate consideration with our own.”

Pursuant to this declaration of policy our allocation of 218,600 tons of tin-plate for your needs during this year has been followed by further allocations, which I am privileged to announce today. The Office of Production Management has advised me that allocations have been made to you for the next quarter in amounts adequate to meet your needs for rayon; for twenty essential agricultural and industrial chemicals, including copper sulphate, am-

¹ *Bulletin* of August 30, 1941, p. 165.

monium sulphate, soda ash, and caustic soda; for farm equipment; and for iron and steel products.

In addition, I am able to announce that a special mechanism has been organized within the Office of Production Management which is now facilitating the clearance of your individual priority applications.

In the light of this action, it seems appropriate to recognize that the arsenal of democracy continues mindful of its hemisphere responsibilities.

I am confident that your people will join the people of the United States, who are sharing their civilian supplies with you, in recognizing that military and other defense needs must continue to be given precedence over civilian demands.

All of these economic measures relate directly to the conduct of war, the defense of the hemisphere, and the maintenance of the economies of our several nations during the war emergency. Obviously our greatest efforts must be extended towards victory. Nevertheless, the full consummation of victory must include the building of an economic and social order in which all of our citizens may subsequently enjoy the blessings of peace.

My Government believes that we must begin now to execute plans, vital to the human defense of the hemisphere, for the improvement of health and sanitary conditions, the provision and maintenance of adequate supplies of food, milk, and water, and the effective control of insect-borne and other communicable diseases. The United States is prepared to participate in and to encourage complementary agreements among the American republics for dealing with these problems of health and sanitation by provision, according to the abilities of the countries involved, of funds, raw materials, and services.

The responsibility with which we are all charged requires that we plan for broad economic and social development, for increased production of the necessities of the world, and for their equitable distribution among the people.

If this economic rehabilitation of the world is to take place it is indispensable that there be a resurgence of international trade—international trade, as was declared by the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Habana, “conducted with peaceful motives and based upon equality of treatment and fair and equitable practices”.

I urge upon you all the imperative need for unity between us, not only in the measures which must presently be taken in the defense of our Western World, but also in order that the American republics, joined as one, may prove to be the potent factor which they should be of right in the determination of the nature of the world of the future, after the victory is won.

We, the American nations, are trustees for Christian civilization. In our own relationships we have wished to show scrupulous respect for the sovereign rights of all states; we have sought to undertake only peaceful processes in the solution of controversies which may have arisen between us; and we have wished to follow the course of decency and of justice in our dealings with others.

When peace is restored it is to the interest of the whole world that the American republics present a united front and be able to speak and act with the moral authority to which, by reason of their own enlightened standards as much as by reason of their number and their power, they are entitled.

The prayer of peoples throughout the world is that when the task of peacemaking is once more undertaken it will be better done than it was in 1919. And we cannot forget that the task this time will be infinitely more difficult than it was the last time.

In the determination of how these stupendous problems may best be solved, the united voice of the free peoples of the Americas must be heard.

The ideals which men have cherished have always throughout the course of history proved themselves to be more potent than any other factor. Nor conquest, nor migrations; nor economic pressure, nor pestilence; nor revolt, nor assassinations have ever yet been able to tri-

umph over the ideals which have sprung from men's hearts and men's minds.

Notwithstanding the hideous blunders of the past generation; notwithstanding the holocaust of the present moment, that great ideal of "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" still stands untarnished as the supreme objective of a suffering humanity.

That ideal will yet triumph.

We, the free peoples of the Americas, must play our full part in its realization so that we may hasten the day when we can thus insure the maintenance of a peaceful world in which we, and our children, and our children's children, can safely live.

At this time the issue is clearly drawn. There can be no peace until Hitlerism and its monstrous parasites are utterly obliterated, and until the Prussian and Japanese militarists have been taught in the only language they can understand that they will never again be afforded the opportunity of wrecking the lives of generation upon generation of men and women in every quarter of the globe.

When that time comes men of good-will must be prepared and ready to build with vision afresh upon new and lasting foundations of liberty, of morality, of justice, and, by no means least perhaps, of intelligence.

In the attainment of that great achievement the measure of our devotion will be the measure of the world's regeneration.

BUSINESS WORKS TO WIN THE WAR

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE¹

[Released to the press January 15]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Any great gathering of Americans today is mainly interested in a single question: What can each of us do toward winning the war, and toward winning the peace after the war? This Association is a great group of merchants. But today you meet as servants of America and as soldiers for the ideals America represents.

When merchants met in peacetimes they could think chiefly of their interests as merchants. But in time of war you have stopped being merchants. You are part of the service of supply of the Nation. A store is no longer merely a commercial enterprise. It is part of the machinery on which the country must rely and does rely in seeing to it that its people get the goods they need.

A modern war means that even a country as powerful and rich as our own must devote every possible fragment of its economic strength to production of war supplies. Necessarily this means that civilians will not have as many

things as they are ordinarily used to having. This means that arrangements have to be made so that every one gets his fair share and not more than his fair share. We call this "rationing". In great measure this has to be done by enlisting the services of merchants and stores, big and little.

We have not been used to this sort of thing in the United States. We have been accustomed to let every one buy anything he wanted and as much as he wanted. We have been accustomed to encourage merchants to sell as much as they could, and the more the better. In recent history we have never known a time when the factories behind the stores, when the mines and farms behind the factories, could not produce more than the country was able to consume. Now we have to change all that, because the farm and the mine and the factory will be turning a great part of their production toward equipping fleets and armies and airfields and battleplanes. They will continue to work until the last shred of Axis militarism is wiped off the face of the earth. During that time you and I will be steadily cutting down our wants

¹ Delivered before the National Dry Goods Association, New York, N. Y., January 15, 1942.

by finding ways of making life more simple. We shall find it hard to do; but we shall take it and we shall like it, because all of us know that the life of our country and the life of each of us as individuals is at stake.

For we have reached one of those periods in history in which there can be no compromise. Some of us have known this for a long time. The last doubt in anyone's mind vanished about noon on December 7, 1941, when the news of the unforgettable treachery at Pearl Harbor came.

But we are compelled to do something more than defend our own nation and our own lives. We are also compelled to fight for and maintain an international life in which nations do not and cannot act as gangsters. Every one of us knows now that we cannot be safe in a world which does not recognize rules of justice and law. We shall never be safe or quiet or at peace until nations no longer find it healthy to try to get what they want by dive-bombing and murder, usually without warning.

We are already taking our part in constructing the new international fabric. That structure came into being on another historic date—January 1, 1942—with the signature by 26 countries of the Declaration by United Nations. In that moment the greatest union of nations known to history was brought together in a common cause.

The Declaration by United Nations, it is true, united these many peoples in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to enslave the world. These countries intend and propose the final defeat of Hitler and his imitators in Japan. They propose to do more than merely to defeat their common enemies. They have announced that they will set up a state of affairs in which those who follow us will have less to fear and more to hope. They have outlined a plan in which men and women will once more be equipped to make their own way in the world and to stand unafraid in God's good sunlight.

The 26 United Nations and others who may join them agreed to the program known as the Atlantic Charter—forged on a warship in the

Atlantic last summer. That charter is, in substance, an international Bill of Rights.

It outlaws imperialism. The era of attempted domination must end.

It abandons territorial changes, except as these accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned.

It requires respect for the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live, and it proposes restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

The Atlantic Charter likewise sets forth that these nations propose to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to necessary trade and raw materials.

It proposes collaboration between all nations to secure improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security.

And, when final victory shall have been achieved, it proposes that the resulting peace shall afford assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want. Finally, it proposes disarmament of nations which have threatened or may threaten aggression, and a lightening of the crushing burden of armaments.

The Declaration by United Nations thus is more than a necessary agreement to pool efforts for war. It is an agreement—the widest ever achieved in history—in a common struggle, for a common plan, based on a common ideal.

It is appropriate to observe that this is a wider application of the same principles which have been the foundation of the great American family of nations for many years. As long ago as 1833 Secretary Hull, at Montevideo, outlined a similar set of ideals and purposes as the basis on which 21 American republics could live in peace, could work without fear, and could help each other in the age-long struggle of men to improve their position. Through the years the American family of nations has made, on this firm base, steady progress toward the common end.

I like to think that a similar agreement on ideals and purposes has united that other great

family of nations which we know as the British Commonwealth—Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

And I am glad to remember that more than a century ago a famous Spanish-American statesman, Bolívar, dreamed of a time when agreement between an American family of nations and the British group, together with the countries of Europe, would give at last the basis of a firm and enduring peace. Were he alive today he would include, without doubt, the great protagonist of democracy in the Far East, China, whose indomitable will and whose moral strength have made her a fortress of freedom.

But these great ideals will not be realized by agreements of statesmen. They become real only as you and I in our daily lives can make them real by the work of our hands.

All of this is based on a single simple idea. Civilization as we see it is based on individual men and women, hundreds of millions of them, who seek in freedom to attain the best of themselves. Our fathers stated this in religious terms. They said that all men were children of God; that therefore all men were brothers; and that because of this every man was obliged to use his life so that the men and women with whom he came into contact were freer and happier. The political terms of today do not change the essential idealism.

This places on each of us a heavy obligation. It is required that each of us examine the daily work that we do; that we try to see that the moves we make cause people to be more free, more healthy, less afraid, and more able to make a contribution to the common cause, in war or in peace.

It means that we must put aside individual ambitions, individual desires for power, individual desire to dominate. Every act and purpose must be tested by whether it increases the abilities and stature of the people around us toward a common ideal and aim. This is a great responsibility.

All of us have the natural human desire to get ahead of the game. If there is not enough to go around, save in small amounts, all of us have a natural human wish to hoard goods ahead

and come out better than our neighbors. This we cannot do. The hoarder is merely depriving someone else of his fair share.

Wherever there is a chance to assure that small business can continue in existence, we are under obligation to try to handle our policies so that the small business can continue to exist. We need the small free businesses and the small free businessmen.

Wherever the policies either of business or of labor prevent labor from making a full contribution to the common effort, those policies are not compatible with the ideals for which we are bound to fight and by which we can and will achieve victory.

We cannot accept methods either of finance or business organization which restrict production or employment, or which withhold either from the country in war or from the people in civil life the goods necessary to win a war or to live at peace.

The Government can assist by wise law and regulation. But the greatest reliance must be placed on the knowledge which individual men have of the problems in their own communities, and their willingness to keep every wheel moving by generous assistance to their fellows. Every businessman knows that there are endless ways in which he can help his neighbor and endless ways in which he can make trouble for his neighbor. Today the choice is already made; and that choice will win the war, as it will win the peace. At the beginning of each day everyone ought to say to himself, "What can I do to increase production, to help equitable distribution, and to assist my neighbors and colleagues to do the same?" And at the end of each day each of us ought to ask himself, "What have I done in the common cause?"

The value of freedom is that it never dies. We have seen great military machines built up on despotism. We have seen them achieve temporary success, and they may have further temporary success. But we know that they are headed for disaster. This war is a war of peoples who insist on their freedom—not only freedom as nations, but also freedom as men—freedom in spirit, freedom in economic life. The

time to make those freedoms real is now, and not later.

The Axis dictators in a great counterrevolution have endeavored to assault the foundations not only of civilization and nationhood but even of manhood. They have regarded as their enemy every human being who has not ceased to have a heart and a head. There can be no compromise. There will be but one outcome—our complete victory and a realization of the ideals of that victory. In justice we can accept no less.

We are all fellow workers in that common cause, whatever we do or wherever we are. We have the high privilege of bearing a part of the great tradition of the history of America, and with it a great part of the fate of the coming world. I am glad of the sacrifices we shall have to make. We are not beggars asking for a share of the world's goods. We are a great company of free men taking the part of men in a time which calls for men to make a world in which men may freely live.

AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press January 13]

According to a telegram received in the Department through the Swiss authorities, the members of the staff of the American Consulate General at Seoul, including Consul General Harold B. Quarton, of Algona, Iowa, Vice Consul Arthur B. Emmons, 3d, of Boston, Mass., and Interpreter William R. Mayers, of Lebanon, Pa., are in good health.

The following information concerning the status of American nationals in Indochina and Thailand has just been made available to the Department through the French authorities at Vichy:

Mr. O. Edmund Clubb, of South St. Paul, Minn., former American Consul detailed to Hanoi, has been transferred from Hanoi to Haiphong and is now confined in a building belonging to the Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. He will soon be more comfortably housed in the

premises of the Chartered Bank of India, which is situated in the center of the town.

At Saigon, former American Consul Sydney H. Browne, of Baltimore, Md., who had previously been confined to his residence, and former American Vice Consul Kingsley W. Hamilton, of Wooster, Ohio, are now confined in the residence of the British Consul General. Certain Asiatic employees of the American Consulate have been authorized to keep in touch with their employers.

Japanese troops occupied the premises of the former American Legation and Consulate General at Bangkok on the morning of December 9, 1941. Since that date telephone communications have been cut and radio sets confiscated, and the former American Minister, Mr. Willys R. Peck, and his staff have been confined to the Legation. All American citizens, with the exception of the staffs of the Legation and Consulate General, have been concentrated by the Thai authorities in the School of Political Science, where living conditions are said to be primitive but fairly comfortable and where they may receive visitors. The Thai authorities have sequestered American firms, and the Thai Ministry of Economy has taken over the direction of their administration.

ITALIAN, RUMANIAN, AND BULGARIAN OFFICIALS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press January 14]

The Italian Embassy staff and the staffs of the Rumanian and Bulgarian Legations are being concentrated, preparatory to their departure from the United States, at White Sulphur Springs. Bulgarian consular officials are also being concentrated at White Sulphur Springs.

ALIEN ENEMIES

A proclamation prescribing additional rules and regulations governing the conduct of natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects, 14 years

old or more, of countries at war with the United States was signed by the President on January 14, 1942. The proclamation orders all such alien enemies within the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to apply for and acquire a certificate of identification at times and places to be fixed by the Attorney General. The Attorney General is authorized and directed to provide for receiving such applications, for issuing the certificates, and for making the necessary rules and regulations. After the date or dates fixed by the Attorney General for the completion of such registration, enemy aliens will be required to carry the identification cards at all times. The full text of the proclamation (no. 2537) is printed in the *Federal Register* for January 17, 1942, page 329.

PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS, SUPPLEMENT 7

[Released to the press January 15]

The Secretary of State acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, issued on January 15 Supplement 7 to the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

This supplement covers the addition of approximately 1,800 names for Portugal and possessions, Spain and possessions, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey. With the exception of one case no names are added in this supplement for the other American republics. Seventeen deletions from the Proclaimed List are made in this supplement in the other American republics.

American Republics

JOINT MEXICAN - UNITED STATES DEFENSE COMMISSION

[Released to the press January 12]

The Governments of Mexico and the United States, in identical statements handed to the press on March 4, 1941, announced that conversations were being held in Washington between the military, naval, and aeronautical attachés assigned to the Mexican Embassy and representatives of the Government of the United States, to discuss the aid that the two countries would extend to each other in case of aggression against either of them.

Unfortunately this case has now arisen, and in view of the existing situation the two Governments have found it expedient to establish a mixed defense commission to study the problems relating to the defense of the two countries and to propose to the respective Governments the measures which should be adopted.

This commission, which will be called the Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission, will be composed of Brig. Gen. Miguel S. González Cadena and Brig. Gen. Tomás Sánchez Hernández, of the Mexican General Staff, as representatives of Mexico; Lt. Gen. Stanley Dunbar Embick and Vice Admiral Alfred Wilkinson Johnson as representatives of the United States.

The Commission will meet in Washington as soon as General Sánchez Hernández completes his mission as a member of the Mexican delegation to the Third Meeting of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Rio de Janeiro.

At their first meeting the members will formulate a program and procedure for their activities and will decide where succeeding meetings will be held.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION: CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI, AND MEXICO

Formation of National Commissions in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico brings to 20 the number of commissions established by the Inter-American Development Commission in its program for the stimulation of Western Hemisphere trade and the development of resources. Outstanding business, professional, and technical men are appointed to these commissions, the membership of the four most recently formed being as follows:

Cuba

José Manuel Casanova, Senator of the Republic; President of the Asociación de Hacendados de Cuba; *Chairman*

Ramón Crusellas, industrialist; *Vice Chairman*

Dr. José Ignacio de la Cámara, Director of the Banco del Comercio

León Aisenstein, industrialist

Teodoro Santiesteban, Secretary General of the Asociación de Colonos de Cuba, sugar producers

Eduardo Montoullien, former Minister of Finance; at present Director General of Funds for Public Works; *Secretary*

Dominican Republic

Marino E. Cáceres, Minister of Agriculture and Industries; *Chairman*

Agustín Aristy, official in the Department of Public Works; *Vice Chairman*

Eduardo Soler, Jr., Government official

Ernesto B. Freitas, prominent businessman

Francisco Martínez Alba, prominent businessman

Frank Parra, Chief of the Commercial Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; *Secretary*

Haiti

Abel Lacroix, Minister of Finance; member of the Board of the Banque Nationale d'Haiti; *Chairman*
Joseph Nadal, merchant and agriculturist; *Vice Chairman*

Edouard Estève, member of the Board of the Banque Nationale d'Haiti

Alfred Vieux, Senator of the Republic; industrialist
Serge Dely, former Minister to Great Britain; businessman

Clovis Kernizan, Solicitor of the Ministry of Foreign affairs; delegate to the Economic Conference in London, 1933, and to the Pan American Conferences at Buenos Aires and Lima; *Secretary*

André Lioutoud, member of the Board of the Société Haïtienne-Américaine de Développement Agricole (the agricultural corporation organized with the assistance of the Export-Import Bank); *General Adviser*

Mexico

Eduardo Villaseñor, Director General of the Bank of Mexico; *Chairman*

Evaristo Araiza, General Manager of Compañía Fundidora de Hierro y Acero de Monterrey; Director of the Bank of Mexico; industrialist; *Vice Chairman*

Aaron Sáenz, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; former Ambassador; Presidente de Azúcar, S.A., a large sugar mill

Carlos Sánchez Mejorada, general representative of Compañía de Real del Monte y Pachuca, important mining enterprise; Director of Crédito Minero

Jorge Gaxiola, general representative of Compañía Pesquera de Tepolobambo, a large fishing industry, and of Compañía Financiera del Golfo de Cortés, an industrial company

Manuel Tello, consultant in Mexican Foreign Service; *Secretary*

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. Members of the Inter-American Development Commission are as follows:

Nelson A. Rockefeller, *Chairman*

J. Rafael Oreamuno, *Vice Chairman*

Renato de Azevedo

G. V. Magalhaes

Anibal Jara

John C. McClintock, 5417 Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D.C., *Executive Secretary*

William F. Machold, 7203 Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D.C., *Projects Director*

Cultural Relations

GIFT OF BOOKS TO ENGLISH CENTER IN ECUADOR

An English-language library recently established by the English Center in Quito, Ecuador, will shortly receive through the American Legation there a gift of reference books and periodicals from the Department of State.

The English Center was founded by Ecuadorians and by American citizens resident in that Republic in order to promote mutual friendship and understanding between the two countries. It conducts classes in English, sponsors English-language lectures and programs, promotes the interchange of letters between students in Ecuador and in this country, and establishes contacts between students in Ecuador and American citizens resident there. Much of the support of the Center comes from the working-

people in Quito, who are eager to learn the English language and acquire a knowledge of life and thought in the United States.

The books made available to the new library by the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State include dictionaries, an encyclopedia, books on learning English, a map of the United States, the World Almanac, and such works as the complete writings of George Washington, Morison and Commager's two-volume work on *The Growth of the American Republic*, H. E. Stearns' *America Now*, the Federal Writers Project's *U. S. One*, R. & H. Lynd's *Middletown*, *The Oxford Book of American Verse*, Foley & Gentles' *America in Story*, and C. K. Ogden's *System of Basic English*.

ROOSEVELT FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Ten United States students soon will be selected for one-year scholarships in colleges of the other American republics, under the "Roosevelt Fellowship" program. The fellowship project, sponsored and financed by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, provides for an annual exchange of students, 10 going from the United States to the other American republics and 20 coming to the United States—one from each of the republics.

The Institute of International Education, in New York, of which Dr. Stephen Duggan is Director, administers the 30 fellowships, naming selection committees to appoint the fellows. The project has been named in honor of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The exchanges are designed to spread in the other American nations a sympathetic understanding of the activities and culture of the United States, and,

in the United States, an understanding of the culture of the other Americas.

In addition to the 30 full scholarships, which range from \$1,200 to \$1,800, depending on the distance of travel, 41 maintenance grants have been allotted for students from the other Americas. These are awards of from \$300 to \$500 to students on partial scholarships.

Exchange candidates from the other republics must have been graduated from a *liceo* or a more advanced course. United States candidates must have bachelors degrees. All must show evidences of outstanding scholarship and character and must be able to speak, read, and write the language of the country to which they are to go. They may be of either sex.

The fellows have full freedom of choice of the courses they will take and, subject to veto of the Committee on Selections, of the place

where they will study. They will live in college dormitories and are expected to take part in extracurricular activities. They are assured of invitations to homes in the areas where they study, to bring them into as close contact as possible with the national life. All appointees sign contracts to return to their native countries on expiration of the scholarships.

Nineteen students from the other American countries already are enrolled in colleges and universities in this country under the program. Appointees from the United States will leave for their places of study in time for the beginning of the academic year in the other Americas next March.

VISIT OF DISTINGUISHED EDUCATOR FROM CHILE

[Released to the press January 15]

Monsignor Francisco Vives, Vice Rector of the Catholic University of Chile, arrived in Washington by plane on the afternoon of January 14. He is spending several weeks in this country at the invitation of the Department of State and will visit university centers in and near Washington and New York, as well as Harvard and Notre Dame.

The Catholic University of Chile, at Santiago, is one of the leading institutions of higher learning in South America, and many students attend it from the other American republics. As Vice Rector, Monsignor Vives has established there a Center of Foreign Relations to promote better inter-American understanding and friendship.

Two years ago he brought a group of Chilean students to Washington to attend the Congress of Pax Romana in the National Capital.

Monsignor Vives is author of a biography of Pope Pius XII and a recent work on the philosophy of law, his special field of interest.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. George F. Luthringer was designated an Assistant Chief of the Financial Division, effective December 9, 1941 (Departmental Order 1009).

Mr. Laurence E. Salisbury, a Foreign Service officer of class III, was designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, effective December 20, 1941 (Departmental Order 1013).

Mr. David McK. Key, a Foreign Service officer of class IV, was designated Assistant Liaison Officer in the Liaison Office, Office of the Under Secretary, effective December 29, 1941 (Departmental Order 1017).

Mr. Robert T. Pell was appointed an Assistant Chief of the Division of Current Information, effective January 1, 1942 (Departmental Order 1018).

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

The nomination of Laurence A. Steinhardt, of New York, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to be Ambassador to Turkey to replace John Van A. MacMurray, who has resigned, was confirmed by the Senate on January 12, 1942.

[Released to the press January 17]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since January 10, 1942:

The assignment of M. Williams Blake, of Columbus, Ohio, as Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Blake has been assigned as Vice Consul at Tampico, Mexico.

James E. Brown, Jr., of Sewickley, Pa., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and will serve in dual capacity.

Leo J. Callanan, of Dorchester, Mass., Consul at Oporto, Portugal, has been assigned as Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

DuWayne G. Clark, of Fresno, Calif., Assistant Commercial Attaché at Madrid, Spain, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Asunción, Paraguay.

Bernard Gufler, of Tacoma, Wash., formerly Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The assignment of Edmund A. Gullion, of Lexington, Ky., as Vice Consul at Calcutta, India, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Gullion has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., of New London, Conn., as Consul at Johannesburg, Transvaal, Union of South Africa, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Latimer has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and will serve in dual capacity.

Walter J. Linthicum, of Baltimore, Md., Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, has been assigned as Consul at Oporto, Portugal.

The assignment of Myles Standish, of New York, N. Y., as Vice Consul at Karachi, India, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Standish has been assigned as Vice Consul at Aruba, Dutch West Indies, where an American Vice Consulate is to be opened.

The assignment of Marshall M. Vance, of Dayton, Ohio, as Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland, has been canceled.

Walter W. Wiley, of Salisbury, N. C., Vice Consul at Marseille, France, has been appointed Vice Consul at Antofagasta, Chile.

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

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

COMMERCE

Inter-American Coffee Agreement

Cuba

By a letter dated January 7, 1942 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Cuba of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed on November 28, 1940, was deposited with the Union on December 31, 1941.

As all the governments signatory to the agreement have now deposited their respective

instruments of ratification with the Pan American Union the agreement entered into force, under the terms of article XX, as of the date of the deposit of the Cuban ratification, i.e., December 31, 1941.

Article XX of the agreement provides that the agreement shall be ratified or approved by each of the signatory governments in accordance with its legal requirements and shall come into force when the instruments of ratification or approval of all the signatory governments have been deposited with the Pan American Union, but that if within 90 days from the date

of signature of the agreement the instruments of ratification or approval of all the signatory governments have not been deposited, the governments which have deposited their instruments of ratification or approval may put the agreement into force among themselves by means of a protocol. As all the signatory governments had not deposited their instruments of ratification or approval within the 90-day period a protocol was signed on April 15, 1941 by those countries which had ratified the agreement, namely, the United States of America, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, and Peru. The protocol brought the agreement into force among these states on April 16, 1941 pending the ratification or approval by all of the other signatory governments. The agreement and the protocol were subsequently ratified and signed by the Dominican Republic on April 30, 1941, by Ecuador on April 29, 1941, and by Nicaragua on May 13, 1941. Venezuela deposited its ratification of the agreement on July 22, 1941, and signed the protocol on August 14, 1941. The protocol was signed by Cuba on December 31, 1941, at the time of the deposit of the instrument of ratification.

The agreement will shortly be printed as Treaty Series 970.

SOVEREIGNTY

Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas

Honduras

The Acting Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated January 9, 1942 that the instrument of ratification by Honduras 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 January 8, 1942.

Article XIX of the convention stipulates that the convention "shall enter into force when two-thirds of the American Republics have de-

posited their respective instruments of ratification". The instrument deposited by the Government of Honduras is the fourteenth ratification of the convention deposited with the Pan American Union, thereby completing the "two-thirds" provision and bringing the convention into force as of January 8, 1942.

The countries which have ratified the convention are the United States of America, October 24, 1940; Argentina, October 1, 1941, subject to the reservation made at the time of signature; Brazil, January 14, 1941; Colombia, November 5, 1941; Costa Rica, December 17, 1940; Dominican Republic, November 28, 1940; Ecuador, December 27, 1941; El Salvador, July 9, 1941; Guatemala, August 14, 1941; Haiti, August 13, 1941; Honduras, January 8, 1942; Panama, May 13, 1941; Peru, April 4, 1941; and Venezuela, October 22, 1941.

TRANSIT

Exchange of Notes With Costa Rica Regarding Inter-American Highway

[Released to the press January 16]

Through an exchange of notes signed on January 16, 1942 by the Secretary of State of the United States and the Costa Rican Minister of Public Works and Agriculture, the cooperation of the United States in the construction of the Inter-American Highway through Costa Rica was provided for. This is the first exchange of notes which has occurred under the provisions of Public Law 375 of December 26, 1941, authorizing the expenditure of 20 million dollars in cooperation with the five Central American republics and Panama in the construction of the Inter-American Highway. In accordance with the exchange of notes signed on January 16 Costa Rica will assume at least one third of the cost of the construction of the highway in Costa Rica. The remainder, not to exceed two thirds, will be borne by the United States.

The Costa Rican Minister of Public Works and Agriculture came to Washington primarily to negotiate this exchange of notes and the subsidiary agreement which he will sign with the Public Roads Administration in fulfillment of the provisions of the law.

The assurances envisaged by the law are being sought from the five other republics named in it in order that cooperation may be extended to all of them. It is expected, once these assurances have been secured and the necessary appropriations provided by Congress, that the work on the highway will be greatly accelerated.

An all-weather highway has already been completed across Guatemala. During the past year substantial progress has been made in El Salvador, where a surfaced highway has been completed over a large part of the route; in Nicaragua, where the route from Sebaco to Diriamba via Managua will soon be finished; in Costa Rica; and in Panama, where the Rio Hato road should be completed this summer.

The texts of the notes exchanged follow:

Note from the Costa Rican Minister of Public Works to the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 375 of December 26, 1941, which provides for the cooperation of the United States with the Central American republics in the construction of the Inter-American Highway, I hereby, fully authorized by my Government, beg to make formal request to participate in the cooperative plan of said construction. In this connection I wish on behalf of my Government to offer the assurances required by the Law that, with a view to receiving the cooperation envisaged in the Law, it has made commitments to assume at least one-third of the expenditures to be incurred henceforth by it and by the United States in the survey and construction of the Highway within the borders of Costa Rica. To this end it has already concluded arrangements with the Export-Import Bank of Washington by which it has received a credit now amounting to \$2,200,000 which, under its contract with the Bank, may not be expended, without the Bank's assent, for any purpose other than the construction of the Inter-American Highway. In addition, my Government owns road building equipment valued at several hundred thousand dollars which is being made available for the construction of the Inter-American Highway and which will substan-

tially increase the contribution of my Government to the construction of the Highway. I trust that these facts will constitute ample assurance that my Government has made the commitments envisaged in the law to assume at least one-third of the expenditures which are proposed to be incurred henceforth by Costa Rica and by the United States in the completion of the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway in Costa Rica in accordance with present proposals.

I take pleasure in enclosing herewith the proper credentials.

With my highest regard, I beg [etc.]

Note from the Secretary of State to the Costa Rican Minister of Public Works, Alfredo Volio

MY DEAR MR. MINISTER:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your kind note of January 16, 1942, in which, duly authorized by your Government, you request the cooperation of the Government of the United States in the construction of the Inter-American Highway in Costa Rica, and in which you offer the assurances required by Public Law 375 of December 26, 1941, in connection with such cooperation.

I take pleasure in informing you that the assurances which you offer are satisfactory to this Government. It is consequently the intention of this Government to extend to the Costa Rican Government the cooperation envisaged in the Law, subject to the appropriation of the necessary funds by the Congress of the United States and to the receipt of the necessary assurances from the other Republics mentioned in the Law.

You are, of course, aware that by the terms of the Law the survey and construction work it authorizes shall be under the administration of the Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency. It is understood that you are now making a subsidiary agreement with the Administration to carry out this provision of the Law.

I wish to thank you for your courtesy in forwarding your credentials to me.

I am [etc.]

Legislation

Report of the Secretary of State, Showing Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Refunds, Allowances, and Annuities: Message From the President of the United States Transmitting a Report by the Secretary of State Showing All Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Refunds, Allowances, and Annuities for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941. (H. Doc. 563, 77th Cong., 2d sess.) 6 pp.

Supplemental Estimate of Appropriations for the Department of State: Communication From the President of the United States Transmitting Supplemental Estimate of Appropriations for the De-

partment of State, for the Fiscal Year 1942, Amounting to \$5,000,000 [for emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, 1942]. (H.Doc. 556, 77th Cong., 2d sess.) 2 pp.

Publications

Military Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti—Signed May 23, 1941; effective May 23, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 213. Publication 1658. 11 pp. 5c.

Diplomatic List, January 1942. Publication 1677. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10c.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

JANUARY 24, 1942

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The War

THIRD MEETING OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE¹

[Released to the press January 24]

At a time of the greatest crisis which has ever confronted the American republics the American Foreign Ministers have been meeting here in this great Capital of Brazil during the past 10 days. As you all know the purpose of the meeting has been to determine what steps should be taken for the common defense and for the safeguarding of the best interest of the peoples of the 21 nations.

The closing session of our meeting will take place on Monday next. I can now say, however, without a shadow of doubt that every one of my associates will agree with me when I state that we have met with the utmost measure of success in attaining the objectives which we sought. As our great chairman, Oswaldo Aranha, the Foreign Minister of Brazil, has said "this is a meeting of deeds and not of words".

Yesterday the governments of 21 American republics officially and unanimously proclaimed that they jointly recommended the severance of diplomatic relations between all of the American republics and the Governments of Japan, Germany, and Italy because of the aggression committed by a member of the Tripartite Pact against one of the American family of nations, namely, the United States. This means that the diplomatic and consular

agents of the Axis Powers within the American republics will no longer be able to use territory within the Western Hemisphere as their basis of activities against us and our allies.

For the first time in the history of our hemisphere joint action of the highest political character has been taken by all of the American nations acting together without dissent and without reservation.

It is true that we have not all seen eye to eye as to the exact details of the agreement which has been reached, but the objectives which all of us had in mind have been completely attained and, what is everlastingly important, the complete unity and solidarity of the 21 American republics has been preserved.

The economic resolutions of the meeting have reached a degree of importance and immediacy not attained by those of earlier conferences. Most significant, of course, is the resolution calling for the immediate breaking off of all commercial and financial intercourse direct or indirect with the Axis Nations and the suspension of any other commercial and financial activities prejudicial to the welfare and security of the American republics. In accordance with this resolution not only will all direct economic relations with the Axis be terminated but Axis nationals and other persons inimical to the Americas will not be permitted, through control of corporations and other enterprises or by means of the profits arising out of business activity with or within the American republics, to

¹ Delivered by Mr. Welles, who is United States representative at the Meeting, on January 24, 1942, and broadcast from Rio de Janeiro over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Co.

enter into any activities subversive to the welfare and defense of the continent.

The resolution also provides for the control, supervision, reorganization, or seizure of such enterprises in order that they may be operated under government auspices or otherwise in the interests of the economy of the particular American republic involved. Measures are also to be taken to alleviate any injuries to the economies of the American republics which may arise out of the application of these measures of restriction and control.

The meeting has also adopted other measures of great significance to our war and defense effort. Among these is a strong resolution calling for the most complete cooperation of all the nations of the hemisphere in increasing by all possible means the production of the strategic materials essential for the conduct of the war and the defense of our country and recommending mechanisms and measures for attaining this objective. Recognizing that the production of materials is of little avail unless adequate transportation is provided, the meeting has also recommended the most rapid development of essential means of transportation, with particular emphasis on the closest coordination of shipping services in order to give preference to the speedy delivery of those strategic materials without which war cannot be waged, adequate defenses prepared, and the economies of our nations maintained. In accordance with this resolution the Axis merchant vessels immobilized in ports of the hemisphere which have already been acquired by the governments of the respective nations will now be placed immediately into efficient and closely coordinated service along with the merchant fleets of all of the American nations. To this end the maritime authorities of all of the republics will work closely together in scheduling and routing the vessels under their control.

In preparing these measures of economic solidarity looking towards the defense of the continent and resistance against the aggressor nations the meeting has not overlooked the necessity of assuring full consideration by the exporting nations of the minimum import re-

quirements of commodities essential to the maintenance of the economic life of all of them. In accordance with this resolution appropriate mechanisms will be set up in each country to present accurate statements of the import requirements of each, export quotas will be determined wherever possible and in a measure consistent with exigencies of war and defense, and mechanisms for equitable distribution will be established in the importing countries. All of these measures will tie in closely with the priority and allocations procedures already established in the United States, and on its part the United States has already announced that it would give to the civilian needs of the other American republics consideration equal and proportionate to that given to its own civilian needs.

In connection with these problems of supply of commodities essential to the maintenance of economic activity the meeting has also considered questions of fair and equitable prices both for imported and exported products. In this field it has recommended that undue price increase be avoided; that domestic price ceilings be extended to cover exports with due regard to the additional costs involved in exporting; that importing countries prevent any runaway price increases in scarce imported commodities; and that every effort be made to assure a fair relationship between the prices of exports and imports, of agricultural and mineral raw materials and manufactured products.

In addition to the financial and economic measures of control to which I have just referred, the foreign ministers of the American republics have reached unanimous agreement on a number of other practical measures for assuring the security of the hemisphere.

All subversive activities directed by the Axis Powers or states subservient to them are brought under rigid control; telecommunications—whether by telephone, telegraph, or radio—are likewise brought under strict control in order that they may not be used by or for the benefit of the aggressor nations; nationals or companies of the Axis Powers are prevented from operating civilian or commercial aircraft; and

procedures have been established for coordinating the activities of all the American republics in all matters relating to their national security.

As all of the delegates of the 21 governments leave the closing session of our meeting Monday I think we will all of us leave with the conviction deep in our hearts that there exists today a more practical, a more solid, and a more real Pan Americanism than has ever existed in the history of the world.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL ON HEMISPHERIC SOLIDARITY

[Released to the press January 19]

The Secretary of State made the following statement:

"The words of President Vargas before the Brazilian Press Association are a further indication of his comprehensive and clear-sighted understanding of the meaning of hemisphere solidarity. In a few words the President has simply stated the fundamental truth that the independence and security and welfare of all of us is today contingent upon the closest collaboration now that war, through no act of our own, has come to the Western Hemisphere. The President's words have given us all great encouragement."

COMMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON SENATOR CONNALLY'S PRESS CONFERENCE

[Released to the press January 21]

The Secretary of State was asked whether the questions taken up in Senator Connally's press conference on January 21 had been discussed with the Secretary by the Senator. He replied that they had not and added that members of the legislative department of the Government are accustomed to express their individual views relating to public questions. Their views and attitude so expressed, as in the present case, are, of course, not to be construed as representing the views of the executive branch of the Government and they are not the views of this Government.

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PERSONNEL

[Released to the press January 20]

The Bulgarian Government has permitted the American representatives in Bulgaria to depart on the understanding that the American Government guarantee that the former Bulgarian representatives in the United States would be delivered safely to Europe. Such Bulgarian representatives will be repatriated along with the former representatives of other European governments.

The Hungarian Government has permitted the departure of the American diplomatic and consular personnel to proceed to Portugal on the understanding with the Portuguese Government that that Government would allow such representatives to remain in Portugal, not to depart until the arrival there of the members of the former Hungarian diplomatic and consular establishments from the United States.

Negotiations looking to the exchange of American diplomatic and consular officials for the former representatives in the United States of the governments with which we are now at war are proceeding. The proposals of the American Government in this connection have been accepted in principle and in some particulars by Germany, Japan, Italy, and Rumania, but other essential particulars are still the subject of negotiation.

AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press January 23]

According to a telegram under date of January 21 from the American Consulate General at Singapore, there are at present 193 American nationals in Malaya; of these, 8 are believed to be in territory now occupied by the Japanese military, namely: Robert Parrott, Pearl Moy Wong and child, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ho and their two children, and Burr Baughman. The remaining 185 Americans are all reported to be on the Island of Singapore; of this group, 87 are women and children. The telegram stated that no casualties have been reported among the American community in Malaya.

AID TO AMERICANS STRANDED ABROAD

[Released to the press January 20]

In line with the Department's efforts ever since international conditions became disturbed to assist, as far as possible, Americans stranded abroad in dangerous areas to return to the United States, the Department has recently arranged with the Department of Commerce and the United States Maritime Commission for an extension of the arrangements by which American-flag vessels, wherever available in the Far and Middle East, may carry from dangerous areas there as many passengers as possible within the limits of safety beyond the normal carrying capacity of such vessels. The Department has also made funds available to this Government's representatives at dangerous places in those areas from which advances may be made as loans to needy Americans unable to finance their return transportation to the United States, or where such return transportation is not immediately available, to places of greater safety than the dangerous areas in which they find themselves stranded.

The Department has also been giving careful consideration to the problem of providing some form of financial assistance to those Americans who, due to the war, have been unable to return to the United States from enemy and enemy-occupied countries and who find themselves stranded without financial resources.

Sometime ago the Department requested the Swiss Government, which is representing American interests in enemy areas, to furnish the Department, as soon as possible, a statement of the financial situation of Americans in the various areas where this Government's interests are under the protection of Switzerland and an estimate of the amount of funds immediately needed to relieve their situation. The Swiss Government was likewise requested to furnish the Department, in behalf of Americans in enemy areas having resources in the United States upon which they can draw, the names and addresses of persons in this country to be approached, the amount needed, and purposes for

which desired. Upon receipt of this information the Department hopes to put into effect a satisfactory procedure for transmitting funds from private sources in the United States to needy Americans in enemy or enemy-occupied areas, as well as for providing temporary financial assistance to needy Americans in those areas who may be without private resources. In the meantime, the Swiss Government has been requested to authorize its representatives in enemy territory wherever the need is determined to be urgent to make small relief payments to those Americans having need of immediate financial assistance.

COORDINATION OF RELIEF ACTIVITIES

[Released to the press by the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies January 22]

The President's Committee on War Relief Agencies,¹ through Mr. Joseph E. Davies, Chairman, issued the following statement on January 22:

The Committee has already suggested to foreign war-relief agencies in the United States the desirability of continuing their efforts for urgent foreign-relief needs, for morale as well as material considerations but to slow down and give the right-of-way to the Red Cross and other domestic agencies since the United States is now in the war. The Committee has, moreover, definitely recommended to all that these foreign relief agencies do not embark as such in the domestic field and that they do not undertake any new activities without first clearing through the Committee in order to assure that there is no duplication with already existing agencies. For all of these various foreign agencies to enter the domestic field would, in the Committee's opinion, only make confusion worse confounded.

It is recalled that the purposes of the Committee, as recommended by the Secretary of State to the President and approved by him, are to suggest the appropriate steps which might be taken to preserve local and essential welfare services and to maintain a balance between the

¹ See the *Bulletin* of March 15, 1941, p. 281, and March 22, 1941, p. 336.

facilities and resources available for foreign war relief, with particular regard to the financing of new welfare activities in connection with national-defense measures and so avoid the danger that all of these efforts, while inspired by the finest human instincts, might be frustrated if conducted without regard to one another and without proper coordination.

While the earlier activities of the Committee have had to do primarily with the coordination

of foreign relief, the United States declaration of war has changed the situation, and at present its main interests and responsibilities have to do with the coordination of those services to the armed forces of the United States toward which the American public has been asked to contribute and for which there will be further appeals to the public.

LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING PROBLEMS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH THE BRITISH WHITE PAPER OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1941

On September 10, 1941 Mr. Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, communicated to the Department, through the American Ambassador, Mr. John G. Winant, a memorandum with respect to "the policy of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in connexion with the use of materials received under the Lend-Lease Act". This memorandum was issued as the British White Paper of September 10, 1941, and is sometimes informally referred to as "the Eden Memorandum".²

It was clear from the outset that many problems would arise in the course of the administrative application of the White Paper which would involve either questions of interpretation of its provisions or the recognition, in particular cases, of exceptional circumstances warranting deviation from the principles incorporated in it. After informal discussion by officials of both Governments, it was agreed that a regular procedure should be established for consultation on questions of interpretation and for clearing with the Government of the United States requests for export licenses in the United Kingdom involving possible deviation from or exception to the terms of the White Paper where necessary for the war effort or otherwise essential for United States in-

terests. It was likewise agreed that such requests should be directed to and handled by the Office of Lend-Lease Administration as the agency directly responsible for the administration of the Lend-Lease Act, and not to other agencies of the Government.

In order, however, to assist the Office of Lend-Lease Administration in passing on such requests, particularly with respect to their broader implications from the standpoint of foreign trade and commercial policy, informal arrangements were established for furnishing to the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, in an orderly manner, advice and assistance from other interested agencies of the Government. It was recognized in this connection that the application of the terms of the White Paper would have policy implications extending beyond the immediate range of the Lend-Lease Act as such. Accordingly, there was set up, quite informally, a committee known as the Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on the Eden Memorandum, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lynn R. Edminister, of the Department of State; and this committee has been functioning in this informal way for a considerable number of weeks.

A particularly pressing problem arising out of the application of the White Paper, involving, in turn, a further problem of administrative procedure, arose in connection with the ap-

² *Bulletin* of September 13, 1941, p. 204.

plication of paragraph 4, section (I), of the White Paper. This provision relates to the use in exports from the United Kingdom of materials similar to those provided under lend-lease which are in short supply in the United States. The British Government needed from the United States Government a list of materials "the use of which is being restricted in the United States on grounds of short supply". This list, which has from time to time been a subject of discussion by the Interdepartmental Committee, has been furnished to the British Government by the Office of Lend-Lease Administration. It is, of course, subject to change at the instance of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration.

As an outgrowth of this arrangement, it became necessary to establish a method whereby, in exceptional circumstances, this provision of the White Paper can be waived with respect to particular exports containing materials similar to an item on the list, and this has been done.

The essential feature of this procedure is the maintenance of a routine by which the British Board of Trade is apprised of the fact that the United States Government does not object to—perhaps even desires—the approval by the Board of an export permit for the goods in question. The actual initiation and routing of the process may vary. If the desired permit is for shipment to the United States, the American importer may have communicated his desires directly to the United Kingdom supplier or his agent, who then makes application to the Board of Trade, in which case the Board requests the British Embassy to ascertain from the Office of Lend-Lease Administration whether there is objection to the granting of the permit.

In a great many cases, however, the process is just the reverse. That is to say, the United States firm which desires to import the particular goods in question communicates directly either with the Office of Lend-Lease Administration or with another agency of the Government, which promptly refers the matter to the Lend-Lease Office. If, after careful consideration of the matter, including consultation with

other Government agencies concerned (including the Department of State), the Office of Lend-Lease Administration decides that such importation is desirable or even essential to the national interest, it takes the matter up with the British Embassy, stating that it has no objection to the granting of an export waiver for the goods in question. This advance approval given by the Office of Lend-Lease Administration does not necessarily imply, however, that the Board of Trade will in fact be able to grant the export license, since there may be other reasons why this cannot be done.

If the proposed shipment is to a country other than the United States, the basis upon which the British Board of Trade decides to initiate a request will presumably be more or less similar to the foregoing.

By agreement, a copy of each communication addressed by the British Embassy to the Office of Lend-Lease Administration is sent by the Commercial Counselor of the Embassy to Mr. Lynn R. Edminster, of the State Department, who, as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, is assigned to this and related tasks by Departmental Order 1006.¹ The purpose of this is to give the State Department an opportunity at the inception of each case to consider whether any international aspects of direct interest to the Department are involved. Whenever, in the premises, any such aspect appears to be involved, Mr. Edminster clears the matter with appropriate officials within the Department and informally communicates to the Office of Lend-Lease Administration whatever observations may be pertinent from the point of view of the Department. Similarly, with respect to requests communicated directly to the Office of Lend-Lease Administration by United States importers or other domestic interests, it is understood that any of these which involve, or appear to involve, international aspects of concern to the State Department will be brought to the attention of the Department for further processing, as indicated.

¹ *Bulletin* of December 6, 1941, p. 454.

Cultural Relations

VISIT OF EMINENT COMPOSER FROM BRAZIL

Francisco Mignone, eminent Brazilian composer, conductor, and educator, will arrive in the United States February 4 from Rio de Janeiro to visit music centers in this country at the invitation of the Department of State.

Senhor Mignone is professor of conducting at the National School of Music of Brazil. He is one of the most prolific of modern composers, and his works include a wide range of genre: symphonic poems, chamber music, ballet and folk-dance, etc. The Brazilian exhibition at the New York World's Fair contained a library of records of Brazilian music produced under his direction. The series included several of Mignone's own compositions, especially noteworthy among these being *Congada*, a vigorous Afro-Brazilian dance from his opera *O Contratador de Diamantes*. One of his outstanding productions is the ballet *Maracatú de Chico Rei*, based on an interesting legend, fictionalized by Mario de Andrade, concerning a tribe of slaves in the State of Minas Geraes. The ballet features Afro-Brazilian music and dances. His Italian opera, *L'Innocente*, was presented in Rio in 1928.

Mignone's themes have often been inspired by the music of the *caipiras*, São Paulo country-folk of European ancestry, whose melodies he frequently weaves into his most successful compositions.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press January 24]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since January 17, 1942:

Walworth Barbour, of Lexington, Mass., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul

at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Richard D. Gatewood, of New York, N. Y., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies.

Robert W. Heingartner, of Canton, Ohio, Consul at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, is retiring from the Foreign Service, effective on October 1, 1942.

The assignment of Thomas McEnelly, of New York, N. Y., as Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. McEnelly has been assigned as Consul at Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Edward J. Sparks, of New York, N. Y., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, and will serve in dual capacity.

Harold S. Tewell, of Portal, N. Dak., Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned as Consul General at Habana, Cuba.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

PROMOTION OF PEACE

Treaty With the Union of South Africa Amending the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace With Great Britain, Signed September 15, 1914

The Treaty With the Union of South Africa Amending the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace With Great Britain, Signed September 15, 1914 (Treaty Series 602), which was signed April 2, 1940 (Treaty Series 966), provides for the establishment of an international commission to be appointed within six months of the date of the exchange of ratifications. The commission is composed of five members, consisting

of one national member chosen by each participating government and one non-national member chosen by each government from some third country. The fifth member, or joint commissioner, is chosen by agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Union of South Africa, it being understood that he shall be a citizen of some country of which no other member of the commission is a citizen.

The Honorable Charalambos Simopoulos, Greek Minister at London, has accepted the joint invitation of the two Governments to serve as Joint Commissioner on the commission.

The other members of the commission are as follows:

American Commissioners:

National: Elbert Duncan Thomas, United States Senate

Non-national: Sao Ke Alfred Sze, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States

Union Commissioners:

National: Ralph William Close, K.C., Minister of the Union of South Africa at Washington

Non-national: Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland, Vice President of the Netherlands Council of State

Joint Commissioner:

Charalambos Simopoulos, Greek Minister at London

Legislation

Official Trip of Examination of Federal Activities in South and Central America: Report of a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 1st sess., relative to a trip taken by the subcommittee to South and Central America. December 4, 1941. (Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations.) [Covers organization and activities of Foreign Service establishments of the United States in the other American republics and miscellaneous projects of State Department and other Government agencies designed to promote mutual understanding and goodwill.] 42 pp.

Expressing thanks for the cordial hospitality and reception extended to a delegation of Members of

the House of Representatives of the United States by high officials of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. H. Repts. 1615 to 1631, inclusive, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H. Res. 351 to 367, inclusive. 1 p. each.

Amending the Nationality Act of 1940. H. Rept. 1632, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H. R. 4743. 4 pp.

Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, 1943. H. Rept. 1643, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H. R. 6430. 31 pp.

Amending the Foreign Agents Registration Act. H. Rept. 1662, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H. R. 6269. 3 pp.

Treasury Foreign Service Officers and Employees. S. Rept. 965, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on S. 2075. 2 pp.

Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations for the Department of State: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting two supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of State, for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$950,000 [transportation, Foreign Service, 1942, \$800,000, and contingent expenses, Department of State, 1942, \$150,000]. 2 pp.

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Regulations

Control of Persons Entering and Leaving the United States Pursuant to the Act of May 22, 1918, as Amended: Aliens Entering. (Department of State and Department of Justice.) 7 *Federal Register* 381 and 376.

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Progress of the Defense Program: Report of the Director, Office of Facts and Figures, to the President of the United States on the Progress of the Defense Effort of the Federal Government as of December 31, 1941. S. Doc. 157, 77th Cong., 2d sess. 62 pp. [Also issued as a pamphlet entitled "Report to the Nation", 62 pp.]

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

JANUARY 31, 1942

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The War

COMBINED BRITISH-AMERICAN RAW MATERIALS, MUNITIONS, AND SHIPPING BOARDS

[Released to the press by the White House January 26]

To further coordination of the United Nations war effort, the President and Prime Minister Churchill have set up three boards to deal with munition assignments, shipping adjustment, and raw materials. The functions of these boards are outlined in the following statements.

Members of the boards will confer with representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and such other of the United Nations as are necessary to attain common purposes and provide for the most effective utilization of the joint resources of the United Nations.

COMBINED RAW MATERIALS BOARD

A planned and expeditious utilization of the raw material resources of the United Nations is necessary in the prosecution of the war. To obtain such a utilization of our raw material resources in the most efficient and speediest possible manner, we hereby create the "Combined Raw Materials Board".

This Board will:

- (a) Be composed of a representative of the British Government and a representative of the United States Government. The British member will represent and act under the instruction of the Minister of Supply. The Board shall have power to appoint the staff necessary to carry out its responsibilities.
- (b) Plan the best and speediest development, expansion and use of the raw material resources, under the jurisdiction or control of the two Governments, and make the recommendations necessary to execute such

plans. Such recommendations shall be carried out by all parts of the respective Governments.

- (c) In collaboration with others of the United Nations work toward the best utilization of their raw material resources, and, in collaboration with the interested nation or nations, formulate plans and recommendations for the development, expansion, purchase, or other effective use of their raw materials.

MUNITIONS ASSIGNMENTS BOARD

1. The entire munition resources of Great Britain and the United States will be deemed to be in a common pool, about which the fullest information will be interchanged.

2. Committees will be formed in Washington and London under the Combined Chiefs of Staff in a manner similar to the South-West Pacific Agreement. These Committees will advise on all assignments both in quantity and priority, whether to Great Britain and the United States or other of the United Nations in accordance with strategic needs.

3. In order that these Committees may be fully apprised of the policy of their respective Governments, the President will nominate a civil Chairman who will preside over the Committee in Washington, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain will make a similar nomination in respect of the Committee in London. In each case the Committee will be assisted by a Secretariat capable of surveying every branch and keeping in touch with the work of every subcommittee as may be necessary.

4. The Civilian Chairmen in Washington and London may invite representatives of the State Department, the Foreign Office or production ministries or agencies to attend meetings.

COMBINED SHIPPING ADJUSTMENT BOARD

1. In principle, the shipping resources of the two countries will be deemed to be pooled. The fullest information will be interchanged.

2. Owing to the military and physical facts of the situation around the British Isles, the entire movement of shipping now under the control of Great Britain will continue to be directed by the Ministry of War Transport.

3. Similarly, the appropriate Authority in the United States will continue to direct the movements and allocations of United States shipping, or shipping of other Powers under United States control.

4. In order to adjust and concert in one harmonious policy the work of the British Ministry of War Transport and the shipping authorities of the United States Government, there will be established forthwith in Washington a combined shipping adjustment board, consisting of a representative of the United States and a representative of the British Government, who will represent and act under the instructions of the British Minister of War Transport.

5. A similar adjustment board will be set up in London consisting of the Minister of War Transport and a representative of the United States Government.

6. In both cases the executive power will be exercised solely by the appropriate shipping agency in Washington and by the Minister of War Transport in London.

THIRD MEETING OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

[Released to the press January 28]

The texts of an exchange of telegrams between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, His Excellency Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, and the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, follow:

“RIO DE JANEIRO,
January 24, 1942.

“I profoundly regretted that my eminent friend and colleague was not present at the memorable session yesterday to witness the consecration of the Pan American ideal which he has served with such devotion. It deeply stirred me to hear from our colleagues, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of America, the noble and firm words of cohesion and decision of the American peoples and the assurance that each one and all of the countries today more than ever before are disposed to transform into reality the ideal of American solidarity, adopt-

ing immediately those measures that are important for common action against the aggressors attacking our continent.

OSWALDO ARANHA”

“JANUARY 27, 1942.

“I am deeply appreciative of your kindness in informing me of the inspiring harmony of the American peoples as expressed by their representatives at the Meeting of Foreign Ministers, over which Your Excellency has so ably presided, and particularly for your very generous words regarding my participation in the building, over the years, of the unprecedented unity of the Americas.

“I wish to extend to you and, through you, to our colleagues, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of America, my warm congratulations upon the notable contribution which the Meeting has made to the progressive development of inter-

American cooperation and solidarity. Step by step, beginning with the Inter-American Conference of Montevideo and continuing through the meetings at Buenos Aires, Lima, Panama, and Habana, the American Republics have collaborated to make the Americas a secure and impregnable stronghold of free and liberty loving nations.

"Please accept this expression of my personal best wishes and my profound admiration for your leadership and the outstanding statesmanship of our colleagues to whom I beg that you will convey the sentiments of my personal esteem and lasting friendship.

CORDELL HULL"

SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS BY AMERICAN REPUBLICS WITH THE AXIS POWERS

Brazil

[Released to the press January 28]

The texts of an exchange of telegrams between the President of the United States of Brazil, Dr. Getulio Vargas, and the President of the United States follow:

"RIO DE JANEIRO,
January 15, 1942.

"I have the honor to advise Your Excellency that I have just declared open the third meeting for consultation of the Ministers of Foreign Relations of the American republics. I congratulate myself as well as Your Excellency on this very important event which will mark, I am certain, an auspicious date in the annals of the history of the American peoples. I am convinced that by this meeting in Rio de Janeiro the common defense of the continent and political unity of America will be strengthened.

GETULIO VARGAS"

—
"JANUARY 28, 1942.

"The announcement that Brazil has severed relations with Germany, Japan and Italy has just reached me. It assures me once more of the support of your great country at a time of bitter struggle against forces whose actions and policies have been unanimously condemned by the twenty-one American republics.

"The achievements of the past ten days have indeed fully and brilliantly borne out the prophetic remarks contained in your welcome

telegram of January 15 advising me of the inauguration of the Third Consultative Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Rio de Janeiro.

"I know, as do the people of the entire continent, the great debt of gratitude which we all owe to your clear-sighted leadership. Continental solidarity, as defined by you in your address of greeting to the Foreign Ministers, has been greatly strengthened. The American Republics have won a magnificent triumph over those who have endeavored to sow disunity among them and to prevent them from taking action essential for the preservation of their liberties. That triumph has been sealed by the prompt and forthright decision of your Government and of the other American Governments which have reached similar decisions.

"Your personal friendship in these critical times is a source of constant inspiration to me. The determination and vision with which you are meeting the emergency which confronts free peoples everywhere have greatly heartened the people of the United States.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

Peru

[Released to the press January 29]

The President of the United States addressed the following telegram to the President of the Republic of Peru. His Excellency Manuel Prado y Ugarteche, on January 28, 1942:

"Your Excellency's Ambassador in Washington has officially conveyed the information that your Government has severed relations with Germany, Japan and Italy.

"It is a source of the greatest satisfaction to me and to the people of the United States to learn that the Government and people of Peru have by this action reaffirmed in an unequivocal and practical manner their position in the struggle against the forces which are endeavoring to execute a long-planned program of world conquest.

"It gives me pleasure at this time to express to you my profound appreciation for the outstanding part which you and your Government have played in the development and strengthening of the concept of practical and effective inter-American solidarity which has found its highest expression in the achievements of the Meeting at Rio de Janeiro. I am also glad to reiterate my firm confidence that our two Governments, particularly during this period of emergency, will continue in every way to cooperate together in measures designed to further the economic and political defense of the Americas. Please accept my best wishes for Your Excellency's personal well being.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

Bolivia

[Released to the press January 30]

The President sent the following telegram to the President of the Republic of Bolivia, General Enrique Penaranda, on January 29, 1942:

"The Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia in Washington has officially informed this Government that Your Excellency's Government has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

"This action by the Government of Bolivia reaffirms again in a very practical manner the attitude of the people and Government of

Bolivia toward the aggressor nations which threaten the safety of the institutions and principles of this hemisphere.

"The firm stand taken by Your Excellency and Your Excellency's Government in support of practical and effective inter-American solidarity, and the very real contribution made by Your Excellency's Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Consultative Meeting in Rio de Janeiro, have greatly strengthened the spirit of collaboration which now exists between the Republics of this Hemisphere.

"Permit me, Excellency, in sending you my own best wishes, to express my confidence in the continued effectiveness of cooperation between our two Governments in the defense of the Hemisphere.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

Uruguay

The following telegram was sent to the President of the Republic of Uruguay, His Excellency General Alfredo Baldomir, by the President of the United States on January 30, 1942:

"I have learned from Your Excellency's Ambassador in Washington that the Government of Uruguay has severed diplomatic, commercial and financial relations with Japan, Germany and Italy.

"This action is a further decisive manifestation of the determined will of the Uruguayan Government and people to collaborate to the utmost in the defense of the Hemisphere. The people of the United States, who are proud to share with the people of Uruguay a devotion to democratic institutions, welcome so significant a reaffirmation of the common ideals of the two peoples.

"The vigorous and effective contribution made by Dr. Alberto Guani to the notable achievements of the Consultative Meeting at Rio de Janeiro has earned renewed applause for the forthright and courageous position of your Government in the world struggle. The tri-

umph of the principles of international justice is inevitable and has, I am confident, been hastened by reason of the demonstration of unity which we have just witnessed on the part of the twenty-one free republics of the Western Hemisphere.

"Permit me to give you my renewed assurances of my personal desire to collaborate in every practicable way with you and your Government. With very best wishes.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

Paraguay

The President sent the following telegram on January 31, 1942 to the President of the Republic of Paraguay, General Higinio Morinigo:

"I have learned of the action of Your Excellency's Government severing diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany, and Italy.

"This decisive stand by your Government is to me a deeply gratifying reaffirmation of the determination of the people of Paraguay to cooperate in full measure in the united endeavors of the American republics to preserve their free institutions. I join my countrymen in welcoming this prompt response by Paraguay to the unanimous recommendation of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro and in expressing admiration of the firm action of the Paraguayan Delegation at Rio de Janeiro.

"It is my conviction that the spirit of inter-American cooperation, which has been given new significance by the practical measures adopted after consultation among the Governments of the American republics, will prove to be an unshakeable bulwark of the principles of international justice.

"Please accept my most cordial wishes for your personal well-being.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

Ecuador

The President sent the following telegram on January 31, 1942 to the President of the Republic of Ecuador, Carlos Arroyo Del Rio:

"I have been informed by Your Excellency's

Ambassador in Washington that the Government of Ecuador has severed diplomatic and consular relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

"This decisive step by your Government conclusively demonstrates the earnest determination of the people of Ecuador to cooperate wholeheartedly in every practicable way to guarantee the continued independence of the free peoples of this Hemisphere. The people of the United States share with me a cordial satisfaction in welcoming Ecuador among the nations which have taken their stand in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the recent Meeting at Rio de Janeiro.

"I also welcome this occasion to congratulate Your Excellency on the able manner in which Your Excellency's Minister of Foreign Affairs contributed to the memorable achievements of the Consultative Meeting at Rio de Janeiro.

"Please accept my cordial personal wishes for your own welfare and the expression of my sincere faith that our two Governments will continue in friendly and effective cooperation for the furtherance of the common objectives of the American republics.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

American republics which have declared war on Japan, Germany, and Italy are Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. Nicaragua has, in addition, declared war on Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria. Those republics which have severed relations with Japan, Germany, and Italy are Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Mexico has also severed relations with Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania.

AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press January 28]

According to information received from British authorities in Lisbon, all American nationals in Hong Kong are well,

[Released to the press January 26]

The Swiss Minister at Tokyo has reported the following information through his Foreign Office at Bern in regard to the welfare of those American citizens who have been placed in detention by the Japanese authorities: 13 Americans are housed in an old convent at Tokyo, 2 in a school at Kobe, 16 in the Race Course Buildings and 8 in the Swimming Club in Yokohama. They are strictly guarded and cannot leave the buildings; however, they receive visitors, food, and laundry. They have a weekly medical examination and are all in good health. Conditions are sanitary but primitive and equipment only temporary. Only men have been detained; their wives are free. The Swiss Minister is doing everything in his power to ameliorate the situation.

The Department's records indicate that as of October 1, American nationals in the Japanese Empire numbered 363.

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

[Released to the press by the American Red Cross January 30]

Information on the welfare of American prisoners taken by the Japanese from Wake Island, Guam, the Philippine Islands, and other points in the Pacific soon may be available to their relatives here, Chairman Norman H. Davis of the American Red Cross announced on January 30.

The announcement followed receipt by Mr. Davis of official notification from the International Red Cross in Geneva that the Japanese Government accepted appointment of a delegate from the International Red Cross and agreed to "transmit through the Central Agency, Geneva, information concerning prisoners of war on the basis of reciprocity". The Japanese Government also stated that it was ready to exchange information concerning interned non-combatants "as far as possible". The Japanese Government, by decree of December 27, 1941, established a Prisoners of War Information Bureau in Tokyo.

Official advices received by Mr. Davis stated that Dr. Paravicini, a Swiss citizen, had been appointed International Red Cross delegate in

Tokyo. Mr. Marc Peter, former Swiss Minister to the United States, occupies a similar post with headquarters in Washington. At Mr. Peter's headquarters it was stated that Dr. Paravicini probably is a physician, long resident in Tokyo.

While the official advices received January 30 refer only to the readiness of the Japanese Government to transmit information concerning prisoners of war, the American Red Cross anticipates consent for shipment from the United States and other points, and distribution by the International Red Cross Committee, of food, some types of clothing, and other comforts.

Plans now under way by the American Red Cross, in cooperation with the Red Cross societies of Great Britain, Australia, and Canada, include, first, a shipment of foodstuffs from Australia for their respective imprisoned nationals. This shipload of food will go from Australia because of its proximity to Japan in order that aid to the American prisoners may be expedited. Second, one or more ships will be chartered to carry prisoners-of-war boxes as well as clothing supplies to American prisoners in the Far East.

Chairman Davis stated that the first action under the agreement announced January 30 would be exchange between the United States and Japan of names of prisoners of war and non-combatants or interned nationals.

The next of kin in the United States will receive word from the Prisoners of War Information Bureau in the office of the Provost Marshal of the United States Army as soon as these lists are received in Washington. Inquiries received through Red Cross chapters will be cleared through this Bureau and, if necessary, through the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva.

Letters to American prisoners of war may be mailed free of charge through the regular post-office channels, provided the next of kin has been informed of prison-camp number and address where the prisoner is held. Freedom from postal charges is guaranteed by the convention of Geneva of 1929 regarding prisoners of war.

Mr. Davis pointed out that, while under the treaty of Geneva the detaining power agrees to furnish food and clothing to prisoners of war, the American Red Cross plans to meet certain supplementary necessities. Shipments of the regular prisoners-of-war packages, standard with the American Red Cross, containing supplementary foodstuffs and cigarettes, will be sent. Prisoners must wear regulation outer clothing, usually that of the military-service branch to which they are attached, but supplementary clothing, such as underwear, knitted garments, socks, and shoes may be furnished by the American Red Cross, upon request from the International Red Cross delegate.

AMERICAN PROPERTY IN ENEMY OR ENEMY-OCCUPIED TERRITORY

Since the outbreak of war many inquiries have been received with regard to what action, if any, the Department is in a position to take for the protection or recovery of property abroad owned by American citizens. While there is no requirement that American owners of properties located in enemy, or ally of enemy, territory, or in territory occupied by their forces, shall furnish the Department with information concerning such properties, and while the Department, in view of the existing state of war, is not in a position at this time to take any action regarding such properties, it is prepared to receive, for its information, statements in relation to such properties. The statements should include all available information on the following points:

1. The nature of the property, its estimated value, and its exact location.
2. When, how, and from whom the property was acquired and, if by purchase, the consideration paid therefor.
3. Whether the property is entirely or partly owned by an American citizen, or by an American organization, or by a foreign organization in which American citizens possess a financial interest.
4. The date and manner of the acquisition of American citizenship.

5. If there is any alien interest in the property, or in the American or foreign organization in which title to the property is vested, the nature and extent of such interest and the name and nationality of the alien possessing the interest.

6. If the property has been seized, sequestered, damaged, lost, or destroyed, the known facts in relation thereto.

JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN RELIEF TO GREECE

[Released to the press January 27]

The following statement was made on January 27, with the approval of the American Government, by Dr. Hugh Dalton, British Minister of Economic Warfare, in the British House of Commons:

"The United Kingdom and United States Governments have viewed with increasing dismay the appalling conditions obtaining in Greece. Despite their undoubted ability to do so, the German Government have done practically nothing to meet the situation created by the pillage and extortion of their Armies in the spring of 1941. They have indeed shown themselves quite indifferent to the fate of the Greek population, no doubt because the industrial resources of Greece are too small to be of any value to the German war machine.

"His Majesty's Government and the United States Government have accordingly authorized a single shipment of eight thousand tons of wheat to Greece to be applied under the auspices of the International Red Cross in relief of the present emergency. This is an addition to the existing relief schemes, namely shipments of foodstuff from Turkey (which is inside the blockade area), and the proposed evacuation of Greek children and nursing mothers.

"The two Governments, nevertheless, continue to maintain in the most categorical manner that it is incumbent upon the enemy to feed the countries occupied by him and their policy in this respect remains unaffected by the exception which it has been found necessary to make in the special circumstances obtaining in Greece."

American Republics

SETTLEMENT OF PERU-ECUADOR BOUNDARY DISPUTE

[Released to the press January 30]

The Secretary of State, referring to the reported settlement of the Peru-Ecuador boundary dispute, said that this was a peaceful settlement in accordance with one of the earliest policies of the good neighbor stemming from Montevideo through all subsequent conferences for peaceful settlement of disputes. The Rio decision carries this out and makes it all the more permanent in the policies of Pan Americanism.

[Released to the press January 31]

The President sent the following telegram to the President of the Republic of Ecuador, Carlos Arroyo Del Rio, on January 31, 1942:

"I was profoundly gratified to learn of the signature of the agreement at Rio de Janeiro by Your Excellency's Government and the Peruvian Government. The spirit of cooperation and cordial collaboration which resulted in this act is a splendid expression of the high resolve of the American republics that differences between them can and must be settled through amicable discussion and just conciliation of opposing views. The willingness of Ecuador and Peru to reach a harmonious understanding is particularly gratifying at a time when the danger to their liberties demands that the American republics demonstrate to the world their unanimous determination to devote themselves to the preservation of those ideals of liberty and equity upon which their political institutions are founded. The peoples of all the American republics are deeply indebted to Your Excellency for the part which you and your distinguished Foreign Minister have played in the achievement of this happy result.

"I congratulate Your Excellency and your Minister of Foreign Affairs on this achievement.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

The following telegram was also sent on January 31 by the President to the President of the Republic of Peru, Manuel Prado y Ugarteche:

"The signature at Rio de Janeiro of the agreement between Your Excellency's Government and the Government of Ecuador with regard to the boundary between the two countries was most welcome to me as I am sure it was not only to the peoples of the two countries directly concerned but to all those men of good will throughout the Americas upon whom our continental solidarity, in the last analysis, depends. Once more, and in a matter which for over a century has threatened the peace of the continent, the American republics have demonstrated their determination to settle their differences through friendly consultation and mutual adjustment. This convincing application of the doctrine of the Americas can not but hearten us all in our struggle against those who recognize only the rule of force in the relations between nations.

"It gives me great pleasure to extend to you and to your Foreign Minister my most hearty congratulations.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

Cultural Relations

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF PERUVIAN CRITIC AND EDUCATOR

[Released to the press January 30]

Estuardo Nuñez, professor of literature in the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, has arrived in New York for a visit to educational centers in the United States at the invitation of the Department of State. Señor Nuñez, one of the leading literary figures in the intellectual

life of his country, is president of the *Insula* literary group. He was secretary of the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation at the Eighth Conference of American States at Lima. Señor Nuñez' authoritative and brilliant volume, *The Present Panorama of Peruvian Poetry*, published in 1938 and dedicated "To the poets of my generation", is an important contribution to the literary history of the Americas. His other works include studies of the poetry of Eguren, of expressionism in the indigenous poetry of Peru, and of Teutonic influence on Peruvian jurisprudence.

A member of the bar, Señor Nuñez writes with equal acuteness on both legal and literary questions; and both the law and literature will share his interest during his stay in the United States.

He plans to examine our copyright legislation, with a view to making recommendations to the legislators of his own country, and to carry out a study of United States labor laws in connection with some specific "growing or undeveloped industry". He is also interested in making a comparison of common law as the basis of our State codes with the codes of the other American republics.

As a member of the Ibero-American Institute of Literature, Señor Nuñez plans to visit classes on contemporary Spanish-American literature in various universities, and he has been given a special mission from the Peruvian Ministry of Education to examine and report upon United States methods in university extension teaching.

General

PASSPORT AGENCY AT MIAMI

[Released to the press January 28]

In view of the critical circumstances of the present time, the necessity of affording passport facilities to citizens of the United States who frequently travel between the United States and the other American republics on important official business, often in connection with purposes vital to the war effort, and the responsibility of the Department for the administration of the rules and regulations prescribed on November 25, 1941, concerning the supervision and control over the departure from and entry into the United States of citizens of this coun-

try, the Department is establishing in Miami, Fla., a passport agency, which will be open for official business on February 2, 1942, or as near that date as may be practicable. The agency will, among its other duties, assist in the preparation and execution of applications for passports and in the issuance, extension, renewal, amendment, and validation of such documents. Mr. Clifford O. Barker, an attorney, who has been employed in the Department for many years and has expert knowledge of passport and citizenship matters, has been appointed passport agent in Miami.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press January 29]

The following tabulation shows contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through December 31, 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.

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; Netherlands; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; Hungary; and Bulgaria) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war. The statistics set forth in the tabulation do not include information regarding relief activities which a number of organizations registered with

the Secretary of State may be carrying on in non-belligerent countries, but for which registration is not required under the Neutrality Act of 1939.

The American National Red Cross is required by law to submit to the Secretary of War for audit "a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind". In order to avoid an unnecessary duplication of work, this organization is not required to conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for relief in belligerent countries, and the tabulation does not, therefore, include information in regard to its activities.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Adopt A Town Committee, Inc., New York, N.Y., Jan. 6, 1941. England.....	\$13,208.57	\$9,221.79	\$2,397.48	\$4,105.82	\$100.00	\$1,586.30
Agudat Israel of America, New York, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1941.* All belligerent countries.....	50.00	None	50.00	None	None	None
Aid to Britain, New York, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1941. Great Britain and Germany.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Aid to British Pharmacists, Washington, D.C., June 14, 1941. Great Britain.....	423.00	None	423.00	None	None	None
Aid for the Cote-Basque, New York, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1941. France.....	4,094.50	None	4,094.50	None	None	None
Albanian Relief Fund, Jamaica Plain, Mass., Mar. 21, 1941. Albania.....	7,044.95	None	6,393.29	None	None	651.66
American Aid for German War Prisoners, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1940. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and India.....	21,115.69	17,142.84	2,154.93	7,757.25	447.00	1,817.92
American Association for Assistance to French Artists, Inc., New York, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1940. France.....	21,896.59	15,276.82	879.67	1,680.15	None	5,740.10
American Association of University Women, Washington, D.C., May 23, 1940. France, Great Britain, and Canada.....	30,137.12	21,454.00	7,977.75	None	None	765.37
American Board of Missions to the Jews, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y., July 5, 1940. France, Belgium, Germany, and Poland.....	14,454.40	14,173.67	None	None	None	280.73
The American British Art Center, Inc., New York, N.Y., June 26, 1941.† Great Britain and Canada.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Cameronian Aid, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1941. Scotland.....	291.10	161.23	55.32	47.50	None	74.55
American Chapter, Religious Emergency Council of the Chief Rabbi of Great Britain, New York, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1941. Great Britain.....	2,789.75	2,000.00	523.76	None	None	265.99

*No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

†No reports for the months of November and December have been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
American Committee for British Catholic Relief, Washington, D.C., Mar. 4, 1941. Great Britain.....	\$19,997.37	\$10,043.28	\$3,589.14	None	None	\$6,364.95
American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., New York, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Germany, France, and the Netherlands.....	18,457.75	18,457.75	None	None	None	None
American Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N.Y., Mar. 27, 1940. Germany, Poland, Canada, Dutch Guiana, British West Indies, Jamaica, New Zealand, and Australia.....	73,627.34	56,862.15	2,477.14	\$24.00	None	14,288.05
American Committee for Luxembourg Relief, Inc., Chicago, Ill., May 8, 1941. France and England.....	4,873.72	850.00	3,196.33	None	None	827.39
American Committee for the Polish Ambulance Fund, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, 1940. France, Poland, England, and Canada.....	36,155.03	32,581.90	908.93	471.00	None	2,664.20
American Committee to Save Refugees, New York, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1941. France.....	15,081.56	8,284.79	2,335.17	None	\$1,229.50	4,461.60
American Employment for General Relief, Inc., New York, N.Y., May 1, 1940.† England, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.....	5,122.50	None	218.82	None	None	4,903.68
American Federation for Polish Jews, Inc., New York, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	6,244.30	5,020.75	847.41	7,651.43	None	376.14
American Field Service, New York, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1939. France, Great Britain, and Greece.....	548,763.36	428,760.37	86,737.96	None	None	33,265.03
American and French Students' Correspondence Exchange, New York, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1939. France and England.....	20,282.64	14,210.46	1,751.71	None	None	4,320.47
American-French War Relief, Inc., New York, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	91,955.69	67,609.87	12,560.75	62,039.35	760.10	11,785.07
American Friends of Britain, Inc., New York, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1940. Great Britain.....	15,531.78	9,923.23	349.86	None	None	5,258.69
American Friends of Czechoslovakia, New York, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Bohemia-Moravia.....	48,159.64	39,875.74	447.01	19,240.00	None	7,836.89
American Friends of the Daily Sketch War Relief Fund, New York, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1939. Great Britain.....	5,149.14	4,357.00	760.64	None	None	31.50
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France, Germany, and England.....	361,254.45	263,516.80	56,459.43	19,904.96	None	41,278.22
American Friends of a Jewish Palestine, Inc., New York, N.Y., May 9, 1940. Germany, Poland, France, and the United Kingdom.....	4,782.84	1,927.02	None	None	None	2,855.82
American Friends of Norway, Inc., New York, N.Y., Oct. 17, 1941.† Canada, England, and Norway.....	2,566.92	428.77	549.24	None	None	1,588.91
American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Italy.....	474,348.15	435,187.57	202.75	106,737.88	None	38,957.83
American Friends of Yugoslavia, New York, N.Y., May 20, 1941. Yugoslavia.....	25,417.70	6,790.15	9,579.23	None	None	9,048.32
American Fund for French Wounded, Inc., Boston, Mass., Jan. 3, 1940. England and France.....	29,166.66	24,783.67	2,544.91	28,307.55	590.94	1,838.08
American-German Aid Society, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 15, 1939. Germany and Canada.....	7,509.76	5,573.70	319.76	None	None	1,616.30
The American Hospital in Britain, Limited, New York, N.Y., July 24, 1940. Great Britain.....	8,615.00	635.41	7,979.59	None	1,500.00	None
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., New York, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Italy, Greece, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.....	5,117,458.96	4,588,696.93	None	51.00	None	528,762.03

†No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
American McAll Association, New York, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1940. England.....	\$6,801.41	\$6,717.50	\$83.91	\$7,325.00	\$250.00	None
American-Polish National Council, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14, 1940. Poland.....	10,936.00	8,948.50	1,221.63	None	None	\$765.87
American Red Mogen Dovid for Palestine, Inc., New York, N.Y., May 26, 1941. Palestine.....	6,074.18	1,450.00	2,276.78	None	None	2,347.40
American School Committee for Aid to Greece, Inc., Princeton, N.J., Dec. 16, 1940. Greece.....	27,482.96	24,078.45	2,764.68	None	None	639.83
American War Godmothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 6, 1940. France.....	1,087.22	287.95	517.56	None	2.45	281.71
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France, England, and Greece.....	23,562.81	23,209.39	None	50.00	None	353.45
American Women's Unit for War Relief, Inc., New York, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	6,243.29	3,884.91	1,499.20	5,453.85	70.00	859.18
American Yugoslav Defense League, San José, Calif., May 12, 1941. Yugoslavia.....	1,424.35	None	1,247.16	None	None	177.19
Anglo-American Lodge No. 78 of the American Order Sons of St. George, New York, N.Y., May 24, 1941. Great Britain.....	5,184.18	2,100.00	1,472.07	None	None	1,612.11
Anthracite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	11,427.14	11,127.15	None	None	None	299.99
Anzac War Relief Fund, New York, N.Y., May 23, 1940. Australia and New Zealand.....	35,299.86	25,417.70	6,709.55	None	None	3,172.61
Armenian General Benevolent Union, New York, N.Y., July 24, 1941. Syria, Palestine, Cyprus, Greece, and Bulgaria.....	9,272.81	5,000.00	3,258.47	None	None	1,014.34
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Massachusetts, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	13,113.06	9,266.45	3,393.51	1,430.00	None	453.10
Association of Former Juniors in France of Smith College, New York, N.Y., Dec. 18, 1939. France.....	303.50	225.00	78.50	None	None	None
Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America, Long Island City, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1940. France.....	492.46	429.50	22.82	None	None	40.34
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Massachusetts, Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	3,870.79	1,756.10	1,799.33	725.00	None	315.36
Mrs. Mark Baldwin, New York, N.Y., Mar. 4, 1940. France.....	1,761.74	1,647.00	17.58	30.00	None	97.16
Bay Ridge Allied Relief, Brooklyn, N.Y., July 22, 1941. Great Britain.....	564.86	385.20	85.85	None	None	93.81
Belgian Relief of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., May 27, 1940. Belgium, France, and Great Britain.....	8,133.77	5,966.57	10.00	33,182.50	None	2,157.20
Belgian War Relief Fund, Manila, P.I., June 7, 1940. Belgium.....	2,294.17	2,069.80	131.87	350.00	None	2.50
Bishops' Committee for Polish Relief, Washington, D.C., Dec. 19, 1939. Poland, England, France, Italy, and Hungary.....	376,411.19	376,324.31	None	None	None	86.88
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany.....	8,969.36	5,831.30	2,372.50	None	None	765.56
Bristol Whitaker Fund, Elizabeth, N.J., June 5, 1941. Great Britain.....	6,139.01	3,975.54	2,125.14	None	None	38.33

¶No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

||The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1941 at the request of registrant.

*No reports for the months of November and December have been received from this organization.

†The registration of this organization was revoked on Nov. 30, 1941 at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1941, inclusive cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Britain-at-Bay Aid Society, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., June 25, 1941.† England	\$533.11	\$467.06	\$45.80	\$500.00	None	\$26.25
British Aid Committee, Balboa, C.Z., Apr. 28, 1941. Great Britain	1,635.19	1,270.00	42.70	None	None	322.49
British-American Ambulance Corps, Inc., New York, N.Y., June 11, 1940. Greece, England, and France	1,950,849.11	1,128,981.57	476,869.03	60,233.70	\$1,609.10	344,998.51
British-American Comfort League, Quincy, Mass., Feb. 21, 1940. England	6,303.38	5,234.45	580.24	None	None	488.69
British-American War Relief Association, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 17, 1939.‡ United Kingdom and Greece	111,873.02	100,885.30	5,857.93	18,943.00	102.65	5,129.79
British Civil Defense Emergency Fund, New York, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1941. Great Britain	1,765.39	1,032.04	562.72	None	None	170.63
British Distressed Areas Fund, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., May 13, 1941. England	2,238.89	1,012.50	353.99	None	None	872.40
The British Legion, Inc., Detroit, Mich., Feb. 26, 1941.‡ Great Britain	206.23	100.00	100.49	None	None	5.74
British Sailors' Book and Relief Society, New York, N.Y., May 2, 1940. Bermuda, Canada, and the British West Indies	6,705.62	208.20	655.05	33,603.72	50.00	5,842.37
British War Relief Association of Northern California, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 20, 1939. Great Britain and France	420,368.81	380,586.26	38,704.70	146,183.21	367.64	10,077.85
The British War Relief Association of the Philippines, Manila, P.I., Apr. 11, 1940.‡ France, Germany, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa	193,280.42	181,547.55	1,697.35	1,347.86	17.78	10,035.52
The British War Relief Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 8, 1939. Great Britain, Greece, and Germany	650,788.08	484,170.89	79,179.21	371,529.22	None	87,437.98
British War Relief Fund, Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1940.* Great Britain	742.40	733.20	None	None	None	9.20
The British War Relief Society, Inc., New York, N.Y., Dec. 4, 1939. France, Belgium, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Norway, Canada, and Greece	12,285,081.25	10,039,692.36	928,186.27	4,644,313.56	178,000.00	1,317,202.62
Brooke County Allied War Relief, Follansbee, W. Va., May 26, 1941.* Great Britain and Greece	16.00	16.00	None	None	None	None
Bundles for Britain, Inc., New York, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1939. Great Britain	2,809,102.13	1,689,269.01	462,381.08	2,911,103.07	27,116.08	657,452.04
Caledonian Pipe Bands Scottish Relief Fund, Grosse Point, Mich., May 2, 1941. Scotland	2,464.76	1,517.00	947.76	None	None	None
California Denmark Fund, San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 20, 1940. Denmark	1,502.21	None	1,421.39	None	None	80.82
Camp Little Norway Association, Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 1, 1941. Norway and Canada	6,351.41	5,350.26	865.91	None	None	135.24
Alfred S. Campbell, Lambertville, N. J., July 17, 1941. England	953.52	145.00	11.25	None	None	797.27
The Canadian-American Council, Westwood, N. J., May 9, 1941. Canada	335.60	None	None	None	None	466.81
Canadian Women's Club of New York City, Inc., New York, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1940. Great Britain and Canada	8,924.91	5,536.24	1,288.56	2,815.15	592.31	2,100.11

†No reports for the months of October, November, and December have been received from this organization.

‡No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

‡No reports for the months of November and December have been received from this organization.

*The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1941 at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc., New York, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1940. India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa	\$904.47	\$206.72	None	\$6,680.00	None	\$697.75
Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, New York, N.Y., May 14, 1940.† All belligerent countries.	100,303.81	83,757.75	\$2,872.75	None	None	13,673.31
Central Committee Knesseth Israel, New York, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1939. Palestine	72,347.55	50,618.70	None	None	None	21,728.85
Central Council of Polish Organizations, New Castle, Pa., Nov. 7, 1939. France, Poland, and England	3,773.40	3,250.80	460.55	None	None	62.05
Cercle Français de Seattle, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 2, 1939. Great Britain and France	8,460.70	6,231.54	360.34	3,036.73	None	1,868.82
Club Ukraine, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 1, 1941.† Great Britain, Germany, Poland, Italy, and France	91.36	None	91.36	None	None	None
Le Collis de Trianon-Versailles, New York, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1939. France and England	25,671.53	18,344.12	974.05	11,850.76	\$369.15	6,353.36
Comité de Franceses Libres de Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, P.R., Apr. 4, 1941.† British Empire	1,239.52	1,200.00	39.52	None	None	None
Comité Pro Francia Libre, San Juan, P.R., Dec. 19, 1940. England and France	16,581.14	10,583.03	4,792.31	403.20	None	1,205.80
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1939.† Poland, England, and Hungary	800,492.16	724,069.59	3,997.36	1,600.00	None	72,425.21
The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Inc., New York, N.Y., May 21, 1940. Belgium, Luxembourg, France, and England	13,815.92	9,165.00	1,822.33	None	None	2,828.59
Committee for Emergency Aid to Refugees, New York, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1941. Norway, France, United Kingdom, and Germany	115.81	107.25	None	None	None	8.56
Committee of French-American Wives, New York, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1939. France and Great Britain	40,247.12	33,007.45	1,529.26	6,881.64	274.95	5,710.41
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	199,560.17	79,634.36	10,134.98	24,199.77	150.00	19,790.83
Committee for the Relief for Poland, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 24, 1939.‡ Poland and Canada	2,441.83	2,184.12	None	None	None	257.71
Committee for Yugoslav War Relief, San Francisco, Calif., July 3, 1941. Yugoslavia	4,465.46	None	4,380.68	None	None	84.78
Coordinating Council of French Relief Societies, Inc., New York, N.Y., May 12, 1941.‡ France	170,155.70	54,164.07	95,840.88	4,957.00	None	20,150.75
The Croatian Fraternal Union of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 20, 1941. Yugoslavia	13,443.13	None	13,359.53	None	None	83.60
Czechoslovak Relief, Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1940. Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Great Britain, and France	110,562.51	91,899.65	16,478.40	51,416.50	None	1,984.46
Danish-American Knitting and Sewing Groups, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1941.* All belligerent countries	1,235.39	None	901.31	580.50	497.50	334.05
Detroit Barovrian War Relief Association, Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1941. Great Britain	288.46	205.15	15.12	None	None	68.19
Dodecanesian League of America, Inc., New York, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1940. Greece	15,079.02	13,225.60	826.00	None	None	1,027.52

†No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

‡This registrant serves primarily as a clearing-house for the distribution abroad of contributions received from other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

‡ The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1941 at the request of registrant.

§ The amounts shown above indicate registrant's direct receipts only but its total expenses include administration of the activities of 12 member societies with respect to certain collections, promotions, purchasing, receiving, warehousing, packing, and shipping of food and clothing, financial transfers, etc. The Council has received for these collective functions, both indirectly and directly, a total to date of \$282,723.45, has distributed for relief \$140,362.68, and has \$122,210.02 on hand in kind and in cash.

*No complete report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1941, including cost of foods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13, 1939. Great Britain, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Greece	\$168,481.27	\$128,708.61	\$11,844.00	\$91,608.47	None	\$27,928.66
Emergency Relief Committee for Kolbuszowa, New York, N.Y., Mar. 13, 1940. Poland	7,451.27	100.00	4,303.41	None	None	3,047.86
Emergency Rescue Committee, New York, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1940. France, United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, and the Netherlands	27,393.02	23,507.70	None	None	None	3,885.32
English-Speaking Union of the United States, New York, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1939. Great Britain, Canada, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Germany, and Union of South Africa	251,117.76	202,088.87	30,079.64	254,258.48	\$736.44	18,919.25
Esco Fund Committee, Inc., New York, N.Y., Feb. 13, 1941. Great Britain	17,403.90	15,186.66	518.59	None	None	1,698.65
Estonian Relief Committee, Inc., New York, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1941. Estonia	1,318.00	None	1,283.72	None	None	34.28
Ethiopian World Federation, Inc., New York, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1940. Ethiopia and Great Britain	613.22	None	463.22	None	60.00	150.00
The Fall River British War Relief Society, Fall River, Mass., Sept. 26, 1940. Great Britain	10,393.34	9,727.11	87.94	None	None	578.29
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939.† Poland	11,408.78	7,933.63	2,348.40	3,300.00	25.00	1,126.75
Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, Woonsocket, R.I., Nov. 15, 1939. France and England	9,132.32	6,898.55	1,776.57	2,112.59	None	457.20
Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., New York, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1939. France and Germany	17,872.50	16,389.22	67.27	2,202.75	None	1,416.01
Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1940. France, England, and Germany	3,867.94	3,471.21	210.21	None	None	186.52
The Fields, Inc., New York, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1941. Great Britain	464.98	464.98	None	None	None	None
Les Filles de France, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1941. France	2,864.16	2,113.20	436.96	75.00	None	314.00
Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France and England	334,406.42	239,986.64	5,771.65	7,628.99	None	88,648.13
France Forever War Relief Association, Manila, P.I., Oct. 22, 1941.‡ United Kingdom						
Franco-American Committee for the Relief of War Victims, New York, N.Y., Mar. 27, 1941. France	6,129.50	3,862.00	539.20	2,130.00	None	1,728.30
Franco-British Relief, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 15, 1941.‡ Great Britain	7,763.90	3,925.52	3,492.74	12,618.92	296.00	345.64
Free French Relief Committee, New York, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1941. England, French Cameroons, Belgian Congo, Nigeria, and Syria	93,358.31	34,493.14	39,284.73	25,327.81	2,837.64	19,670.44
Free Italian Women's Association for Assistance to Prisoners of War, New York, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1941.§ India, Egypt, Australia, and Union of South Africa	None	None	None	None	None	None
French Colonies War Relief Committee, New York, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1940. France	467.12	None	233.79	None	None	233.33
French Committee for Relief in France, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17, 1939. France and Great Britain	5,156.91	3,780.21	858.18	34,702.26	None	518.52
French Relief Association, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3, 1940.‡ France	1,666.25	657.27	701.41	5,657.17	495.83	307.57
French War Relief, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 16, 1939. France and England	66,941.27	49,725.28	5,243.00	394.64	None	11,972.99

†No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

‡No report has been received from this organization.

§The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1941 at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
French War Relief (Fund of San Francisco, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 26, 1939. France	\$38,314.23	\$34,732.18	\$1,011.29	\$3,295.31	None	\$2,570.76
French War Veterans Association of Illinois, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25, 1941. France and Germany	1,467.71	220.76	482.38	None	None	764.57
Friends of Children, Inc., New York, N.Y., June 13, 1940. Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands	42,944.90	21,889.15	1,575.79	77,670.58	\$6,505.43	19,479.96
The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23, 1939. Canada, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway, Hungary, Poland, Greece, and Yugoslavia	42,288.99	19,404.45	13,112.10	None	None	9,772.44
Friends of Little Norway, Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1941. Canada	2,584.35	2,150.00	272.73	None	None	161.62
Friends of Poland, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1939. Poland	1,206.50	880.00	228.55	None	None	157.95
Friends of the RAF Comforts Committee, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9, 1941.† England	70.00	60.03	None	None	None	9.97
Fund for the Relief of Men of Letters and Scientists of Russia, New York, N.Y., Apr. 29, 1940. France and Poland	4,343.83	1,376.70	1,626.31	None	None	1,340.82
Garden City Publishing Co., Garden City, N.Y., Nov. 8, 1941. Great Britain	8.50	None	8.50	None	None	None
German-American Conference, New York, N.Y., Mar. 11, 1941. Canada and the British West Indies	2,027.25	1,196.68	73.33	None	80.00	757.24
Golden Rule Foundation, New York, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland and Palestine	2,997.00	2,997.00	None	None	None	None
Grand Duke Vladimir Benevolent Fund Association, New York, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1940. France	555.58	370.79	148.14	None	None	36.45
Grand Lodge, Daughters of Scotia, Hartford, Conn., Feb. 16, 1940. Scotland	31,352.12	31,135.80	216.32	None	None	None
Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, State of New York, New York, N.Y., Apr. 15, 1941. Great Britain	7,923.03	7,157.20	765.83	None	None	None
Great Lakes Command, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Detroit, Mich., July 5, 1940. Great Britain and Canada	32,984.99	27,850.59	1,438.97	None	None	3,695.43
The Greek Fur Workers Union, Local 70, New York, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1940. Greece	12,371.10	9,500.00	2,816.27	None	None	54.83
Greek War Relief Association, Inc., New York, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1940. Greece	5,373,245.25	4,097,055.55	916,367.31	392,697.40	500.00	359,822.39
Hadassah, Inc., New York, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1939. Palestine	1,695,162.37	1,419,757.65	185,776.30	129,587.02	4,761.27	89,628.42
Hands Across the Sea Helpers Association, Brooklyn, N.Y., Mar. 11, 1941. United Kingdom	1,305.40	1,015.45	78.24	None	None	211.71
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 30, 1940. Great Britain	160,505.97	70,028.68	83,841.45	None	None	6,635.84
Hebrew-Christian Alliance of America, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1940.† England, Germany, Poland, France, and Italy	13,735.31	10,420.52	None	None	None	3,314.79
A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., et al., New York, N.Y., Nov. 27, 1939. France	23,292.99	17,898.46	5,137.01	804.15	None	257.52
Houston War Fund, Inc., Houston, Tex., May 27, 1941. Great Britain	59,898.31	43,303.02	14,587.93	None	None	2,007.36
Humanitarian Work Committee, Glen Cove, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland	4,038.60	3,561.00	362.49	220.00	None	115.11
Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Greenwood, R.I., June 14, 1940. Great Britain	9,106.18	7,047.87	1,951.73	4,675.00	None	106.58

†The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1941 at the request of registrant.

‡The registration of this organization was revoked on Nov. 30, 1941 at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—(Continued)

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Independent Kinsker Aid Association, New York, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1940. Poland	\$2,405.39	None	\$2,405.39	None	None	None
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1939. France, Germany, Poland, the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria	469,908.78	\$378,183.14	50,598.00	\$26,556.00	None	\$11,127.64
The International Hebrew-Christian Alliance, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2, 1941. England, Hungary, and Poland	1,954.55	1,503.00	252.29	None	None	199.26
International Relief Association, Inc., New York, N.Y., Sept. 25, 1939. France, England, Germany, Belgium, and Norway	13,366.02	9,022.29	None	2,020.00	None	4,344.33
Isthmian Pro-British Aid Committee, Aneon, C.Z., Sept. 20, 1940. England	425.05	376.10	None	None	None	48.95
Joint Committee of the United Scottish Clans of Greater New York and New Jersey, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1940. Scotland	16,267.68	12,973.75	871.47	None	None	2,422.46
Jugoslav Relief Fund Association, Chicago, Ill., June 23, 1941. Yugoslavia	1,684.19	550.00	1,063.41	None	None	70.78
Jugoslav War Relief Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., May 26, 1941. Yugoslavia	13,710.45	None	13,072.44	None	None	638.01
Marthe Th. Kahn, New York, N.Y., Apr. 16, 1940. France	238.45	180.25	47.64	None	None	10.56
The Kosciuszko Foundation, Inc., New York, N.Y., May 21, 1940. Poland	10,421.63	9,872.50	None	None	None	908.64
The Kyffhaeuser, League of German War Veterans in U.S.A., Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, 1939. Canada, Jamaica, and British Empire	140,567.43	103,024.06	17,662.76	26,004.23	None	19,880.61
Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	9,991.24	7,225.56	1,533.88	None	None	831.80
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France	28,367.72	10,135.55	12,713.99	None	None	5,518.18
Latvian Relief, Inc., New York, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1941. Latvia	1,774.00	None	1,724.15	None	None	49.85
League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold, and Vicinity, New Kensington, Pa., Nov. 17, 1939. Poland	3,046.50	1,702.20	886.52	2,400.00	None	457.78
Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, Inc., New York, N.Y., Apr. 16, 1941. Great Britain	835.63	None	829.28	None	None	6.25
Legion of Young Polish Women, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1939. Poland, France, Great Britain, and Germany	20,789.84	15,070.35	1,831.69	None	None	3,887.90
Liberty Link Afghan Society, Detroit, Mich., Dec. 17, 1940. Great Britain	4,813.92	4,200.00	613.92	None	None	None
Lithuanian Charities Institute, Inc., Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1941. Lithuania, England, Germany, and Italy	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lithuanian National Fund, Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1940. Lithuania	452.84	200.00	231.84	None	None	21.00
Lithuanian National Relief Fund, Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1941. Germany	None	None	None	None	None	894.99
The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1939. France and England	51,527.02	43,613.60	7,817.86	42,233.44	\$264.50	95.56
The Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., New York, N.Y., Apr. 19, 1940. Canada, United Kingdom, and France	283,718.63	141,392.04	64,997.17	581,404.02	None	77,329.42
Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America, New York, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1940. Poland, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, Greece, and Yugoslavia	91,496.24	45,886.21	11,040.74	235,151.59	38,507.79	34,569.29

[No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

†No reports for the months of September, October, November, and December have been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Menonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa., Feb. 13, 1940. Great Britain, Poland, Germany, France, Canada, and the Netherlands.....	\$83,849.92	\$71,341.31	None	\$36,533.02	None	\$12,508.61
Merchant Sailors League, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., June 6, 1941. Canada and British Empire.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief, New York, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1940. France, Poland, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, Germany, Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria.....	101,020.50	94,338.84	None	None	None	6,681.66
Milford, Connecticut, Polish Relief Fund Committee, Milford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1939. Poland.....	575.54	250.20	\$213.47	None	None	111.87
The Mobile Circle for Benefit of the Royal Navy Hospital Comforts Fund, Mobile, Ala., Sept. 18, 1940.* British Isles.....	7,525.59	5,708.11	1,524.76	2,334.49	None	292.72
Monmouth War Relief, Red Bank, N. J., Sept. 12, 1940.† England, France, and Greece.....	11,965.94	9,018.14	2,152.32	896.00	None	795.48
Montagu Club of London, New York, N. Y., Mar. 3, 1941.‡ Great Britain.....	577.75	577.75	None	None	None	None
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, U. S. A., Boston, Mass., Apr. 25, 1940. Canada, France, and the United Kingdom.	367,052.15	131,918.10	192,296.65	901,526.86	\$113,181.68	42,837.40
National America Denmark Association, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1, 1941. Denmark and England.....	14,896.25	4,767.05	9,128.48	None	None	910.72
National Catholic Welfare Conference Bishops' Relief Committee, Washington, D. C., June 3, 1941.‡ All belligerent countries.....	257,230.00	248,000.00	7,100.00	None	None	2,130.00
National Legion Greek-American War Veterans in America, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1941. Greece.....	1,163.00	None	564.39	None	None	598.61
Near East Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1940. Greece.....	229,382.05	106,303.85	81,072.27	None	None	42,005.93
Netherlands War Relief Committee, Manila, P. I., May 27, 1940.‡ Netherlands.....	6,023.77	2,482.27	3,501.80	None	None	39.70
The New Canaan Workshop, New Canaan, Conn., July 1, 1940. British Empire.....	17,995.89	14,444.81	1,631.09	5,275.00	None	1,919.99
Newtown Committee for Child Refugees, Inc., Sandy Hook, Conn., Apr. 15, 1941. Great Britain.....	2,458.80	916.89	1,037.74	518.38	None	504.17
North Side Polish Council Relief Committee of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 5, 1939. Poland.....	3,058.99	2,838.16	176.65	1,300.00	None	44.18
Norwegian Relief, Inc., Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1940. Norway.....	635,651.24	71,600.00	537,170.92	None	None	26,880.32
Norwegian Seamen's Christmas and Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1941. Canada and West Indies.....	32,340.74	7,467.55	24,311.02	238.00	350.00	562.17
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	5,660.41	4,589.86	1,070.55	None	None	None
Nowy-Dworer Ladies and United Relief Association, New York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1940.¶ Poland.....	2,677.13	1,881.90	315.94	None	None	479.29
Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1939.‡ Poland, France, Great Britain, and Italy.....	28,956.53	28,485.55	367.59	None	None	103.39

*No complete report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

†No reports for the months of November and December have been received from this organization.

‡No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

§No reports for the months of September, October, November, and December have been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
The Order of Ahepa, Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1941. Greece.....	\$132,894.80	\$92,911.84	\$35,368.92	None	None	\$1,614.13
Order of Scottish Clans, Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland.....	25,684.94	21,077.00	4,607.94	None	None	None
Over-Sens League Tobacco Fund, New York, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1940. British Empire.....	171,958.88	130,488.38	None	None	None	41,470.50
The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Cristóbal, C.Z., Oct. 16, 1940. England.....	1,703.40	1,682.95	None	\$1,445.00	\$10.00	20.45
Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1940. Poland and Great Britain.....	137,598.52	85,000.00	12,554.28	None	None	40,044.24
Paderewski Testimonial Fund, Inc., New York, N.Y., Mar. 10, 1941. Great Britain and France.....	52,419.24	42,835.00	5,020.14	None	None	4,564.10
Faisley Buddies War Relief Society, Detroit, Mich., July 11, 1941.* Scotland.....	2,835.37	2,034.00	384.89	None	None	416.48
Parcels for Belgian Prisoners, Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, 1940. Germany.....	27,724.89	9,132.19	18,290.67	None	None	302.03
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and Great Britain.....	9,532.46	9,271.73	260.73	None	None	None
Mrs. Evelyn Mary Paterson, Warren, N.H., July 28, 1941.* Germany and Great Britain.....	245.18	206.74	None	None	None	38.44
The Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley British Relief Society of Rhode Island, Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 26, 1940. Great Britain and Germany.....	31,041.00	23,947.72	4,697.30	None	None	2,395.98
Pelham Overseas Knitting Circle, Pelham, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1940. Scotland.....	3,346.45	1,627.60	1,307.45	1,911.19	93.00	411.40
Penny-A-Plane, New York, N.Y., Apr. 1, 1941.† Great Britain.....	417.56	300.00	79.66	None	None	37.90
Phalax of Greek Veterans of America, Inc., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1941. Greece.....	9,448.21	5,027.18	4,021.55	None	None	399.48
Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N.J., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland and England.....	9,693.02	8,916.85	718.17	1,500.00	None	28.00
Polish-American Council, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	804,919.56	650,407.56	122,761.59	118,500.00	None	31,750.41
Polish-American Volunteer Ambulance Section, Inc., New York, N.Y., Feb. 13, 1940. France and England.....	35,287.11	25,312.52	9,711.01	360.65	135.00	263.58
Polish Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland and England.....	2,712.83	2,000.00	671.03	None	None	41.80
Polish Central Committee of New London, Connecticut, New London, Conn., Oct. 13, 1939.† Poland.....	2,063.60	1,541.64	230.32	75.00	None	291.64
Polish Central Council of New Haven, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland and Germany.....	5,562.88	4,635.75	875.87	2,000.00	None	51.26
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19, 1939.‡ Poland.....	10,860.37	10,392.86	463.97	4,000.00	None	3.54
Polish Inter-Organization "Centrala" of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 28, 1940. Poland.....	1,035.51	857.76	145.75	None	None	32.00
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Connecticut, New Britain, Conn., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	3,584.63	2,000.00	1,571.63	None	None	13.00
Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland, England, and Canada.....	359,126.04	285,085.40	70,380.24	None	None	3,660.40
Polish National Council of Montgomery County, Amsterdam, N.Y., Oct. 12, 1939.¶ Poland.....	5,881.18	3,293.03	2,430.16	8,000.00	None	157.99

[No reports for the months of November and December have been received from this organization.

*The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1941 at the request of registrant.

†No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

‡No reports for the months of October, November, and December have been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France, Poland, England, and Germany	\$132,933.37	\$111,620.83	\$1,320.93	\$501,637.40	\$142,417.90	\$19,991.61
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland and England	7,940.96	6,627.00	320.47	None	None	993.49
Polish Relief of Carteret, New Jersey, Carteret, N. J., Oct. 11, 1939. Poland	2,418.75	1,200.00	1,190.00	45.00	None	28.75
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	13,450.07	11,093.19	1,445.37	2,620.00	None	911.51
Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Massachusetts, Brockton, Mass., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	2,053.31	1,386.27	419.37	350.00	None	347.67
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	4,345.22	2,545.40	1,264.59	825.20	None	535.23
Polish Relief Committee of Chester and Delaware County, Chester, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. England	10,392.05	8,512.52	621.92	2,414.70	None	1,257.61
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	12,025.65	10,079.31	1,693.30	6,500.00	50.00	253.04
Polish Relief Committee, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland, Germany, Scotland, and Hungary	177,575.14	140,955.46	27,709.71	73,374.90	None	8,909.97
Polish Relief Committee of Fitchburg, Fitchburg, Mass., Mar. 29, 1940. Poland	913.33	660.40	211.54	130.00	None	41.09
Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich., Sept. 18, 1939. Poland and England	12,281.45	9,106.22	265.05	2,278.85	303.40	2,910.18
Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Massachusetts, Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 4, 1939. Poland	10,543.47	9,463.83	749.82	1,199.10	None	329.82
Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Michigan, Jackson, Mich., Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	2,456.86	999.60	907.37	750.00	None	549.89
Polish Relief Committee, New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland	14,441.66	10,094.25	3,187.13	5,450.00	None	1,160.28
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and Vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	59,383.85	54,713.14	3,540.92	None	None	1,129.79
Polish Relief Committee of the Polish National Home Association, Lowell, Mass., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland	3,840.50	2,087.00	675.85	None	None	617.65
Polish Relief Committee, Taunton, Mass., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	3,610.67	3,357.00	28.00	1,375.00	None	25.67
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland	66,638.53	56,010.95	8,532.74	1,575.00	None	2,094.84
Polish Relief Fund, Jewett City, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. Poland	2,144.30	1,896.90	.03	900.00	None	247.37
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	6,216.56	4,358.82	1,839.54	None	None	18.20
Polish Relief Fund, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. Poland	4,081.00	2,839.32	1,118.31	None	None	123.37
Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Massachusetts, Three Rivers, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	2,685.79	1,148.46	1,308.64	4,404.95	None	228.69
Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, New York, and Vicinity, Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland	13,884.27	8,691.69	2,379.69	1,850.00	None	2,512.89
Polish Relief Fund Committee, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	4,967.91	3,893.11	69.86	450.00	None	1,004.94
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	29,298.59	23,782.72	3,569.03	11,607.40	500.00	1,946.84
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Inc., Passaic, N. J., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	18,098.57	15,064.36	583.90	4,695.61	None	2,450.31
Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	2,801.98	2,500.00	301.98	None	None	None
Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland	4,865.45	4,216.31	480.43	1,240.00	None	168.71

†No reports for the months of October, November, and December have been received from this organization.

*No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward), Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1939. Poland and Germany.....	\$8,156.92	\$7,750.83	\$252.90	\$970.00	None	\$153.19
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	7,434.01	6,319.15	1,045.54	6,150.00	None	69.32
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	9,374.40	4,527.02	3,591.14	3,505.00	\$100.00	1,256.24
Polish Women's Relief Committee, New York, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1939. Poland, France, and Germany.....	17,402.22	11,088.28	2,909.20	3,073.28	57.82	3,404.74
Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland and England.....	8,800.12	5,189.28	2,679.93	1,300.00	None	930.91
Generoso Pope, New York, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1941.† All belligerent countries.....	13,366.53	9,000.00	3,704.64	None	None	661.89
Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, New Jersey, Perth Amboy, N.J., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland and Canada.....	1,992.67	1,821.33	None	None	None	171.34
Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., Jamaica, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	7,862.56	7,400.00	290.41	None	None	172.15
The Queen Elizabeth Fund, Inc., New York, N.Y., May 20, 1941.‡ Great Britain.....	125.00	None	None	None	None	514.98
Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., New York, N.Y., May 17, 1940. Netherlands, France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Union of South Africa, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany.....	395,954.05	258,636.06	101,648.59	964.74	456.57	35,669.40
Refugees of England, Inc., New York, N.Y., July 12, 1940.‡ Great Britain.....	165,689.64	134,302.44	71.25	21,682.39	200.00	31,315.95
Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Williamantic, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	3,759.27	2,511.93	948.73	716.46	None	298.61
Relief Committee of the United Polish Societies, Chicopee, Mass., Oct. 21, 1939.‡ Poland.....	12,246.07	11,552.36	634.36	2,822.50	None	59.35
Relief for French Refugees in England, Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	27,611.60	24,869.07	1,148.39	1,878.08	None	1,594.14
Relief Fund of the Federation of the Belgian-American Societies of North America, Detroit, Mich., Dec. 11, 1941. Belgium.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	6,724.13	6,030.15	15.01	1,817.50	None	678.97
Relief Society for Jews in Lublin, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	958.02	225.00	429.14	None	None	303.88
Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund of U.S.A., Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1940. Great Britain.....	99,965.91	83,730.29	9,774.86	None	None	6,460.76
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc., New York, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1939. Germany, France, and Poland.....	31,422.99	20,646.03	5,109.43	1,166.20	4,156.60	5,667.53
St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D.C., June 18, 1940. Scotland.....	3,045.96	2,331.31	246.69	None	None	467.96
St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Perth Amboy, N.J., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland.....	2,992.66	None	2,992.66	None	None	None
Saints Constantine and Helena Greek Orthodox Church, Washington, D.C., Dec. 23, 1940. Greece.....	6,660.43	5,900.00	1,653.43	None	None	7.00
The Salvation Army, New York, N.Y., May 23, 1940. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	216,543.74	190,739.86	23,583.04	200,859.80	None	2,220.84

†The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1941 at the request of registrant.

‡The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 22, 1941 at the request of registrant.

§This registrant serves primarily as a clearing-house for the distribution abroad of contributions collected by other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
The San Francisco Committee for the Aid of the Russian Disabled Veterans of the World War, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 30, 1941.* Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and France						
Save the Children Federation, Incorporated, New York, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1939. England, Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands	\$680,461.51	\$465,476.72	\$22,607.23	\$18,459.99	None	\$192,377.56
Scandinavian-American Business Association, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1941.* Norway and United Kingdom						
Schuykill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	8,438.13	8,206.24	186.89	None	None	45.00
Scottish Clans Evacuation Plan, Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1940. Great Britain	25,373.69	23,015.90	651.64	None	None	1,706.15
Le Secours Français, New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1940. France	52,949.89	31,344.74	2,777.53	657.17	\$1,180.44	18,827.62
Secours Franco-Américain—War Relief, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 20, 1939. Great Britain	2,707.56	2,019.68	540.73	3,690.60	None	147.15
Secours Franco-Belge, New Bedford, Mass., May 8, 1941. England, France, and Belgium	526.88	100.00	393.28	None	None	33.60
Serb National Federation, Pittsburgh, Pa., Apr. 29, 1941. Yugoslavia	43,637.28	15,000.00	28,588.98	None	None	48.30
The Seventh Column, West Fairlee, Vt., June 12, 1940. France and England	None	None	None	None	None	None
The Silver Thimble Fund of America, New Orleans, La., Feb. 18, 1941. Great Britain	2,312.02	2,000.00	214.98	None	220.00	97.04
Sociedades Hispanas Confederadas, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1940.† France	31,199.12	30,240.87	None	None	None	958.25
Société Israélite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1940. France	6,703.32	2,582.34	3,265.02	None	None	855.96
Society of the Devotees of Jerusalem, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939.† Palestine	26,253.19	15,400.00	441.81	None	None	10,408.38
The Somerset Workroom, Far Hills, N. J., Apr. 25, 1940.† France and Great Britain	25,246.70	22,838.75	None	14,858.55	None	2,387.95
Le Souvenir Français, Detroit, Mich., May 1, 1940.† France and Belgium	326.50	266.50	None	None	None	60.00
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	1,926.27	1,100.00	755.07	None	None	71.20
State Industrial Employees-Aid to Britain Fund, Millers Falls, Mass., Sept. 22, 1941.† Great Britain	1,045.13	641.35	None	None	None	403.78
Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, New York, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1940. France	310.00	310.00	None	None	500.00	None
Miss Heather Thatcher, Hollywood, Calif., Nov. 19, 1940. Great Britain	9,465.19	9,361.66	1.00	None	None	102.53
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1939. Poland and Canada	9,200.70	7,792.82	609.70	None	None	858.18
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1939. France, Poland, and England	44,185.29	22,754.34	9,819.90	None	None	11,611.05
Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Bethesda, Md., Nov. 24, 1939. Great Britain and Greece	4,429.23	4,419.75	5.53	None	None	3.95
Edmund Tyszká, Hamtramck, Mich., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland	3,111.46	3,073.96	37.50	None	None	None
Ukrainian Gold Cross, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 8, 1941. France, Poland, Germany, Great Britain, and Italy	1,023.31	542.84	186.54	350.00	250.00	293.93
L'Union Alsacienne, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1939. France	2,684.88	1,540.27	539.14	315.00	None	585.47
Union for the Protection of the Human Person, New York, N. Y., May 5, 1941. France	None	None	None	None	None	None

*No report has been received from this organization.

†No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

‡The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1941 at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Dec. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Unitarian Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass., May 23, 1940. France, British Isles, and the Netherlands	\$140,196.03	\$100,047.72	\$6,065.63	\$1,100.00	None	\$34,082.68
United American Polish Organizations, South River, N.J., South River, N. J., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	4,196.06	4,059.12	None	None	None	136.94
United American Spanish Aid Committee, New York, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1940. France and the United Kingdom	16,496.32	12,610.15	None	None	None	3,886.17
United Bilkomayr Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1940. Poland	2,210.98	200.00	1,420.69	None	None	590.29
United British Societies of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 21, 1941. Great Britain	2,515.00	1,829.28	None	None	None	685.72
United British War Relief Association, Somerville, Mass., Jun. 14, 1940. Great Britain	16,457.96	13,942.55	1,077.77	725.00	None	1,437.64
United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, New York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1939. Palestine	124,286.05	71,059.41	138.33	None	None	53,088.31
United Free France, New York, N. Y., May 16, 1941. France	6,954.83	637.00	4,887.87	None	None	1,429.96
United Polish Committees in Racine, Wisconsin, Racine, Wis., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland	2,955.65	2,510.32	150.66	200.00	None	295.27
United Polish Organizations of Salem, Massachusetts, Salem, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	3,813.08	3,095.32	279.85	595.00	None	437.91
United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	4,633.33	4,142.10	28.27	None	None	462.96
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland and England	10,086.63	7,931.29	2,004.20	22.00	None	151.14
Universalist General Convention, Boston, Mass., May 23, 1941. England and France	5,559.31	1,272.67	4,130.82	None	None	455.82
Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 11, 1939.† France	4,207.41	3,897.31	None	3,282.00	None	310.10
Vitamins for Britain, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 22, 1941. Great Britain	5,008.24	1,620.00	2,906.32	None	None	481.92
Wellesley College Alumnae Association, Wellesley, Mass., Jan. 31, 1941.‡ Great Britain	141.16	71.00	None	None	None	70.16
White and Manning Dance Relief, Highland Park, Mich., July 25, 1941.‡ Great Britain	637.51	209.49	None	None	None	428.02
Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Scots' Charitable Society, Inc., Everett, Mass., Feb. 28, 1940. Scotland	8,606.49	8,341.45	48.73	None	None	216.31
Women's Allied War Relief Association of St. Louis, Clayton, Mo., Dec. 18, 1939. Great Britain and France	29,796.29	25,878.04	2,181.23	53,961.00	None	1,737.02
Young Friends of French Prisoners and Babies, New York, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1941.* France	720.03	394.00	99.80	None	None	226.23
Yugoslav-American Relief Committee, Inc., Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1941. Yugoslavia	3,267.45	None	3,231.03	None	\$50.00	36.42
Yugoslav Relief Committee of America, Chicago, Ill., May 27, 1941. Yugoslavia	13,307.74	None	13,295.24	None	None	12.50
Yugoslav War Relief, Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 14, 1941. Yugoslavia	166.65	148.65	10.00	None	None	8.00
Yugoslav War Relief Association of State of Washington, Seattle, Wash., July 5, 1941. Yugoslavia	877.97	None	669.05	None	None	208.92
Yugoslavia-American Association, Washington, D. C., Nov. 13, 1941. Yugoslavia	204.30	38.00	None	None	None	166.30
Registrants whose registrations were revoked prior to Dec. 1, 1941	4,295,203.87	3,427,089.73	103,493.93	1,468,605.60	2,867.15	764,620.21
Total	48,399,563.44	37,069,682.22	5,516,498.02	14,201,362.31	536,241.61	5,761,158.89

‡The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1941 at the request of registrant.

*No report for the month of December has been received from this organization.

†No reports for the months of October, November, and December have been received from this organization.

‡It is not possible to strike an exact balance in these published totals, since some registrants have included in their expenditures moneys available from loans or advances, which are not considered by the Department to be "funds received" and hence are not reported as such.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute

Ecuador

The Mexican Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State by a note dated January 7, 1942 that the instrument of ratification by Ecuador of the Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute, which was opened for signature at Mexico City on November 1, 1940, was deposited with the Mexican Government on December 13, 1941.

The convention has now been ratified by five countries—the United States of America, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, and Mexico.

POSTAL

Universal Postal Convention, 1939

Great Britain and Dependencies

By a note dated November 27, 1941 the Swiss Minister at Washington transmitted to the Secretary of State a copy of a note from the British Legation at Bern to the Swiss Confederation dated November 12, 1941, regarding the deposit of the instrument of ratification by Great Britain on October 21, 1941 of the Universal Postal Convention and of the Arrangement Concerning Letters and Parcels of Declared Value, both signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939, and of the adherence of certain colonies, overseas territories, protectorates, and territories under suzerainty or mandate to the convention and the arrangement.

The texts of the note and of the two lists attached thereto are printed below:

“BRITISH LEGATION,

“Berne, 12th November, 1941.

“MONSIEUR LE CONSEILLER FÉDÉRAL,

“In compliance with instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency, that the ratification by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the Universal Postal Convention and of the Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes, signed at Buenos Aires on the 23rd May, 1939, was deposited at that capital on the 21st October, 1941, and to declare, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 9 of the Convention that acceptance of the said Convention and Agreement by the Government of the United Kingdom respectively includes the Colonies, Overseas Territories, Protectorates and Territories under suzerainty or mandate named in the annexed lists A and B.

“2. Lest there should appear to be some inconsistency between the making of this declaration and the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 9 of the Convention, I have the honour to inform you that on the deposit of the United Kingdom ratification, a statement was made to the Argentine Government to the effect that, as the Convention was not actually signed on behalf of the British territories referred to in the preamble as “l'ensemble des Colonies britanniques, y compris les territoires d'outre-mer, les Protectorats et les Territoires sous suzeraineté ou mandat” these territories are to be regarded as capable of participating in the Convention by virtue of the first paragraph of Article 9, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Article.

“3. The territories named in list A are to be regarded as together forming a single Admin-

istration of the Union, in virtue of Article 8 of the Convention.

"4. I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of this communication in due course.

"I avail [etc.] DAVID VICTOR KELLY"

"A"

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

Territories deemed to participate in the convention

Burma
 Newfoundland
 Southern Rhodesia
 Bechuanaland Protectorate
 Aden (Col. and Prot.)
 Bahamas
 Barbados
 Bermuda
 British Guiana
 British Honduras
 Ceylon
 Cyprus
 Falkland Islands and Dependencies
 Fiji
 Gambia (Col. and Prot.)
 Gibraltar
 Gold Coast :
 (a) Colony
 (b) Ashanti
 (c) Northern Territories
 (d) Togoland (under British Mandate)
 Hong Kong
 Jamaica (including the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands)
 Kenya (Col. and Prot.)
 Leeward Islands :
 Antigua
 Montserrat
 St. Kitts-Nevis
 Virgin Islands
 Malay States :
 (a) Federated Malay States :
 Negri Sembilan
 Pahang
 Perak
 Selangor
 (b) Unfederated Malay States :
 Johore
 Kedah
 Kelantan
 Perlis
 Trangganu
 Brunei

Malta
 Mauritius

Nigeria :
 (a) Colony
 (b) Protectorate
 (c) Cameroons (under British Mandate)
 North Borneo, State of
 Northern Rhodesia
 Nyasaland Protectorate
 Palestine (including Transjordan)
 St. Helena and Ascension
 Sarawak
 Seychelles
 Sierra Leone (Col. and Prot.)
 Somaliland Protectorate
 Straits Settlements
 Tanganyika Territory
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Uganda Protectorate
 Western Pacific Islands :
 Pitcairn Islands
 Salomon Is. Prot.
 Gilbert and Ellice Is. Col.
 Tonga
 Windward Islands :
 Dominica
 Grenada
 St. Lucia
 St. Vincent
 Zanzibar Protectorate.

"B"

INSURED LETTERS AND BOXES AGREEMENT

List of territories covered by signature on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom

Burma
 Newfoundland
 Aden (Col. and Prot.)
 Barbados
 Bermuda
 British Guiana
 British Honduras
 Ceylon
 Cyprus
 Falkland Islands and Dependencies
 Fiji
 Gambia (Col. and Prot.)
 Gibraltar
 Gold Coast :
 (a) Colony
 (b) Ashanti
 (c) Northern Territories
 (d) Togoland (under British Mandate)
 Hong Kong
 Jamaica (including the Cayman Islands)
 Kenya (Col. and Prot.)

Leeward Islands:

Antigua
Montserrat
St. Kitts-Nevis
Virgin Islands

Malay States:

- (a) Federated M. S.
Negri Sembilan
Pahang
Perak
Selangor
- (b) Unfederated M. S.
Johore
Kedah
Kelantan
Perlis
Trangganu
Brunei

Malta

Mauritius

Nigeria:

- (a) Colony
(b) Protectorate
(c) Cameroons (under British Mandate)

North Borneo, State of

Palestine

St. Helena

Sarawak

Seychelles

Sierra Leone (Col. and Prot.)

Somaliland Prot.

Straits Settlements

Tanganyika Territory

Trinidad and Tobago

Uganda Prot.

W. Pacific Islands

Tonga

Windward Islands

Dominica

Grenada

St. Lucia

St. Vincent

Zanzibar Protectorate.

Regulations

Control of Persons Entering and Leaving the United States Pursuant to the Act of May 22, 1918, as Amended: Rules and Regulations of the Interdepartmental Visa Review Committee, Adopted at Washington, January 26, 1942, Effective January 27, 1942. (Department of State.) 7 *Federal Register* 576.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). January 1, 1942. Publication 1679. 29 pp. Free.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Fifth Annual Report of the President of the Philippines to the President and the Congress of the United States, Covering the Period July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940. H. Doc. 440, 77th Cong. vi, 41 pp.

United States Maritime Commission: Report to Congress for the Period Ended October 25, 1941. H. Doc. 554, 77th Cong. vi, 62 pp. 10¢.

Legislation

Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for 1943: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 2d sess., Part 1. [Foreign Service pay adjustment, pp. 51-58; foreign ships taken over by United States and transfer of ships to foreign registry, pp. 297-298; Export-Import Bank, pp. 673-678.] 1177 pp.

Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin: Hearings Before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on the subject of the improvement of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project. Part 2, July 14 to August 6, 1941. (Revised.) iv, 1105-2284, and xxiv pp.

Fourth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill, 1942. S. Rept. 994, 77th Cong., on H.R. 6448. [Includes \$800,000 for "Transportation, Foreign Service".] 3 pp.

Attack Upon Pearl Harbor by Japanese Armed Forces: Report of the Commission Appointed by the President of the United States To Investigate and Report the Facts Relating to the Attack Made by Japanese Armed Forces Upon Pearl Harbor in the Territory of Hawaii on December 7, 1941. S. Doc. 159, 77th Cong. 21 pp.

Regulating Water-Borne Foreign Commerce of the United States. H. Rept. 1682, 77th Cong., on H.R. 6291. 18 pp.

Amending the Nationality Act of 1940 [to expedite the naturalization of persons who are not citizens, who have served or who may hereafter serve honorably in the military or naval forces of the United States

during the present war]. H. Rept. 1710, 77th Cong., on H.R. 6439. 6 pp.

Joint Resolution to Maintain the Secrecy of Military Information [by amending sec. 12 (h) of the Neutrality Act of 1939 to dispense with certain reports in the discretion of the Secretary of State]. Approved January 26, 1942. [S. J. Res. 124.] Public Law 414, 77th Cong. 1 p.

An Act Authorizing vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore on the Great Lakes during 1942. Approved January 27, 1942. [S. 2204.] Public Law 416, 77th Cong. 1 p.

Joint Resolution To enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter-American Statistical Institute. Approved January 27, 1942. [S. J. Res. 96.] Public Law 417, 77th Cong. 1 p.



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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

FEBRUARY 7, 1942

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The War

THIRD MEETING OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press February 2]

Upon return of the American delegation to the Rio conference to this country, headed by Mr. Welles, I desire to welcome them home and to felicitate with them upon the splendid success which has attended their unremitting ef-

forts at the Rio conference—efforts which were directed toward the common objective of hemispheric solidarity and mutual defense. I am sure that the fine results already achieved at Rio will be translated rapidly into effective action throughout all of the American nations.

FINAL ACT

[The certified copy of the final act has not yet been received in the Department. The following text, however, printed herein for the convenience of the readers of the *Bulletin*, is believed to be substantially correct.]

[Released to the press February 2]

The Governments of the American Republics, desirous that their Ministers of Foreign Affairs or their respective representatives meet for purposes of consultation, in accordance with agreements adopted at previous inter-American conferences, designated for this purpose the representatives listed below in the order determined by lot, who met in the City of Rio de Janeiro from January 15th to January 28th, 1942:

COSTA RICA:—His Excellency ALBERTO ECHANDI, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*

COLOMBIA:—His Excellency GABRIEL TURBAY, *representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs*

CUBA:—His Excellency AURELIO FERNÁNDEZ CONCHESO, *representative of the Minister of State*

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:—His Excellency ARTURO DESFRADEL, *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*

HONDURAS:—His Excellency JULIÁN R. CÁCERES, *representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs*

EL SALVADOR:—His Excellency HECTOR DAVID CASTRO, *representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs*

PARAGUAY:—His Excellency LUIS A. ARGAÑA, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*

URUGUAY:—His Excellency ALBERTO GUANI, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*

ARGENTINA:—His Excellency ENRIQUE RUIZ-GUIÑAZÚ, *Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship*

CHILE:—His Excellency JUAN BAUTISTA ROSETTI, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*

BOLIVIA:—His Excellency EDUARDO ANZA MATHIENZO, *Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship*

PANAMA:—His Excellency OCTAVIO FÁBREGA, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*

VENEZUELA:—His Excellency CARACCILO PARRA PEREZ, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*

ECUADOR:—His Excellency JULIO TOBAR DONOSO, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*

GUATEMALA:—His Excellency MANUEL ARROYO, *representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs*

MEXICO:—His Excellency EZEQUIEL PADILLA, *Secretary of Foreign Affairs*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:—The Honorable SUMNER WELLES, *representative of the Secretary of State*

PERU:—His Excellency ALFREDO SOLF Y MURO, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*

HAITI:—His Excellency CHARLES FOMBRUN, *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*

NICARAGUA:—His Excellency MARIANO ARGUELLO VARGAS, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*

BRAZIL:—His Excellency OSWALDO ARANHA, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*

His Excellency Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil, delivered an address at the Inaugural Session held in the Tiradentes Palace on January 15th, under the provisional presidency of His Excellency Oswaldo Aranha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil. The response on behalf of the delegates was delivered by His Excellency Juan B. Rossetti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile.

At a Plenary Session held immediately after the Inaugural Session, His Excellency Oswaldo Aranha was elected by acclamation Permanent President of the Meeting. In accordance with the Regulations, the Government of Brazil designated His Excellency José de Paula Rodrigues Alves, Secretary General of the Meeting.

The program of the Meeting was approved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on December 17, 1941.

The regulations had been previously formulated by the Governing Board in accordance with a resolution of the Second Meeting of Foreign Ministers.

As provided for in the regulations a Committee on Credentials was appointed, composed of His Excellency Dr. Ezequiel Padilla, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico; His Excellency Dr. Alberto Echandi Montero, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica; and His Excellency Dr. Luis A. Argaña, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay.

In order to coordinate the texts of the conclusions in the four official languages of the Meeting, a Committee on Coordination was appointed, composed of L. A. Podestá Costa (Argentina), Camillo de Oliveira (Brazil), Warren Kelchner (United States of America), and Dantes Bellegarde (Haiti).

The Meeting further agreed that there should be two committees to consider the topics included in the Agenda, each Committee to be composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, or their representatives, of all the countries, with the right to appoint another member of their respective Delegations in the event they were unable to attend a session in person.

As a result of its deliberations the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics approved the following conclusions:

I

BREAKING OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

I

The American Republics reaffirm their declaration to consider any act of aggression on the part of a non-American State against one of them as an act of aggression against all of them, constituting as it does an immediate threat to the liberty and independence of America.

II

The American Republics reaffirm their complete solidarity and their determination to cooperate jointly for their mutual protection until the effects of the present aggression against the Continent have disappeared.

III

The American Republics, in accordance with the procedures established by their own laws

and in conformity with the position and circumstances obtaining in each country in the existing continental conflict, recommend the breaking of their diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, since the first-mentioned State attacked and the other two declared war on an American country.

IV

Finally, the American Republics declare that, prior to the reestablishment of the relations referred to in the preceding paragraph, they will consult among themselves in order that their action may have a solidary character.

II

PRODUCTION OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Whereas:

1. Continental solidarity must be translated into positive and efficient action of the highest significance, which action can be no other than an economic mobilization of the American Republics capable of rapidly and fully guaranteeing the supply of strategic and basic materials necessary to the defense of the Hemisphere;

2. This mobilization should include all activities which will advance the desired end, and must have the preferential character which its nature and purpose require;

3. In order to ensure the smooth carrying out of the suggested plan, every positive action must be taken; all existing obstacles or those which may in the future appear should be eliminated or minimized; and all contributory factors should be strengthened;

4. Commercial speculation should be prevented from taking unfair advantage of the situation;

5. Guarantees should be given for the continuance of long-term contracts and for the maintenance of prices, equitable both for the consumer and profitable to the producer, to permit the attainment and maintenance of a fair wage level;

6. Consideration must be given to measures providing for transition to the post-war period and the resulting readjustment with a minimum of disturbance to production and commerce; taking steps to protect, at the opportune time,

producers against competition from goods produced in countries with a low standard of living;

7. Credit operations should have, as far as possible, an economic character, and should take into account the real ability of the debtors to repay;

8. There should exist in each country of the Americas special organizations to formulate promptly the respective national plans for economic mobilization;

9. A Pan American organization should formulate coordinated general plans of mobilization on the basis of the national plans above indicated; and

10. The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee can efficiently carry out these functions if its authority and powers are enlarged,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Recommends:

1. That, as a practical expression of continental solidarity, an economic mobilization of the American Republics be effected, with a view to assuring to the countries of this Hemisphere, and particularly to those at war, an adequate supply of basic and strategic materials in the shortest possible time.

2. That such mobilization include mining, agricultural, industrial and commercial activities related to the supply not only of materials for strictly military use but also of products essential for civilian needs.

3. That full recognition be given to the imperative character and extreme urgency of the existing situation when formulating measures necessary to effect economic mobilization.

4. That the mobilization include measures to stimulate production and other measures designed to eliminate or minimize administrative formalities and the regulations and restrictions which impede the production and free flow of basic and strategic materials.

5. That, in addition, measures be adopted to strengthen the finances of the producing countries.

6. That the American nations take measures to prevent commercial speculation from increasing export prices of basic and strategic products above the limits fixed for the respective domestic markets.

7. That, in so far as possible, the increase of production be assured by bilateral or multilateral agreements or contracts which provide for purchases during long periods at prices which are equitable for the consumer, remunerative to the producer and which provide a fair standard of wages for the workers of the Americas, in which producers are protected against competition from products originating in areas wherein real wages are unduly low; and which make provision for the period of transition after the war and the readjustments which will follow in a manner guaranteeing the continuance of adequate production and permitting the existence of trade under conditions equitable to producers.

8. That the service of financial obligations incurred to maintain and stimulate production in each country be made conditional, in so far as possible, upon the proceeds of its exports.

9. That the American nations which do not possess appropriate agencies organize special commissions prior to April 30, 1942 to formulate national plans for economic mobilization.

10. That the said commissions provide the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee with the necessary material so that it may formulate a coordinated general plan for economic mobilization.

11. That the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee be further charged with preparing a list, to be periodically revised, of the basic and strategic materials considered by each country as necessary for the defense of the Hemisphere; and

Resolves:

12. That, in order to enable the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee to carry out the new duties entrusted to it, its means of operation be expanded immediately, and that it be empowered to request the American Governments to execute the inter-American

economic agreements which they have previously approved.

III

MAINTENANCE OF THE INTERNAL ECONOMY OF THE AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Whereas:

1. The First and Second Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics recommended that there be established, among them, a close and sincere cooperation in order to protect their economic and financial structure, maintain their fiscal equilibrium, safeguard the stability of their currencies, promote and expand their commerce and, in addition, declared that the American nations continue to adhere to the liberal principles of international trade, conducted with peaceful motives and based upon equality of treatment and fair and equitable trade practices, and that they do everything in their power to strengthen their economic position, to improve further the trade and other economic relations among themselves, by devising and applying appropriate measures to lessen the difficulties, disadvantages and dangers arising from disturbed and dislocated world conditions;

2. The dislocations of the economy of the American nations caused by the war demand, more than ever before, common and coordinated action, in order that their trade may be intensified in accordance with their mutual needs and upon the basis of the greatest possible equality;

3. The establishment of adequate facilities for commercial credit, on the part of nations which produce raw materials, industrial machinery or manufactured articles, is an indispensable requirement for the maintenance of a sound economy in the consuming countries;

4. The fixing of prices and ceilings on raw materials and foodstuffs should be based upon a fair correlation, which takes into account not only costs of production, transportation, insurance and a reasonable profit, but also the general price level of products exported by the country which imports such raw materials and foodstuffs;

5. The systems of priority and licenses established by some countries with respect to the exportation of materials, which are related to their defense requirements, have brought about consequences affecting commercial interchange and it is therefore necessary to recommend adequate systems and measures to alleviate said consequences,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

1. To recommend to the nations which produce raw materials, industrial machinery and other articles essential for the maintenance of the domestic economies of the consuming countries that they do everything possible to supply such articles and products in quantities sufficient to prevent a scarcity thereof, which might bring about consequences detrimental to the economic life of the American peoples. The application of this recommendation is subject to the practical limitations of the existing emergency and shall not endanger the security or the defense of the exporting nations.

2. To recommend that all the nations of this continent have access, with the greatest possible degree of equality, to inter-American commerce and to the raw materials which they require for the satisfactory and prosperous development of their respective economies, provided, however, that they shall give preferential treatment to the nations at war for equal access to materials essential to their defense; and that, in agreements which may be concluded, the essential needs of other American countries be considered with a view to preventing dislocations in their domestic economies.

3. To recommend to the countries which export industrial raw materials, foodstuffs, manufactured products or industrial machinery, that they establish adequate, ample, liberal and effective systems of credit which will facilitate the acquisition of such of these products as may be required by the industry and commerce of the consumer nations to maintain their economy upon firm foundations, and that this be done in such a way as to lessen and alleviate

the adverse effects upon the consumer nations of the extension of the war and the closing down of non-American markets.

4. To urge the Governments of America to adopt necessary measures to harmonize prices on the following bases:

(a) That sharp increases in the prices of export products shall not be permitted;

(b) That the distributors or processors of imported goods shall likewise not be permitted to increase unduly the prices to be paid by the consumer;

(c) That the maximum purchase price fixed by an American Republic for any product or article which it imports from another American Republic shall be submitted to consultation, if deemed advisable, by the Governments of the interested countries;

(d) That in their price policies the American Republics endeavor to establish a fair relation between the prices of foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured articles.

5. Finally to recommend to the American Governments the following standards for the purpose of improving their economic relations:

(a) The establishment, for the control of exports, of simple administrative systems of the greatest possible autonomy based upon rapid and efficient methods which will satisfy essential requirements promptly, especially for the maintenance of the basic industries of each country;

(b) The adoption by the governments of exporting countries of a system of allocation to each country of products and articles subject to priorities and licenses which are essential to the domestic economy of the importing countries;

(c) The appointment by exporting countries which maintain systems of priorities, licenses or allocations of representatives in the capitals of the importing countries to cooperate with the appropriate organizations of the latter in the study of questions arising in connection with the export and import of products and articles subject to allocations or special controls, so as to accelerate procedure and to diminish, as much as possible, other difficulties involved in the interchange of such products and articles. The recommendation or opinion of such representa-

tives shall constitute, in principle, a recognition on their part of the need and desirability of such imports;

(d) The prompt exchange of statistics relating to consumer needs and to the production of raw materials, foodstuffs and manufactured products, utilizing, whenever appropriate, such organizations as the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee or others which appropriately may facilitate and stimulate commercial interchange among the nations of the Americas.

IV

MOBILIZATION OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Whereas:

1. The problem of increasing to the highest degree the efficiency of transportation facilities among the Republics of the Western Hemisphere is of great importance in view of the difficulties arising from the existing emergency;

2. The establishment of the greatest possible coordination of the various inland waterway, land, maritime and air services of the American Republics is indispensable for their most effective use;

3. The difficulties of transporting essential articles and materials normally exported and imported by each nation could provoke economic and social dislocation and diminish or paralyze its industrial activities, a particularly serious situation when such activities are devoted primarily to the production of articles or materials necessary for the defense of the Continent; and

4. In order properly to provide for defense and to develop inter-American commerce it is indispensable to improve and expand the systems of communication among the countries of the Continent,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

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

(a) That they adopt immediately, in so far as possible, adequate measures to expand and

improve all the communications systems of importance to continental defense and to the development of commerce between the American nations;

(b) That they make every effort consistent with national or continental defense fully to utilize and develop their respective internal transportation facilities in order to assure the rapid delivery of those goods which are essential to the maintenance of their respective economies;

(c) That through their national authorities, the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, and all other instruments of inter-American economic cooperation which may have been established, they take every appropriate measure individually and jointly to improve and supplement inter-American communication facilities—air, maritime, land, inland waterway—related to the economy and defense of the Western Hemisphere and to the other objectives set forth in this resolution;

(d) That they adopt measures to insure the allocation of sufficient shipping tonnage for general trade and cooperate in creating and facilitating, by every means in their power, the maintenance of adequate maritime services, utilizing especially all the vessels that are immobilized in their ports, belonging to countries at war with any American nation;

(e) That those with merchant fleets consider the necessity of maintaining in service sufficient vessels to guarantee maritime transportation which will permit the nations of the Continent to import and export products essential to their respective economies and that, in cooperation with the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, maritime organizations functioning in various American nations and the Inter-American Maritime Technical Commission, they endeavor to coordinate shipping between the American Republics so that the vessels now in continental service, without omitting or changing existing steps, may make such calls at ports of nations, which are most affected in certain regions of the Hemisphere, as are necessary in order to assure them regular and suitable transportation;

(f) That they take, in so far as possible, measures necessary to minimize expenses at ports of call, such as port dues and lighthouse charges, etc.;

(g) That they endeavor to expand port facilities and provide means necessary for the rapid repair of damaged vessels and for their normal maintenance;

(h) That they undertake to speed up internal transportation and increase the carrying capacity of railway systems, taking steps rapidly to complete routes important for continental defense which are under construction or reconstruction;

(i) That they study the desirability of recognizing the right of each State to full participation in international trade under a system of free access to transportation for all classes of cargo in conformity with the provisions of existing international agreements and consistent with the legislation of each country;

(j) That they undertake to improve and enlarge existing airports and to construct new airports equipped with necessary installations and repair shops, so as to create a system of air transportation, with terminals in the Americas, which fully meets the requirements of inter-American and domestic air services;

(k) That they speed up the construction of the unfinished sections of the Pan American Highway and the improvement of the sections already constructed so as to provide efficient transportation in the Hemisphere and permit the development of inter-American and domestic commerce, connecting centers of production with centers of consumption. To this end, there are expressly reiterated the conclusions approved in recommendation number LII of the Lima Conference of 1938 and in resolution number XXIII of the Habana Meeting of 1940; and

(l) That they give full support and render the fullest practicable measure of cooperation to the work of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee and of its Inter-American Maritime Technical Commission in all their problems and, particularly, in

the field of merchant shipping, taking joint steps necessary to enable the Governments of the American Republics to mobilize, in the fullest and most effective manner, all the ships available in the Western Hemisphere, so as to give priority to the transportation of strategic and basic materials essential for the defense of the Continent and for the maintenance of the economic welfare of the American Republics.

2. To recommend to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee and the Inter-American Maritime Technical Commission:

(a) That they suggest to the Governments measures necessary in order, by previous agreement between administrative agencies of such Governments, aviation and shipping concerns, and public or private railway companies operating in the American Republics, to promote and improve the entire system of inter-American transportation, endeavoring to guarantee regular and coordinated mobilization and provision of means necessary for the transportation both of products which are imported and exported by each of the countries as well as for the effective and comfortable travel of their peoples;

(b) That they encourage the conclusion of agreements regarding the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph between countries that wish to enter into them, and study ways of replacing existing means of transportation should they become inadequate;

(c) That they study the possibility of allocating adequate and sufficient transportation to each country, taking into account not only tonnage but also the speed of and the facilities for loading and discharging vessels which carry essential raw materials, and that, moreover, they encourage the fixing, from time to time, of maximum freight rates;

(d) That they study a general plan of inter-American maritime transportation, taking into account the availability of vessels and the minimum requirements of each of the Republics of the Continent, so that they will all be linked, by

regular and adequate services, with their principal import and export markets;

(e) That they examine the desirability of applying the "Cash and Carry System" to the transportation of commodities.

V

SEVERANCE OF COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Whereas:

1. At the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, held at Habana in July 1940, it was 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 should be considered as an act of aggression against all of the American States;

2. As a result of the aggression committed against the Western Hemisphere a state of war exists between American Republics and non-American States, which affects the political and economic interests of the whole Continent and demands the adoption of measures for the defense and security of all of the American Republics;

3. All of the American Republics have already adopted measures which subject to some control the exportation or re-exportation of merchandise; most of the American Republics have instituted systems of restriction and control of financial and commercial transactions with the nations signatory to the Tripartite Pact and the territories dominated by them, and others have adopted measures to curb other alien economic activities prejudicial to their welfare; and all the American Republics have approved the recommendations of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee regarding the immediate placing into service of the merchant vessels of non-American registry lying immobilized in American ports,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Recommends:

1. That the Governments of the American Republics, in a manner consistent with the

usual practices and the legislation of the respective countries, adopt immediately:

(a) Any additional measures necessary to cut off for the duration of the present Hemispheric emergency all commercial and financial intercourse, direct or indirect, between the Western Hemisphere and the nations signatory to the Tripartite Pact and the territories dominated by them;

(b) Measures to eliminate all other financial and commercial activities prejudicial to the welfare and security of the American Republics, measures which shall have, among others, the following purposes:

(i) To prevent, within the American Republics, all commercial and financial transactions inimical to the security of the Western Hemisphere, which are entered into directly or indirectly, by or for the benefit of the members of the Tripartite Pact, the territories dominated by them, as well as the nationals of any of them, whether real or juridical persons, it being understood that real persons may be excepted if they are resident within an American Republic and on condition that they are controlled according to the following paragraph:

(ii) To supervise and control all commercial and financial transactions within the American Republics by nationals of the states signatory to the Tripartite Pact, or of the territories dominated by them, who are resident within the American Republics, and to prevent all transactions of whatsoever nature which are inimical to the security of the Western Hemisphere.

Whenever a government of an American Republic considers it desirable and in accordance with its national interest and its own legislation, and especially if any of the aforesaid measures, when applied to concrete cases, should be prejudicial to its national economy, the properties, interests, and enterprises of such states and nationals which exist within its jurisdiction, may be placed in trust or subjected to permanent administrative intervention for purposes of control; moreover, such government of an American Republic may resort to sales to its

nationals, provided that the proceeds thereof be subject to the same control and to similar regulations as those applicable to the funds of the above-mentioned aliens.

2. That the Governments of the American Republics adopt, severally or jointly, measures to counteract any adverse effects upon their respective economies which may result from the application of this recommendation. Special consideration should be given to measures to avoid the problems of partial or total unemployment which might arise in the American countries as a result of the application of the measures of control and restriction of the activities of aliens.

VI

CONFERENCE TO STANDARDIZE PROCEDURE IN BANKING OPERATIONS RELATING TO NATIONALS OF AGGRESSOR COUNTRIES

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Recommends:

That the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee convoke, when it believes it opportune, a conference of representatives of the central banks or equivalent or analogous institutions of the American Republics for the purpose of drafting standards of procedure for the uniform handling of bank credits, collections, contracts of lease and consignments of merchandise, involving real or juridical persons who are nationals of a State which has committed an act of aggression against the American Continent.

VII

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTERCHANGE

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Recommends:

That the Governments of the American Republics, as a means of promoting the development of commercial interchange among them, study the desirability of making an exception in the commercial agreements which they con-

clude with nations outside the Western Hemisphere of the treatment which they extend in commercial and customs matters to all of the other American Republics.

VIII

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Whereas:

1. The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics reaffirmed Resolution XIII of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee by which the Inter-American Development Commission was created, and made recommendations for the promotion of the economic forces of the American nations in accordance with the program of the Inter-American Development Commission;

2. The Inter-American Development Commission, in order to carry out specific provisions of said Resolution XIII, as well as the recommendations of the Second Meeting of Foreign Ministers, sent from Washington a mission to the other twenty American Republics to establish national commissions affiliated with it;

3. The work accomplished during 1941 by the Inter-American Development Commission in creating an inter-American system of twenty-one national commissions affiliated with it and functioning with the collaboration of their respective governments has been completely satisfactory;

4. The time has come to stimulate, intensify and coordinate the work of such national commissions and of the Inter-American Development Commission in Washington in order to promote, or maintain, the economic forces of the American nations, using for this purpose to the fullest extent possible the advantages offered by the existence of such system of inter-American commissions,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

1. To recommend that the Governments of the American Republics continue to lend to the na-

tional commissions and to the Inter-American Development Commission in Washington all the assistance and support they may need to carry out the objectives for which they were created.

2. To recommend that the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee entrust, when deemed appropriate by the Committee, to the Commission such further matters and problems as the Committee may wish to have studied, surveyed or carried out for the benefit of inter-American economic development.

3. To instruct the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee to create, under the auspices of the Inter-American Development Commission, a permanent body of technical experts to study the natural resources of each country when so requested by its government.

IX

DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC PRODUCTION

Whereas:

1. The war situation has impelled certain American nations to create, in special cases, emergency industries which under normal circumstances would be considered as uneconomic or prejudicial to the economic solidarity of the Americas; and

2. It is imperative that there be avoided, in so far as is possible, the prejudicial effects on the economies of the American Republics of such action,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

That the nations of the Americas stimulate the development of the basic production of each of them, avoiding in so far as possible the establishment or expansion of production of substitute or synthetic commodities which is economically artificial and might displace the consumption of natural products available in the other American nations, there being excepted only those industries which are indispensable

for national defense provided that such defense needs cannot be effectively met with natural products.

X

INTER-AMERICAN BANK

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Recommends:

That the Governments of the American Republics which have not already adhered to the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Bank study the proposal in accordance with their respective situations and make their decision in the matter known, as soon as possible, to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.

XI

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Recommends:

That the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee take steps to encourage capital investments by any of the American Republics in any one of the others, requesting the various governments to adopt the measures necessary to facilitate the flow and protection of such investments within the Continent.

XII

INTER-AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Agrees:

1. To request the American Governments to participate in and support the Inter-American Statistical Institute of Washington in order to establish, as soon as possible, a service for the interchange of statistical information and standards among the American nations; and

2. To recommend to the Pan American Union that it organize periodic meetings of representatives of the national statistical services of the American Republics for the coordination of their work.

XIII

UTILIZATION OF RAW MATERIALS

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

1. That to raise the standard of living of the people, the economic policy of the American nations must be founded upon a broad and complete utilization of their natural resources and directed toward a greater industrialization of those raw materials which present favorable and permanent economic possibilities both as to production and markets; and at the same time it shall be the policy to seek to improve continental coordination through international agreements.

2. That it is the desire of the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs that the Inter-American Development Commission and the respective National Commissions endeavor to put into practice the economic policy referred to in this declaration.

XIV

COMMERCIAL FACILITIES FOR THE INLAND COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Recommends:

That the American Republics study promptly the possibility of concluding a multilateral convention binding themselves not to claim, by virtue of the most-favored-nation clause, concessions and facilities which each of them may grant or may have granted to the commerce of the inland countries of the Americas in order to eliminate or minimize the disadvantages inherent in the geographical position of such countries.

XV

INTERNATIONAL STABILIZATION FUND

Whereas:

1. A more effective mobilization and utilization of foreign exchange resources would be of assistance in the struggle against aggression and would contribute to the realization of the economic objectives set forth at the First and Second Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Panama and Habana; and

2. The American Republics which are combined in a common effort to maintain their political and economic independence can cooperate in the creation of an organization to promote stability of foreign exchange rates, encourage the international movement of productive capital, facilitate the reduction of artificial and discriminatory barriers to the movement of goods, assist in the correction of the maldistribution of gold, strengthen monetary systems, and facilitate the maintenance of monetary policies that avoid serious inflation or deflation.

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Recommends:

1. That the Governments of the American Republics participate in a special conference of Ministers of Finance or their representatives to be called for the purpose of considering the establishment of an international stabilization fund;

2. That the conference in considering the establishment of such a fund shall formulate the plan of organization, powers and resources necessary to the proper functioning of the fund, shall determine the conditions requisite to participation in the fund, and shall propose principles to guide the fund in its operation.

XVI

ECONOMIC COLLABORATION

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

1. That since the best interests of the Continent require the proper utilization of the natural resources of each country, including those of the subsoil, the American Republics should endeavor, within their own economic systems, to develop such resources.

2. That in keeping with the spirit of solidarity and collaboration inspired by the doctrine of Pan Americanism, plans for cooperation should be made through the Inter-American Development Commission and its National Commissions in order to facilitate the financing of such development projects, with due regard to the economic possibilities of each country.

XVII

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Whereas:

1. Acts of aggression of the nature contemplated in Resolution XV adopted by the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana have now taken place against the integrity and inviolability of the territory of an American Republic;

2. Acts of aggression of a non-military character, including systematic espionage, sabotage, and subversive propaganda are being committed on this Continent, inspired by and under the direction of member states of the Tripartite Pact and states subservient to them, and the fate of numbers of the formerly free nations of Europe has shown them to be both preliminary to and an integral part of a program of military aggression;

3. The American Republics are determined to maintain their integrity and solidarity, in the emergency created by aggression by non-American States, and to give the fullest cooperation in the establishment and enforcement of extraordinary measures of continental defense;

4. The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics recommended that the necessary steps be taken to prevent the carrying on of such subversive activities in the resolutions entitled:

"II. NORMS CONCERNING DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR FUNCTIONS".

"III. COORDINATION OF POLICE AND JUDICIAL MEASURES FOR THE DEFENSE OF SOCIETY AND INSTITUTIONS OF EACH AMERICAN STATE".

"V. PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES WITH REFERENCE TO THE ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS".

"VI. ACTIVITIES DIRECTED FROM ABROAD AGAINST DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS".

"VII. DIFFUSION OF DOCTRINES TENDING TO PLACE IN JEOPARDY THE COMMON INTER-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC IDEAL OR TO THREATEN THE SECURITY AND NEUTRALITY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS".

5. The gravity of the present emergency requires that the American states, individually and in concert, take additional and more stringent measures to protect themselves against groups and individuals that seek to weaken their defenses from within,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

1. To reaffirm the determination of the American Republics to prevent individuals or groups within their respective jurisdictions from engaging in activities detrimental to the individual or collective security and welfare of the American Republics as expressed in Resolutions II, III, V, VI, and VII of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics.

2. To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics the adoption of similar legislative measures tending to prevent or punish as crimes, acts against the democratic institutions of the States of the Continent in the same manner as attempts against the integrity, independence or sovereignty of any one of them; and that the Governments of the American Republics maintain and expand their systems of surveillance designed to prevent subversive activities of nationals of non-American countries, as individuals or groups of individuals, that originate in or are directed from a foreign coun-

try and are intended to interfere with or limit the efforts of the American Republics individually or collectively to preserve their integrity and independence, and the integrity and solidarity of the American Continent.

3. To recommend to the American Republics that they adopt in conformance with their constitutions and laws, regulatory provisions that are, as far as possible, in keeping with the memorandum which is attached to this Resolution for purposes of information.

4. To recommend, according to Resolution VII of the Habana Meeting on the subject of anti-democratic propaganda, that the Governments of the American Republics control, within their respective national jurisdictions, the existence of organizations directed or supported by elements of non-American States which are now or may in the future be at war with American countries, whose activities are harmful to American security; and proceed to terminate their existence if it is established that they are centers of totalitarian propaganda.

5. That, to study and coordinate the measures recommended in this Resolution, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall elect, prior to March 1, 1942, a committee of seven members to be known as "The Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense".

6. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, after consulting the Governments of the American Republics, shall determine the functions of this committee, prepare the regulations which shall govern its activities, and fix its budget of expenditures.

ATTACHMENT TO RESOLUTION XVII

MEMORANDUM ON THE REGULATION OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

It is recommended to the American Republics that, as far as practicable in view of present conditions and those which may be foreseen, they take comprehensive regulatory measures, that are not in conflict with their respective constitutional provisions, and that these measures include the following, it being recognized that many of them are already in force:

(A) To control dangerous aliens by:

1. Requiring that all aliens register and periodically report in person to the proper authorities and exercising a strict supervision over the activities and conduct of all nationals of member states of the Tripartite Pact and states subservient to them; communicating immediately to other American Republics information that may be obtained relative to the presence of foreigners suspect with relation to the peace and security of such other Republics;

2. Establishing procedures whereby such nationals of the aforesaid states as are deemed dangerous to the country of their residence shall during their stay therein remain in detention or be restricted in their freedom of movement;

3. Preventing such nationals from possessing, trading in or making use of aircraft, firearms, explosives, radio transmitting instruments, or other implements of warfare, propaganda, espionage, or sabotage;

4. Limiting internal travel and change of residence of those aliens deemed dangerous in so far as such travel may be incompatible with national security;

5. Forbidding the participation by such nationals in organizations controlled by or acting in the interest of member states of the Tripartite Pact or states subservient to them;

6. Protecting all aliens not deemed dangerous from being deprived of adequate means of livelihood, unfairly discriminated against, or otherwise interfered with in the conduct of their normal social and business activities.

(B) To prevent the abuse of citizenship by:

1. Exercising that redoubled vigilance which the circumstances demand in the naturalization of aliens, with particular reference to denying citizenship to those who continue in any way to retain allegiance to, or to recognize citizenship in the member states of the Tripartite Pact or states subservient to them;

2. Causing the status of citizenship and the inherent rights with respect thereto of those citizens of non-American origin who have

been granted the privilege of becoming citizens of an American state to be forfeited if, by acts detrimental to the security or independence of that state or otherwise, they demonstrate allegiance to a member state of the Tripartite Pact or any state subservient to them, including the termination of the status of citizenship of such persons recognizing or attempting to exercise dual rights of citizenship.

(C) To regulate transit across national boundaries by:

1. Exercising strict surveillance over all persons seeking to enter or depart from the country, particularly those persons engaged in the interests of member states of the Tripartite Pact or subservient to them, or whose point of departure or destination is such a state, without prejudice, however, to the maintenance of the most liberal practices consistent with local conditions for the granting of safe refuge to those persons who, as victims of aggression, are fleeing from oppression by foreign powers, and by cooperating fully in the exchange of information on the transit of persons from one state to another;

2. Strictly regulating and controlling the entry and departure of all persons as to whom there are well-founded and sufficient grounds to believe that they are engaged in political activities as agents or in the interest of member states of the Tripartite Pact or states subservient to them;

(D) To prevent acts of political aggression by:

1. Establishing penalties for acts designed to obstruct the war or defense efforts of the country concerned or its cooperation with other American Republics in matters of mutual defense;

2. Preventing the dissemination by any agent or national of or by any political party organized in any member state of the Tripartite Pact or any state subservient to them, or by any other person or organization acting at the behest or under the direction thereof,

of propaganda designed to impair the security of any of the American Republics or the relations between them, to create political or social dissension, to intimidate the nationals of any American Republic, or to influence the policies of any American state;

3. Requiring the registration with an appropriate agency of Government of or otherwise regulating any persons or organizations seeking to act in any way on behalf of, or in the political interest of, any non-American state which is not engaged at war on the side of an American Republic; or of a political party thereof, including clubs, societies and institutions, whether of a social, humanitarian, sporting, educational, technical or charitable nature, which are directed or supported by nationals of any such states; requiring the full and constant public disclosure to the people of the country in which they are carried on, of the identity and nature of all activities of such persons and organizations, and maintaining constant surveillance of all such persons and members of such organizations, whether citizens or aliens;

4. Punishing acts of sabotage, injury to and destruction of essential defense materials, factories, buildings, areas and utilities for manufacture and storage, public services, means of transportation and communication, and water front areas and facilities; punishing acts of espionage and the collection and communication of vital defense information for hostile purposes; and anticipating and forestalling acts of sabotage and espionage by measures to protect and safeguard vital documents, installations, and operations;

5. Supervising all communications to and from states subservient to or in communication with member states of the Tripartite Pact, in order to censor any information or intelligence of use to any such state in the execution of hostile designs against any of the American Republics, or in activities otherwise detrimental to the security of any or all of the American Republics.

XVIII

INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON COORDINATION
OF POLICE AND JUDICIAL MEASURES*Whereas:*

1. The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics approved a resolution providing for the convocation, by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, of the States members thereof, to an international conference at such place and date as it would determine, to draft international conventions and recommendations deemed necessary to assure, through the action of the proper authorities in each State, and through the coordination of such action with that of other States in the Continent, the most complete and effective defense against acts of an unlawful character, as well as against any other unlawful activities likely to affect the institutions of American States. The resolution also stated that each State would be represented at the Conference by a jurist with plenipotentiary powers accompanied, if deemed desirable, by experts on police and judicial matters. It was likewise resolved that prior to the Conference, the Pan American Union would undertake the preparatory work by means of an inquiry among the Governments of the Continent, with regard to existing legislation, as well as with respect to their opinions on the various topics which it might be thought advisable to consider;

2. In accordance with this resolution, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, after consulting with the Government of the Argentine Republic, decided that the Conference should be held in Buenos Aires in September 1942, the Governing Board having prepared the agenda and the regulations of the Conference, which after being submitted to the consideration of the respective Governments were approved at the meeting of November 5, 1941. Inquiries having been made of all the Governments of the Continent by the Pan American Union, and several countries having replied, the compiled material is available for use; and

3. The unjustified aggression of which the

United States of America has been the victim and the war which has followed as a consequence, make it necessary to hold the projected Conference because the measures for the coordination of national defense against espionage, sabotage, treason, sedition and other unlawful or subversive activities, as well as inter-American cooperation for the coordination of the systems adopted in each State for the identification and registration of persons and the recording of data for the preparation of rules and procedures concerning the communication of judicial decisions and for the fulfillment of requests for extradition, the presentation of evidence and the expulsion of foreigners, in accordance with the program approved by the Pan American Union, require its immediate execution,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

1. That the Inter-American Conference on the Coordination of Police and Judicial Measures shall convene in Buenos Aires next May, the date for the opening of the Conference to be determined by the Argentine Government and the corresponding invitations to be sent by it.

2. To recommend that the Conference study the possibility of broadening the South American Police Convention, signed at Buenos Aires on February 29, 1920, so that its provisions may be applicable to all the countries of the Continent, and that it incorporate in this Convention the establishment of an "Inter-American Registry of Police Records", which will permit identification in the American Republics of persons indicted or condemned for international offenses and subversive activities directed against the American Republics, individually or collectively.

3. To request the Governments of the American Republics which have not yet answered the questionnaire prepared by the Pan American Union, to do so as soon as possible.

XIX

COORDINATION OF THE SYSTEMS OF INVESTIGATION

Whereas:

1. Ten of the American Republics are presently at war as a result of the aggression perpetrated by the Empire of Japan on December 7, 1941, against the United States of America and consequently against all the American States;

2. The evidence establishes that for the development of their activities against the safety and integrity of the American Continent the aggressors have resorted to methods of espionage, sabotage and subversive incitement which they have organized and coordinated throughout the entire Western Hemisphere, the repression of which requires an equally effective coordination on the part of the intelligence and investigation services of the American Republics.

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

That the Governments of the American Republics shall coordinate their national intelligence and investigation services, providing adequate personnel for the inter-American interchange of information, investigations and suggestions for the prevention, repression, punishment and elimination of such activities as espionage, sabotage and subversive incitement which endanger the safety of the American Nations.

XX

REITERATION OF A PRINCIPLE OF AMERICAN LAW

Whereas:

1. In accordance with its historical, racial, political and juridical tradition, there is and can be no room in America for the so-called racial, linguistic or religious "minorities"; and

2. In accordance with this concept, Resolutions XXVII and XXVIII, approved at the Pan American Conference in Lima in 1938, confirm the principle that "residents who, according to domestic law, are considered aliens,

cannot claim collectively the condition of minorities; individually, however, they will continue to enjoy the rights to which they are entitled",

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

That it reiterates the principle of American Public Law, according to which aliens residing in an American State are subject to the jurisdiction of that State, and the Governments and agencies of the countries of which such aliens are nationals cannot lawfully interfere, directly or indirectly, in domestic affairs for the purpose of controlling the status or activities of such aliens.

XXI

CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY IN OBSERVANCE OF TREATIES

Whereas:

1. The concept of solidarity, in addition to embodying altruistic sentiments held in common, includes that of cooperation so necessary to forestall obstacles which may prejudice the maintenance of that principle, or the reestablishment of harmony when weakened or disrupted by the adoption of measures contrary to the dictates of international law and morality;

2. This solidarity must be translated into facts in order to become a living reality; since from a philosophical concept it has developed into an historic affirmation through repeated and frequent reaffirmations in international agreements freely agreed upon;

3. Respect for the pledged word in international treaties rests upon incontestable juridical principles as well as on precepts of morality in accordance with the maxim of canon law: *Pacta sunt servanda*;

4. Such agreements, whether bilateral or multilateral, must not be modified or nullified unilaterally, except as otherwise provided, as in the case of "denunciation" clearly authorized by the parties;

5. Only thus can peace, inspired by the common welfare of the peoples, be founded on an enduring basis, as proclaimed at the Meeting in Habana; and

6. All peaceful relations among peoples would be practically impossible in the absence of strict observance of all pacts solemnly celebrated which have met all the formalities provided for in the laws of the High Contracting Parties in order to render them juridically effective,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

1. That should the Government of an American nation violate an agreement or a treaty duly perfected by two or more American Republics or should there be reason to believe that a violation which might disturb the peace or solidarity of the Americas is being contemplated, any American State may initiate the consultation contemplated in Resolution XVII of Habana with the object of agreeing upon the measures to be taken.

2. That the Government desiring to initiate the consultation and propose a Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, or their representatives, shall communicate with the Governing Board of the Pan American Union specifying in detail the subjects to be considered as well as the approximate date on which the meeting should take place.

XXII

THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY

Whereas:

1. Relations among nations, if they are to have foundations which will assure an international order under law, must be based on the essential and universal principle of justice;

2. The standard proclaimed and observed by the United States of America to the effect that its international policy must be founded on that of the "good neighbor" is a general criterion of right and a source of guidance in the relations between States; and this well-conceived

policy prescribes respect for the fundamental rights of States as well as cooperation between them for the welfare of international society; and

3. This policy has been one of the elements contributing to the present solidarity of the Americas and their joint cooperation in the solution of outstanding problems of the Continent,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

That the principle that international conduct must be inspired by the policy of the good neighbor is a norm of international law of the American Continent.

XXIII

CONDEMNATION OF INTER-AMERICAN CONFLICTS

Whereas:

1. A state of war exists between the United States of America and the Axis Powers;

2. The other American Republics, in conformity with inter-American agreements, have declared themselves to be in solidarity with the United States of America; and

3. This consequently implies that all the countries of the Hemisphere should closely unite for the defense of the Continent, which is the defense of each and all the American Republics,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To appeal to the spirit of conciliation of the various Governments to settle their conflicts by recourse to the inter-American peace agreements formulated during the course of the recent Pan American conferences, or to any other juridical machinery, and to recognize the meritorious work of the countries which have lent and are lending their collaboration with a view to reaching a pacific solution of the differences existing between American countries and to urge

them to continue intensifying their efforts in favor of the noble cause of continental harmony and solidarity.

XXIV

CONDEMNATION OF JAPANESE AGGRESSION

Whereas:

1. On December 7, 1941, the armed forces of Japan attacked, without previous warning or without a declaration of war, certain possessions of the United States of America in the Pacific Ocean;

2. These unforeseen and hostile acts were perpetrated by Japan while diplomatic conversations were in progress between the two States looking toward the pacific solution of their international differences;

3. The aforementioned nature and circumstances of these acts characterizes them as armed aggression in flagrant violation of all the standards of international law which proscribe and condemn the use of force in the solution of international controversies, and particularly those of American international law;

4. Several instruments signed by the American Republics at recent international conferences and meetings impose the unlimited duty of solidarity upon the signatory Governments for the defense of their sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity; and

5. Resolution XV on Reciprocal Assistance and Cooperation for the Defense of the Nations of the Americas, signed at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, held at Habana, established the principle "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 sign this declaration",

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

1. To make it of record that Japan by perpetrating armed aggression against the United

States of America has violated the fundamental principles and standards of international law.

2. To condemn such aggression and protest against it to the civilized world and extend this condemnation and protest to the powers which have associated themselves with Japan.

XXV

POST-WAR PROBLEMS

Whereas:

1. World peace must be based on the principles of respect for law, of justice and of cooperation which inspire the Nations of America and which have been expressed at Inter-American Meetings held from 1889 to date;

2. A new order of peace must be supported by economic principles which will insure equitable and lasting international trade with equal opportunities for all Nations;

3. Collective security must be founded not only on political institutions but also on just, effective, and liberal economic systems;

4. It is indispensable to undertake the immediate study of the bases for this new economic and political order; and

5. It is an imperative necessity for the countries of America to increase their productive capacity; to secure, from their international trade, returns which will permit them adequately to remunerate labor and improve the standard of living of workers; to protect and preserve the health of their peoples and develop their civilization and culture,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

1. To request the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to convoke an Inter-American Technical Economic Conference charged with the study of present and post-war economic problems.

2. To entrust the Inter-American Juridical Committee with the formulation of specific recommendations relative to the international organization in the juridical and political fields, and in the field of international security.

3. To entrust the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee with a similar function in the economic field, to make the necessary preparations for the Inter-American Technical Economic Conference, referred to in the first paragraph of this Resolution.

4. To request the Pan American Union to appoint an Executive Committee to receive such projects as the American nations may present, and to submit said projects, respectively, to the Inter-American Juridical Committee and to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.

5. To request the Pan American Union to direct this Executive Committee to submit the recommendations of the Inter-American Juridical Committee to the Governments of the American Republics so that the conclusions reached may be adopted at a subsequent Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

6. To request the Pan American Union to determine, in agreement with the Governments of the American Republics, the date and place of meeting of the Inter-American Technical Economic Conference, referred to in the first paragraph of this Resolution.

XXVI

INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

Whereas:

1. In the General Declaration of Neutrality of the American Republics, signed in Panama, the Inter-American Neutrality Committee was created for the purpose of studying and formulating recommendations with respect to the problems of neutrality; and

2. The profound alteration in the international situation in America demands a substantial expansion of the scope of said Committee,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

1. To pay tribute and to congratulate His Excellency Afranio de Mello Franco, Chairman

of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee and its members: Their Excellencies Luis A. Podestá Costa, Mariano Fontecilla, A. Aguilar Machado, Charles G. Fenwick, Gustavo Herrera, Roberto Cordoba, Manuel Francisco Jimenez Ortiz, Salvador Martinez Mercado, Eduardo Labougle, Carlos Eduardo Stolk and Fernando Lagarde y Vigil, who have been members or are at present members of this Committee, for the valuable services they have rendered to the American Republics and in the development of international law.

2. That the Inter-American Neutrality Committee at present existing will continue to function in its present form under the name of "Inter-American Juridical Committee", will have its seat at Rio de Janeiro and may meet temporarily, if it deems it necessary, in other American capitals.

3. That the members of the Inter-American Juridical Committee will be the jurists especially appointed by their respective Governments, and that they will have no other duties than those pertaining to the Committee.

4. The Inter-American Juridical Committee, in exceptional cases, may have recourse to the services of technical experts which it considers indispensable for the most efficient performance of its duties, and the salaries of these experts will be met by the American States through the intermediary of the Pan American Union.

5. The Committee may also invite American jurists, whom they consider to be specialists on specific subjects, to take part in their deliberations on special juridical matters.

6. The Committee will have as its object:

(a) To study, in accordance with experience and the development of events, the juridical problems created for the American Republics by the world war and those which are submitted to it in accordance with the resolutions approved at the Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs or at the International Conferences of American States;

(b) To continue the studies on the subject of contraband of war and on the project of a code relative to the principles and rules of neutrality;

(c) To report on possible claims arising from the requisition or use of immobilized merchant vessels or those under the flag of a non-American enemy, or belonging to states whose territories are occupied by a non-American enemy; as well as on possible claims by any American Republic against a non-American enemy state for unlawful acts committed to the detriment of such Republic, its nationals or their property;

(d) To develop and coordinate the work of codifying international law, without prejudice to the duties entrusted to other existing organizations;

(e) To formulate recommendations with regard to the manner of solving the problems mentioned under sub-paragraph (a), transmitting the same to the Governments through the Pan American Union, or directly when it considers it necessary, on condition that the Union be duly informed.

XXVII

COORDINATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Whereas:

In view of the continual changes which characterize the present period of emergency, it is necessary to coordinate the resolutions, declarations and other acts of the Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, by incorporating the changes which circumstances require,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

1. To recommend to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union that the agenda of future Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics shall always include the following topic:

“Coordination of the resolutions, declarations and other acts of previous Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs”.

2. To recommend to the Inter-American Juridical Committee the study and coordination referred to in the preceding paragraph, entrusting it to transmit its conclusions to the Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs through the Pan American Union.

XXVIII

AFFIRMATION OF THE TRADITIONAL THEORY OF LAW

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Agrees:

To refer to the Inter-American Juridical Committee the project of the Delegation of Bolivia entitled “Affirmation of the traditional theory of law in face of a deliberate disregard of international justice and morality.”

XXIX

RED CROSS

Whereas:

1. The continuation and extension of hostilities have brought, and will continue to bring, great distress to millions of civilians as a result of invasion, indiscriminate bombing from the air, and other ravages of war;

2. The voluntary organizations functioning under the Convention of Geneva can cooperate in the treatment of the sick and wounded of the military forces;

3. The threat of hostilities in the Western Hemisphere requires preparation and training in first aid, nursing, disaster relief, and related activities;

4. These needs and opportunities for service domestically and internationally can best be met by taking advantage of the humanitarian services of strong Red Cross Societies;

5. It is desirable to take advantage of the valuable services which Red Cross Societies may render as consultative and cooperative agencies in social welfare problems;

6. The Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics held at Habana declared that it was desirable to

organize an Inter-American League of National Red Cross Societies and this organization has not yet been created;

7. In the present circumstances the existence of such a League is now even more necessary, and its work should be extended to the civilians of the American Republics suffering from the consequences of the present war;

8. The important part which women have played in the noble work of the Red Cross deserves express recognition of their special position with reference to these services.

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics:

1. That they lend all possible support toward the greatest development and strengthening of their respective Red Cross Societies.

2. That they study the desirability of using these Societies as consultative agencies.

3. That they consult among themselves as soon as possible with regard to the available means for putting into effect Recommendation IV approved at the Habana Meeting.

4. That, when they deem it desirable, they consider whether the services rendered by women to the Red Cross in times of peace or war can be given equal weight within the framework of their respective domestic legislation to those of a military nature rendered by men.

XXX

IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITIONS

Whereas:

1. The American Republics are now undertaking measures for the development of certain common objectives and plans which will contribute to the reconstruction of world order;

2. The American Republics are now undertaking measures seeking to conserve and develop their resources of critical and strategic materials, to maintain their domestic economies and eliminate economic activities prejudicial

to the welfare and security of the American Republics;

3. The defense of the Western Hemisphere requires the mobilization of the vital forces, human and material, of the American Republics; and

4. Adequate health and sanitary measures constitute an essential contribution in safeguarding the defensive powers and the ability to resist aggression of the peoples of the American Republics,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

1. To recommend that the Governments of the American Republics take individually, or by complementary agreements between two or more of them, appropriate steps to deal with problems of public health and sanitation, by providing, in accordance with ability, raw materials, services and funds.

2. To recommend that to these ends there be utilized the technical aid and advice of the national health service of each country in co-operation with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

XXXI

CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL AVIATION

Whereas:

1. The American Republics by mutual understanding have agreed to unite in a common effort to resist the attempts of any foreign power through force or subversion to destroy their individual or collective freedom;

2. The peaceful pursuit of such a course is presently threatened by the non-American countries at war with American Republics whose resort to subversive methods and force is inimical to our common integrity; and

3. It has been amply demonstrated that the operation or use of aircraft in the American Republics by nationals of non-American countries at war with American Republics and the use of airfields and aviation facilities in these Republics by such nationals constitute a serious threat to hemispheric defense,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To recommend to each American Republic that in harmony with its national laws, immediate steps be taken to restrict the operation or use of civil or commercial aircraft and the use of aviation facilities to bona fide citizens and enterprises of the American Republics or to citizens or enterprises of such other countries as have shown themselves, in the judgment of the respective Governments, to be in full sympathy with the principles of the Declaration of Lima.

XXXII

PENAL COLONIES OF NON-AMERICAN NATIONS ON AMERICAN TERRITORY

Whereas:

1. Certain non-American States reserve certain territories in the American Continent for the establishment of penal colonies;
2. The use of American territories for penal colonies of non-American States infringes on the fundamental principles of the Pan American ideal,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To request the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to approach those States which possess territories in America used as penal colonies in order to eliminate the future use of such American territories for this purpose.

XXXIII

HUMANIZATION OF WAR

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To reaffirm the principles contained in Resolution VI of Panama, on humanization of war, and in Resolution X of that Meeting on the maintenance of international activities in ac-

cordance with Christian morality; and condemns the practice of holding prisoners as hostages and taking reprisals on them as contrary to the principles of law and the humanitarian sentiments which states must observe during the course of hostilities.

XXXIV

REGULATIONS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

1. To recommend to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to revise articles 5 and 6 of the Regulations of Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics to read as follows:

"*Article 5.* The members of such meetings shall be the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics or the representative which each Government may designate as a substitute, who shall meet in accordance with the international agreements of the Conferences of Buenos Aires and Lima.

"These members shall be invested with due powers by means of credentials issued by their Governments or by official communications of their Ministries of Foreign Affairs to the country in which the meeting is held.

"*Article 6.* The delegates and technical advisers who may accompany the Ministers of Foreign Affairs or the representatives of the Governments may attend, with the Ministers or their representatives, the plenary or committee sessions of the Meeting but they shall not have the right to vote."

Should it be impossible for a Minister of Foreign Affairs or the representative of a Government to attend a particular session, either of a committee or a plenary session, that Minister or representative may designate a member of his delegation to substitute for him. In such case the one so designated shall have the right to voice and vote in the name of his Govern-

ment. Notification of such appointment shall be communicated in advance to the Secretary General of the Meeting.

2. To recommend to the Governing Board that the text of the regulations be altered as necessary to conform with the two articles hereby proposed.

XXXV

SUPPORT AND ADHERENCE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE "ATLANTIC CHARTER"

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To take note of the contents of the "Atlantic Charter" and to express to the President of the United States of America its satisfaction with the inclusion in that document of principles which constitute a part of the juridical heritage of America in accordance with the Convention on Rights and Duties of States approved at the Seventh International Conference of American States, held at Montevideo in 1933.

XXXVI

INTERESTS OF NON-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Recommends:

That no American State shall authorize another American State to assume before its Government the representation of the interests of a non-American State with which it has no diplomatic relations or which is at war with nations of this Hemisphere.

XXXVII

TREATMENT OF NON-BELLIGERENTS

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

1. That in conformity with the principles of American solidarity, the Republics of this Con-

tinent shall not consider as a belligerent any American State which is now at war or may become involved in a state of war with another non-American State.

2. To recommend that special facilities be granted to those countries which, in the opinion of each Government, contribute to the defense of the interests of this Hemisphere during this emergency.

XXXVIII

RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Recommends:

That the Governments of the American Republics continue their relations with the Governments of those occupied countries which are fighting for their national sovereignty and are not collaborating with the aggressors, and express the fervent hope that they may recover their sovereignty and independence.

XXXIX

INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD

Whereas:

1. In accordance with the action taken at the Conference for the Maintenance of Peace and in conformity with the Declaration of Lima, a system of coordination exists between the American Republics which fortunately responds to the spirit of sincere collaboration animating the peoples of our Continent; and

2. This system, the results of which have heretofore been satisfactory, is, from every point of view, the most effective means on the part of the Western Hemisphere for meeting the present grave emergency in a coordinated and solidary manner,

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Recommends:

The immediate meeting in Washington of a commission composed of military and naval

technicians appointed by each of the Governments to study and to recommend to them the measures necessary for the defense of the Continent.

XL

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

1. To recommend that each American Republic adopt the necessary and immediate measures to close all radiotelephone and radiotelegraph communication between the American Republics and the aggressor States and all territories subservient to them, except in so far as official communications of the American Governments are concerned.

2. To recommend the establishment and maintenance, through a system of licenses, or other adequate means, of an effective control of the transmission and reception of messages whatever might be the telecommunication system used; and that telecommunications which might endanger the security of each American State and of the Continent in general be prohibited.

3. To recommend the adoption of immediate measures to eliminate clandestine telecommunication stations and that bilateral or multilateral agreements be concluded by the interested Governments to facilitate the fulfillment of the technical requirements of this Resolution.

XLI

VOTE OF THANKS

The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

1. To express to His Excellency the President of Brazil, Dr. Getulio Vargas, its gratitude for the generous hospitality of the Government and the people of Brazil, and for all the courtesies extended to the delegations which have participated in this Meeting.

2. To extend its most cordial congratulations to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, for the capable manner in which he has directed the deliberations of the Meeting.

3. To record its gratitude to the Secretary General, His Excellency, Dr. Jose de Paula Rodrigues Alves, for the efficient manner in which he and his assistants have performed the work of the Secretariat of the Meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics or their personal representatives sign and seal the present Final Act.

Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro, this 28th day of January, 1942, in the English, French, Portuguese and Spanish languages. The Secretary General shall deposit the original of the Final Act in the archives of the Pan American Union through the intermediary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, and shall send certified copies thereof to the Governments of the American Republics.

RESERVATIONS:

RESERVATION OF THE DELEGATION OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC:

1. As to Resolution V on the Severance of Commercial and Financial Relations:

"The Argentine Delegation requests that it be recorded in the minutes, as well as at the end of this draft resolution, that the Argentine Republic agrees with the necessity of adopting economic and financial control measures with regard to all foreign and domestic activities of firms or enterprises which may, in one way or another, affect the welfare of the republics of America or the solidarity or defense of the Continent. It has adopted and is prepared to adopt further measures in this respect, in accordance with the present resolution, extending them, however, to firms or enterprises managed or controlled by aliens or from foreign belligerent countries not in the American Continent".

RESERVATION OF THE DELEGATION OF CHILE:

2. "The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile gives his approval to these agreements insofar as they do not conflict with the provisions of the Political Constitution of Chile, declaring further that such agreements will only be valid, with respect to his country, when approved by the National Congress and ratified by its constitutional agencies."

RESERVATION OF THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

3. As to Resolutions VII and XIV on the Development of Commercial Interchange and Commercial Facilities for the Inland Countries of America:

"The Government of the United States of America desires to have recorded in the Final Act its reservation to Resolution VII (Development of Commercial Interchange) and Resolution XIV (Commercial Facilities for the Inland Countries of the Americas), since the terms of these Resolutions are inconsistent with the traditional policy of liberal principles of international trade maintained by the United States of America and as enunciated and reaffirmed at the recent International Conferences of American States and the First and Second Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics".

RESERVATION OF THE DELEGATION OF GUATEMALA:

4. The Representative of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala agrees fully to the adherence and support of the principles of the Atlantic Charter; and, in so far as these principles may affect the rights of Guatemala to Belize, it makes an express declaration and reservation in the same terms as the reservation made by Guatemala at the First Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, held at Panama, which it maintains in its entirety while bearing in mind the resolutions and Convention on this question approved at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics held at Havana.

RESERVATION OF THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU:

5. As to Resolution XXI on Continental Solidarity in Observance of Treaties:

"The project voted upon does not refer to the defense of the American Hemisphere against dangers from without the continent and, consequently, it is outside the agenda of this Meeting, the regulations for which, approved by all the Governments, require the unanimous consent of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics.

"In any case, the project voted upon cannot be applied to incidents occurring in connection with conflicts or differences which the interested parties have submitted to a special jurisdiction for settlement or solution."

RESERVATION OF THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU:

6. As to Resolution XXVI on the Inter-American Juridical Committee:

"Peru votes in favor of this project with the reservation that, in accordance with the express purpose of this meeting, the enemy State referred to in paragraph 'c' must be a non-American State.

"Furthermore, it places on record the fact that the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs gave it this true interpretation."

EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF COUNTRIES AT WAR

[Released to the press February 2]

The Department of State announces that the arrangements for the exchange of the official representatives of the United States for those of the governments with which we are at war have proceeded to the point where an agreement has been reached in principle and in many details.

The American representatives from Bulgaria have left that country. The American repre-

sentatives in Hungary and Rumania have been allowed to depart and are now in Portugal waiting to be exchanged from that point.

American representatives in Germany are all in Bad Nauheim, and the American representatives in Italy are all in Rome, awaiting transfer. Conversely, the German and Italian representatives are at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., along with the representatives of Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

The Japanese representatives in the United States are in Hot Springs, Va. The American representatives in Japan, China, and occupied territories have not been assembled in any one place. They are understood to be well and to be receiving sufficient food and adequate accommodations.

Various important details remain to be agreed upon, and negotiations are being pushed as rapidly as possible under the circumstances. These circumstances include indirect communication with the governments concerned through the intermediation of different protecting powers, delays in transmission of messages, translations into and out of various languages, and limitations which are placed upon the rapid conclusion of negotiations by wartime conditions.

Lisbon has been agreed upon as the point of exchange for the representatives of European

powers. Axis representatives will be transported to Lisbon by a United States vessel which will return with our own representatives. The vessel will travel both ways under a safe conduct of all belligerents. Portugal has been asked by the various powers to guarantee the exchange.

The exchange with the Japanese will take place at Lourenço Marques in Portuguese East Africa. The Portuguese Government is being asked to guarantee the exchange there. The representatives of Japan will be carried to Lourenço Marques on an American vessel, and the United States representatives will be brought from there to the United States on that vessel and will be transported to that point by Japan. Both vessels will travel under a safe conduct by all belligerents.

Contemporaneously the representatives of the enemy governments who were stationed in the American republics may be assembled in the United States and exchanged at the same time for the representatives in the Axis countries of the Central and South American republics which have declared war against or broken relations with those countries. Some of the Axis representatives have arrived in the United States and are assembled with their colleagues at White Sulphur Springs or Hot Springs. Others are expected to arrive.

FINANCIAL AID TO CHINA

[Released to the press by the White House February 7]

The text of a message sent by the President to General Chiang Kai-Shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, Chungking, China, follows:

"It is a source of great gratification to me and to the Government and people of the United States that the proposal which I made to the Congress that there be authorized for the purpose of rendering financial aid to China in the sum of \$500,000,000 was passed unanimously by

both the Senate and the House of Representatives and has now become law.

"The unusual speed and unanimity with which this measure was acted upon by the Congress and the enthusiastic support which it received throughout the United States testify to the wholehearted respect and admiration which the Government and people of this country have for China. They testify also to our earnest desire and determination to be concretely helpful to our partners in the great battle for freedom.

The gallant resistance of the Chinese armies against the ruthless invaders of your country has called forth the highest praise from the American and all other freedom loving peoples. The tenacity of the Chinese people, both armed and unarmed, in the face of tremendous odds in carrying on for almost five years a resolute defense against an enemy far superior in equipment is an inspiration to the fighting men and all the peoples of the other United Nations. The great sacrifices of the Chinese people in destroying the fruits of their toil so that they could not be used by the predatory armies of Japan exemplify in high degree the spirit of sacrifice which is necessary on the part of all to gain the victory toward which we are confidently striving. It is my hope and belief that use which will be made of the funds now authorized by the Congress of the United States will contribute substantially toward facilitating the efforts of the Chinese Government and people to meet the economic and financial burdens which have been thrust upon them by an armed invasion and toward solution of problems of production and procurement which are essential for the success of their armed resistance to what are now our common enemies.

"I send you my personal greetings and best wishes. I extend to you across land and sea the hand of comradeship for the common good, the common goal, the common victory that shall be ours."

AMERICAN OFFICIALS AND NATIONALS IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press February 4]

According to the French authorities, the American, British, and Dutch consular representatives in Shanghai, together with their families, have been moved to the Cathay Mansions in the French Concession of Shanghai. They number about 130 persons and occupy four floors of this apartment hotel. They are to be free to move about in accordance with restrictions to be imposed by the French and Japanese police.

[Released to the press February 2]

According to the Swiss Consul in Bangkok, he has seen the 36 American men, 24 women, and 15 children under 19 years of age, who are under surveillance in that city, and they are all well.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR BY BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press February 7]

The following tabulation is supplementary to the list of declarations of war printed in the *Bulletin* of December 20, 1941, pages 551-561:

Countries	Statement	Source
Nicaragua and Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania.	"I have been officially informed this morning [December 20, 1941] that Nicaragua has declared war on Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria."	Telegram of December 20, 1941, from the American Minister at Managua. (Files of the Department of State.)
Belgium and Japan, Germany, and Italy.	". . . the Belgian Government . . . has proclaimed that a state of war exists between Belgium and Japan, as it already exists with Germany and Italy."	Note of December 20, 1941, from the Belgian Ambassador at Washington to the Secretary of State. (Files of the Department of State.)

Countries	Statement	Source
Haiti and Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania.	"... the Republic of Haiti has declared war on Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania this morning [December 24, 1941] at 11:30."	Note of December 24, 1941, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Haiti to the American Minister at Port-au-Prince. (Files of the Department of State.)
Great Britain and Bulgaria.....	"... state of war exists with Bulgaria as from the 13th December 1941."	British Foreign Office circular note of December 27, 1941, as quoted in part in a telegram of December 29 from the American Embassy at London to the Secretary of State. (Files of the Department of State.)
Netherlands and Italy.....	"Acting upon instructions received from the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, I have the honor to inform you that ... the Netherlands Government considers herself at war with Italy as per December 11, 1941."	Note of December 30, 1941, from the Minister of the Netherlands at Washington to the Secretary of State. (Files of the Department of State.)
Union of South Africa and Bulgaria..	"On instructions from my Government I have the honour to inform you that, as from 13th December, 1941, a state of war exists between the Union of South Africa and Bulgaria, ..."	Note of December 31, 1941, from the Minister of the Union of South Africa at Washington to the Secretary of State. (Files of the Department of State.)
Yugoslavia and Japan.....	"I have been instructed by my Government to inform Your Excellency that the Royal Yugoslav Government has decided the following on January 13, 1942: "The Kingdom of Yugoslavia breaks all her relations with Japan and proclaims that she is in a state of war with that power from December 7, 1941, when Japan has attacked the United States of America and Great Britain.'"	Note of January 19, 1942, from the Minister of Yugoslavia at Washington to the Secretary of State. (Files of the Department of State.)
Thailand, and Great Britain and United States.	"Ministry [of] Foreign Affairs [of Thailand] notified Consulate by letter twenty-fifth January 'by royal command a declaration of war on Great Britain and the United States of America has been made as from noon of Twenty-fifth January 2485 B. E.'"	Telegram from the Swiss Consul at Bangkok, as quoted in a Swiss Foreign Office note of January 31, 1942, to the American Legation at Bern and reported in a telegram of February 2, 1942 from the Legation to the Department. (Files of the Department of State.)

The following items supersede certain of the entries in the list of declarations of war printed in the *Bulletin* of December 20, 1941, pages 551-561:

Countries	Statement	Source
New Zealand and Finland.....	<p>"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 Republic of Finland, and that such state of war has existed from one minute past noon, New Zealand summer time, on the 7th day of December, 1941."</p>	<p>Proclamation issued by the Governor-General of New Zealand. Printed in <i>The New Zealand Gazette Extraordinary</i>, December 8, 1941.</p>
New Zealand and Hungary.....	<p>"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 Regent and Government of Hungary, and that such state of war has existed from one minute past noon, New Zealand summer time, on the 7th day of December, 1941."</p>	<p>Proclamation issued by the Governor-General of New Zealand. Printed in <i>The New Zealand Gazette Extraordinary</i>, December 8, 1941.</p>
New Zealand and Rumania.....	<p>"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 King of Roumania, and that such state of war has existed from one minute past noon, New Zealand summer time, on the 7th day of December, 1941."</p>	<p>Proclamation issued by the Governor-General of New Zealand. Printed in <i>The New Zealand Gazette Extraordinary</i>, December 8, 1941.</p>
El Salvador, and Germany and Italy.	<p>". . . the National Legislative Assembly at the request of the Executive power today [December 12, 1941] declared the Republic of El Salvador in a state of war with Germany and Italy. . . ."</p>	<p>Telegram of December 12, 1941 from the Salvadoran Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Secretary of State. (Files of the Department of State.)</p>

American Republics

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZILIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE

[Released to the press February 3]

The Brazilian Minister of Finance, Dr. Arthur de Souza Costa, left Rio de Janeiro February 2 by air for Miami, where he should arrive Wednesday, February 4.

He will spend about three weeks in the United States discussing with officials of this Government important phases of Brazil's cooperation with the United States, thus giving immediate effect to the program of inter-

American economic and financial cooperation agreed upon at the Rio Conference.

He will be accompanied by Sr. Claudio de Souza Lemos, of his staff; Sr. Valentim Bouças, of the Technical Council on Economy and Finance; Sr. João Daudt de Oliveira, important Brazilian industrialist; Dr. José Garibaldi Dantas, of the Commodities Exchange of the State of São Paulo; Sr. Décio Honorato de Moura, First Secretary of Legation assigned to the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and a private secretary.

The Minister will probably spend about 10 days in Washington and 10 days in New York. While here he will no doubt devote attention to the delivery of equipment for essential industries in Brazil and the increased production of rubber in Brazil to supply the United States, as well as to the procurement of strategic materials and other products, and the general

economic relations between Brazil and the United States.

Dr. Arthur de Souza Costa has been widely recognized as a brilliant administrator of the important Ministry of Finance, and one who has kept Brazil's national economy on a remarkably sound and productive basis, in spite of the dislocations caused by the war. Under his administration Brazil resumed partial service on its foreign debt on April 1, 1940 under a four-year plan, now being carried out, envisaging payments of some \$25,000,000 to American holders of Brazilian Government bonds. His able cooperation has also enabled the United States to acquire large quantities of strategic materials from Brazil.

The Secretary of State is sending Mr. W. N. Walmisley, Jr., of the State Department, to Miami to meet the Minister and his party.

General

SUPREMACY OF FEDERAL POLICY OVER STATE POLICY IN MATTER OF RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

The United States of America,
Petitioner,
vs.

*Louis H. Pink, Superintendent of Insurance of
the State of New York, et al.*

By laws, decrees, enactments and orders in 1918 and 1919 the Government in Russia nationalized the business of insurance and all the property, wherever situated, of Russian insurance companies. The New York branch of the First Russian Insurance Company continued to do business in New York until 1925, at which time the Superintendent of Insurance, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of New York, took possession of the company's assets. Thereafter all claims of domestic creditors arising out of the business of the New York branch were

paid by the Superintendent, leaving a balance in his hands of more than \$1,000,000. In 1931 the New York Court of Appeals directed the Superintendent to dispose of the balance of the fund in a certain manner. Some payments were made pursuant to the order but the major portion of the claims remained unpaid at the time of the recognition by the United States on November 16, 1933, of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as the *de jure* Government of Russia. In connection with that recognition the Soviet Government assigned to the United States amounts admitted to be due or that might thereafter be found to be due it as the successor of prior Governments of Russia, or otherwise, from American nationals, including corporations, companies, partnerships, or associations. Thereafter the United States took steps to ob-

tain possession of the funds remaining in the hands of the Superintendent of Insurance. The order dismissing the complaint of the United States was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York and, in turn, by the Court of Appeals. On certiorari the Supreme Court of the United States held, in a decision of February 2, 1942, delivered by Mr. Justice Douglas, that the action of the New York courts amounted in substance to a rejection of "a part of the policy underlying recognition by this nation of Soviet Russia"; that "Such power is not accorded a State in our constitutional system"; and that "To permit it would be to sanction a dangerous invasion of Federal authority." It concluded "that the right to the funds or property in question became vested in the Soviet Government as the successor to the First Russian Insurance Co.; that this right has passed to the United States under the Litvinov Assignment; and that the United States is entitled to the property as against the corporation and the foreign creditors." It reversed the judgment and remanded the cause to the Supreme Court of New York for "proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion".

Mr. Justice Frankfurter gave a concurring opinion and Mr. Chief Justice Stone gave a dissenting opinion in which Mr. Justice Roberts joined. Mr. Justice Reed and Mr. Justice Jackson did not participate in the consideration or decision of the case.

SUITS BY ENEMY PLAINTIFFS

Ex Parte Don Ascanio Colonna

Petitioner, the Royal Italian Ambassador—alleging that a vessel and its cargo of oil, the subject of litigation in the District Court for the District of New Jersey, were the property of the Italian Government and entitled to the benefit of Italy's sovereign immunity from suit—sought to file in the Supreme Court of the United States a petition for writs of prohibition and mandamus directed to the District Court. Subsequent to the filing of the motion, there occurred on December 11, 1941 the declaration of a state of war between the United States

and Italy. The Supreme Court, in a *per curiam* opinion, declined to entertain the application on the ground that section 7 (b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, 40 Stat. 417, contains the following provision:

"Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorize the prosecution of any suit or action at law or in equity in any court within the United States by an enemy or ally of enemy prior to the end of the war, except as provided in section ten hereof [which relates to patent, trademark and copyright suits] . . ."

The Court stated that "war suspends the right of enemy plaintiffs to prosecute actions in our courts".

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF AMERICAN MINISTER RESIDENT IN IRAQ

[Released to the press February 2]

The Secretary of State made the following statement:

"I have learned with profound regret of the death, at Baghdad, of Mr. Paul Knabenshue, the American Minister Resident. Mr. Knabenshue was one of the Department's outstanding experts on the Near East, having served in that area for more than 30 years. During that period, he passed through many political crises, the most recent of which was in May of last year when he and nearly 200 American and other nationals were besieged in the American Legation at Baghdad for over a month. His coolness and courage on that occasion undoubtedly saved the lives of many of the persons who took refuge at his Legation. For this action he received the official commendation of this Government and the thanks of the British Government. Mr. Knabenshue's death is a great loss to the Department which he faithfully served for more than 35 years."

[Released to the press February 3]

The Secretary of State on February 2 addressed the following telegram to Mrs. Paul Knabenshue, the widow of the American Minister Resident in Baghdad, recently deceased:

"I extend my profound sympathy on your great loss. You may be proud in the knowledge that your husband gave his life for his country, which he had served so faithfully for more than thirty-five years."

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press February 7]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since January 24, 1942:

Clayson W. Aldridge, of Rome, N. Y., Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned as Consul at Sydney, Australia.

Harold M. Collins, of Marion, Va., Consul at Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Perry Ellis, of Riverside, Calif., Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, where an American Consulate is to be established.

Robert Grinnell, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, where an American Consulate is to be established.

The assignment of Paul S. Guinn, of Catawissa, Pa., as Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Guinn has been designated Assistant Commercial Attaché at Caracas, Venezuela.

Joel C. Hudson, of St. Louis, Mo., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Assistant Commercial Attaché at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Dale W. Maher, of Joplin, Mo., Consul at Lyon, France, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Legislation

- Joint Resolution Authorizing the President To Render Aid to China: Communication from the President of the United States. H. Doc. 606, 77th Cong. 2 pp.
- Authorizing Financial Aid to China. S. Rept. 1016, 77th Cong., on H. J. Res. 276. 2 pp.
- Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Bill, Fiscal Year 1943. [Foreign-owned property control, pp. 4-5; foreign air-mail transportation, pp. 14-15.] H. Rept. 1732, 77th Cong. on H. R. 6511. 31 pp.
- Amending Subsection (c) of Section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (39 Stat. 889; U. S. C., Title 8, Sec. 155), as Amended. H. Rept. 1744, 77th Cong. on H. R. 6450. 3 pp.
- 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. Approved January 30, 1942. [H. R. 6448.] Public Law 422, 77th Cong. 3 pp.
- First Deficiency Appropriation Bill, Fiscal Year 1942: Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 2d sess. [Department of State, pp. 171-180: emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, 1942; contingent expenses, 1942; transportation, Foreign Service, 1942; expense of maintaining enemy-country diplomatic officers.] 353 pp.
- H. Rept. 1750, 77th Cong., on H. R. 6548 [Department of State, p. 11.] 27 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Control of American Citizens and Nationals Entering and Leaving Territory Under Jurisdiction of the United States. December 3, 1941. Passport Series 4. Publication 1682. 7 pp.

Foreign Service List, January 1, 1942. Publication 1686. iv, 109 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.

Inter-American Coffee Agreement: Agreement and protocol between the United States of America and

other American republics, and joint resolution approved April 11, 1941—Agreement signed at Washington November 28, 1940; agreement and protocol proclaimed by the President of the United States April 15, 1941. Treaty Series 970. iv, 53 pp. 10¢. Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany: Report of American Commissioner of July 26, 1941, and Fee-Fixing Decision of June 28, 1941. vi, 72 pp.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Inter-American Friendship Through the Schools. (Office of Education.) Bulletin No. 10. 61 pp., illus. 15¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price, 10 cents - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year

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The War

COORDINATION OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN ECONOMIC WARFARE PROCEDURES

[Released to the press February 13]

Arrangements have been made between the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom for the coordination and simplification of their respective economic warfare procedures.

Heretofore it has been necessary for exporters sending goods from the United States to certain countries in Europe, Africa, and the Near East, or to their colonial possessions, to obtain two documents—an American export license and a British navicert. On April 1, 1942 a new arrangement will come into effect under which only one document, the American export license, need be obtained. British consuls in the United States will not issue navicerts for exports to be shipped from this country after April 1.

Export licenses issued by the Board of Economic Warfare before March 1 will be invalid after April 10, whether shipment is by freight, parcel post, or mail, to the following destina-

tions: French West Africa, French North Africa, Iran, Iraq, Eire, Liberia, Madagascar, Portugal, Portuguese Atlantic islands, Portuguese Guinea, Reunion, Spain, Syria, Spanish Atlantic islands, Spanish Morocco and Tangier, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

Applications for export licenses for goods to be exported to these destinations after April 1 will be received by the Board of Economic Warfare on and after March 1. Under the new procedure export licenses for these destinations will be issued on a quarterly basis. Detailed regulations are being issued by the Board of Economic Warfare to which all inquiries should be addressed.

Beginning April 1 certificates fulfilling the purpose now fulfilled by ship navicerts will be issued by United States collectors of customs to vessels leaving United States ports. Issuance of ship navicerts by British consular officers will accordingly be discontinued as of that date.

U. S. ASSISTANCE TO NETHERLANDS ARMED FORCES IN DEFENSE OF CURAÇAO AND ARUBA

[Released to the press February 7]

The United States Government at the request of the Netherlands Government has sent a contingent of the United States Army to Curaçao and Aruba to assist the Dutch armed forces in the defense of these islands and the oil refineries thereon, which are vital to the war effort of the United Nations and to the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

The United States forces will operate under the general supervision of the Governor of Curaçao and will be withdrawn upon the termination of the emergency.

It is understood furthermore that the Venezuelan and the Netherlands Governments have reached an agreement whereby the former will cooperate in this defense measure in a manner similar to that agreed upon between the Governments of Brazil and the Netherlands in the case of Surinam.

The Government of Venezuela has indicated its whole-hearted approval of these emergency measures.

The governments of the American republics are being notified of the foregoing arrangements, which have been reached in the interests of all.

AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press February 9]

In a telegram dated February 8, 1942, Mr. Kenneth S. Patton, American Consul General at Singapore, reported to the Department that ample opportunity has been given all American residents of Singapore to withdraw from that city to places of safety, and that the 24 Americans who remain in Singapore are fully aware of the gravity of the military situation and have decided to stay there on their own responsibility. The telegram indicated that no injuries have been reported among the American colony, although the consular premises have been damaged by a bomb.

PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS, REVISION I

[Released to the press February 7]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on February 7 issued Revision I, dated February 7, 1942, of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Revision I of the Proclaimed List consolidates the original list issued July 17, 1941 and the seven supplements thereto which have been issued to date. This Revision contains the complete Proclaimed List as in effect February 7, 1942 and supersedes all previous issues of the list. Revision I is divided into two parts: Part I contains the listings in the other American republics, and part II relates to listings outside the American republics. The list as revised contains 3,650 listings in part I, and 1,813 listings in part II. Forty-two new deletions in the other American republics and nine deletions in countries outside the American republics are reflected in Revision I. These deletions are indicated by footnotes to the respective country headings under which the deletions appear.

No new additions to the Proclaimed List are included in Revision I. However, numerous changes are made in the arrangement of listings, form of firm titles, spelling, and addresses. The arrangement of listings has been changed in part I so that firm titles are now generally listed in their letter-address form, word for word, as written in that form. Cross references previously contained in parentheses are eliminated and given individual alphabetical listings. Cross indexing has been eliminated except for a few special situations.

It is anticipated that this revision and consolidation of the Proclaimed List will greatly facilitate the use of the list by interested persons. It is contemplated that regular supplements to this Revision, containing new additions, deletions, and amendments, will be issued from time to time.

Cultural Relations

VISITS TO THE UNITED STATES OF CHILEAN CRITIC AND GUATEMALAN ANTHROPOLOGIST

[Released to the press February 12]

Francisco Walker-Linares, of Santiago, Chile, well-known man of letters, arrived in Washington by train Thursday morning, February 12. Señor Walker-Linares, an extremely active member of the National Commission on Intellectual Cooperation in Chile, has come to this country at the invitation of the Department of State to establish contacts with cultural centers here. His special field is the scientific organization of labor, and he is author of a book on labor legislation. He was formerly Geneva correspondent of *El Mercurio*, one of Chile's important newspapers. Professor Walker-Linares holds the chair of sociology in the University of Chile and is also a counselor of that institution.

A frequent lecturer on topics of international literary criticism, he is author of numerous critical studies. He has been decorated by the Government of Ecuador with the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of that republic.

Professor Walker-Linares, who first visited the United States briefly in 1938, will make a special study of labor laws of this country during his present trip.

[Released to the press February 14]

Prof. David Vela, of the University of Guatemala law faculty, who arrived in Washington by plane February 14, is visiting this

country at the invitation of the Department of State. A frequent commentator in the Guatemalan press on international affairs, he has recently published an important series of articles on the necessity of whole-hearted cooperation among the Americas in defense of democracy.

Professor Vela has also devoted considerable attention to the customs and history of the Central American Indian. He has expressed interest in making a tour of the Southwest while in the United States and is also planning to visit the Office of Indian Affairs, as well as many of our universities and numerous museums.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

On February 13, 1942, the Senate confirmed the nominations of William H. Standley, of California, to be American Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and Patrick J. Hurley, of Oklahoma, to be American Minister to New Zealand.

[Released to the press February 14]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since February 7, 1942:

Maurice M. Bernbaum, of Chicago, Ill., Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

Ellis O. Briggs, of Topsfield, Maine, First Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

Thaddeus H. Chylinski, of Bridgeport, Conn., formerly Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland, has been appointed Vice Consul at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

John K. Emmerson, of Canon City, Colo., formerly Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo,

Japan, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

Leys A. France, of Shaker Heights, Ohio, Consul at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, will retire from the Foreign Service effective on March 1, 1942.

The assignment of Ralph C. Getsinger, of Detroit, Mich., as Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Getsinger has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Parker T. Hart, of Medford, Mass., Vice Consul at Pará, Brazil, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Manaos, Brazil.

G. Wallace La Rue, of Columbia, Mo., Vice Consul at Bombay, India, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria.

The assignment of Hugh Millard, of Omaha, Nebr., as First Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Millard has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

Paul H. Pearson, of Des Moines, Iowa, formerly Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin,

Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

Edward E. Rice, of Milwaukee, Wis., formerly Consul at Foochow, Fukien, China, has been assigned as Consul at Kunming, Yunnan, China.

Winfield H. Scott, of Washington, D. C., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul at Bombay, India.

John C. Shillock, Jr., of Portland, Oreg., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Tangier, Morocco, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

Charles W. Thayer, of Villa Nova, Pa., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Moscow, U. S. S. R., has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Kabul, Afghanistan, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of Alfred R. Thomson, of Silver Spring, Md., as Consul General at Glasgow, Scotland, has been canceled.

Stephen B. Vaughan, of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., formerly Clerk at Berlin, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

The assignment of Hugh H. Watson, of Montpelier, Vt., as Consul General at Capetown, Union of South Africa, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Watson has been assigned as Consul General at Glasgow, Scotland.

Aubrey Lee Welch, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., Vice Consul at Port Limon, Costa Rica, has been appointed Vice Consul at San José, Costa Rica.

EXAMINATIONS

[Released to the press February 13]

The Department of State has announced that because of present war conditions it has been found impracticable to hold a written examination this year for commission to the Foreign Service. The Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service has not set the date of a later exam-

ination, and it is impossible to forecast when one will be held.

[Released to the press February 9]

The following candidates were successful in the Foreign Service examination, which was recently completed:

Alvin M. Bentley, of Owosso, Mich.; born in Portland, Maine, Aug. 30, 1918; University of Michigan 1936-40 (A.B.), Graduate School 1940-41.

Byron E. Blankinship, of New York, N.Y.; born in Portland, Oreg., June 2, 1913; Pacific University 1931-35 (A.B.); University of California, at Berkeley, 1935-37 (M.A.); Columbia University, Graduate Faculty of Political Science, History, and Economics, 1938-39; Columbia University School of Law 1939-40.

D. Chadwick Braggiotti, of New York, N.Y.; born in Florence, Italy, of American parents, June 19, 1913; Harvard University 1931-35 (A. B.)

Robert M. Brandin, of Rockville Centre, N.Y.; born in New York, N.Y., Mar. 2, 1919; Princeton University 1936-40 (A. B.)

Howard Brandon, of Annapolis, Md.; born in St. Marys, Ga., Apr. 17, 1914; University of Georgia 1933-35 (A.B.); Emory University 1932-33; University of Grenoble, summer of 1935; University of Bordeaux 1935-36.

William C. Burdett, Jr., of Macon, Ga.; born in Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1918; Princeton University 1937-41 (A.B.)

Findley Burns, Jr., of Baltimore, Md.; born in Baltimore May 4, 1917; Princeton University 1935-39 (A. B.)

Robert E. Cashin, of University City, Mo.; born in Dierks, Ark., July 26, 1918; Principia College (B.A. 1940).

Forrest N. Daggett, of South Pasadena, Calif.; born in Pasadena, July 16, 1917; California Institute of Technology 1934-35; Occidental College, fall of 1935; Pasadena Junior College, spring of 1936; University of California, at Berkeley, 1936-39 (A.B.); Boalt

School of Jurisprudence 1939-40; Stanford Business School 1940-41.

Frederick W. Eyssell, of Kansas City, Mo.; born in Kansas City Nov. 28, 1917; University of Missouri 1935-37; University of Freiburg 1937-38; University of Missouri 1938-41.

Douglas N. Forman, Jr., of Somerville, Mass.; born in Wooster, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1918; College of Wooster 1935-39 (B.A.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1939-41 (M.A. 1940).

Michael R. Gannett, of New York, N. Y.; born in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, of American parents, July 13, 1919; Harvard University 1937-41 (S.B.)

Joseph N. Greene, Jr., of North Andover, Mass.; born in New York, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1920; Yale University 1937-41 (B.A.)

Henry Hanson, Jr., of Middletown, Conn.; born in Middletown Nov. 6, 1918; Wesleyan University 1936-40 (B.A.); Harvard University 1940-41 (A.M.)

Douglas Henderson, of Weston, Mass.; born in Newton, Mass., Oct. 15, 1914; Boston University 1936-40 (B.S.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1940-41 (M.A.)

Spencer M. King, of Belfast, Me.; born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Aug. 11, 1917; Yale University 1936-40 (B.A.); Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service, summer session, 1940.

Armistead M. Lee, of Chatham, Va.; born in Anking, China, of American parents, Apr. 2, 1916; Yale University (B.A. 1938); Oxford University 1938-39; Yale University Graduate School 1939-41 (M.A.)

Duane B. Lueders, of Henning, Minn.; born in Henning Sept. 21, 1919; Harvard University 1937-41 (S.B.); University of Minnesota, summer of 1940.

LaRue R. Lutkins, of Rye, N. Y.; born in Port Chester, N. Y., June 27, 1919; Yale University 1937-41 (B.A.)

Oliver M. Marcy, of Newton Highlands, Mass.; born in Newton, Mass., Apr. 30, 1919; Amherst College 1936-40 (B.A.)

James V. Martin, Jr., of Boston, Mass.; born in Tokyo, Japan, of American parents, Nov. 15,

1916; DePauw University 1934-38 (A.B.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1938-40 (M.A. 1939).

James L. O'Sullivan, of Orange, Conn.; born in Derby, Conn., Oct. 23, 1916; Williams College 1934-38 (A.B.)

Albert E. Pappano, of St. Louis, Mo.; born in Cleveland, Ohio, Apr. 21, 1910; Kenyon College 1928-29; Western Reserve University 1930-33 (A.B.), 1933-34 (A.M.); Washington University, St. Louis, 1934-37 (Ph.D.)

Henry L. Pitts, Jr., of New York, N. Y.; born in Los Angeles, Calif., June 18, 1920; Princeton University 1937-41 (A.B.)

William S. Rosenberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; born in New York, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1918; Brooklyn College 1936-40 (B.A.)

Joseph S. Sparks, of Glendale, Calif.; born in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 25, 1916; DePauw University 1933-37 (A.B.); University of Southern California 1938-41 (A.M. 1939).

Leslie Albion Squires, of Palo Alto, Calif.; born in Stockton, Calif., Nov. 13, 1912; Duke University 1931-33; University of Pennsylvania 1934; Stanford University 1934-36 (B.A.), 1939-41.

Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., of Beverly Hills, Calif.; born in Manhattan, Kans., Jan. 24, 1920; Stanford University 1937-41 (A.B.); University of Lausanne 1939-40.

Jewell Truex, of Stockton, Calif.; born in Pueblo, Colo., Apr. 9, 1916; Long Beach Junior College 1933-34; Modesto Junior College 1934-36 (A. A.); University of California, at Berkeley (A. B. 1938, M. A. 1939, Ph.D. 1941).

Richard E. Usher, of Madison, Wis.; born in Madison Apr. 15, 1919; University of Wisconsin 1937-41.

Theodore C. Weber, of Medford, Mass.; born in Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1918; Yale University 1936-40 (B.A.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1940-41.

William L. S. Williams, of Racine, Wis.; born in Racine June 8, 1919; University of Wisconsin 1936-40 (B.A.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1940-41 (M.A.)

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

SOVEREIGNTY

Convention on Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas

[Released to the press February 12]

On February 12, 1942 the President proclaimed the Convention between the American Republics on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at Habana on July 30, 1940, the instruments of ratification of 14 of the American republics (the two-thirds required by the terms of the convention to bring it into force) having been deposited with the Pan American Union.

The 14 governments which have deposited their instruments of ratification are the United States of America, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Brazil, Peru, Panama, El Salvador, Haiti, Guatemala, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Honduras. The ratification of Honduras was deposited on January 8, 1942, on which date the convention came into force.

The convention is the result of consultation at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics held at Habana in July 1940. Its purpose is to provide for the provisional administration by the American republics of European colonies and possessions in the Americas in the event that any non-American state should attempt to replace another non-American state in the sovereignty or control which it exercises over any territory located in this hemisphere.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute

[Released to the press February 12]

On February 12, 1942 the President proclaimed the Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute, which was opened for signature at Mexico City on November 1, 1940.

The convention was signed on behalf of the United States of America by the American Ambassador at Mexico City on November 29, 1940. On the same day the convention was signed by the plenipotentiaries of Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, and Peru, and on December 18, 1940 it was signed by the plenipotentiary of Bolivia. Notifications of adherence to the convention were given to the Mexican Government by Nicaragua on April 18, 1941, by Panama on May 26, 1941, and by Paraguay on June 17, 1941.

The Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute was formulated by a committee appointed at the First Inter-American Congress on Indian Life, held in April 1940 at Pátzcuaro, Mexico. This Congress was convened pursuant to resolutions of the Seventh International Conference of American States, held at Montevideo 1933, and of the Eighth International Conference of American States, held at Lima 1938.

The Institute created in pursuance of the convention will study Indian problems in the American republics and legislation relating to Indians. In fulfilling its functions in this re-

spect, it will also cooperate with bureaus of Indian affairs of the several American republics.

The instruments of ratification of the convention, in accordance with article XVI, were deposited with the Mexican Government by Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, the United States of America, and Ecuador on May 2, July 29, July 30, August 1, and December 13, 1941, respectively. The convention came into force in respect of these five countries on December 13, 1941, the date of the deposit of the fifth ratification, that of Ecuador.

It is provided in article X of the convention that the nations which subscribe to the convention shall, on such date as they may deem advisable, and within their respective jurisdictions, organize national Indian institutes which shall be affiliated to the Inter-American Indian Institute. 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.¹ By the Executive order, a policy board is established within the National Indian Institute for the purpose of recommending policies to be followed by the Institute.

CONSULTATION

Final Act of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

The text of the Final Act of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, which met at Rio de Janeiro January 15-28, 1942, appears in the *Bulletin* of February 7, 1942, under the heading "The War".

¹ *Bulletin* of November 8, 1941, p. 373.

CLAIMS

Convention With Mexico

On February 10, 1942 the President ratified the Convention for the Adjustment and Settlement of Certain Outstanding Claims between the United States and Mexico, which was signed at Washington on November 19, 1941. See the *Bulletin* of November 22, 1941, pages 399-403, for a statement regarding the outlines of the several agreements covering claims and financial problems between the two Governments signed on November 19, 1941.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere

Haiti

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated February 11, 1942 that the instrument of ratification by Haiti 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 January 31, 1942. The instrument of ratification is dated December 30, 1941.

Paragraph 3 of article XI of the convention provides that the convention "shall come into force three months after the deposit of not less than five ratifications with the Pan American Union". The instrument deposited by the Government of Haiti is the fifth ratification of the convention deposited with the Union. The other governments which have also deposited their ratifications are the United States of America, April 28, 1941; El Salvador, December 2, 1941; Guatemala, August 14, 1941; and Venezuela, December 2, 1941. The convention will enter into force three months after the deposit of the instrument of ratification by Haiti, namely, May 1, 1942.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

- Allocation of Tariff Quota on Crude Petroleum and Fuel Oil: Proclamation by the President of the United States of America Issued December 26, 1941 Pursuant to Article VII of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Between the United States of America and Venezuela Signed November 6, 1939. Executive Agreement Series 226. Publication 1688. 5 pp. 5c.
- Diplomatic List, February 1942. Publication 1635. ii, 94 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10c.
- North American Regional Broadcasting: Agreement Between the United States of America, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico—Signed at Habana December 13, 1937; proclaimed by the President January 23, 1941. Treaty Series 962. iv, 101 pp. 15c.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

- Balance of International Payments of United States in 1940. (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Economic Series 17.) vi, 93 pp. 20c (paper).
- Neutrality and Freedom of Seas. [List of recent references on neutrality, with section on maritime neutrality and freedom of seas.] (Library of Congress, Bibliography Division.) 27 pp., processed.
- Foreign Trade of Latin America: Report on trade of Latin America with special reference to trade with United States, under general provisions of sec. 332, pt. 2, title 3, Tariff Act of 1930. (Tariff Commission.)
- Part 2, Commercial policies and trade relations of individual Latin American countries—
- Sec. 12, El Salvador. viii, 53 pp., illus., processed. Free.
- Sec. 13, Guatemala. viii, 58 pp., illus., processed. Free.
- Sec. 14, Honduras. viii, 49 pp., illus., processed. Free.
- Sec. 15, Nicaragua. viii, 59 pp., illus., processed. Free.

Legislation

- Joint Resolution To authorize the President of the United States to render financial aid to China, and for other purposes. [H.J. Res. 276] Public Law 442, 77th Cong. Approved, February 7, 1942. 1 p.
- Appropriation for financial aid to China. H. Rept. 1759, 77th Cong., on H.J. Res. 278. 1 p.
- Amending the act requiring registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propa-ganda in the United States: Message from the President of the United States transmitting without approval, H.R. 6269, a bill to amend the act entitled "An Act To Require the Registration of Certain Persons Employed by Agencies To Disseminate Propaganda in the United States, and for Other Purposes," approved June 8, 1938, as amended. H. Doc. 611, 77th Cong. 9 pp.
- Draft of a resolution to amend the Neutrality Act of 1939: Message from the President of the United States transmitting a draft of a resolution to amend the Neutrality Act of 1939. H. Doc. 617, 77th Cong. 1 p.
- Supplemental estimate of appropriation for defense aid; Communication from the President of the United States transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation, totaling \$5,430,000,000 for defense aid (lend-lease) to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An Act To Promote the Defense of the United States," approved March 11, 1941. H. Doc. 618, 77th Cong. 2 pp.
- First Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1942: Hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 2d sess. [State Department, pp. 171-180.] ii, 353 pp.
- Amending section 7 of the Neutrality Act of 1939. S. Rept. 1057, 77th Cong., on S. J. Res. 133. 2 pp.
- H. Res. 351 to 367, inclusive, 77th Cong., 1st sess., expressing thanks for the cordial reception extended to a delegation of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States by high officials of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Agreed to February 2, 1942. 1 p. each.

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The War

ADDRESS TO CANADA BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES¹

[Released to the press by the White House February 14]

I am speaking to my neighbors of Canada this evening—in regard to something that is a Canadian matter—only because of a personal relationship, which goes back 58 long years, when my family began taking me every summer to spend several months on a delightful island off the coast of New Brunswick. I hope that my privilege of free and intimate discourse across our border will always continue. I trust that it will always be appreciated as sincerely as I appreciate it tonight.

It is not merely as good neighbors that we speak to each other in these eventful days, but as partners in a great enterprise which concerns us equally and in which we are equally pledged to the uttermost sacrifice and effort.

In an atmosphere of peace, four years ago, I offered you the assurance that the people of this country would not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil were ever threatened by an aggressor. Your Prime Minister responded with an intimation that Canada, whose vast territories flank our entire northern border, would man that border against any attack upon us. These mutual pledges are now being implemented. Instead of defending merely our shores and our territories we now are joined with the other free peoples of the world against an armed conspiracy to wipe out free institutions wherever they exist.

Freedom—our freedom and yours—is under

attack on many fronts. You and we together are engaged to resist the attack on any front where our strength can best be brought to bear.

The part that Canada is playing in this fight for the liberty of man is worthy of your traditions and ours. We, your neighbors, have been profoundly impressed by reports that have come to us setting forth the magnitude and nature of your effort as well as the valiant spirit which supports it. If that effort is to be measured in dollars, then you already have paid out, in two years, more than twice as much as you spent in the whole four years of the last war.

Moreover, these reports show that one Canadian in every 21 of your entire population is now in the fighting forces and that one in every 29 is a volunteer for service anywhere in the world. It should give us all new strength and new courage to learn that in the swift mobilization your Army has increased nearly 10-fold, your Navy 15-fold, your Air Force 25-fold. We rejoice to know that the air-training plan which you commenced to organize two years ago is now the main source of reinforcements for Britain's Air Force and that its graduates are fighting on almost every front in the world. Other reports disclose in equally impressive terms an all-out effort which Canada is making in the common cause of liberty.

Yours are the achievements of a great nation. They require no praise from me—but they get that praise from me nevertheless. I understate the case when I say that we, in this country, contemplating what you have done, and the

¹ Broadcast February 15, 1942 in connection with the Dominion's Victory Loan drive.

spirit in which you have done it, are proud to be your neighbors.

From the outset you have had our friendship and understanding, and our collaboration on an increasing scale. We have gone forward together with increasing understanding and mutual sympathy and good-will.

More recent events have brought us into even closer alignment; and at Washington a few weeks ago, with the assistance of Britain's Prime Minister and your own, we arrived at understandings which mean that the United Nations will fight and work and endure together until

our common purpose is accomplished and the sun shines down once more upon a world where the weak will be safe and the strong will be just.

There is peril ahead for us all, and sorrow for many. But our cause is right, our goal is worthy, our strength is great and growing. Let us then march forward together, facing danger, bearing sacrifice, competing only in the effort to share even more fully in the great task laid upon us all. Let us, remembering the price that some have paid for our survival, make our own contribution worthy to lie beside theirs upon the altar of man's faith.

ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE BEFORE THE CUBAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE UNITED STATES¹

[Released to the press February 15]

May I express first of all my deep gratification at being afforded once again the privilege of being the guest of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce in the United States. For I am given in this way the satisfaction of meeting many of my Cuban friends, and of feeling, during the hours I am with them, that I am closer to that great Nation where I had the honor of representing this Government nine years ago.

It is all the more appropriate, therefore, for me tonight to render a deeply felt tribute of admiration and of gratitude to the people of Cuba and to their present Government. Cuba, as always, has proved loyal to her friendship and to her traditional ties with the United States. Those ties were consecrated in 1898. When this country was forced into war in 1917, Cuba again stood at her side. And now that the United States, through an act of cowardly aggression which will never be forgotten by the people of the United States, nor, I believe,

by the peoples of any of the American republics, has been forced into the greatest war of all times against the enemies of all that civilized man holds most dear, the Cuban people again, without hesitation or delay, have risen as one man to defend their own independence and the integrity of the Western Hemisphere, and by so doing, to come to the support of the United States.

Friendship of that magnitude is beyond praise. But I know that I speak for all of the American people when I say that their grateful recognition will be enduring.

During the brief period between January 15 and January 28, the world witnessed in the city of Rio de Janeiro the ending of an epoch in the Western Hemisphere and the beginning of a new era.

It witnessed the termination of the period in the history of the Americas in which the phrase "the solidarity of the American republics" had been an aspiration—a collection of mere words. There has now commenced a period of New World history in which inter-American solidarity has become a real, a living, and a vital truth.

The American foreign ministers met scarcely more than a month after Pearl Harbor.

The war had been brought to America.

¹ Delivered by Mr. Welles before the Cuban Chamber of Commerce in the United States, in New York, N.Y., February 16, 1942, and broadcast over the facilities of the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co. and the shortwave facilities of the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting Co.

They met fully conscious in many instances of the relatively undefended state of their own countries. They met under no illusions as to the nature of the struggle into which the world has now been plunged and well aware of the cruelty, the power, and the unlimited ambitions for conquest of the Axis powers.

But to them all, the fundamental issues were clear. They realized that in the course which destiny has traced for our New World there now existed for us all but two alternatives: either supine acquiescence in the plans which Hitler has charted for the enslavement of the freedom-loving peoples of the Americas, or else an immediate and resolute defiance of the would-be conqueror, and the prompt taking of drastic and concerted measures for the common safety of all of the American republics. They knew that the latter alternative meant victory and future security.

Unanimously the 21 American republics determined upon their course. And the nature of their course was forthright and categorical. I can assure you that if the spirit of appeasement lingers anywhere on the American continent, it was not much in evidence at Rio de Janeiro. I shall read you the text of the first resolution agreed upon by the conference, entitled "Breaking of Diplomatic Relations":

"I

"The American Republics reaffirm their declaration to consider any act of aggression on the part of a non-American State against one of them as an act of aggression against all of them, constituting as it does an immediate threat to the liberty and independence of America.

"II

"The American Republics reaffirm their complete solidarity and their determination to cooperate jointly for their mutual protection until the effects of the present aggression against the Continent have disappeared.

"III

"The American Republics, in accordance with the procedures established by their own laws and in conformity with the position and circumstances obtaining in each country in the existing

continental conflict, recommend the breaking of their diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, since the first-mentioned State attacked and the other two declared war on an American country.

"IV

"Finally, the American Republics declare that, prior to the reestablishment of the relations referred to in the preceding paragraph, they will consult among themselves in order that their action may have a solidary character."

Before the holding of the conference at Rio de Janeiro, 10 of the American republics had declared war upon the Axis powers, and three others, the Governments of Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela, had already severed diplomatic relations with the enemy. Before the termination of the conference and as soon as the resolution I have just read to you had been adopted, the Governments of Peru, of Uruguay, of Bolivia, of Paraguay, of Ecuador, and of Brazil likewise severed their diplomatic relations. It is true that as yet the Governments of Chile and of Argentina have not acted upon the recommendation in which they themselves joined, but, to paraphrase the eloquent metaphor of that great orator and statesman, the Foreign Minister of Mexico, Dr. Ezequiel Padilla, which he employed in the closing session of the conference at Rio de Janeiro, in the firmament over the Western Hemisphere the stars of Argentina and Chile will surely soon be shining at the side of the stars of the other 19 American republics.

The conference was in every sense a conference of acts and not a conference of words.

The American governments there agreed, likewise unanimously, upon the severance of all commercial and financial relations between the American republics and the Axis powers; they agreed upon far-reaching measures of cooperation for mutual defense; for the maintenance through mutual assistance of the internal economy of the American republics; for the stimulation and expansion of the production of strategic materials; for the mobilization of inter-American transportation facilities; for joint action in the most effective and detailed manner so as to eliminate subversive activities within the

Americas; for the elimination of all Axis influence, direct or indirect, in the realm of radio and telephone, and in the field of aviation; and finally, to take joint action in preparation for the time when the victory shall have been won, so that the enlightened principles of decency, of humanity, of tolerance, and of understanding, which have made our New World what it is today, shall likewise be the determining principles in the shaping of the world of the future.

The negotiations at the conference were undertaken in the true spirit of democracy. Some of us would have preferred in one or two instances the adoption of different methods of approach to the problems we had before us. But in every case an harmonious and unanimous agreement was had, which in no wise weakened the practical results we all sought. And thereby the great objective, the maintenance of the unity of the Americas, was preserved and strengthened.

I cannot fail tonight to express once more the gratitude all of us who attended the meeting had reason to feel because of the unflinching support given to the delegates in the achievement of their purposes by that wise and courageous statesman, the President of Brazil, and by his great Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Aranha, who served as our Chairman.

Nor can I fail to emphasize the conspicuous and constructive part played in our deliberations by the representative of Cuba, Ambassador Concheso. Cuba was represented in her own best tradition. I can offer no higher tribute.

While technically it did not come within the scope of the agenda before the conference, the agreement reached at Rio de Janeiro between the Governments of Ecuador and of Peru, for the final settlement of their century-and-a-quarter-old dispute, will always be regarded as a direct result of the spirit engendered at that meeting. As you all know, that long-standing controversy had time and again given rise to the most serious difficulties between those two neighboring republics. Tragically enough, it had even resulted in actual hostilities last year. It had for generations thwarted and handicapped the prosperous development and the peaceful stability of the two nations involved. Its con-

tinuation had jeopardized the well-being of the entire hemisphere. I am happy to say that since the signing of the agreement the arrangements provided therein have been scrupulously carried out by both parties thereto, and it is the hope of all of us that the remaining and final steps will be taken in the immediate future, so that this last remaining important controversy in our hemisphere may be regarded as finally liquidated.

I sometimes wonder if the people of the United States fully appreciate in the bitter struggle in which they are now engaged the significance to their own security of the striking demonstration of friendship and of support for them and for their cause which they have now been offered by their neighbors in the New World.

How different would be our situation today if on our southern border there lay a Republic of Mexico filled with resentment and with antagonism against the United States, instead of a truly friendly and cooperative Mexican people seeking the same objectives as ours, guided by the same policies, and inspired by the same motives in their determination to safeguard their independence and the security of the hemisphere, as those which we ourselves possess; or if in those republics more nearly adjacent to the Panama Canal there still burned a flaming hostility towards our Government because of acts of unjustifiable and unjustified intervention and of military occupation; or if the great republics to the south were still deeply suspicious of our ultimate aims and outraged because of our unwillingness to concede their sovereign equality.

But if we look back a short decade ago, the picture I have just drawn will indicate the situation as it then existed.

In this new gigantic war, were we confronted by conditions within the hemisphere as they then obtained, we would today be indeed gravely in danger.

But fortunately, and we can never afford to forget it, there lives today throughout the length and breadth of the hemisphere a realization of community of interest, a recognition of American interdependence, which will prove to

be the salvation of the New World and which renders full assurance that the liberties and the independence of the free peoples of the Americas will be maintained against all hazards and against all odds.

The bedrock upon which this new epoch of inter-American understanding is founded is the recognition in fact, as well as in word, that every one of the 21 American republics is the sovereign equal of the others. That implies that interference by any one of them in the internal affairs of the others is inconceivable. Destroy or change that foundation and the inter-American federation which now exists will crash into ruins.

During recent months a strangely paradoxical situation has been increasingly frequently brought to my attention. Certain individuals and groups in the United States—who allege that they are representative of extreme liberal thought—have been publicly complaining that the policy of the Government of the United States in its dealings during these latter years with the other American republics should have been a policy of open condemnation of existing governments in the other American nations, of a refusal of all forms of cooperation with those governments, and of open support of individuals or groups in those countries who happen to hold political views or beliefs which these critics regard as desirable. One of these gentlemen, a professor, in fact, in a book which he has recently published, has even gone so far as to maintain in the most portentous manner that this Government has been gravely delinquent because it has not pursued in the Western Hemisphere what he terms a policy of “revolutionary democracy”.

It is clear that what is here proposed is that the Government of the United States, by pressure, by bribery, by corruption, presumably even by open intervention, should have assisted in the overthrow of the established governments of the other American republics in every case where they did not meet the requirements of this group of alleged liberals, so that they might be replaced with hand-picked governments of a different color. And I have no doubt that this

group of alleged liberals would have been glad to do the picking for our Government!

The paradox lies in the fact that some of these persons are the very same individuals who only a generation ago were leading the fight with courage and with determination and with ultimate success to obtain from the Government of the United States the pursuit of a policy of non-intervention.

I wonder if this group of alleged liberals to whom I refer has ever realized that what they are now proposing is the pursuit by their Government of a policy which is identical with that which has been pursued during the past five years by Hitler.

What they are demanding in fact is the exercise by the United States of its power and of its influence in order to create puppet governments in the sovereign nations of the Western Hemisphere because of the belief by these people that these puppet governments would be more responsive to the political theories which they themselves hold.

But whether these misguided citizens of ours realize this truth or not, of one thing I am everlastingly sure, and that is that if the Government of the United States ever again undertakes within the New World a policy which constitutes interference, direct or indirect, in the domestic political concerns of our neighbors, the day when that policy is undertaken marks the end of all friendship and understanding between the American peoples.

It would signalize the termination of the new epoch which commenced at Rio de Janeiro. It would mark the collapse of the finest and most practical form of international cooperation—the system of the Western Hemisphere—which in my judgment modern civilization has yet produced.

As between the two forces battling in this world upheaval which is now in process, and of which the gravity is increasing day by day, there is no longer any neutrality known to our New World.

There is no government in the Americas which is neutral in its acts or in its policies.

There are no peoples of the Americas who are neutral in thought or in sympathy.

The Americas have unanimously cast their lot on the side of those who are fighting to save mankind from having to endure the darkness which would engulf it were Hitlerism to triumph.

All through the world, in every continent, in every quarter of the globe, men and women are laying down their lives in order to save the independence of their nations. To them the greatest sacrifice is not too great if, by the making of it, they can ensure that their children and their fellows can be free—free to worship God, free to think and to speak, and free to live out their lives in safety and in peace.

Thirty-seven governments, and 37 peoples, today, in one form or another, have taken their stand in opposition to the Axis powers and in detestation of the cruel barbarism which these evil forces represent.

They are joined in a common cause. Differing as they do in race, in color, in creed, in language, and in form of government, they are yet as one in their prayer for the victory of the principles of Christian civilization.

For they realize that without a complete and crushing and permanent defeat of Hitlerism, not one nation, not one government, not one individual, can have any hope for the future.

Every foot of ground that the gallant Soviet armies regain from Hitler's troops constitutes a

gain for us all. Every defeat inflicted upon the assassins of Japan by the brave forces of China is a blow at the tyranny which we are all determined must be defeated. Every set-back suffered by Hitler's satellites at the hands of the United Nations is that much new advantage to the cause which the peoples of these 37 nations uphold.

Prejudices and antagonisms between us—stale but festering grievances of the past—wherever they still exist among these companions in this New Crusade, must go by the board. There is no place any longer for any factor which hinders our common effort.

There is only one issue today—it is to win the war.

Upon us, the people of the United States, are fixed the eyes of millions upon millions who have for long past been suffering the burden and heat of the battle. For many weary months they have been waging our fight for us. They now look to us to make good the faith they have in us. We cannot fail.

But we must immediately become fully conscious of our responsibility. We must at once attain the full measure of that achievement which is imperative to gain the victory.

We shall not fail.

We shall not fail because the end for which we strive, and which we seek, is that goal which to all the Americas—from Tierra del Fuego to Hudson's Bay—implies the one supreme value in life—Liberty.

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE BEFORE THE NATIONAL FARM INSTITUTE¹

[Released to the press February 20]

You have asked me to give today an account of America's determination to meet the greatest challenge in American history. For the first time since the days of the Revolution America's right to exist and the right of Americans to be Americans have been attacked. The situation is grave, and for some time its gravity will increase. With the utmost frankness I pro-

pose to tell you today what we have done, and some of the things we hope to do.

For some years we in the State Department were convinced of two main facts. We were sure that a trio of nations—Germany, Japan, and the puppet nation of Italy—planned to risk a major war for the purpose of seizing anything and everything they desired. In this they acknowledged no law, knew no mercy, and proposed to follow the lines of the barbarians who had ravaged civilization centuries ago. Second,

¹ Delivered at Des Moines, Iowa, February 20, 1942.

we were clear that the war they then planned included an attack on the United States, since their plans contemplated the conquest of the entire world.

All of us, and more particularly a very great American, Secretary Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, said this to the American Nation on many occasions. We were not always listened to. The idea of world-conquest to the average American seems like an insanity. Actually, it is insane. But, particularly in Germany and Japan, criminal insanity was the order of the day. For years Nazi and Japanese militarists had matured plans to undermine, infiltrate, and eventually to break every free country in the world. They attempted to create and did create the most powerful military machines in history. During this period they lied, of course, to their own people. Hitler promised to all Germany that he would not involve them in a major war, though he and the people around them knew that they planned wars in all directions. The Japanese insisted that they wanted merely peace and prosperity in Asia, though they were perfecting schemes to conquer and enslave everyone within their reach.

It was likewise the conception of the State Department that in the face of this sort of thing no nation could go it alone. So far as we know, the plans of the so-called Axis called for conquering countries one by one, under the often-repeated lie that each conquest would be the last and that other nations need not make the sacrifices required for all-out defense. On the continent of Europe they were successful in doing this. They did conquer, one by one, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Albania, and Abyssinia.

It is to the everlasting credit of Great Britain that when in 1939 Hitler attacked Poland, she, with her then ally, France, refused to stand idly by while this process went forward. I am glad to say this now. In time of military reverse it is easy to criticize, and some have criticized, Great Britain. But those who now criticize had best remember that Great Britain saw the situation more than two years ago and met it at the risk of her national life. She entered the war voluntarily and of her own accord, having learned what an Axis victory would

mean. During that time many in the United States were saying that this was no concern of ours, that we could sit quietly behind our ocean screens and watch the war burn itself out on European and Asiatic shores. In Washington we had no such conviction. We thought that the war was coming to us as rapidly as the armed forces of the Axis could break through the obstacles of British, French, and Chinese resistance, and as soon as they could develop combined air and sea power which would permit them to use the oceans as highways leading toward our own coasts.

We did not on that account abandon any possible road to a peaceful solution. At every step of the way we used all of the tools at our command, seeking to avoid the catastrophe of war. We were not hopeful of results. You do not get very far talking righteousness to rattlesnakes. But we knew, as we know now, that even in Axis countries there are great bodies of men and women who detest the works of their own rulers and who, if left to themselves, would seek and undoubtedly find just solutions. The attempt to make these voices heard was worth making, and I for one am glad that no stone was left unturned to seek solutions through the avenues of peace.

In January 1940 some of us initiated a program for the prompt rearmament of the United States in modern terms. I am proud to have been one of those who took part in that movement. We had no illusions as to what we needed. We knew that an armament program capable of resisting the Axis meant the progressive turning of a huge part of our national life to production of munitions and the turning of millions of Americans from peaceful pursuit to ways of war. We did not enjoy the prospect. But we considered that American civilization, which our fathers and mothers had built with infinite toil and which they had defended with their lives, was a precious gift and that its defense in our time was not a duty but a priceless privilege.

Whatever sacrifices were made to arm the United States and, if occasion required, to conquer in the name of the United States, were not to be counted as unhappiness. Rather, if Ameri-

cans were called upon to do this, we were merely keeping faith with our fathers before us and the children who come after us.

During this period we endeavored to make available to the peace-loving nations who fought against world-conquest the arms and munitions which might safeguard their existence. To this end we made American materials available to China, and American arms available to Great Britain.

To this end we worked to strengthen the solidarity of the American Hemisphere—a great family of nations which, more than any other group of nations, with the possible exception of the British Commonwealth, has recognized that the welfare and defense of each is essential to the welfare and defense of all.

When the staggering news of the fall of France broke upon this country in June of 1940, most of the United States became at length aware of the danger in which it stood. There were still some who thought it was not our affair. But in the main, the solid common sense of the United States saw clearly the issues involved. The result was the immediate arming of Britain, so that she could prevent the Nazi tide from rolling into the Atlantic without let or hindrance. In July of 1940, at the Conference of Habana, 21 American nations authorized a full measure of American defense, should the war affect the Western Hemisphere.

Meantime the armament effort had passed through the blueprint stage, and throughout the United States factories for the construction of airplanes and tanks, of guns and electrical equipment, of ships and ordnance, had been springing up. The building of an American army was planned, and the plans were beginning to be carried out. The successful defense of Britain, which kept the Nazi menace from our own shores, bought us a year's time in which to work—an inestimable gift. I believe history will record that we made good use of that time. The continued resistance of China to Japanese aggression, in which we were able to help, gave check to the ambitions of the Japanese to become partners in crime with the German invasion.

In the summer of 1940 there was laid on the

shoulders of two men. President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, one of the greatest burdens of which history has record. We had still to build—and still have to build—the embattled might of the United States. We had to do this in conjunction with the effort of a multitude of free peoples to resist the most ruthless attacks on their countries and their homes. We had to supply the hope and the arms, and we had, meanwhile, to make America conscious of her huge task in the history of the times, and to equip her for the great but terrible work of reestablishing a humane world.

Specifically, there was assigned to Mr. Hull the task of holding, in time of peace, not merely the American Hemisphere but also all that was left of France and of French Africa, of holding at bay the Japanese ambition, and of providing uninterrupted supply lines for Great Britain. Presently, in the spring of 1941, this country was called upon to assist in the supplying of Russia.

We had no doubts as to the task. We had reason to believe early in 1941 that the Germans planned the conquest of Russia, and we gave the Russians warning of this fact. We had reason to believe that Japan planned war and that she would engage in it against us whenever the United States ceased to supply her with certain materials. And we had no doubt whatever that as soon as Japan declared war on the United States, war with Germany followed as a matter of course.

During the anxious months of 1940 and 1941, we spent an inordinate amount of time endeavoring to convince the American people of the grave and imminent danger. Opinion in the country was divided. Some were blind and could not see; some were prejudiced and would not see. A small group drank at the poisoned well of enemy propaganda. Meanwhile, some of us were engaged in the most difficult calculations as to the best use of time. It was in the nature of a race between our armament program, which happily in the year 1941 was making great strides, and the necessity of meeting an issue, which meant in cold fact joining the British, the Chinese, and the other free nations in defense of civilization and world-order.

With consummate skill Secretary Hull succeeded in maintaining every position for which America stood, from the crucial and critical days of the fall of France in 1940, when we had not an atom of defense, to the day of infamy in December of 1941, when the Japanese with unrivalled treachery attacked Pearl Harbor, a short time after Mr. Hull had given notice that war was imminent and might be expected at any time. During that period he had completed his great assignment. The remainder of France and Africa was kept out of Axis hands. The great sea lanes had been kept open. Effective aid had been dispatched to China. The Western Hemisphere had been knit together. The outer fortresses of Iceland, Greenland, the Atlantic islands, had been fortified. The British had been assisted with munitions which enabled them to hold the great Mediterranean gateway of Suez and to maintain a free and unconquered Arabia. Russia had provided so magnificent a defense that the German plan for the conquest of Europe had failed before Moscow in November of 1941, and our own supplies were on the way to Russian ports. Most important of all, America was awake and was reaching for her arms.

With the attack on Pearl Harbor, the war became world-wide.

Had we been given the inestimable gift of another year to bring the United States to full war strength, we might have been spared the dangerous and difficult days through which we are passing now and which we must expect will continue for a considerable period of time. Yet it is possible that had America's entry into the war been delayed, the American people might have been dulled or drugged by propaganda into quiescence and might have found themselves alone with their backs to the wall in a world of enemies. We shall never know as to that, and perhaps the knowledge is not important. Actually, the attack in the east and in the west has roused the country to a point where it is prepared to accept every effort and every sacrifice.

This is not a war in which we propose merely to defend. It is a war in which we propose to conquer.

The frame of the victory we propose to win is already made by the great association of peoples comprehended within the United Nations. Victory, when it comes, will be a people's victory. The fruits of the victory will be available to every free people throughout the world.

The process of preparing the great movement to reestablish civilized life must be the forging of a unified effort by the 26 nations already members of the Declaration by United Nations with those other nations and peoples which take their place beside them. Never in history have so many great peoples spoken a common tongue. There are now associated in active war effort the great masses of Asia, represented by China and by India; the great peoples of Europe, represented by Russia and by Britain; the far-flung brotherhood of the British Commonwealth of Nations; and already many members of the American family of nations. Even the populations of our enemies know in their hearts that they have more to hope from a victory by the United Nations than from success of their own rapacious and barbaric masters. Truly, we can say that the United States has become a standard-bearer for the peoples of the world. The great combination has taken form. No temporary military success can obscure the great reality. The free peoples are one in a common effort.

For us, the United States, these events have a profound meaning. We can no longer think of ourselves as a supply base. Our task is not confined to supplying tools. Our work is more than that of making guns and planes and tanks. Winning the war is now America's job.

The peace-loving nations are thus well along the road to the vast organization of war. Equally, the ideas which will dominate the vaster and more permanent organization of peace are already appearing.

We are not captives of outworn ideas. We early solved the question of becoming independent of commercial notions. The lease-lend policy was a blunt recognition of the fact that money and finance are servants and not masters. We are learning the technique of putting goods where they are needed, for the simple reason that need overrides economic prejudice.

We are already pledged to supply initial relief and eventual reconstruction when arms are finally laid down and submerged nations are liberated. In the Western Hemisphere and within the United Nations we are gaining the experience by which good neighbors can assure to each other a fuller and safer life. We have learned these principles and are practicing them not only in great things but in smaller and individual situations.

As the vast tide of history pushes forward, all of us are finding our place in it. History is not made at great capitals. It is made at every place in the world where the strong, new spirit brings added vision, and men think and act accordingly.

The smallest community which gets together a committee, works out plans for meeting its own problems, and is making its own contribution, may show the way to the country and to the world.

An individual businessman adapting his plant to wartime needs, and making plans to turn it again to peaceful use when the war is over, is making history on the spot.

The men who abandon the little privileges and the petty ambitions to show the way in a more powerful effort have as secure a place in the chronicle as the men in khaki or in navy blue.

In a struggle as vast as this, the close organization of each community by itself, for itself, and for the entire effort is essential. Community effort gives standing proof that all America contributes its part. It is the great guaranty that free men are masters of the war—and that war does not become the master of free men.

We have been challenged on all fronts. We have been told that our civilization is weak; we are proving that it is the strongest ever built. We have been told that free men cannot unite, but we are speaking with one mighty voice. Our enemies tell us that the free mind is selfish and worthless. We are proving that free men, looking upward, can do more, endure more, fight harder, last longer, and come through triumphant long after the slave armies have disappeared.

It is not unlikely that we shall go through dark hours. You are to remember that the enemy was many years building an offensive, while we were talking the language of justice and honor. His offensive is not yet spent. It has been wounded somewhat, but every signal points to the opening of a campaign in the spring inspired by the desperate knowledge that our enemies, if they do not swiftly win, will spend themselves and drag out a ghastly period while the rising force of free nations engulfs them. We shall need steady nerves and stout hearts as the full tide of battle develops itself in the coming months. We shall have to fight in many areas and on many fronts.

We shall have to work as we never worked before. We shall have to drive ourselves through every task, knowing that men's lives depend on its swift fulfilment. No doubt we shall make mistakes and we shall have to correct those mistakes. We shall harden our muscles and strengthen our minds, and above all, be brave in our spirits, knowing that after the darkness there comes, at length, the great light.

American Republics

AGREEMENT BETWEEN BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT AND STANDARD OIL COMPANY

[Released to the press February 16]

The Bolivian Government has announced that it reached an agreement on January 27, 1942 with the Standard Oil Company of Bolivia and the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), which settled the long-standing dispute concerning oil properties and related matters in Bolivia. The text of the agreement, signed by Anze Matienzo, Bolivian Minister of Foreign Relations, and H. A. Metzger, President of the Standard Oil Company of Bolivia and representative of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) follows:

“The Government of Bolivia will pay to the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) the sum of \$1,500,000, United States Currency, at the State Department in Washington, for the sale of

all of its rights, interests and properties in Bolivia and those of its subsidiary, Standard Oil Company of Bolivia, as they existed immediately prior to March 13, 1937 and likewise for the sale of its existing maps and geological studies which are the result of its explorations in Bolivia. This payment will be made with interest at the rate of three percent per annum, from March 13, 1937, within ninety days from the date of the Supreme Resolution of the Republic of Bolivia putting this Agreement into effect.

"The Government of Bolivia, the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), and the Standard Oil Company of Bolivia declare that upon the payment of the amounts referred to immediately above, no issue will remain pending between them and that there will be no occasion for any claims or counter-claims of whatsoever character, since the fulfillment of the present agreement, which has been freely entered into, shall be regarded as having terminated satisfactorily and amicably all the differences between the Bolivian Government and the companies.

"Signed in duplicate in Spanish and English at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on January 27, 1942."

Australasia

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND

[Released to the press February 16]

The remarks of the newly appointed Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Walter Nash, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, follow:

"MR. PRESIDENT:

"I have the honour in presenting to you today letters by which the King, my Sovereign, accredits me to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary with the special object of representing in the United

States the interests of the Dominion of New Zealand. In doing so, I am commanded by His Majesty to convey to you his hope that the appointment of a Minister especially charged with representing New Zealand affairs, will result in strengthening the friendly relations between the United States, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"On behalf of His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of New Zealand and of the people of New Zealand, I desire to convey to you their fraternal greetings for your personal happiness and for the prosperity and well-being of the nation over whose destinies you preside.

"We are grateful to you and your people for the splendid assistance and cooperation which has been and is being given in the fight for the freedom of the democracies.

"The New Zealand Government also feels that the establishment of a Legation in Washington will tend towards the strengthening of the goodwill which already exists between our two countries, and no effort on my part will be spared in fostering this objective—and I may assure you that the Government and the people of New Zealand, who so enthusiastically welcomed the appointment of a Minister in the Dominion, are looking forward to his safe arrival and sojourn in New Zealand which we feel will not only be a happy one but of immense value and help in these critical days.

"I look forward to meeting your people in the United States and the establishment of friendly and cordial relations to the mutual benefit of our two countries and the Commonwealth of Nations as a whole."

The President's reply to the remarks of Mr. Walter Nash follows:

"MR. MINISTER:

"I am very happy to welcome you to Washington and to accept from your hands the letters which accredit you as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary with the special object of representing in the United States the interests of the Dominion of New Zealand.

"I greatly appreciate the friendly personal greetings and the expression of good wishes for the people of the United States which you have just conveyed to me from your Government. May I in turn take this occasion to reaffirm the warm friendly feeling of myself and the American people for the people of New Zealand and of the whole British Commonwealth of Nations. I share to the utmost your confident hope that your presence in the United States and the presence of an American Minister in New Zealand will further strengthen the good-will which already exists between our two countries and between the United States and the British Commonwealth as a whole.

"Both the United States and New Zealand are Pacific Powers and the interests of our two

countries are inextricably woven together. The spread of wanton Axis aggression has only drawn our countries closer together and made us more conscious of our interdependence. Our countries have pledged themselves, along with all other United Nations, to employ our full resources in the defeat of Axis aggressors. We shall not falter until the task is complete and our freedom made secure.

"You are no stranger in Washington and I welcome this opportunity of renewing our acquaintance. Let me assure you that in all your work here you may always count upon my full cooperation and the cooperation of the State Department and other agencies of this Government."

Commercial Policy

EXCHANGE OF NOTES REGARDING TRADE AGREEMENT WITH HAITI

[Released to the press February 20]

In a note dated February 19 from the American Minister at Port-au-Prince to the Haitian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a note from the latter dated February 16, the Government of the United States has agreed not to invoke the pertinent provisions of the trade agreement with Haiti, signed on March 28, 1935, for the purpose of claiming the benefit of reductions in customs duties which may be accorded by Haiti to the Dominican Republic in respect of a restricted number of products specifically provided for in the Treaty of Commerce between Haiti and the Dominican Republic signed on August 26, 1941, which has not yet entered into force.

The products concerned are as follows: Leaf tobacco and cigars; live cattle, horses, and mules; animals for slaughter; corn; toilet and laundry soap; perfumery and toilet articles; lard; peanuts and peanut oil; butter; cheese; rice, up to 3,000 quintals (300,000 pounds) annually; straw hats; preserved and refrigerated

meats; matches; beer; unginmed cotton; fighting cocks; skins; and curried hides. Imports of these products into Haiti from the United States accounted in the year 1939/40 (October 1-September 30) for only about 8 percent of Haiti's total imports from the United States in that year.

The texts of the notes exchanged are as follows:

Translation of note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Haiti to the American Minister to Haiti

I have the honor to refer to the trade agreement entered into between Haiti and the United States of March 28, 1935, and particularly to the provisions thereof setting forth the principle of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment as the basis of commercial relations between our two countries.

The Government of Haiti adheres firmly to the principle of promoting the multilateral development of international trade on the uncon-

ditional most-favored-nation basis. However, as the Government of the United States is aware, there are special and unusual conditions affecting trade between Haiti and the Dominican Republic which arise out of their exceptional geographic situation. With a view to fostering closer economic relations between these two contiguous countries, a Treaty of Commerce between Haiti and the Dominican Republic was signed on August 26, 1941. This treaty provides among other things for reductions in Haitian customs duties on a specified list of products imported from the Dominican Republic, which reductions are intended to be applicable exclusively to the latter country.

In this connection, I have the honor to refer to the contractual formula for tariff preferences to contiguous countries recommended by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. On September 18, 1941, the Committee recommended that any such tariff preferences, in order to be an instrument for sound promotion of trade, should be made effective through trade agreements embodying tariff reductions or exemptions; that the parties to such agreements should reserve the right to reduce or eliminate the customs duties on like imports from other countries; and that any such regional tariff preferences should not be permitted to stand in the way of 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.

I have the honor to inquire whether the Government of the United States, in the light of the foregoing considerations, will agree not to invoke the provisions of the first paragraph of Article VII of the trade agreement of March 28, 1935 for the purpose of claiming the benefit of the tariff preferences to the Dominican Republic specifically provided for in the Treaty of Commerce signed on August 26, 1941, which tariff preferences are considered by my Government to meet the requirements of the aforementioned

formula recommended by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.

Accept [etc.]

Note of reply from the American Minister to Haiti to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Haiti

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of today's date in which you reiterate the adherence of your Government to the principle of promoting the multilateral development of international trade on the unconditional most-favored-nation basis and refer to the exclusive tariff reductions to the Dominican Republic specifically provided for in the Treaty of Commerce between Haiti and that country signed on August 26, 1941. In this connection you mention the contractual formula for tariff preferences to contiguous countries recommended on September 18, 1941 by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, and inquire whether, in view of the Committee's recommendation and considering the special and unusual conditions affecting trade between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, my Government would be willing to refrain from claiming, under the provisions of the trade agreement between our two countries of March 28, 1935, the benefit of the tariff preferences to the Dominican Republic specifically provided for in the Treaty of Commerce.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that my Government, in view of the considerations set forth, agrees not to invoke the pertinent provisions of the trade agreement for the purpose of claiming the benefit of such tariff preferences.

Accept [etc.]

Regulations

Regulations Relating to Property Vested in the Secretary of the Treasury Pursuant to Section 5 (b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as Amended. February 16, 1942. (Treasury Department.) 7 *Federal Register* 1021.

The Foreign Service

PROMOTIONS

[Released to the press February 17]

The following Foreign Service officers have been promoted in the Foreign Service:

From class II to class I:

George L. Brandt, of the District of Columbia

From class III to class II:

Ralph H. Ackerman, of California
J. Webb Benton, of Pennsylvania
Edward M. Groth, of New York
H. Lawrence Groves, of Pennsylvania
Donald R. Heath, of Kansas
James Hugh Keeley, Jr., of California
Alfred W. Klieforth, of Pennsylvania
Thomas H. Lockett, of Kentucky
Robert B. Macatee, of Virginia
Hugh Millard, of Nebraska
Orsen N. Nielsen, of Wisconsin
Daniel J. Reagan, of the District of Columbia
Harold S. Tewell, of North Dakota

From class IV to class III:

George Atcheson, Jr., of California
Merwin L. Bohan, of Texas
J. Rives Childs, of Virginia
Charles E. Dickerson, Jr., of New Jersey
Julian B. Foster, of Alabama
Clayton Lane, of California
James E. McKenna, of Massachusetts
Paul G. Minneman, of Ohio
Paul O. Nyhus, of Wisconsin
Karl L. Rankin, of Maine
Leo D. Sturgeon, of Illinois
Clifford C. Taylor, of Colorado
John Carter Vincent, of Georgia

From class V to class IV:

George R. Canty, of Massachusetts
Robert G. Glover, of Florida
Julian C. Greenup, of California
George J. Haering, of New York
Joel C. Hudson, of Missouri
Charles W. Lewis, Jr., of Michigan
Lester De Witt Mallory, of California
Quincy F. Roberts, of Texas
James Somerville, of Mississippi

Paul P. Stehrtorf, of Virginia
Howard H. Tewksbury, of Massachusetts
S. Walter Washington, of West Virginia

From class VI to class V:

Richard M. de Lambert, of New Mexico
Samuel G. Ebling, of Ohio
George R. Hukill, of Delaware
Benjamin M. Hulley, of Florida
Paul W. Meyer, of Colorado
Sheldon T. Mills, of Oregon
Sidney E. O'Donoghue, of New Jersey
James B. Pilcher, of Georgia
Robert B. Streeper, of Ohio

From class VII to class VI:

Stuart Allen, of Minnesota
John M. Allison, of Nebraska
Cavendish W. Cannon, of Utah
William P. Cochran, Jr., of Pennsylvania
Edmund J. Dorsz, of Michigan
Dorsey Gassaway Fisher, of Maryland
Frederic C. Fornes, Jr., of New York
Archibald E. Gray, of Pennsylvania
Bernard Guffler, of Washington
Monroe B. Hall, of New York
Thomas A. Hickok, of New York
Perry N. Jester, of Virginia
George D. LaMont, of New York
Edward S. Maney, of Texas
Ralph Miller, of New York
Gerald A. Mokma, of Iowa
Guy W. Ray, of Alabama
Willard Quincy Stanton, of Montana
Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., of Maryland

From class VIII to class VII:

Mulford A. Colebrook, of New York
Charles A. Cooper, of Nebraska
Frederick J. Cunningham, of Massachusetts
Overton G. Ellis, Jr., of Washington
Howard Elting, Jr., of Illinois
Frederick E. Farnsworth, of Colorado
L. Randolph Higgs, of Mississippi
Beppo R. Johansen, of Florida
George Lewis Jones, Jr., of Maryland
Charles F. Knox, Jr., of New Jersey
E. Allan Lightner, Jr., of New Jersey

Walter J. Linticum, of Maryland
 Aubrey E. Lippincott, of Arizona
 Odin G. Loren, of Washington
 Robert Mills McClintock, of California
 Carmel Ofie, of Pennsylvania
 Walter W. Orbaugh, of Kansas
 W. Leonard Parker, of New York
 Max W. Schmidt, of Iowa

From unclassified to class VIII:

John L. Bankhead, of Florida
 M. Williams Blake, of Ohio
 Thomas S. Campen, of North Carolina
 David M. Clark, of Pennsylvania
 Perry Ellis, of California
 James Espy, of Ohio
 Richard D. Gatewood, of New York
 John L. Goshie, of New York
 John Hubner, 2d, of Maryland
 John D. Jernegan, of California
 Hartwell Johnson, of South Carolina
 Robert B. Memminger, of South Carolina
 Charles S. Millet, of New Hampshire
 Miss Kathleen Molesworth, of Texas
 Bolard More, of Ohio
 Brewster H. Morris, of Pennsylvania
 Jack B. Neathery, of Texas
 Miss Katherine E. O'Connor, of Indiana
 E. Edward Schefer, of New York
 Charles O. Thompson, of Alaska
 S. Roger Tyler, Jr., of West Virginia
 Philip P. Williams, of California
 Robert E. Wilson, of Arizona

*To be Foreign Service officers, unclassified, vice consuls
 of career, and secretaries in the Diplomatic Service
 of the United States:*

Alvin M. Bentley, of Michigan
 Byron E. Blankinship, of New York
 D. Chadwick Braggiotti, of New York
 Robert M. Brandin, of New York
 William C. Burdett, Jr., of Georgia
 Findley Burns, Jr., of Maryland
 Robert E. Cashin, of Missouri
 Forrest N. Daggett, of California
 Frederick W. Eysell, of Missouri
 Douglas N. Forman, Jr., of Massachusetts
 Michael R. Gannett, of New York
 Joseph N. Greene, Jr., of Massachusetts
 Henry Hanson, Jr., of Connecticut
 Douglas Henderson, of Massachusetts
 Armistead M. Lee, of Virginia
 Duane B. Lueders, of Minnesota
 LaRue R. Lutkins, of New York

Oliver M. Marcy, of Massachusetts
 James L. O'Sullivan, of Connecticut
 Albert E. Pappano, of Missouri
 Henry L. Pitts, Jr., of New York
 William S. Rosenberg, of New York
 Joseph S. Sparks, of California
 Leslie Albion Squires, of California
 Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., of California
 Jewell Truex, of California
 Richard E. Usher, of Wisconsin
 Theodore C. Weber, of Massachusetts
 William L. S. Williams, of Wisconsin

From unclassified B to unclassified A

Niles W. Bond
 William O. Boswell
 Charles R. Burrows
 V. Lansing Collins, 2d
 Arthur B. Emmons, 3d
 Nicholas Feld
 William N. Fraleigh
 Fulton Freeman
 John C. Fuess
 Boies C. Hart, Jr.
 Richard H. Hawkins, Jr.
 Roger L. Heacock
 Martin J. Hillenbrand
 Hungerford B. Howard
 Delano McKelvey
 Robert C. Strong

From unclassified C to unclassified B

Charles W. Adair, Jr.
 H. Gardner Ainsworth
 Stewart G. Anderson
 Leonard J. Cromie
 W. William Duff
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 C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr.
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 Bartley P. Gordon
 Scott Lyon
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 Claude G. Ross
 Robert Rossow, Jr.
 W. Horton Schoellkopf, Jr.
 Harry H. Schwartz
 Bromley K. Smith
 Henry T. Smith
 John L. Topping
 John W. Tuthill
 Fred E. Waller
 Andrew B. Wardlaw
 Livingston D. Watrous
 Fraser Wilkins

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

FLORA AND FAUNA

Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere

Dominican Republic

The American Minister at Ciudad Trujillo reported by a despatch dated January 22, 1942 that the Dominican Government had approved 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 resolution of the Dominican Congress approving the convention was published in the *Gaceta Oficial* 5693 for January 12, 1942.

DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS

Pan American Convention

Haiti

By a letter dated February 13, 1942 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Haiti of the Convention on Diplomatic Officers, signed at the Sixth International Conference of American States in Habana, February 20, 1928, was deposited with the Union on January 31, 1942. The instrument of ratification is dated December 30, 1941.

The countries which have deposited ratifications of this convention are Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

CLAIMS

Convention With Mexico

The American Embassy at Mexico City transmitted to the Department with a despatch dated February 2, 1942 a copy and translation of a decree signed by the President of Mexico on January 7, 1942, approving the Convention for the

Adjustment and Settlement of Certain Outstanding Claims between the United States and Mexico, which was signed at Washington on November 19, 1941. The decree was published in the *Diario Oficial* for January 30, 1942.

PETROLEUM PROPERTIES

Agreement With Mexico Regarding Compensation for Expropriated Petroleum Properties

The American Embassy at Mexico City transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated February 2, 1942 a copy and translation of a decree signed by the President of Mexico on January 7, 1942 approving the agreement effected by an exchange of notes dated November 19, 1941, 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. The decree was published in the *Diario Oficial* for January 28, 1942.

The agreement will shortly be printed as Executive Agreement Series 234.

OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

International Conventions of 1925 and 1931

Belgian Congo; Ruanda-Urundi

By two circular letters, each dated January 8, 1942, the Acting Secretary General of the League of Nations informed the Secretary of State that the notifications of adherence by the Belgian Government in respect 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, were registered with the Secretariat on December 17, 1941.

COMMERCE

Trade Agreement With Haiti

The texts of an exchange of notes between the American Minister to Haiti and the Haitian Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding the application of certain provisions of the trade agreement signed by the United States and Haiti on March 28, 1935 (Executive Agreement Series 78), appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

Legislation

Joint Resolution making an appropriation to provide financial aid to China. Approved February 12, 1942.

[H. J. Res. 278.] Public Law 452, 77th Cong. 1 p.

Department of State Appropriation Bill for 1943: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 2d sess. 543 pp.

State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Bill, Fiscal Year 1943. H. Rept. 1771, 77th Cong., on H.R. 6599. 65 pp.

Amending Section 7 of the Neutrality Act of 1939. H. Rept. 1776, 77th Cong., on S.J. Res. 133. 3 pp.

Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill for 1942:

Hearings Before Subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 2d sess. [lend-lease, pp. 123-199]. 204 pp.

H. Rept. 1790, 77th Cong., on H.R. 6611. 18 pp.

Planting of Guayule and Other Rubber-Bearing Plants—Veto Message [returning, without approval, S. 2152 and recommending that action be taken on a similar bill not limited to U. S. but applicable to all American republics.] S. Doc. 182, 77th Cong. 3 pp.

Guayule Rubber. S. Rept. 1039 on S. 2282 [providing for planting of rubber-bearing plants in the Western Hemisphere]. 8 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Additional Temporary Diversion for Power Purposes of Waters of the Niagara River Above the Falls: Supplementary Arrangement Between the United States and Canada—Effected by exchanges of notes signed at Washington October 27 and November 27, 1941; approved by the President November 27, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 223. Publication 1678. 5 pp. 5¢.

Cooperative Rubber Investigations in Costa Rica: Agreement Between the United States of America and Costa Rica, and Additional Note—Agreement effected by exchange of notes signed April 19 and June 16, 1941; effective June 16, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 222. Publication 1690. 14 pp. 5¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The St. Lawrence Survey, Part VII: Summary Report of the St. Lawrence Survey Including the National Defense Aspects of the St. Lawrence Project. (Department of Commerce.) viii, 147 pp., maps.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

FEBRUARY 28, 1942

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The War

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY¹

[Released to the press by the White House February 23]

Washington's Birthday is a most appropriate occasion for us to talk with each other about things as they are today and things as we know they shall be in the future.

For eight years General Washington and his Continental Army were faced continually with formidable odds and recurring defeats. Supplies and equipment were lacking. In a sense, every winter was a Valley Forge. Throughout the 13 States there existed fifth columnists—selfish men, jealous men, fearful men, who proclaimed that Washington's cause was hopeless, that he should ask for a negotiated peace.

Washington's conduct in those hard times has provided the model for all Americans ever since—a model of moral stamina. He held to his course as it had been charted in the Declaration of Independence. He and the brave men who served with him knew that no man's life or fortune was secure without freedom and free institutions.

The present great struggle has taught us increasingly that freedom of person and security of property anywhere in the world depend upon the security of the rights and obligations of liberty and justice everywhere in the world.

This war is a new kind of war. It is different from all other wars of the past, not only in its methods and weapons but also in its geography. It is warfare in terms of every continent, every island, every sea, every air-lane in the world.

That is the reason why I have asked you to take out and spread before you the map of the whole earth and to follow with me the references which I shall make to the world-encircling

battle lines of this war. Many questions will, I fear, remain unanswered, but I know you will realize I cannot cover everything in any one report to the people.

The broad oceans which have been heralded in the past as our protection from attack have become endless battlefields on which we are constantly being challenged by our enemies.

We must all understand and face the hard fact that our job now is to fight at distances which extend all the way around the globe.

We fight at these vast distances because that is where our enemies are. Until our flow of supplies gives us clear superiority we must keep on striking our enemies wherever and whenever we can meet them, even if, for a while, we have to yield ground. Actually we are taking a heavy toll of the enemy every day that goes by.

We must fight at these vast distances to protect our supply lines and our lines of communication with our allies—protect these lines from the enemies who are bending every ounce of their strength, striving against time, to cut them. The object of the Nazis and the Japanese is to separate the United States, Britain, China, and Russia, and to isolate them one from another, so that each will be surrounded and cut off from sources of supplies and reinforcements. It is the old familiar Axis policy of "divide and conquer".

There are those who still think in terms of the days of sailing ships. They advise us to pull our warships and our planes and our merchant-ships into our own home waters and concentrate solely on last-ditch defense. But let me illustrate what would happen if we followed such foolish advice.

¹ Delivered February 23, 1942.

Look at your map. Look at the vast area of China, with its millions of fighting men. Look at the vast area of Russia, with its powerful armies and proven military might. Look at the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, the Dutch Indies, India, the Near East, and the Continent of Africa, with their resources of raw materials and of peoples determined to resist Axis domination. Look at North America, Central America, and South America.

It is obvious what would happen if all these great reservoirs of power were cut off from each other either by enemy action or by self-imposed isolation:

1. We could no longer send aid of any kind to China—to the brave people who, for nearly five years, have withstood Japanese assault, destroyed hundreds of thousands of Japanese soldiers and vast quantities of Japanese war munitions. It is essential that we help China in her magnificent defense and in her inevitable counter-offensive—for that is one important element in the ultimate defeat of Japan.

2. If we lost communication with the southwest Pacific, all of that area, including Australia and New Zealand, would fall under Japanese domination. Japan could then release great numbers of ships and men to launch attacks on a large scale against the coasts of the Western Hemisphere, including Alaska. At the same time, she could immediately extend her conquests to India, and through the Indian Ocean, to Africa and the Near East.

3. If we were to stop sending munitions to the British and the Russians in the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf areas, we would help the Nazis to overrun Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Persia, Egypt and the Suez Canal, the whole coast of North Africa, and the whole coast of West Africa—putting Germany within easy striking distance of South America.

4. If, by such a fatuous policy, we ceased to protect the North Atlantic supply line to Britain and to Russia, we would help to cripple the splendid counter-offensive by Russia against the Nazis, and we would help to deprive Britain of essential food supplies and munitions.

Those Americans who believed that we could live under the illusion of isolationism wanted the American eagle to imitate the tactics of the ostrich. Now, many of those same people, afraid that we may be sticking our necks out, want our national bird to be turned into a turtle. But we prefer to retain the eagle as it is—flying high and striking hard.

I know that I speak for the mass of the American people when I say that we reject the turtle policy and will continue increasingly the policy of carrying the war to the enemy in distant lands and distant waters—as far as possible from our own home grounds.

There are four main lines of communication now being traveled by our ships: The North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the Indian Ocean, and the South Pacific. These routes are not one-way streets—for the ships which carry our troops and munitions out-bound bring back essential raw materials which we require for our own use.

The maintenance of these vital lines is a very tough job. It is a job which requires tremendous daring, tremendous resourcefulness, and, above all, tremendous production of planes and tanks and guns and of the ships to carry them. And I speak again for the American people when I say that we can and will do that job.

The defense of the world-wide lines of communication demands relatively safe use by us of the sea and of the air along the various routes; and this, in turn, depends upon control by the United Nations of the strategic bases along those routes.

Control of the air involves the simultaneous use of two types of planes—first, the long-range heavy bombers; and, second, light bombers, dive bombers, torpedo planes, and short-range pursuit planes, which are essential to the protection of the bases and of the bombers themselves.

Heavy bombers can fly under their own power from here to the southwest Pacific, but the smaller planes cannot. Therefore, these lighter planes have to be packed in crates and sent on board cargo ships. Look at your map again, and you will see that the route is long—and at many

places perilous—either across the South Atlantic around south Africa or from California to the East Indies direct. A vessel can make a round trip by either route in about four months, or only three round trips in a whole year.

In spite of the length and difficulties of this transportation, I can tell you that we already have a large number of bombers and pursuit planes, manned by American pilots, which are now in daily contact with the enemy in the southwest Pacific. And thousands of American troops are today in that area engaged in operations not only in the air but on the ground as well.

In this battle area Japan has had an obvious initial advantage. For she could fly even her short-range planes to the points of attack by using many stepping-stones open to her—bases in a multitude of Pacific islands and also bases on the China, Indochina, Thailand, and Malay coasts. Japanese troop transports could go south from Japan and China through the narrow China Sea, which can be protected by Japanese planes throughout its whole length.

I ask you to look at your maps again, particularly at that portion of the Pacific Ocean lying west of Hawaii. Before this war even started, the Philippine Islands were already surrounded on three sides by Japanese power. On the west the Japanese were in possession of the coast of China and the coast of Indochina, which had been yielded to them by the Vichy French. On the north are the islands of Japan themselves, reaching down almost to northern Luzon. On the east are the mandated islands, which Japan had occupied exclusively and had fortified in absolute violation of her written word.

These islands, hundreds of them, appear only as small dots on most maps, but they cover a large strategic area. Guam lies in the middle of them—a lone outpost which we never fortified.

Under the Washington Treaty of 1921 we had solemnly agreed not to add to the fortification of the Philippine Islands. We had no safe naval base there, so we could not use the islands for extensive naval operations.

Immediately after this war started, the Japanese forces moved down on either side of the

Philippines to numerous points south of them—thereby completely encircling the Islands from north, south, east, and west.

It is that complete encirclement, with control of the air by Japanese land-based aircraft, which has prevented us from sending substantial reinforcements of men and material to the gallant defenders of the Philippines. For 40 years it has always been our strategy—a strategy born of necessity—that in the event of a full-scale attack on the Islands by Japan, we should fight a delaying action, attempting to retire slowly into Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor.

We knew that the war as a whole would have to be fought and won by a process of attrition against Japan itself. We knew all along that with our greater resources we could outbuild Japan and ultimately overwhelm her on sea, on land, and in the air. We knew that to obtain our objective many varieties of operations would be necessary in areas other than the Philippines.

Nothing that has occurred in the past two months has caused us to revise this basic strategy—except that the defense put up by General MacArthur has magnificently exceeded the previous estimates, and he and his men are gaining eternal glory therefor.

MacArthur's army of Filipinos and Americans, and the forces of the United Nations in China, in Burma, and in the Netherlands East Indies, are all together fulfilling the same essential task. They are making Japan pay an increasingly terrible price for her ambitions attempts to seize control of the whole Asiatic world. Every Japanese transport sunk off Java is one less transport that they can use to carry reinforcements to their army opposing General MacArthur in Luzon.

It has been said that Japanese gains in the Philippines were made possible only by the success of their surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. I tell you that this is not so.

Even if the attack had not been made, your map will show that it would have been a hopeless operation for us to send the Fleet to the Philippines through thousands of miles of ocean while all those island bases were under the sole control of the Japanese.

The consequences of the attack on Pearl Harbor—serious as they were—have been wildly exaggerated in other ways. These exaggerations come originally from Axis propagandists, but they have been repeated, I regret to say, by Americans in and out of public life.

You and I have the utmost contempt for Americans who, since Pearl Harbor, have whispered or announced “off the record” that there was no longer any Pacific Fleet—that the Fleet was all sunk or destroyed on December seventh—that more than 1,000 of our planes were destroyed on the ground. They have suggested slyly that the Government has withheld the truth about casualties—that eleven or twelve thousand men were killed at Pearl Harbor, instead of the figures as officially announced. They have even served the enemy propagandists by spreading the incredible story that shiploads of bodies of our honored American dead were about to arrive in New York harbor to be put in a common grave.

Almost every Axis broadcast directly quotes Americans who, by speech or in the press, make damnable mis-statements such as these.

The American people realize that in many cases details of military operations cannot be disclosed until we are absolutely certain that the announcement will not give to the enemy military information which he does not already possess.

Your Government has unmistakable confidence in your ability to hear the worst without flinching or losing heart. You must, in turn, have complete confidence that your Government is keeping nothing from you except information that will help the enemy in his attempt to destroy us. In a democracy there is always a solemn pact of truth between government and the people, but there must also always be a full use of discretion—and that word “discretion” applies to the critics of government as well.

This is war. The American people want to know, and will be told, the general trend of how the war is going. But they do not wish to help the enemy any more than our fighting forces do, and they will pay little attention to the rumor-mongers and poison-peddlers in our midst.

To pass from the realm of rumor and poison to the field of facts: the number of our officers and men killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor on December seventh was 2,340, and the number wounded was 946. Of all the combatant ships based on Pearl Harbor—battleships, heavy cruisers, light cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers, and submarines—only three were permanently put out of commission.

Very many of the ships of the Pacific Fleet were not even in Pearl Harbor. Some of those that were there were hit very slightly, and others that were damaged have either rejoined the Fleet by now or are still undergoing repairs. When those repairs are completed, the ships will be more efficient fighting machines than they were before.

The report that we lost more than a thousand airplanes at Pearl Harbor is as baseless as the other weird rumors. The Japanese do not know just how many planes they destroyed that day, and I am not going to tell them. But I can say that to date—and including Pearl Harbor—we have destroyed considerably more Japanese planes than they have destroyed of ours.

We have most certainly suffered losses—from Hitler's U-boats in the Atlantic as well as from the Japanese in the Pacific—and we shall suffer more of them before the turn of the tide. But speaking for the United States of America, let me say once and for all to the people of the world: We Americans have been compelled to yield ground, but we will regain it. We and the other United Nations are committed to the destruction of the militarism of Japan and Germany. We are daily increasing our strength. Soon we, and not our enemies, will have the offensive; we, not they, will win the final battles; and we, not they, will make the final peace.

Conquered nations in Europe know what the yoke of the Nazis is like. And the people of Korea and of Manchuria know in their flesh the harsh despotism of Japan. All of the people of Asia know that if there is to be an honorable and decent future for any of them or for us, that future depends on victory by the United Nations over the forces of Axis enslavement.

If a just and durable peace is to be attained, or even if all of us are merely to save our own skins, there is one thought for us here at home to keep uppermost—the fulfilment of our special task of production.

Germany, Italy, and Japan are very close to their maximum output of planes, guns, tanks, and ships. The United Nations are not—especially the United States of America.

Our first job then is to build up production so that the United Nations can maintain control of the seas and attain control of the air—not merely a slight superiority but an overwhelming superiority.

On January sixth of this year I set certain definite goals of production for airplanes, tanks, guns, and ships. The Axis propagandists called them fantastic. Tonight, nearly two months later, and after a careful survey of progress by Donald Nelson and others charged with responsibility for our production, I can tell you that those goals will be attained.

In every part of the country, experts in production and the men and women at work in the plants are giving loyal service. With few exceptions, labor, capital, and farming realize that this is no time either to make undue profits or to gain special advantages, one over the other.

We are calling for new plants and additions to old plants and for plant conversion to war needs. We are seeking more men and more women to run them. We are working longer hours. We are coming to realize that one extra plane or extra tank or extra gun or extra ship completed tomorrow may, in a few months, turn the tide on some distant battlefield; it may make the difference between life and death for some of our fighting men. We know now that if we lose this war it will be generations or even centuries before our conception of democracy can live again. And we can lose this war only if we slow up our effort or if we waste our ammunition sniping at each other.

Here are three high purposes for every American:

1. We shall not stop work for a single day. If any dispute arises we shall keep on working while the dispute is solved by mediation, conciliation, or arbitration—until the war is won.

2. We shall not demand special gains or special privileges or advantages for any one group or occupation.

3. We shall give up conveniences and modify the routine of our lives if our country asks us to do so. We will do it cheerfully, remembering that the common enemy seeks to destroy every home and every freedom in every part of our land.

This generation of Americans has come to realize, with a present and personal realization, that there is something larger and more important than the life of any individual or of any individual group—something for which a man will sacrifice, and gladly sacrifice, not only his pleasures, not only his goods, not only his associations with those he loves, but his life itself. In time of crisis when the future is in the balance, we come to understand, with full recognition and devotion, what this Nation is and what we owe to it.

The Axis propagandists have tried in various evil ways to destroy our determination and our morale. Failing in that, they are now trying to destroy our confidence in our own allies. They say that the British are finished—that the Russians and the Chinese are about to quit. Patriotic and sensible Americans will reject these absurdities. And instead of listening to any of this crude propaganda, they will recall some of the things that Nazis and Japanese have said and are still saying about us.

Ever since this Nation became the arsenal of democracy—ever since enactment of Lend-Lease—there has been one persistent theme through all Axis propaganda.

This theme has been that Americans are admittedly rich and that Americans have considerable industrial power—but that Americans are soft and decadent, that they cannot and will not unite and work and fight.

From Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo we have been described as a nation of weaklings—"play-boys"—who would hire British soldiers or Russian soldiers or Chinese soldiers to do our fighting for us.

Let them repeat that now!

Let them tell that to General MacArthur and his men.

Let them tell that to the sailors who today are hitting hard in the far waters of the Pacific.

Let them tell that to the boys in the flying fortresses.

Let them tell that to the Marines!

The United Nations constitute an association of independent peoples of equal dignity and importance. The United Nations are dedicated to a common cause. We share equally and with equal zeal the anguish and awful sacrifices of war. In the partnership of our common enterprise we must share in a unified plan in which all of us must play our several parts, each of us being equally indispensable and dependent one on the other.

We have unified command and cooperation and comradeship.

We Americans will contribute unified production and unified acceptance of sacrifice and of effort. That means a national unity that can know no limitations of race or creed or selfish politics. The American people expect that much from themselves. And the American people will find ways and means of expressing their determination to their enemies, including the Japanese admiral who has said that he will dictate the terms of peace here in the White House.

We of the United Nations are agreed on certain broad principles in the kind of peace we seek. The Atlantic Charter applies not only to the parts of the world that border the Atlantic but to the whole world: disarmament of aggressors, self-determination of nations and peoples, and the four freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

The British and the Russian people have known the full fury of Nazi onslaught. There have been times when the fate of London and Moscow was in serious doubt. But there was never the slightest question that either the British or the Russians would yield. And today all the United Nations salute the superb Russian Army as it celebrates the twenty-fourth anniversary of its first assembly.

Though their homeland was overrun, the Dutch people are still fighting stubbornly and powerfully overseas.

The great Chinese people have suffered grievous losses; Chungking has been almost wiped out of existence, yet it remains the capital of an unbeatable China.

That is the conquering spirit which prevails throughout the United Nations in this war.

The task that we Americans now face will test us to the uttermost.

Never before have we been called upon for such a prodigious effort. Never before have we had so little time in which to do so much.

"These are the times that try men's souls."

Tom Paine wrote those words on a drumhead by the light of a campfire. That was when Washington's little army of ragged, rugged men was retreating across New Jersey, having tasted nothing but defeat.

And General Washington ordered that these great words written by Tom Paine be read to the men of every regiment in the Continental Army, and this was the assurance given to the first American armed forces:

"The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the sacrifice, the more glorious the triumph."

So spoke Americans in the year 1776.

So speak Americans today!

RELATIONS WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT VICHY

[Released to the press February 27]

At the press conference on February 27 the Acting Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, said:

"The relations between the Government of the United States and the French Government of Vichy have been predicated upon the formal assurances given to this Government by the French Government upon repeated occasions that the French Government in its relations with the Axis powers will not exceed the terms of its armistice agreements with those powers, and in particular, that the French Government will in no wise relinquish to those powers any control over or use of French territorial possessions nor any control over nor use of the French fleet. The assurances received by the United States Government in this regard likewise include the assurance that the French Government will give no military assistance to the Axis powers.

"On February 10 the President sent a personal message to Marshal Petain informing him that the Government of the United States had been advised that supplies had been shipped from Metropolitan France to North Africa for the use of the Axis forces in Libya. The President made it clear that the position of France and the limitations placed upon France through the armistice agreements which had been signed with Germany and Italy are fully recognized and understood by the Government and the people of the United States. He stated further, however, that in the opinion of the Government of the United States, if France were to ship war materials or supplies to the Axis powers and to render assistance to these powers, or to take any action in that regard which France was not obligated to take under the terms of her armistice agreements, the French Government would place itself in the category of governments which are

directly assisting the declared enemies of the people of the United States. The President further stated that he was confident that any such action would be contrary to the wishes of the people of France and disastrous to their aspirations and to their final destiny.

"Since that time several additional communications have been exchanged between the two Governments.

"On February 24 the American Ambassador in Vichy received in writing a communication from the French Government.

"In the course of this communication the French Government stated that it affirmed once again its will to abstain from any action, under reservation of the obligations resulting to it from the armistice agreements, which would not be in conformity with the position of neutrality in which it had been placed since June 1940 and which it intended to maintain. The French Government further stated that it would not, therefore, lend any military aid to one of the belligerents in any place in the theater of operations, particularly the use of French vessels for the purposes of war, nor all the more, adopt a policy of assistance to the Axis powers beyond the terms of the armistice agreements.

"The British Government has been kept fully informed of the exchange of communications which has taken place between the French Government and the Government of the United States.

"While this statement of French policy as above set forth is of value in estimating the relations between this Government and the French Government at Vichy, further clarifications with regard to other important questions are awaited by this Government before it will be enabled to complete its examination of the present situation."

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH GREAT BRITAIN

[Released to the press by the White House February 24]

An agreement between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on February 23 by the Acting Secretary of State and the British Ambassador.

The agreement was made under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941. By this act of the Congress, and the great appropriations by which it has been supported, this Nation is able to provide arms, equipment, and supplies to any country whose defense is vital to our own defense.

On December 7, 1941 we were attacked. We are now one of the 26 United Nations devoting all of their united strength to the winning of this war and to the establishment of a just and lasting peace. The vast resources which Providence has given us enable us to insure that our comrades in arms shall not lack arms. Congress has granted the authority and the means. United and equipped by the overwhelming productive power of their resources and ours, we shall fight together to the final victory.

Recent developments in the war have shown, if proof was required, the wisdom and necessity of the policy of lend-lease supplies to the United Nations. That policy continues and is expanding to meet the expanding needs of the fighting fronts. The agreement signed on February 23 reaffirms our purpose to supply aid to Great Britain. The British Government will supply this country with such reciprocal aid as it is in a position to give.

As to the terms of settlement between the two countries, the agreement states that it is too early in this struggle to foresee or define the precise and detailed terms. Instead the agreement lays down certain of the principles which are to prevail. These principles are broadly conceived, for the scale of aid is so vast that narrow conceptions of the terms of settlement would be as disastrous to our economy and to the welfare of our people as to the welfare of

the British people. Articles which at the end of the war can be returned to us and which we wish to have back, will be returned. Full account will be taken of all reciprocal aid.

The fundamental framework of the final settlement which shall be sought on the economic side is given in article VII. It shall be a settlement by agreement open to participation by all other nations of like mind. Its purpose shall be not to burden but to improve world-wide economic relations. Its aims will be to provide appropriate national and international measures to expand production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which, the agreement states, are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples, to eliminate all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers, and, generally, to attain the economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter.

To that end article VII provides for the early commencement of conversations, within the framework which it outlines, with a view to establishing now the foundations upon which we may create after the war a system of enlarged production, exchange, and consumption of goods for the satisfaction of human needs in our country, in the British Commonwealth, and in all other countries which are willing to join in this great effort.

The text of the agreement follows:

"Whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

"And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of the United Kingdom against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

"And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to the United Kingdom aid in resisting aggression;

"And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Government of the United Kingdom receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

"And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfil or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of the United Kingdom have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

"The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

"ARTICLE I

"The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Government of the United Kingdom with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

"ARTICLE II

"The Government of the United Kingdom will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services,

facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

"ARTICLE III

"The Government of the United Kingdom will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Government of the United Kingdom.

"ARTICLE IV

"If, as a result of the transfer to the Government of the United Kingdom of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Government of the United Kingdom will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

"ARTICLE V

"The Government of the United Kingdom will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

"ARTICLE VI

"In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the United Kingdom full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Government of the United Kingdom subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

"ARTICLE VII

"In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the United Kingdom in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of worldwide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the United Kingdom, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in interna-

tional commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 12, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

"At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

"ARTICLE VIII

"This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

"Signed and sealed at Washington in duplicate this 23rd day of February, 1942."

AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press February 26]

The Swiss authorities have informed the American Legation at Bern that according to a telegram dated February 18, 1942 from the Swiss Consul at Shanghai, the entire personnel of the American Embassy at Peiping are safe.

The office of the American Consulate at Medan, Sumatra, Netherlands East Indies, was closed on February 16, 1942, and the American Consul there, Mr. John B. Ketcham, of Bayshore, N. Y., is now awaiting transportation from the island. Mrs. Ketcham is en route to the United States.

The entire staff of the former American Consulate General at Singapore was able to withdraw from that city before its occupation by the Japanese. Consul General Kenneth S. Patton, of Salem, Va., Consul Harold D. Robison, of Pleasant Grove, Utah, Vice Consul Charles O. Thompson, of Kalispell, Mont., have all arrived safely in Perth, Australia. Meses Patton, Robison, and Thompson are now en route to the United States. Consul Clayson W. Aldridge,

of Rome, N. Y., formerly of the Consulate General at Singapore, has been temporarily detailed to the American Consulate General at Batavia, Java. Mrs. Aldridge is in Australia. Mrs. Eileen Niven, of Seattle, Wash., also formerly with the Consulate General at Singapore, is also detailed temporarily to the Consulate General at Batavia. Vice Consul Robert Grinnell, of Dover, Mass., and Vice Consul Perry Ellis, of Andarko, Okla., formerly attached to the Consulate General at Singapore, and who were temporarily detailed to Darwin, Australia, have left for the interior. An attempt is being made to arrange air transportation for them to Brisbane or Adelaide en route to Sydney. Mr. Grinnell and Mr. Ellis are unmarried.

The members of the staff of the former Consulate General at Rangoon, Burma, have also been able to leave their post in safety. Consul General Lester L. Schnare, of Mondovi, Wis., and Vice Consul Martin J. Hillenbrand, of Youngstown, Ohio, have accompanied the Burma Government, which has withdrawn northward. Mrs.

Schnare is in the United States, and Mrs. Hillenbrand is en route to this country. Consul Robert B. Streeper, of Columbus, Ohio, is en route to his new post at Chungking via the Burma Road. Mrs. Streeper is in the United States. Consul Robert Buell, of Rochester, N. Y., has arrived at his new post at Calcutta. He is unmarried.

Consul Jesse F. Van Wickel, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Vice Consul V. Lansing Collins, of Princeton, N. J., formerly of the staff of the American Consulate General at Batavia, have left for Wellington, New Zealand. The remaining members of the staff of the Consulate General at Batavia are still at their post. Mrs. Walter Foote, wife of the American Consul General at Batavia, and Mrs. Collins have left Batavia for the United States.

Mr. Owen L. Dawson, of Frost, Mich., former American Consul at Shanghai, who was recently on a business trip to the Netherlands East Indies, has left Surabaya by boat for New Zealand. Mrs. Dawson is in this country.

[Released to the press February 27]

The French authorities have made available to the American Embassy at Vichy a report received from the French Consul General at Shanghai reading in part substantially as follows:

"Following the outbreak of hostilities, American diplomatic and consular representatives, twenty in number, who had been lodged in several hotels in the International Settlement were taken to the French Concession where they are now residing in a hotel with their wives and children.

"Other Americans holding official positions, forty-four in number, have received permission to remain either in their homes in the International Settlement or the French Concession. These persons 'enjoy perfect freedom'.

"The American consular officers are satisfied with their treatment. All concerned are in excellent health—in particular Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, the American Consul General, who has entirely recovered from typhus. Mr. Lockhart's home is in Pittsburg, Texas."

RESCUE OF PERSONNEL OF UNITED STATES SHIPS BY PEOPLE OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEWFOUNDLAND

[Released to the press by the White House February 25]

The President through the Navy Department sent a message to the people of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, in appreciation of their work in aiding personnel of the U.S.S. *Turton* and the U.S.S. *Pollux*. The text follows:

"I have just learned of the magnificent and courageous work you rendered and of the sacrifices you made in rescuing and caring for the personnel of the United States ships which grounded on your shores. As Commander-in-Chief and on behalf of the Navy and as President of the United States on behalf of our citizens I wish to express my most grateful appreciation of your heroic action which is typical of the history of your proud seafaring community."

JOINT MEXICAN-UNITED STATES DEFENSE COMMISSION

An Executive order authorizing the creation of a joint commission to be known as the Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission was signed by the President on February 27, 1942.¹ According to the Executive order the "purposes of the Commission shall be to study problems relating to the common defense of the United States and Mexico, to consider broad plans for the defense of Mexico and adjacent areas of the United States, and to propose to the respective governments the cooperative measures which, in its opinion, should be adopted." Provisions are made in the order for professional and clerical assistance and for the necessary office and travel expenses. The full text of the order is printed in the *Federal Register* of March 3, 1942, page 1607.

¹ *Bulletin* of January 17, 1942, p. 67.

American Republics

SETTLEMENT OF PERU-ECUADOR BOUNDARY DISPUTE

RESOLUTION OF PERUVIAN CONGRESS

[Released to the press February 28]

The text of a telegram received on February 27 by the Acting Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, from Gerardo Balbuena, President of the Congress of Peru, follows:

"In session today full Congress unanimously approved following motion: The Congress of Peru, taking into consideration the lofty Americanist labor achieved by the representatives of the friendly countries who, together with the Foreign Ministers of Peru and Ecuador, signed the Rio de Janeiro agreement which has just been approved, declares that the Foreign Ministers of the United States of Brazil, Mr. Oswaldo Aranha, of the Argentine Republic, Mr. Enrique Ruiz-Guiñazú, of the Republic of Chile, Mr. Juan B. Rossetti, and the Under Secretary of State of the United States of America, Mr. Sumner Welles, are deserving of the approbation and gratitude of Peru. Lima, February 26, 1942. E. Diez Canseco D., F. Dasso, Roberto MacLean y Estenos, Manuel B. Llosa.

"In transmitting to Your Excellency the resolution of the Peruvian Congress, I have the honor to offer you, with my most cordial greet-

ings, the assurance of my high and distinguished consideration."

The following note was sent by Mr. Welles in reply:

"I am profoundly grateful for Your Excellency's telegram of February 26, 1942 which quoted the text of a resolution approved by the Congress of Peru expressing the approbation and gratitude of Peru toward the representatives of the friendly powers who, in conjunction with the Foreign Ministers of Peru and Ecuador, signed the historic agreement at Rio de Janeiro for the termination of the boundary controversy. The Government of the United States has considered it a great honor to have been associated with the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile in the friendly conversations leading up to this historic event which represents a significant milestone in the establishment of amicable discussion as a means of settling differences between these American republics.

"I wish to take the opportunity to extend to you the assurance of my personal regard and of my highest consideration."

STATEMENT BY THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press February 28]

This Government has now been informed officially by the Government of Ecuador that the Congress of Ecuador has ratified the protocol of Rio de Janeiro which provides for the definitive settlement of the boundary controversy between Ecuador and Peru. As is known, the protocol of Rio de Janeiro was ratified by the Congress of Peru on February 26, 1942.

The final solution of this long-pending con-

troversy is a matter of the deepest satisfaction to the Government of the United States. It affords a further proof of the ability and determination of the American republics to settle all disputes between them by pacific methods. It has been a privilege for this Government to have been able, in association with the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, to participate in the extension of its good offices in furthering this final settlement.

PROTOCOL OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, AND BOUNDARIES

[Translation]

The Governments of Ecuador and Peru, desiring to find a solution to the question of boundaries which for a long period of time has separated them, and taking into consideration the offer which was made to them by the Governments of the United States of America, of the Argentine Republic, of the United States of Brazil, and of Chile, of their friendly services to find a prompt and honorable solution to the problem, and moved by the American spirit which prevails in the Third Consultative Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, have resolved to celebrate a Protocol of peace, friendship and boundaries in the presence of the representatives of these four friendly Governments. To this end the following plenipotentiaries intervene:

For the Republic of Ecuador, Doctor JULIO TOBAR DOXOSO, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*; and For the Republic of Peru, Doctor ALFREDO SOLF Y MUÑOZ, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*;

Who, after having exhibited their full and respective powers on this subject and having found them in good and due form, agree to the signing of the following protocol;

Article One

The Governments of Ecuador and Peru solemnly affirm their decided proposal to maintain between the two peoples relations of peace and friendship, of understanding and of good faith and to abstain the one with respect to the other from any action capable of disturbing these relations.

Article Two

The Government of Peru will retire within a period of fifteen days from this date its military forces to the line described in Article Eight of this Protocol.

Article Three

The United States of America, Argentina, Brazil and Chile will cooperate, by means of military observers, in adjusting the circumstances of this occupation, the retirement of

troops, according to terms of the preceding Article.

Article Four

The military forces of the two countries will remain in their new positions until the definitive demarcation of the frontier line. In the interim, Ecuador will have only civil jurisdiction in the zones disoccupied by Peru which will be in the same condition as the demilitarized zone of Act Talara.

Article Five

The activity of the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile will continue until the definitive demarcation of frontiers between Ecuador and Peru has been completed. This Protocol and its execution will be under the guarantee of the four countries mentioned at the beginning of this Article.

Article Six

Ecuador will enjoy for the purposes of navigation on the Amazon and its northern tributaries the same concessions which Brazil and Colombia enjoy, in addition to those which were agreed upon in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation designed to facilitate free and gratuitous navigation on the rivers referred to.

Article Seven

Any doubt or disagreement which shall arise in the execution of this Protocol shall be resolved by the parties concerned with the assistance of the representatives of the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile in as short a period of time as may be possible.

Article Eight

The boundary line shall be marked by the following points:

A)– In the west sector:

- 1)– Boca de Capones to the Pacific Ocean;
- 2)– The Zarumilla River and the Quebrada Balsamal or Lajas;

- 3)- The Puyango River or Tumbes to the Quebrada de Cazaderos;
- 4)- The Cazaderos;
- 5)- The Quebrada de Pilares and the Alamor to the Chira River;
- 6)- The Chira River upstream;
- 7)- The Macará, Calvas and Espíndola Rivers upstream to the sources of the last mentioned in the Nudo de Sabanillas;
- 8)- From the Nudo de Sabanillas to the Canchis River;
- 9)- Along the Canchis downstream;
- 10)- The Chinchipe River, downstream to the point at which it receives the San Francisco River.

B)- In the Oriente:

- 1)- From the Quebrada de San Francisco, the "divertium aquarum" between the Zamora and Santiago Rivers, confluence of the Santiago with the Yaupi.
- 2)- A line to the mouth of the Bobonaza at the Pastaza. The confluence of the Cunambo River with the Pintoyacu on the Tigre River.
- 3)- Mouth of the Cononaco on the Curaray, downstream to Bellavista.
- 4)- A line to the mouth of the Yasuni on the Napo River. Along the Napo downstream to the mouth of the Aguatico.
- 5)- Along this upstream to the confluence of the Lagartococha or Zancudo with the Aguatico.
- 6)- The Lagartococha River or Zancudo, upstream to its sources and from there a straight line which will meet the Guépi River and along this river to its mouth on the Putumayo, and along the Putumayo upstream to the boundary of Ecuador and Colombia.

Article Nine

It is understood that the line previously described will be accepted by Ecuador and Peru for the demarcation of the frontier between the two countries by technical experts on the

grounds. The parties can, however, in tracing the line on the ground, consent to reciprocal concessions which they may consider convenient in order to adjust the line to geographical realities. These rectifications shall be effectuated with the collaboration of the representatives of the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Chile.

The Governments of Ecuador and Peru will submit this Protocol to their respective Congresses and should obtain approval thereof within a period of not more than thirty days.

In witness whereof, the plenipotentiaries above-mentioned sign and seal, in two copies, in Spanish in the city of Rio de Janeiro at one a. m. on the twenty-ninth day of January, for the year nineteen hundred and forty-two, the present Protocol, under the auspices of His Excellency the President of Brazil and in the presence of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Chile and the Under Secretary of State of the United States of America.

J. TOBAR DONOSO
 ALFREDO SOLF Y MUÑOZ
 SUMNER WELLES
 E. RUIZ GUIÑAZÚ
 JUAN B. ROSSETTI
 OSWALDO ARANHA

Australasia

OPENING OF DIRECT RADIOTELEGRAPHIC CIRCUIT WITH NEW ZEALAND

[Released to the press by the White House February 23]

In connection with the opening on February 23 of a direct radiotelegraph circuit between the United States and New Zealand, the President sent the following message to the Right Honorable Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, in Wellington:

"The establishment at this time of a direct radiotelegraph circuit between the United States

and New Zealand is another link in the ever tightening bonds between our two countries. It gives me great pleasure to make use of this new and rapid channel of communications to convey to you personally and through you to the people of New Zealand the warm and fraternal greetings of the American people and to assure you that we shall leave nothing undone to achieve our common objective of freeing our world once and for all of the forces of aggression."

The Prime Minister of New Zealand sent a message to the President, the text of which follows:

"The inauguration of direct radio communication today between New Zealand and the United States enables me to send you a cordial message of greetings and goodwill from the government and people of New Zealand and to wish you all good fortune in the days of stress that lie ahead. This further link will I trust serve to bind still closer the warm ties of longstanding friendship between the American and New Zealand peoples and it will undoubtedly provide a most valuable means of practical cooperation in the prosecution of the common task to which both peoples have set their hand—the achievement of complete and lasting victory over the enemies of freedom and democracy."

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

(Released to the press February 28)

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since February 14, 1942:

Charles B. Beylard, of Philadelphia, Pa., Vice Consul at Nice, France, has been appointed Vice Consul at Lyon, France.

Ellis A. Bonnet, of Eagle Pass, Tex., formerly Consul at Amsterdam, Netherlands, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Panamá, Panama, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert L. Buell, of Rochester, N. Y., formerly Consul at Rangoon, Burma, has been assigned as Consul at Calcutta, India.

William C. Burdett, Jr., of Macon, Ga., has been appointed Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Robert E. Cashin, of University City, Mo., has been appointed Vice Consul at Iquitos, Peru, where an American Vice Consulate will be established.

Clifton P. English, of Chattanooga, Tenn., Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul of Career, and has been assigned as Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Frederick W. Eyszell, of Kansas City, Mo., has been appointed Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

C. Paul Fletcher, of Hickory Valley, Tenn., Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Peter H. A. Flood, of Nashua, N. H., has been assigned as Foreign Service Officer to assist in Mexican claims work, with headquarters at the Consulate at Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico.

The assignment of Julian B. Foster, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., as Commercial Attaché at Stockholm, Sweden, has been canceled.

Harry F. Hawley, of New York, N. Y., formerly Consul at Gibraltar, has been assigned as Consul at Marseille, France.

Charles H. Heisler, of Milford, Del., Consul at Tunis, Tunisia, has been assigned as Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Heyward G. Hill, of Hammond, La., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Panamá, Panama, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Madrid, Spain, and will serve in dual capacity.

Martin J. Hillenbrand, of Chicago, Ill., formerly Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Bombay, India.

Charles F. Knox, Jr., of Maplewood, N. J., Assistant Commercial Attaché at Santiago, Chile, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Sidney K. Lafoon, of Danielstown, Va., has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul of Career, and has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

George D. LaMont, of Albion, N. Y., formerly Consul at Canton, China, has been assigned as Consul at Cayenne, French Guiana, where an American Consulate will be established.

William Frank Lebus, Jr., of Cynthiana, Ky., Vice Consul at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, has been appointed Vice Consul at Aruba, Dutch West Indies.

Oliver M. Marcy, of Newton Highlands, Mass., has been appointed Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia.

Allen W. Pattee, of Mommouth, Ill., has been appointed Vice Consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

Arthur R. Ringwalt, of Omaha, Nebr., formerly Second Secretary of Embassy at Peiping, China, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The assignment of Wells Stabler, of New York, N. Y., as Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been canceled.

Robert M. Taylor, of Seattle, Wash., formerly Vice Consul at Tientsin, China, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The assignment of J. Kittredge Vinson, of Houston, Tex., as Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Vinson has been assigned as Vice Consul at Karachi, India.

Woodruff Wallner, of New York, N. Y., Third Secretary of Embassy at Vichy, France, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Tunis, Tunisia.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Allocation of Tariff Quota on Heavy Cattle During the Calendar Year 1942: Proclamation by the President of the United States of America Issued December 22, 1941 Pursuant to the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada Signed November 17, 1938, and Related Notes. Executive Agreement Series 225. Publication 1691. 7 pp. 5c.

Recommendations of the North American Regional Radio-Engineering Meeting: Arrangement Between the United States of America, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico—Signed at Washington January 30, 1941; effective March 29, 1941. (Supplemental to North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, Habana, 1937.) Executive Agreement Series 227. Publication 1681. iv, 52 pp. 10c.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

FLORA AND FAUNA

Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere

Venezuela

The Director General of the Pan American Union transmitted to the Secretary of State with a letter dated February 18, 1942 a copy of the list of species of Venezuelan flora and fauna which was furnished to the Union by the Government of Venezuela 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.

Erratum: The statement appearing on page 159 of the *Bulletin* for February 14, 1942 regarding the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification by Venezuela of this convention should read November 3, 1941, not December 2, 1941 as stated.

MUTUAL GUARANTIES

Mutual-Aid Agreement With Great Britain

The text of an agreement between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, signed February 23, 1942, on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

BOUNDARIES

Protocol of Peace, Friendship, and Boundaries
Between Ecuador and Peru

A translation of the text of the protocol of peace, friendship, and boundaries, signed by Ecuador and Peru at Rio de Janeiro January 29, 1942, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

Legislation

Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation
Bill for 1942:

Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H.R. 6611 (lend-lease, pp. 30-35). 51 pp.
S. Rept. 1113, 77th Cong., on H.R. 6611. 4 pp.

Regulating Water-Borne Commerce of the United States. S. Rept. 1117, 77th Cong., on H.R. 6291. 9 pp.

Joint Resolution Amending section 7 of the Neutrality Act of 1939. Approved February 21, 1942. [S.J.Res. 133.] Public Law 459, 77th Cong. 1 p.

An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes [including \$150,000 for contingent expenses, Department of State, and \$5,000,000 for emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service]. Approved February 21, 1942. [H.R. 6518]. Public Law 463, 77th Cong. 26 pp.

An Act For the relief of certain Basque aliens. Approved February 19, 1942. [S. 314.] Private Law 286, 77th Cong. 1 p.

Regulations

Export Control Schedule C. February 20, 1942. (Board of Economic Warfare.) 7 *Federal Register* 1492.

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The War

UNITED NATIONS AND UNITED PEOPLES

RADIO ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE¹

[Released to the press March 1]

I

On every continent of the world, and in every corner of the seas, soldiers, sailors, armies, and ships of the United Nations now are engaged in a titanic struggle for freedom of thought, religious freedom, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

At the opening of this year, 1942, the greatest group of nations ever joined in history assembled in Washington. President Roosevelt gave the company a name: The United Nations. They declared their common purpose and put the articles of their union into a few simple words:

“Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in . . . the Atlantic Charter,

“Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, . . .

“1. Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.

“2. Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto

and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

“The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.”

This is the Declaration by United Nations.

By these words a vast revolution in world affairs was recognized. It accomplished a huge union of fighting forces in a common struggle. It did far more. It dedicated that struggle to the high purpose of giving to the peoples of the world—and to each individual of those peoples—the material and spiritual requirements for a fuller life.

The Atlantic Charter, which is included in the Pact of the United Nations, had set out for the United Nations these elementary human rights with directness and simplicity:

“They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

“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;

“They 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;

¹Delivered over the Mutual Broadcasting System, March 1, 1942.

"After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

II

The war of the United Nations is a people's war.

Free peoples rarely commence war; this war was in fact begun by three dictatorships. But wars are almost invariably won and peace is finally reestablished by the victory of free peoples. So it will be with the present war.

In waging and winning the war, and in making and holding the peace, the United Nations rightly rely on peoples: The people of Britain in their classic defense of their homeland; the people of Russia in rising up to crush an invader with unparalleled sacrifice; the vast people of China, first to resist and longest to endure; the people of the United States, turning their plows into swords; the Dutch making a stand of unparalleled gallantry in the western Pacific. With them are the hundreds and millions of the people of India; and the millions within the areas pillaged by barbarian arms: The Belgians, the Greeks, the Yugoslavs, the Czechs, the Norwegians, the Poles, even the tiny people of Luxembourg.

With these again are the peoples of the great members of the British Commonwealth of Nations: Our neighbors of Canada, our friends in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. And with them too are the representatives of the great American family of nations: Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. It is a roll call of great nations.

The voiceless peoples whose governments have been submerged are not forgotten; a place is ready for them. We know from endless sources now that even the peoples of our enemies pray in their hearts that the United Nations shall succeed.

III

A people's war is vastly different from a war of politicians or governments. Rather, it is a kind of revolution—in this case, a kindly revolution—fighting to crush a cruel revolution. It is a war of men to preserve their right to be men, fought against slave armies led by masters who propose to wipe out even the right to manhood. The Declaration by United Nations, like the Declaration of Independence, speaks not of desire to seize territory or plunder or power. It speaks of the rights of men by which you and I live: The right to be free to worship God; the right to be free from fear of foreign bombs or bayonets; the right to think; the right to be fed and clothed and housed in a modern world which can give food and shelter and clothing for every child, woman, and man in this teeming earth. As these rights are made valid by victorious arms, they mean, and were intended to mean, the beginning of a new world era.

They mean freedom for the great masses in Asia. They mean release for the slaves of Nazi-occupied Europe. They mean that the materials and resources of the world will be administered so as to be accessible to all nations. They mean that a measure of security will be provided for individual men and women. They mean that the highways of land and sea are open to everyone who will trade or travel in peace.

For these, the peoples are on the march by hundreds of millions upon hundreds of millions; and you and I are among them.

As these united peoples join ranks there is no distinction or discrimination of race or color or class or creed. There is no master race. The common bond is that of common, decent, kindly humanity. In worthiness, the bond could be no less.

Within this great frame the methods of making the ultimate peace are already appearing. The American family of nations comprises an entire hemisphere and has learned to live together in peace and in friendship and in

mutual help. The British Commonwealth of Nations, another great family working likewise toward a common helpfulness, is a second great group. In Europe, nation after nation is joining hands with its neighbors and friends, as Russia and Poland did only the other day. In Asia, the leader of a Free China talks to India, and Filipinos fight shoulder to shoulder with MacArthur. These nations fight together in war, which is great; but they will work together when they have conquered cruelty and won the peace, which is greater still.

Even as they forge the great organizations of war they plan the use of these organizations to relieve the distress of the world when war is done and to bring again peace, order, and fruitfulness to a devastated world, under law which will protect freedom and render an economic system which gives opportunity and life.

IV

The measures for doing this are already in existence.

We are free from the bonds of outworn finance. You have noticed that no war effort is limited on financial grounds. Food, arms, and materials go from those who have them to those who need them. We call this in America "lend-lease", and under that system the needs of peoples will be met from China to the English Channel. As more peoples are freed to join the United Nations, they receive their share.

By means of the joint supply and transport authorities, a vast transport system is coming into existence which will be able in time to serve all parts of the earth by sea and air.

AGREEMENTS WITH BRAZIL

[Released to the press March 3]

To implement the resolutions of the recent meeting of the foreign ministers in Rio de Janeiro, His Excellency Dr. Arthur de Souza Costa, Minister of Finance of Brazil, and officials of this Government have concluded a series of important agreements designed to

Already the system of communication and the press has given a common language and a common thought which has brought nations closer together. Uruguay knows the opinion of Ottawa; Chicago knows the thinking of Chungking.

The forces of the United Nations by sea and land and air are great instruments of law. They are engaged in crushing international criminals who have sought to rob and murder and oppress. They act by common counsel and they work under united commands. They are friends among themselves, and friends and givers of freedom in the nations to which they come.

In such a war and with such a group there can be no end but victory. No other result is worth having. Freedom is indivisible.

The United Nations have soberly estimated the great burden which history has given them and which they have proudly assumed. But they have the strength, the resources, and the ability to win. The stupendous program of the United States is already under way and on schedule. The avalanche of force is steadily building. The task is great. The time may be long. But there can be only one end—the destruction of evil forces and the reestablishment of a kindly world.

According to President Roosevelt's prophecy, the United States has met its rendezvous with destiny. At the meeting-place there are the peoples of the earth, free and seeking freedom, joining forces to make a tide of irresistible strength. Their line has gone out through all the earth. Their victory will be to the ends of it.

fortify the security of the American republics. These agreements are as follows:

1. The Finance Minister of Brazil and the Acting Secretary of State signed an exchange of notes providing for a program for the mobilization of the productive resources of Brazil, and for a line of credit of \$100,000,000 to be made

available through the Export-Import Bank. The texts of the notes exchanged are given below.

2. Officials of the Export-Import Bank and the Metals Reserve Company signed agreements with the Minister of Finance of Brazil and the British Ambassador for the development of the Itabira mining properties and the Victoria-Minas Railroad, with accompanying arrangements for the procurement by the United States and Great Britain of the high-grade iron ores to be produced in these properties. Details with regard to these arrangements are available at the Export-Import Bank.

3. The Ambassador of Brazil and the Acting Secretary of State signed an agreement providing for expanded assistance to Brazil under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941.

4. The Brazilian Minister of Finance and the Acting Secretary of State signed and exchanged notes providing for the establishment of a five-million-dollar fund by the Rubber Reserve Company to be used in collaboration with the Brazilian Government in developing the raw-rubber production of the Amazon Valley and adjacent regions. The notes were accompanied by an agreement whereby the Rubber Reserve Company agreed to purchase Brazilian raw rubber for a period of five years.

The text of a note to the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, dated March 3, from His Excellency, Dr. Arthur de Souza Costa, Minister of Finance of Brazil, follows:

"In Resolution II of the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Rio de Janeiro the Government of Brazil undertook to cooperate with the other American republics to the utmost possible degree in the mobilization of its economic resources with the special objective of increasing the production of those strategic materials essential for the defense of the Hemisphere and for the maintenance of the economies of Brazil and the other American republics.

"The Government of Brazil, through the Brazilian Economic Mission which I have the honor to head, proposes at once to take measures effectively to carry out this undertaking and to further the program of developing the production of such materials, upon which it has been engaged for some time.

"The Government of Brazil believes that the most effective manner to carry out its broad purposes will be the establishment of a new government organization to investigate and promote the development of strategic materials and other natural resources of Brazil. The new organization, which might be a new department of the Brazilian Government or a government-controlled corporation, would examine all feasible projects for such development and would see that those recommended be effected, either by existing enterprises in Brazil, or, where suitable entities do not already exist, by new departments, independent organizations or private enterprises which would be established for the purpose.

"In either case the new organization would function as a dependency of the Government of Brazil not primarily for profit, but rather for carrying out to the fullest degree possible in the interests of Brazil and the other American republics, the development of the country's natural resources.

"The new Brazilian organization would be aided in its work if it were able to rely to a very considerable degree on United States expert assistance. Moreover, to carry out its program the Brazilian Government would require, in addition to funds for local expenditures to be supplied by Brazil, a line of dollar credits, in an amount of about \$100,000,000, to be drawn against as needed for dollar expenditures in connection with specific projects.

"Such credits would be utilized in projects undertaken directly by the Brazilian Government or by private individuals approved by it.

"On behalf of the Government of Brazil and in accordance with understandings which the

Brazilian Economic Mission, which I have the honor to head, has had with officials of the Government of the United States, I should greatly appreciate it if Your Excellency's Government studied sympathetically the present program of financial and expert cooperation.

"It is my firm conviction that a cooperative program such as that outlined above can be of the greatest value to both of our nations in carrying out the intent of the resolutions of Rio de Janeiro to mobilize the economic potentialities of the Hemisphere in our common defense.

"I avail [etc.]"

Mr. Welles sent the following reply to the Brazilian Minister of Finance on March 3:

"I acknowledge the receipt of your note of March 3, 1942, outlining a program for further economic cooperation between the United States and Brazil in furtherance of Resolution II of the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Rio de Janeiro, calling for the mobilization of the productive resources of the American republics.

"I have the honor to inform you that the appropriate agencies of the Government of the United States have considered carefully this program and are prepared to extend the financial and expert cooperation essential to its success. I have been informed by the Secretary of Commerce that he is agreeable to the opening of a line of credit of up to \$100,000,000 for the purpose of financing dollar expenditures in connection with specific projects to be undertaken by the Brazilian Government through the agency of the proposed new organization. It is contemplated that such projects shall be undertaken after agreement between the Brazilian Government, acting through the new organization, and the Government of the United States, acting through the Department of Commerce, and that appropriate United States technical and expert assistance shall be made available as necessary and desirable. The Secretary of Commerce will consider and act upon such projects within the period in which the Export-

Import Bank of Washington is in a position to provide these credits, and to the extent that its funds may be available for this purpose. Details of the arrangements may be worked out between representatives of the Government of Brazil and the Secretary of Commerce.

"It is of course understood that although the United States is desirous of cooperating to the fullest extent in the general development of the Brazilian economy, the carrying out of specific projects which require important amounts of machinery, equipment or other materials produced in the United States must be conditioned upon careful investigation and determination that the particular project will contribute in an important manner to the progress of our war effort and to the security of the Hemisphere, and has accordingly been granted the appropriate priority ratings.

"I believe that the cooperative program which the Governments of Brazil and the United States of America are undertaking will constitute a further great step forward in mutually beneficial economic relationships between our two countries and in the mobilization of the economic resources of the Western Hemisphere.

"Accept [etc.]"

[Released to the press March 3]

The following statements were made on March 3 by the Brazilian Minister of Finance, His Excellency Dr. Arthur de Souza Costa; the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Carlos Martins; and the Acting Secretary of State, the Honorable Sumner Welles, on the occasion of the signing of the agreements between this Government and Brazil:

Statement by Dr. Souza Costa

The agreements which we have just signed are significant not only because of their concrete objectives of increasing the capacity for production in order to overcome present difficulties but principally in the sense of countervailing the ideologies of hate and disunity by the spirit of solidarity which inspires the governments of America.

Statement by Ambassador Martins

Now that we have found the way to solve these problems, it is with a feeling of deepest pleasure that I sign these agreements as Ambassador of Brazil.

They are as a shining light marking the already bright path of political relations between our two countries, and they unveil before our eyes the vast horizons of further economic progress.

Statement by Mr. Welles

Our Government has just signed a new Lend-Lease Agreement with Brazil in order that the Brazilian Government may be able to speed up Brazilian armament for self-defense and thus enhance the security of the entire hemisphere.

Our two Governments have also signed an additional agreement whereby Brazil will cooperate with the United States by producing and supplying vitally important strategic materials required in our national-defense program.

This is one of the concrete answers of Brazil and of the United States to Hitlerism and the other declared enemies of the liberties of the Americas, of Christian civilization, and of mankind itself.

FRENCH ISLAND POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC

[Released to the press March 2]

The text of a statement made by the American Vice Consul at Nouméa to the High Commissioner of New Caledonia and made public by the latter on February 28, 1942 follows:

"The policy of the Government of the United States as regards France and French territory has been based upon the maintenance of the integrity of France and of the French Empire and of the eventual restoration of the complete independence of all French territories. Mindful of its traditional friendship for France, this Government deeply sympathizes not only with the desire of the French people to maintain their territories intact but with the efforts of

the French people to continue to resist the forces of aggression. In its relations with the local French authorities in French territories the United States has been and will continue to be governed by the manifest effectiveness with which those authorities endeavor to protect their territories from domination and control by the common enemy.

"With the French authorities in effective control of French territories in the Pacific this Government has treated and will continue to treat on the basis of their actual administration of the territories involved. This Government recognizes, in particular, that French island possessions in that area are under the effective control of the French National Committee established in London and the United States authorities are cooperating for the defense of these islands with the authorities established by the French National Committee and with no other French authority. This Government appreciates the importance of New Caledonia in the defense of the Pacific area."

JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN RELIEF TO GREECE

[Released to the press March 6]

The United States and British Governments have agreed to a request by the Greek War Relief Association of New York for permission immediately to charter a vessel to transport 2,300 long tons of flour from the United States to Greece, provided adequate guaranties are obtained from the Axis governments and satisfactory arrangements can be made for the distribution of the flour to the suffering Greek population.

The program of aid to Greece through shipments from Turkey is also going forward to the extent that food is available. Permission, furthermore, has recently been granted to the Greek Government to transfer to Switzerland the equivalent of one million Swiss francs from funds of the Greek Government in the United States, to purchase condensed milk in Switzerland for the relief of children in Greece.

In considering plans for the relief of Greece, particular attention is paid to the provisions for the distribution of the food to the Greek peoples themselves and for preventing the Axis powers, who have created the appalling conditions of famine which exist in that country, from being aided by the relief measures employed. It is realized that no measures for the adequate relief of Greece will be possible until the final defeat of the Axis. The necessity, however, for the prompt use of any feasible means for assisting Greece is fully realized.

ADVISORY MISSION TO INDIA

[Released to the press March 6]

The military situation in southeastern Asia emphasizes the need to develop fully, and as rapidly as feasible, the industrial resources of India as a supply base for the armed forces of the United Nations in the Near East and the Far East. The Government of the United States, accordingly, inquired whether the Government of India would agree to the despatch to India of a technical mission which could examine and report on the possibilities of American assistance in such development. The Government of India has expressed its readiness to receive such a mission and has invited it to be its guests during the mission's stay in India. Accordingly, it has been decided that the mission should proceed to India as soon as possible.

It is hoped that the personnel of the mission may be announced shortly. The Government of the United States and the Government of India earnestly hope that this step in American-Indian collaboration may serve to make an effective contribution to the success of the United Nations in the war against aggression.

AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press March 5]

The Swiss Government has made available to this Government the following message, of February 25, from the Swiss Minister at Tokyo, reporting the substance of information received from the Japanese Foreign Office in regard to

the welfare of the personnel of the American Consular Offices in Harbin and Mukden:

On December 8, 1941 the personnel of the offices of the American Consulates General at Harbin and Mukden were placed under surveillance in their respective consular premises; they were deprived of short-wave radios, and telephone communication with the exterior was authorized in principle only through guards or interpreters; for exceptional reasons they can leave the premises under surveillance. With regard to food, all measures have been taken to avoid privation, Chinese employees being permitted to go to the market daily for provisions. With regard to health, there is nothing to note with the exception of Mr. Jay Dixon Edwards, American Vice Consul at Harbin who, suffering from throat trouble in December, underwent hospital treatment.

Mr. Jay Dixon Edwards is a native of Wausau, Wis.

The American Consulate at Melbourne, Australia, has reported the safe arrival in that port of Mr. Jesse Frederick Van Wickel, of Brooklyn, N. Y., former American Consul at Batavia; Mr. V. Lansing Collins, of Princeton, N. J., former American Vice Consul at Batavia, and his wife and baby; Mrs. Kenneth S. Patton, wife of the former American Consul General at Singapore; Mrs. Walter A. Foote, wife of the former American Consul General at Batavia; Mrs. Harold D. Robison, wife of the former American Consul at Singapore; and Mrs. Charles O. Thompson, wife of the former American Vice Consul at Singapore, and her two sons.

[Released to the press March 7]

The Department of State has been informed officially that as of February 27, 1942 Mr. Victor Keen, representative of the *New York Herald-Tribune* in Shanghai, and Mr. J. B. Powell, editor of the *China Weekly Review*, had been arrested and detained in Shanghai under charges of espionage. The information continued that both Messrs. Keen and Powell are in good health.

THE PROBLEM OF ECONOMIC PEACE AFTER THE WAR

ADDRESS BY LEO PASVOLSKY¹

[Released to the press March 4]

I

For the second time in the lifetime of many of us, mankind will some day be confronted with the Herculean task of rebuilding the fabric of international relationships shattered by a world war. Our country and all nations associated with us in the present conflict are resolved that the brutal forces of conquest and domination will be utterly destroyed. We must be equally determined that, once the earth is freed from the menace of these sinister forces, international relations must and will be so organized as to be an open and unobstructed highway of human progress toward an enduring peace among nations, based on justice and on order under law, and toward an increasing measure of economic and social welfare for the individual everywhere.

The winning of the war is but the first stage in the winning of the peace. Wars are not fought for their own sake, but for the sake of determining which of the protagonists will shape the peace that follows.

In the last post-war period, the nations which, through untold sacrifice of life and treasure, established their right to shape the peace failed to take positive action necessary for fulfilling the vast responsibility which thus devolved upon them. The two unhappy and uneasy decades which elapsed between 1919 and 1939 were characterized by a fatal drift toward a new and greater disaster—a drift which went on in spite of many efforts to arrest it and to reverse it.

After this second world war, the central problem confronting mankind will be exactly the same as that which confronted us after the last war. That problem is dual in character.

First, to create a system of international political relationships which would offer a reasonable hope for the preservation of a just peace among nations with the least practicable diversion of economic effort to the maintenance of armed forces; and

Second, to create, domestically and internationally, economic conditions which would make possible a progressive movement toward an efficient utilization of the human and material resources of the world on a scale adequate to insure the greatest practicable measure of full and stable employment accompanied by rising standards of living everywhere.

These basic objectives were stated clearly in the Atlantic Declaration of last August. They were re-endorsed in the Joint Declaration of the United Nations of two months ago.

The two objectives are closely interrelated. Sound economic policies will be impossible without confidence that peace will prevail and without assurance that the burden of armaments will be reduced to manageable proportions. But peace will be precarious at best, unless there exists for it a sound economic foundation. Both objectives, therefore, must be pursued simultaneously.

The full attainment of both of these objectives will necessarily be a long process, proceeding in a series of stages. What is important is that progress in each field be such as to reinforce progress in the other. And progress will have to be measured in terms of the speed and effectiveness with which appropriate machinery is set up in each field.

I shall not deal in this address with the machinery which will be necessary for the attainment of the political peace objective. On the assumption that such machinery will be created, I shall focus my attention on the types of action which will be involved in the creation of the necessary economic machinery, especially in the international field.

¹ Delivered at the National Study Conference of the Commission To Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Delaware, Ohio, March 4, 1942. Mr. Pasvolsky is Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

II

At the risk of giving you a rather dull quarter of an hour, I shall recite at the outset some of the basic economic considerations involved.

International economic relationships are numerous and varied in character. Nations exchange physical commodities, either as raw materials or as processed goods. They render each other a large variety of services. Some nations make loans to others, and the borrowing countries discharge their obligations.

The importance of all these relationships arises from the fact that we live in a world in which natural wealth, technical skills, and financial strength are so distributed over the surface of the earth that each nation possesses a surplus of some of the things which some other nations lack, and no nation, however large, possesses in adequate measure all of the elements that constitute the material foundations of economic well-being. No nation can hope to provide for its population even the necessities of modern life if it has access solely to its own resources. Nor can any group of nations—unless, indeed, it comprises almost the entire globe—hope to attain in isolation nearly as high a level of well-being as it can when the economic interdependence of nations is translated into a world-wide system of peaceful and mutually beneficial exchange of goods and services, through which alone each nation can have as satisfactory an access as may be practicable to the resources of the entire world.

International trade is the process by which nations exchange physical commodities. Apart from the exchange of services which are of relatively lesser importance, it is the instrument by means of which nations with undeveloped natural resources or insufficient financial strength secure capital from wealthier nations and by means of which they eventually repay their obligations. Hence, trade is by far the most important of international economic relationships and is, in fact, basic to all the others.

When nations deliberately move in the direction of national or group self-sufficiency, or when they, for any other reason, adopt policies which obstruct international trade or impair

its efficacy, they find themselves correspondingly compelled to curtail or leave undeveloped some of their relatively most efficient branches of production, to expand, if they can, some of their relatively less efficient ones; and to create, again if they can, branches of production for which their conditions are not as well adapted as are conditions in some other areas. By doing this, they not only deprive themselves of the benefits of international exchange but necessarily force other nations to do likewise. The net result is reduced productivity all around and an inexorable lowering of the standards of life everywhere.

International trade, moving as nearly as may be practicable along the channels of natural advantage and of mutual benefit to the parties concerned, is the foundation of economic peace and an indispensable element in the promotion of human welfare. International trade, obstructed by excessive barriers and forced into artificial channels, is the most potent instrument of economic war, which serves inexorably as a depressant of human welfare.

Thus international economic relations are not an end in themselves. They are rather an integral part of the whole complex of economic activity whereby the material wants of man are satisfied, and in the efficacy of which international economic relations are a determining economic factor.

In a world organized along national lines, much of that activity is necessarily domestic, and economic progress is obviously impossible without appropriate domestic policies and measures, but it is equally impossible in conditions of economic war. Its mainsprings lie solely neither in the field of domestic action nor in the field of international action but in a proper combination of the two.

The basic requirements of economic progress are expansion and improvement of production and increase of international trade, which are primary prerequisites of increased consumption. Increased production and increased trade are themselves inescapably interdependent factors. In the long run, neither is possible without the other, but neither flows automatically from the other.

The expansion and improvement of each country's productive facilities and the creation of other conditions conducive to increased consumption require many domestic policies and measures. To the extent to which such policies and measures are successful, they of course stimulate international commerce. But domestic action cannot be fully successful unless it takes place in conditions in which the trade process itself is not prevented, by inappropriate international policies, from making its indispensable contribution to growing production and growing consumption. The creation of these conditions is a task of international collaboration in a number of fields of international economic relationships.

III

Both theory and experience lead to the conclusion that international trade increases in its economic usefulness in proportion as the policies and arrangements under which it functions are such as to enable each nation, as nearly as may be practicable, to sell its surplus production and to obtain the surplus products of other nations wherever this can be done most advantageously. This does not and need not mean completely free trade, in the sense of a total absence of trade regulation. That concept requires, for its realization in the international field, the existence of many complex conditions which do not obtain today and are not likely to obtain in any discernible future. Moreover, practical experience indicates that the attainment of a relatively high degree of expanding economic prosperity for all countries, so far as it is determined by international commerce, does not require completely free trade as one of its indispensable prerequisites. What it does require is a large measure of flexibility in trade movements. This is possible only through a trade process which is regulated, if at all, predominantly by such methods as reasonable tariffs and not by quantitative controls and other devices that cause an artificial channelization of trade movements and which functions on the basis of a system of multilateral rather than bilateral

balancing of the international accounts of individual countries.

A bilateral system is one under which a country pays for its imports with currency which is good only for purchases from it or for the discharging of other obligations to it alone. A multilateral system is one under which a country's proceeds of sales to another country become available for purchases from, or the discharging of other obligations to, any country. Since trade and all other international transactions—the results of which comprise for each country its balance of international payments—are expressed in terms of money, and since each country has its own monetary system, multilateral balancing of international accounts is possible only when national currencies are freely interchangeable at stable exchange rates.

Interchangeability of currencies and stability of foreign-exchange rates can be maintained only between countries, each of which possesses at all times either a sufficient supply of foreign currencies to meet demands for such currencies or the ability readily to obtain foreign currencies. The supply arises out of export of goods, rendering of services, earnings on loans and investments in other countries, and borrowing. The demands arise out of imports of goods, payments for services rendered by other countries, debt payments, and lending.

In order that the foreign-exchange process—that is, the purchase and sale of foreign currencies—may function smoothly, each country needs reserves of foreign currencies or ability to replenish its reserves when necessary. Such replenishment is accomplished by borrowing or by liquidation of foreign investments, where there are any; under the gold-standard system, exports of gold provide an additional and very convenient method of replenishing reserves of foreign currencies. The reserves serve the role of a revolving fund to provide for temporary lack of balance between the supply of and the demand for foreign currencies. The stability and interchangeability of a country's currency is endangered or destroyed when its total international outgo tends to exceed its total interna-

tional income and thus to deplete its available reserves.

This situation may result from that country's own action or from the actions of other countries, or both. It may arise as a consequence of domestic policies or of international policies. And the factors involved in the maintenance of currency stability and interchangeability are so closely interdependent that they affect each other immediately and therefore retard or promote the functioning of the multilateral system.

Inability to compete internationally, or unwillingness to make the adjustments necessary for that purpose, has been a frequent cause of trade restrictions, while trade practices which obstruct commerce or which cause artificial diversion of trade have often been responsible for foreign-exchange controls or unstable foreign-exchange rates. Deliberate alterations of exchange rates have been resorted to as a means of improving a country's international competitive position or as an instrument of domestic policy. Foreign-exchange controls have been imposed as a method of equilibrating the balances of payments, especially by debtor countries. Commercial and monetary policies of this type have obstructed useful movements of capital, while unsound investment and credit policies have often led to trade restrictions and monetary instability. Unsound fiscal policies have frequently caused flights of capital and thus resulted in break-downs of monetary stability.

Singly or in combination, these and many other factors, too numerous to be treated within the scope of this address, inevitably weaken the multilateral system, create a tendency toward bilateralism, and in extreme cases, result in attempts to turn deliberately to a system of bilateral balancing. Their most important result is that they impair international trade and, therefore, have adverse effects on production and consumption everywhere. Under multilateralism, trade tends to be flexible and, therefore, to flow along the channels of natural advantage. Under bilateralism, trade tends to be rigidly and artificially channelized. Multilateral balancing, therefore, allows a broad scope for free enterprise and a widening of economic oppor-

tunity, and thus provides a foundation for policies and measures designed to promote economic stability accompanied by rising living standards. Bilateral balancing imposes trade regimentation, narrows economic opportunity, and makes economic stability possible only on the basis of lowered living standards, if at all.

The creation after the war—as rapidly as possible and as fully as possible—of conditions indispensable to a system of world trade operating on the basis of a substantial freedom from obstructive regulation and on the basis of multilateral balancing of international accounts will be an urgent requirement for all countries, including our own. Unless that need is met, production and trade will stagnate everywhere, no matter what other measures are taken, and living standards will suffer in consequence.

In this fundamental respect the situation after the present war will be no different in character but far more difficult than was that which existed after the last war. And there will be one new factor of the utmost importance. After this war more will be expected of the reconstruction process than was the case after the last one. A greater emphasis than ever before is being placed on the so-called "social objective". Governments everywhere will have to make good their present promises to create conditions of economic security and higher levels of individual well-being.

These are, unquestionably, attainable objectives, in terms of the availability of basic resources and the possibilities of a proper utilization of these resources. But their actual attainment will depend on the type of basic policies which are adopted and resolutely pursued.

It was in the field of these policies that lay the principal mistakes and failures of the last post-war reconstruction effort. The dangers inherent in a repetition of these failures will be far greater than they were then. After this war mankind will be even less able to afford the mistakes made after the last war.

It is well, therefore, to recall briefly what happened during the last post-war reconstruction effort and the whole interval between the two wars.

IV

The world emerged from the war of 1914-18 in a sorry economic state. National currencies were in a disordered condition. International trade was fettered by restrictions carried over from the war period and by new barriers rising on all sides with the rapidity of mushroom growth. Production was disorganized in many areas. Many countries were in great need of imports, for which they had no way of paying. Chaotic public finance prevailed in most parts of Europe. A greatly increased load of international debt weighed on many countries, and astronomical sums were being assessed on the reparation account.

The post-war reconstruction effort required action in all these fields. It was successfully undertaken only in some.

Imports were provided where they were urgently needed, partly on the basis of relief but mostly on credit; the necessary financing was done largely by the United States and Great Britain, but also to some extent by France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and Canada. Over a period of a few years the stability and interchangeability of national currencies were reestablished. Fiscal conditions were greatly improved in most countries. After the initial post-war difficulties of internal organization were overcome, production began to recover in most areas where it had been badly disorganized.

All these were indispensable both for immediate reconstruction and as foundations for further economic advancement. But they obviously were not enough. Action was also needed in several other essential phases of the reconstruction process, and these, unfortunately, were almost completely neglected or worse.

In the all important field of international trade relations the dominant note was a steady growth of exaggerated protectionism. In the early post-war years the United States led the way through the enactment of the McCumber-Fordney tariff. In the middle twenties the protectionist impetus came largely from Europe, especially from Germany. In 1928 we again took the lead by inaugurating our preparations

for what became the Hawley-Smoot tariff. Greater and greater obstacles were placed in the way of imports, and, since one nation's imports are the exports of another or other nations, the total volume of international commerce was prevented from undergoing an adequate expansion.

The inadequate volume of world trade and the commercial policies pursued in the post-war period rendered illusory any hope that a stable international financial structure could be created. Debtor nations could not develop a sufficient volume of international income out of which to meet their debt payments because they found their sales opportunities limited by the restrictions which creditor nations were placing on imports.

The existence of a vast body of international indebtedness bequeathed by the war, which included enormous reparation payments, was in itself a source of acute maladjustment. We shut our eyes to the simple but crucial fact that wartime lending is always governed by a variety of considerations, peculiar to the abnormal conditions of war, which no longer apply in time of peace and which should be given due weight in determining the liquidation of the resulting obligations. Even if sound economic policies prevailed in the world at the end of the last war, the volume of international trade could scarcely have risen fast enough to provide a vehicle for a satisfactory liquidation of war debts, superimposed as they were on the already existing and currently created debt obligations. It is far more likely that, under the most favorable conditions, attempts to collect the war debts, because of their magnitude and because they had been incurred in the process of destruction, would have been a seriously retarding factor. As it was, they proved to be a strangling dead hand.

In many countries, especially of Europe, a greater and greater share of economic effort was directed into the field of armaments. In many countries much economic effort was wasted in unproductive enterprise. Technological progress was going on rapidly in some countries and slowly in others, and this fact made it difficult for the lagging countries to maintain their

international competitive position. Little attention was given to the development of economically backward areas. Inadequate attention was given to the distribution of national income. The volume of useful production and the volume of consumption, retarded by the commercial policies which were being pursued, were still further held back by these and other domestic factors.

Each nation pursued its economic policies, both domestic and international, in jealously guarded independence from the rest of the world. International economic conferences were conspicuous for an almost complete non-existence of cooperative effort and a resulting absence of constructive achievements.

Into this world of contradictory and discordant policies, several countries—most of all, the United States—poured capital funds on a vast scale. During the first post-war decade we exported huge amounts of capital to various parts of the world in the form of loans and investments. Great Britain was also an exporter of capital on a large scale. France sent abroad large amounts of capital in the form of short-term investments. To a lesser extent capital was exported by Holland, Switzerland, and Sweden.

All these movements of funds created an artificial prosperity in both the lending and the borrowing countries and enabled the latter to maintain a precarious solvency. In fact, a large part of the movements of capital merely made it possible for the debtor countries to meet their current debt payments, which, of course, constantly increased the volume of their total obligations.

In our case, foreign lending enabled us to maintain our exports at a relatively high level, while we put formidable obstacles in the way of our imports. In these circumstances—since we insisted at the same time upon collecting interest, dividend, and amortization payments owing us on both the war and the non-war debt accounts—a substantial part of our foreign loans served solely to provide the rest of the world with dollars for meeting a large portion of its debt payments to us.

Our foreign lending was utterly haphazard. Little or no attention was given to the economic

implications of the export of capital. The lending process was unrelated either to our other international economic policies or to the policies pursued by other nations. Only by continued lending could we, for a time at least, disguise the contradictory and inherently unsound nature of our commercial and debt-collection policies, and postpone, both for ourselves and for the rest of the world, the inevitable day of reckoning.

Foreign lending by other countries was on no healthier basis than ours. Moreover, much of the movement of funds was in the form of short-term loans, subject to sudden demands for repayment, thus introducing another factor of instability into an already unstable situation.

Had international lending, on a scale on which it actually took place, occurred at a time when sound rather than unsound policies prevailed in the world, and on a healthy basis, it would have, undoubtedly, resulted in a vast and immensely beneficial expansion of production and trade and in a general increase of national and individual welfare. It would also have contributed greatly to economic stability everywhere. As it was, much of it was wasted as a mere unproductive channel for the transfer of debt payments, and the rest served as an artificial and necessarily temporary stimulus, under the influence of which world production and world trade did rise, but at an inadequate rate and, in too many instances, in undesirable directions.

A situation was created in which the debtor nations of the world found themselves in the position of a person whose debts grow faster than his income, forced—in part by his own actions and in part by the actions of his creditors—either to devote a larger and larger share of his income to debt payments, or to borrow more and still more in order to maintain an artificial prosperity and a precarious solvency, finally going bankrupt when the stream of lending begins to dry up while at the same time demands for repayment grow more insistent, and dragging down to disaster not only himself but his imprudent creditors as well.

This was precisely what happened to the world at the end of the first post-war decade and

was one of the decisive factors responsible for the oncoming of the great depression, and especially for its depth and duration. Thereafter, for nearly another decade, the world lived through a period of economic stagnation, highlighted by savage and disastrous economic warfare.

V

During the thirties some nations, in an effort to preserve monetary stability and financial solvency, subjected their imports to rigid and far-reaching regulation and devised means of forcing their exports. This was accomplished through such devices as heightened tariffs, embargoes, quotas, exchange controls, multiple currencies, subsidies, and a whole arsenal of other weapons of economic warfare. Since—to repeat—one nation's imports are the exports of another or other nations, the latter naturally reacted by augmenting their own trade barriers. A vicious spiral of retaliation and counter-retaliation was set into motion. International trade was rapidly dwindling, and what remained was being strait-jacketed more and more into a system of narrow bilateral relationships.

One commercially important nation, Nazi Germany, adopted trade regimentation and narrow bilateralism, not for economic reasons but as an adjunct of political action—as an important part of her machinery for carrying out a program of rearmament on a vast scale. This required a high degree of selection as regards imports to make sure that materials necessary for armaments were procured. It required the forcing of exports to pay for the imports. Since, however, a disproportionate share of both the productive equipment and the imported raw materials was diverted to armament production, the volume of available exports tended to fall short of the amounts required to pay for imports. The difference was made up through the operation of the bilateral balancing system—that is, through the use of blocked marks which represented enforced loans to Germany by the countries from which she made her purchases.

By all these devices and because of the more or less complacent acquiescence on the part of other countries, Germany succeeded in obtaining

the imports necessary for building up a powerful war machine but not for avoiding, at the same time, the necessity for sacrificing butter for guns. Even so, as time went on, Germany encountered great and increasing difficulties in the operation of her trade system. This was the result of a growing unwillingness on the part of other countries both to limit the utilization of the proceeds of their sales to Germany to the range of commodities which Germany was in a position to furnish and to supply Germany with substantial amounts of commodities on the basis of enforced credit—these conditions necessarily arising out of the operation of the bilateral balancing system. It is not devoid of significance that in 1938, despite Hitler's desperate announcement that Germany "must export or die", her volume of exports was only 59 percent of the 1929 level, whereas the figure for Great Britain was 74 percent, and for the United States, 79 percent.

It is arguable that the war came just in time to save Germany from a really embarrassing economic situation. It is even arguable that Germany began the war when she did in part, at least, for that very reason.

The German leaders themselves, in the end, had no illusions as to the real effectiveness of their trade system. Some of them finally came to regard it as, at best, a temporary expedient and hoped fervently for an eventual return to more or less normal international economic relations. Others—perhaps most—looked upon it from the start as merely an instrument of preparation for war, to be replaced after an armed victory by a system of exploitation of conquered territories on the basis of permanent military controls. In the meantime Germany's trade policies and measures were a powerful factor in the continuing disruption of international trade relations.

Other countries employing the same methods, even though they did not use them as did Germany primarily for preparation for war, not only invariably found their foreign commerce—both exports and imports—reduced and their living standards depressed but did not even succeed in preserving either their monetary sta-

bility or their financial solvency. This was inevitable because drastic trade controls and artificial diversion of trade, through wholesale discrimination and through the forcing of trade balancing into bilateral channels, inescapably reduced both the volume and the economic usefulness of international commerce.

Whatever was the official justification for the use of these methods, the real underlying thought in many cases was that it was possible for individual nations, confronted with grave financial difficulties resulting largely from a break-down of international economic cooperation, to achieve economic salvation or to attain other national objectives through independent national action necessarily involving varying degrees of acute international economic warfare. In some instances, elaborate theories were advanced to prove that such independence of national action was inherently preferable. In practice, apart from Germany's success in the armament field, the only result was a continued stagnation of world trade, which brought immense injury to all nations and, most of all, to those very nations which sought the greatest measure of independent national action and employed, therefore, the strongest weapons of economic warfare.

The resulting and ever-growing economic dislocation was intensified by—and, in turn, served to intensify—a rapid deterioration of international political relationships. All this finally culminated in the supreme catastrophe of a new world war.

In this tragic situation, the most significant factor operating toward arresting and reversing the fatal trend was this country's trade-agreements program, which was vigorously pursued under the inspiring leadership of Cordell Hull. By means of reciprocal trade agreements we sought to bring about an elimination or at least a progressive reduction of quotas, prohibitive tariffs, and other exaggerated import restrictions, which were directly and drastically curtailing the volume of trade. By basing our policy on the widest possible application of the unconditional most-favored-nation principle, we sought the elimination of the various devices

for discriminatory commercial treatment and trade diversion which were forcing much of the diminished world commerce into artificial channels, and thereby were reducing still further both the volume and the usefulness of international trade. At the same time, this country repeatedly expressed its willingness to enter into appropriate arrangements for the stabilization of international currency relationships. All these were clearly indispensable steps in the direction of ridding the world of conditions of economic warfare, which had such disastrous effects both on the economic well-being and the political stability of the world.

The substantial progress made in this direction during the years immediately preceding the war was interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities. Under war conditions all the aspects of pre-war economic warfare have become greatly intensified, and, in addition, new weapons of this type have been and are being constantly forged. This is inevitable, since, under modern conditions, economic warfare is an integral part of military effort. But when the war is over, mankind will inevitably find itself in an even sorer economic plight than was the case after the last war, unless vigorous and determined action is taken toward as rapid as possible elimination of conditions of economic warfare and toward the creation of conditions of economic peace.

VI

After this conflict, as after the last, the transition from war to peace will involve two principal stages: demobilization and reconstruction. The two stages will, of course, overlap.

Some of the problems of the immediate post-war or demobilization period are obvious. Many areas of the world will be in desperate need of food, clothing, medical supplies, and other necessities of which their larders will have been swept bare by the war and the looting tactics of the invaders. These urgent needs will have to be met quickly, both for humanitarian reasons and for the purpose of minimizing the chances of social upheavals.

The task of putting into effect the necessary arrangements will, in any event, be greatly com-

plicated by the difficulties which will, unquestionably, be involved in setting up effective administrations in many of what are now belligerent or invaded countries. The speed with which relief is provided may be a decisive factor in easing or even obviating some of these difficulties.

The measures of relief will, of course, be only a part of the immediate post-war problem. No nation will want to remain long an object of charity, nor will any nation, even the United States, be able to provide such charity indefinitely. The real demobilization process—return to peaceful employment of millions of men comprising the fighting forces or working in war production, and re-orientation of agricultural and especially industrial plants and equipment from military to peaceful pursuits—will have to begin very soon after the war.

This will require, among other things, for a number of countries the re-constitution, largely through importation, of stocks of many raw materials and basic foodstuffs, which will unquestionably be at a low point everywhere, and the acquisition of necessary machinery and other equipment. All this will call for a larger volume of means of foreign payment than practically any country of Europe and Asia will possess for some time.

The meeting of these needs will also involve many complex and difficult problems for our country and for those other areas which will be in a position to supply the necessary resources. The task of aiding in the reconstruction of other countries will be superimposed upon the task of these countries' own demobilization and of re-conversion of their own production from military to peaceful ends.

These phases of the demobilization process will naturally extend over periods which will vary from country to country. But they will, in all cases, be also the initial phases of the longer-range reconstruction process. The policies pursued in connection with both processes should, therefore, be carefully and closely integrated from the point of view of basic objectives

and of the best means of attaining those objectives. If we want to make sure, this time, that post-war reconstruction policies will really be directed toward winning the peace, we must make sure that the cessation of armed hostilities will not be followed by a continuation of economic warfare.

Lack of determination to abandon the policies and practices of economic warfare will be the greatest danger that can confront us after the war. Plenty of reasons for continuing such policies and practices will be advanced, as they were after the last war. Yet it will not matter whether economic warfare will be employed in the post-war era for selfish and predatory reasons; or as an instrument of other policies; or on the basis of a defeatist acceptance of what appears to be the line of least resistance; or as an inevitable consequence of action based on the theory that the solution of the problems of economic stability, full employment and rising living standards can and should be sought predominantly, or even solely, in terms of national economies and of domestic measures and controls, and that the resultant sacrifice of foreign trade should be accepted as inconsequential. In all cases, it will lead only to economic stagnation or worse.

Hence, while doing everything that is necessary to win the war, no effort should be spared to develop, in our country and in all countries which are now embattled against the forces of conquest, a firm determination to follow resolutely a course which would bring us to economic peace, and to chart that course well ahead of the time when we shall have to face the problems of post-war reconstruction.

There is no mystery as to the nature of the economic problems which will confront us after the war. In the international field, apart from making adequate preparation for handling the immediate problems of relief and demobilization, some of the more important ones will be as follows:

1. To rebuild the machinery of sound international commercial relations by dealing with

such problems as import restrictions, non-discriminatory treatment, access to raw materials, commodity agreements, export subsidies, indirect protectionism, shipping, etc.

2. To create appropriate arrangements for the stabilization of foreign-exchange rates and for encouraging freedom of foreign-exchange transactions, including such problems as the role of gold and the use of other monetary techniques.

3. To create effective machinery of international credit and investment, designed to promote the functioning of international trade, the establishment and maintenance of monetary stability, the development of the world's resources, and the assurance of a timely and adequate flow of funds from financially stronger to financially weaker countries for the purpose of assisting them in reducing the amplitude of economic fluctuations, and thereby contributing to general economic stability, and to bring about, where necessary, adjustment of existing international obligations.

4. To set up other necessary mechanisms for implementing the various phases of economic collaboration among nations, as regards both international policies and measures and appropriate international coordination of domestic policies and measures, without agreement on both of which no satisfactory solution is possible for the crucial problems of economic stability, full employment, and rising living standards.

Action in all these fields must be initiated as speedily as possible after the termination of hostilities. It obviously cannot be completed overnight. It must be of a continuing and progressive character and must necessarily proceed through a series of step-by-step adjustments. What is clearly needed, therefore, is agreement among the nations on broad objectives, and utmost care in choosing transitional policies in such a way that they will facilitate rather than retard or even render impossible the attainment of these objectives.

VII

Important steps have already been taken to this end.

For several months an Allied Committee has been at work in London on the problem of post-war relief requirements. Many countries, including ours, are represented on that Committee.

In November the International Labor Conference in New York decided to create an international committee for the study of post-war economic problems. Like the International Labor Organization itself, the committee has tripartite representation — government, labor, and employers.

The Rio de Janeiro Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, in January, decided to convoke an Inter-American Technical Economic Conference to consider programs for post-war reconstruction. Preparation for this conference has been entrusted to the Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee, which has been in continuous session in Washington for over two years.

Last week a far-reaching agreement was signed in Washington between Great Britain and ourselves, setting forth the principles which are to govern the final settlement of obligations resulting from our Lend-Lease aid to Britain. That agreement contains, in its article VII, the following provision which is of enormous significance for the post-war period:

“In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the United Kingdom in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the United Kingdom,

open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 12, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

"At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments."

The decision of the two Governments to engage in consultations along the lines of the first paragraph of this provision and to seek agreement on these matters with the governments of all other like-minded nations marks tremendous progress toward effective implementation of the economic objectives and the high social aims of the Atlantic Declaration.

All appropriate departments and agencies of our Government are hard at work in their respective fields on problems of the future as well

as of the present. Throughout the war we have continued, wherever possible, to negotiate mutually beneficial reciprocal trade agreements and thus to keep alive, as a powerful instrument of post-war action, a policy which has proved in the past so important a factor in the promotion of economic peace. The International Wheat Meeting, which has been at work in Washington for several months, is attempting to find a solution for one of the most troublesome commodity problems. Many private groups in the country are giving hard thought to the problems of the future and are cooperating splendidly with the Government.

All these are significant steps toward laying a foundation of economic peace for the post-war period. As time goes on, others undoubtedly will be undertaken. There is more than a good chance that we shall emerge from this war with the techniques for economic peace reasonably well worked out and ready to be applied. Whether or not these techniques will actually be translated into a functioning machinery of economic peace will depend overwhelmingly upon whether or not the people of our country and of other countries will have a clear understanding of the issues at stake and the necessary resolution to act on that understanding. So far as our country is concerned, an organization like yours has an unrivaled opportunity to help our people to that understanding and to help strengthen that resolution.

PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS, SUPPLEMENT I TO REVISION I

[Released to the press March 1]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on March 1 issued Supplement I to Revision I of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated February 7, 1942.

Part I of this supplement contains 844 additional listings in the other American republics and 29 deletions. Part II contains 81 additional

listings outside the American republics and 3 deletions.

The Banco Alemán Antioqueño in Colombia is deleted in this supplement in connection with a contemporaneous reorganization eliminating German influence, placing the management and control of the bank in Colombian hands, and changing the name of the bank. The new name, to be determined by the new board of directors at a meeting to be held on March 1, will probably be Banco Commercial Antioqueño.

Commercial Policy

EXCHANGE OF NOTES WITH ECUADOR REGARDING TRADE AGREEMENT

[Released to the press March 6]

In notes dated March 2, 1942, which were exchanged at Quito by Mr. Boaz Long, the American Minister at Quito, and Dr. Julio Tobar Donoso, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, the Governments of the United States and Ecuador have entered into an understanding with regard to certain provisions of the trade agreement signed on August 6, 1938, as amended (Executive Agreement Series 133).

The notes refer to the difficult financial situation confronting Ecuador and the necessity, as an emergency revenue measure, of increasing customs charges on dutiable imports from all sources. The notes record the understanding that, in these circumstances, the Government of the United States agrees not to invoke the pertinent provisions of the trade agreement in respect of the application of such increased charges to products imported from the United States for which a rate of duty is specified in schedule I of the agreement.

The increased charges will not become effective prior to April 1, 1942, and it is understood that they will be reduced and ultimately removed when Ecuador's financial position has sufficiently improved to warrant such action.

The notes also contain provisions relating to foreign-exchange control and, in addition, make clear that nothing in the notes or in the trade agreement shall prevent the adoption or enforcement by either country of measures relating to public security, or imposed for the protection of the country's essential interests in time of war or other national emergency.

A translation of the text of the note from Dr. Julio Tobar Donoso, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, to Mr. Boaz Long, American Minister at Quito, is printed below. The reply to this note was confirmatory.

"EXCELLENCY :

"I have the honor to refer to recent conversations which have taken place with regard to the financial emergency with which the Government of the Republic of Ecuador is confronted and, in that connection, to certain provisions of the trade agreement between the Republic of Ecuador and the United States of America signed at Quito on August 6, 1938, as amended by notes exchanged at Quito on August 6, 1938, September 9, 1938, and September 13, 1938.

"In the course of these conversations, it has been pointed out that the Government of the Republic of Ecuador finds it necessary, as a fiscal measure designed solely to meet the existing financial emergency, to augment customs revenues, which make up such a large percentage of total revenues, to an extent deemed necessary to safeguard vital interests of the nation.

"Consideration was given to the possibility of terminating both schedules of the trade agreement as a way out of the difficulty; but neither Government desired to adopt this course if it could be avoided. Therefore, the conversations to which I have referred have disclosed a mutual understanding which is as follows:

"In view of the existing circumstances, the Government of the United States of America will not invoke the provisions of Article I of the trade agreement in respect of the application of the proposed increase in customs charges to articles imported into Ecuador from the United States which are included in Schedule I of the agreement. It is understood that such increase will be applied generally to all dutiable imports from all foreign countries, and will not become effective, with regard to imports from the United States, prior to the expiration of thirty days from the date of this note. It is understood, further, that such increase will be

reduced and ultimately removed as soon as Ecuador's fiscal situation improves sufficiently to warrant such action.

"I also desire to take this occasion to confirm the understanding which has been reached between the Government of the Republic of Ecuador and the Government of the United States of America that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article X of the trade agreement, concerning the control of foreign exchange transactions relating to trade between the two countries, the Governments of the two countries agree to apply and administer any such control as follows:

"1. If the Government of either country establishes or maintains any form of control of the means of international payment, it shall accord unconditional most-favored-nation treatment to the commerce of the other country with respect to all aspects of such control.

"2. The Government establishing or maintaining such control shall impose no prohibition, restriction or delay on the transfer of payment for any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the other country which is not imposed on the transfer of payment for the like article the growth, produce or manufacture of any third country. With respect to rates of exchange and with respect to taxes or charges on exchange transactions, articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the other country shall be accorded unconditionally treatment no less favorable than that accorded to the like articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any third country. The foregoing provisions shall also extend to the application of such control to payments necessary for or incidental to the importation of articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the other country. In general, the control shall be administered so as not to influence to the disadvantage of the other country the competitive relationships between articles the growth, produce or manufacture of that country and like articles the growth, produce or manufacture of third countries.

"It is further understood that nothing in the provisions of paragraphs 1 or 2, above, or in the trade agreement of August 6, 1938, as amended, shall prevent the adoption or enforcement by either country of measures relating to public security, or imposed for the protection of the country's essential interests in time of war or other national emergency.

"I avail [etc.]"

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

EIGHTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

[Released to the press March 5]

The Eighth Pan American Child Congress will be held in Washington, D.C., May 2-9, 1942. The Organizing Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to develop plans for the Congress has held its fourth meeting and has approved suggestions received from some of the other American republics that it is more necessary than ever to review the problems of maternal and child welfare in the light of the war situation and that the agenda originally adopted should be modified to provide for the study of problems which have arisen or which may arise in the future in connection with services for the protection of mothers and children.

The Congress will deal with: Health protection and medical care; education and recreation; economic and social services for families and children; and with inter-American cooperation in these fields. Progress made since the last Congress, which was held in Mexico City in 1935, will be reviewed. Special attention will be given to the discussion of measures for maintaining and strengthening essential services for mothers and children to meet wartime needs, as well as to special measures for the protection of children in wartime and to recommendations as to general standards for child

welfare and inter-American cooperation for the protection of childhood in the post-war world.

Accordingly, the Organizing Committee has revised the previously distributed regulations and agenda of the Congress to conform with the scope and concept of the meeting as amended in the light of war conditions. The revised regulations and agenda replacing the earlier documents are being forwarded to the invited governments and to the interested individuals and organizations in all the American republics.

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. 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 Kelchner, Ph.D., Chief, Division of International Conferences, Department of State, Washington, D.C.; The Right Reverend Monsignor Bryan J. McEntegart, President, National Conference of Catholic Charities, New York, N.Y.; Thomas Parran, M. D., Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency; and John W. Studebaker, LL.D., Commissioner, United States Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. Mrs. Elisabeth Shirley Enochs, Office of the Chief, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., is Secretary of the Committee.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Selden Chapin, a Foreign Service officer of class IV, has been designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, effective as of January 20, 1942 (Departmental Order 1032).

Mr. Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., has been appointed an Assistant Chief of the Division of European Affairs, effective as of February 16, 1942 (Departmental Order 1030).

Mr. Donald C. Blaisdell has been appointed an Assistant Chief of the Division of Studies and Statistics, effective as of February 16, 1942 (Departmental Order 1031).

Mr. William L. Schurz has been appointed an Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, effective as of February 16, 1942 (Departmental Order 1034).

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press March 7]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since February 28, 1942:

Stuart Allen, of St. Paul, Minn., Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana, has been assigned as Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

D. Chadwick Braggiotti, of New York, N. Y., has been appointed Vice Consul at Riohacha, Colombia.

F. Willard Calder, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at London, England, has been appointed Vice Consul at Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Juan de Zengotita, of Philadelphia, Pa., Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Cúcuta, Colombia, where an American Consulate will be established.

Jack G. Dwyre, of Boulder, Colo., Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been appointed Vice Consul at Arequipa, Peru, where an American Vice Consulate will be established.

Samuel G. Ebling, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, Consul at Izmir, Turkey, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Tehran, Iran, and will serve in dual capacity.

Hugh S. Fullerton, of Springfield, Ohio, Consul General at Marseille, France, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Randolph Harrison, Jr., of Lynchburg, Va., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Alden M. Haupt, of Chicago, Ill., Vice Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Moscow, U. S. S. R., and will serve in dual capacity.

Frederick P. Hibbard, of Denison, Tex., Counselor of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated Counselor of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

Ellis A. Johnson, of Springfield, Mass., Vice Consul at Istanbul, Turkey, has been appointed Vice Consul at Izmir, Turkey.

Hugh Millard, of Omaha, Nebr., First Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated Counselor of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

James S. Moose, Jr., of Morrilton, Ark., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Tehran, Iran, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Jidda, Saudi Arabia, where an American Legation will be established. Mr. Moose will serve in dual capacity.

Edward Page, Jr., of West Newton, Mass., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Moscow, U.S.S.R., and will serve in dual capacity.

Kenneth S. Patton, of Charlottesville, Va., formerly Consul General at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Thomas H. Robinson, of Princeton, N. J., Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, has been assigned as Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia.

John M. Slaughter, of South Bend, Ind., has been appointed Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

The assignment of Woodruff Wallner, of New York, N. Y., as Vice Consul at Tunis, Tunisia, has been canceled.

William L. S. Williams, of Racine, Wis., has been appointed Vice Consul at Caripito, Venezuela, where an American Vice Consulate will be established.

Cultural Relations

VISIT TO UNITED STATES OF BRAZILIAN EDUCATOR

Dr. Hernane Tavares Nuner de Sá, eminent Brazilian educator, arrived in this country in January for six weeks' research at the University of North Carolina under the auspices of the Institute of International Education. Dr. Tavares is well known as a newspaper writer and radio commentator and is professor of educational biology at the University of São Paulo. In addition to his scientific investigations, he is especially interested in the history and literature of the United States.

Legislation

To Amend the Nationality Act of 1940: Hearings Before a subcommittee of the Committee on Immigration, United States Senate, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H.R. 6250, an Act To Amend the Nationality Act of 1940, February 17, 18, and 19, 1942. iv, 81 pp.

An Act Making additional appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes. Approved March 5, 1942. [H.R. 6611.] Public Law 474, 77th Cong. 5 pp.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

FINANCE

Double Income Taxation Convention With Canada

[Released to the press March 4]

A convention between the United States and Canada for the avoidance of double income taxation and an accompanying protocol were signed at 4 p.m. on March 4, 1942 by Mr. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, and Mr. Leighton McCarthy, K.C., Minister of Canada at Washington.

The convention, concluded with a view to removing an important impediment to international trade, provides for the avoidance of double income taxation in certain cases, the modification of certain conflicting principles of taxation, reductions of certain rates of taxation, and the establishment of an exchange of information between the United States and Canada in the field of income taxation. The convention is in many respects similar to a convention for the avoidance of double taxation which has been in force between the United States and Sweden since January 1, 1940 (Treaty Series 958).

The protocol which accompanies the convention contains definitions of terms used in the convention and provisions affecting certain matters incident to the administration of the convention.

Upon the exchange of ratifications of the convention and protocol, they will become effective as of January 1, 1941, to continue in force for a period of three years thereafter, terminable at the end of the three-year period or on the first day of January of any year thereafter following the expiration of a six-month notice given by either Government.

Agreements With Brazil

An announcement regarding the conclusion between Brazil and the United States of a series of important agreements designed to fortify the security of the American republics, together with the exchange of notes between the Brazilian Minister of Finance and the Acting Secretary of State providing for a program of mobilization of the productive resources of Brazil, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

COMMERCE

Inter-American Coffee Agreement

[Released to the press March 2]

The President signed on February 27, 1942 a supplementary proclamation declaring that the Inter-American Coffee Agreement (Treaty Series 970), in accordance with the provisions of article XX of the agreement, entered into full force among all the signatory governments on December 31, 1941, the date on which the last of the instruments of ratification or approval by such signatory governments was deposited with the Pan American Union.¹

Reciprocal Trade Agreement With Ecuador

In an exchange of notes dated March 2, 1942 between the American Minister to Ecuador and the Ecuadoran Foreign Minister, the Governments of Ecuador and the United States entered into an understanding with regard to certain provisions of the trade agreement signed on August 6, 1938, as amended (Executive Agreement Series 133). The texts of the notes appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

¹ See the *Bulletin* of January 17, 1942, p. 71.

PUBLICATIONS

Agreement With El Salvador for the Exchange of Official Publications

An agreement for the exchange of official publications was entered into between the United States and El Salvador by an exchange of notes dated November 21 and 27, 1941.

Each Government has agreed to furnish to the other Government two partial sets of its official publications. The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., will receive the Salvadoran publications and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Biblioteca Nacional at San Salvador will receive the publications of the United States Government. The agreement, which became effective on November 27, 1941, will be published as Executive Agreement Series 230.

<h2 style="margin: 0;">General</h2>

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

A tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939

through January 1942, 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 March 6, 1942, 45 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.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

MARCH 14, 1942

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The War

ANGLO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

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

The following joint *communiqué* was released simultaneously in London and in Washington:

"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 and politically as the Caribbean, and the United Kingdom and the British colonies in the same area, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of research in these fields, a commission, to be known as the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, has been jointly created by the two Governments. The Commission will consist of six members, three from each country, to be appointed respectively by the President of the United States and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom—who will designate one member from each country as a co-chairman.

"Members of the Commission will concern themselves primarily with matters pertaining to labor, agriculture, housing, health, education, social welfare, finance, economics, and related subjects in the territories under the British and United States flags within this territory, and on these matters will advise their respective Governments.

"The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission in its studies and in the formulation of its recommendations will necessarily bear in mind the desirability of close cooperation in social and economic matters between all regions adjacent to the Caribbean.

"The following appointments of co-chairmen have been made:

"For Great Britain:

"SIR FRANK STOCKDALE

"For the United States:

"CHARLES W. TAUSSIG

"The remaining members of the Commission will be named later by the Governments concerned."

In addition to naming Mr. Charles W. Taussig, of New York, as co-chairman for the United States of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, the President has selected as the other two American members of the Commission the Honorable Rexford G. Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico, and Mr. Coert du Bois, Chief of the Caribbean Office of the Department of State.

He has also named as a Caribbean Advisory Committee Governor Tugwell and the Honorable Martin Travieso, Justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico; Judge William H. Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War; and Mr. Carl Robins, of California, formerly President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, together with Mr. Charles W. Taussig, who is also chairman of this Committee.

The study to be undertaken by the Caribbean Advisory Committee relates to the economic and social problems of the very large number of human beings in the British and American islands. The study is intended to improve the standards of living in all of the islands concerned.

It is, of course, clear that neither the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission nor the President's Caribbean Advisory Committee has any authority other than the formulation of recommendations to be submitted, in the first instance, to the American and British Governments, and, in the second instance, to the President.

BASES LEASED FROM GREAT BRITAIN IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

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

The President said on March 9 that reports have been brought to his attention that the Government of the United States was considering requesting of the British Government an indefinite prolongation of the 99-year lease granted by the British Government to the United States for the bases acquired in certain of the British colonies in the Western Hemisphere.¹ The President made it clear that these reports were entirely untrue.

He said that this Government had no intention of requesting any modification of the agreements already reached; that the acquisition of the bases granted to the United States would be for the term of 99 years as fixed in those agreements; and that the United States does not seek sovereignty over the islands or colonies on which the bases are located.

FINANCIAL AID TO AMERICANS IN ENEMY AND ENEMY-OCCUPIED TERRITORY

[Released to the press March 12]

Arrangements have been completed to advance small amounts of United States Government funds to American nationals remaining in enemy and enemy-occupied territories except the Philippine Islands, sufficient to meet the ordinary needs of existence.

It is expected that sums advanced will be repaid either by the recipients or by relatives,

¹ See the *Bulletin* of September 7, 1940, p. 201, and March 29, 1941, p. 387.

friends, business associates, or other representatives in the United States.

Private deposits to reimburse the Government for sums advanced should be made with the Department of State. Persons wishing to make such deposits should indicate the names of the beneficiaries and should remit by postal money orders or certified checks payable to the "Secretary of State of the United States". In the event it should be necessary, it is expected that small additional advances for medical and other necessary expenses will be made.

Aliens, including alien spouses and alien children of American nationals, cannot qualify for payments from funds of the United States Government.

However, in the cases of prisoners of war and interned civilians who are supported by the detaining power, it is expected that payments made to them will generally not exceed a small sum sufficient to provide spending money for miscellaneous personal needs not supplied by the detaining power. No payments will be made to officers or to persons of equivalent status held as prisoners of war, who receive pay under the convention relating to the treatment of prisoners of war, signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929.

Sums advanced will in all cases be limited as far as possible in order to prevent foreign exchange becoming available to the enemy.

ADVISORY MISSION TO INDIA

[Released to the press March 9]

The Department of State announced on March 9 the personnel of the Advisory Mission of the United States to assist the war effort in India. The personnel of the Mission follows:

Col. Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War, *chairman*

Honorable Henry F. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State—general economic surveys

Honorable Arthur W. Herrington, President, Society of Automotive Engineers—production of armored vehicles and automotive equipment

Honorable Harry E. Bcyster, President, Beyster Engineering Company—organization of plants for production

Honorable Dirk Dekker, Director of Personnel and Training, Illinois Steel Corporation—specialist in training unskilled workers into semiskilled and skilled workers

It is understood that, should it appear advantageous, additional members may be added to the Mission to assist in solving specific technical problems.

General

PASSPORTS FOR AMERICAN SEAMEN

[Released to the press March 10]

Under the provisions of the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of State on November 25, 1941² pursuant to the authority granted by the President's proclamation of November 14, 1941 and effective for the duration of the emergency, American nationals following the vocation of seaman were required to be in possession of valid passports in order

to depart from the United States on or after January 15, 1942. This date was subsequently extended to March 15, 1942 and has now been extended until a further notice is given setting forth a definitive date.

The Secretary of State has authorized collectors of customs at the various ports to accept the usual documents carried by American-citizen seamen in lieu of passports, in order that they may enter and depart from the United States prior to the establishment of a definitive date upon which passports will be required for this purpose. The collectors will also, of course, honor the passports which are now being issued to American-citizen seamen.

Seamen should execute applications for their passports before the clerk of any Federal court or State court authorized by law to naturalize aliens, or before an agent of the Department of State. Passport agents of the Department are located in Boston (United States Post Office and Courthouse); Chicago (United States Courthouse); San Francisco (Federal Office Building); and Miami (Post Office Building).

Because of the large number of seamen in the port of New York special arrangements are being made to handle their applications in the most expeditious manner. A notice regarding these arrangements will be made at a later date.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

On March 5, 1942 the Senate confirmed the nominations of the following officers as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary or Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the countries listed:

Pierre de L. Boal, of Pennsylvania, now E. E. and M. P. to Nicaragua, to be A. E. and P. to Bolivia.

Arthur Bliss Lane, of New York, now E. E. and M. P. to Costa Rica, to be A. E. and P. to Colombia.

Boaz Long, of New Mexico, now E. E. and M. P. to Ecuador, to be A. E. and P. to Ecuador.

Wesley Frost, of Kentucky, now E. E. and M. P. to Paraguay, to be A. E. and P. to Paraguay.

Robert M. Scotten, of Michigan, now E. E. and M. P. to the Dominican Republic, to be E. E. and M. P. to Costa Rica.

² *Bulletin* of November 29, 1941, p. 431.

Avra M. Warren, of Maryland, now a Foreign Service officer of class I assigned to the Department of State as Chief of the Visa Division, to be E. E. and M. P. to the Dominican Republic.

James B. Stewart, of New Mexico, now a Foreign Service officer of class I assigned as Consul General at Zürich, to be E. E. and M. P. to Nicaragua.

[Released to the press March 14]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since March 7, 1942:

Courtland Christiani, of Washington, D. C., formerly Vice Consul at Surabaya, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been appointed Vice Consul at Adelaide, South Australia.

Mulford A. Colebrook, of New York, N. Y., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

V. Lansing Collins, 2d. of New York, N. Y., formerly Vice Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Frederick J. Cunningham, of Boston, Mass., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and will serve in dual capacity.

Andrew W. Edson, of Meriden, Conn., formerly Second Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, Rumania, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at London, England, 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 Second Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at San Salvador, El Salvador, and will serve in dual capacity.

Perry Ellis, of Riverside, Calif., Vice Consul at Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Nouméa, New Caledonia.

T. Muldrup Forsyth, of Esmont, Va., formerly Third Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, Rumania, has been assigned as Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

Charles C. Gidney, Jr., of Plainview, Tex., Vice Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, has been appointed Vice Consul at Lima, Peru.

Robert Grinnell, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Donald R. Heath, of Topeka, Kans., First Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

Thomas S. Horn, of St. Louis, Mo., formerly Consul at Surabaya, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been assigned as Consul at Wellington, New Zealand.

George C. Howard, of Washington, D. C., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Bogotá, Colombia.

Charles E. Hulick, of Easton, Pa., formerly Clerk at Bucharest, Rumania, has been appointed Vice Consul at London, England.

George Lewis Jones, Jr., of Parkton, Md., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Hervé J. L'Heureux, of Manchester, N. H., Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

E. Allan Lightner, Jr., of Mountain Lakes, N. J., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert Mills McClintock, of Altadena, Calif., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Helsinki, Finland, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Helsinki, Finland, and will serve in dual capacity.

John H. Morgan, of Watertown, Mass., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Madrid, Spain, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Walter S. Reineck, of Fremont, Ohio, Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, has been assigned as Consul at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

William E. Scotten, of Pasadena, Calif., formerly Second Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, Rumania, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Tangier, Morocco, and will serve in dual capacity.

Jesse F. Van Wickel, of Brooklyn, N.Y., formerly Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been assigned as Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

S. Walter Washington, of Charles Town, W. Va., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

The following persons have been appointed Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified; Vice Consuls of Career; and Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States, and they have now been assigned as Vice Consuls at the posts indicated:

Joseph N. Greene, Jr., of North Andover, Mass.....	Montreal
Henry Hanson, Jr., of Middletown, Conn.....	Vancouver
Douglas Henderson, of Weston, Mass.....	Colón
Armistead M. Lee, of Chatham, Va....	Toronto
LaRue R. Lutkins, of Rye, N. Y.....	Habana
James L. O'Sullivan, of Orange, Conn.....	Montreal
Albert E. Pappano, of St. Louis, Mo....	México, D.F.
Henry L. Pitts, Jr., of New York, N. Y.....	México, D.F.
Leslie Albiou Squires, of Palo Alto, Calif.....	Monterrey
Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., of Beverly Hills, Calif.....	Windsor
Jewell Truex, of Stockton, Calif.....	Nuevo Laredo
Richard E. Usher, of Madison, Wis....	Winnipeg

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

FLORA AND FAUNA

Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere

Haiti

The Director General of the Pan American Union transmitted to the Secretary of State with a letter dated March 10, 1942 a certified copy of the partial list of the species of Haitian flora and fauna transmitted to the Pan American Union by the Government of Haiti 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.

RESTRICTION OF WAR

Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field and Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War

El Salvador

The American Minister at San Salvador transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated March 5, 1942, a copy of a decree, with translation, published in the *Diario Latino* of March 5, 1942, whereby the National Legislative Assembly approved the adherence of El Salvador to the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the

Sick of Armies in the Field and to the Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, both signed at Geneva July 27, 1929.

MILITARY MISSION

Detail of Assistant to the Adviser of the Remount Service of the Peruvian Army

[Released to the press March 11]

In response to the request of the Government of Peru, there was signed on March 11, 1942 by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, and Señor Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador of Peru at Washington, an agreement providing for the detail of an officer of the United States Army of the grade of captain to serve as Assistant to the Adviser of the Remount Service of the Peruvian Army, provided for by the agreement for the appointment of an Adviser of the grade of colonel, signed on April 15, 1941 (Executive Agreement Series 205). The agreement will continue in force for a period of three years.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Supplement 1, February 28, 1942, to Revision 1 of February 7, 1942. Publication 1608. 27 pp. Free.
Diplomatic List, March 1942. Publication 1701. ii, 95 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

Legislation

Supplemental estimate of appropriation [\$7,000 for passport agencies] and draft of proposed provision [pertaining to salaries of ambassadors and ministers], Department of State. H. Doc. 656, 77th Cong. 2 pp.
Report [to Congress] on the first year of lend-lease operations. March 11, 1942. H. Doc. 661, 77th Cong. 55 pp.
An Act To provide for the planting of guayule and other rubber-bearing plants and to make available a source of crude rubber for emergency and defense uses. Approved March 5, 1942. [S. 2282.] Public Law 473, 77th Cong. 2 pp.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

MARCH 21, 1942

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The War

MILITARY HIGHWAY TO ALASKA

[Released to the press March 18]

The Acting Secretary of State released to the press on March 18 the texts of notes exchanged by the Honorable Jay Pierrepont Moffat, American Minister to Canada, and the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, in regard to the detailed arrangements for the construction of a military highway to Alaska.

The proposed construction of this military highway was taken up with the Canadian Government on February 13, 1942. The Canadian Government acquiesced immediately in the proposed surveys by the United States Army Engineers, and the first United States Army Engineers' officer arrived in Ottawa to discuss the detailed arrangements for these surveys on February 16.

The Canadian Government suggested that the question of the construction of this military highway be referred to the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, United States and Canada, and that Board submitted a recommendation to the two Governments on February 26. On March 6 the Canadian Government announced its approval of the recommendation of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense and its acceptance of the offer of the Government of the United States to construct this military highway.

The detailed surveys which are being conducted by the United States Army Engineers' troops are actively under way.

The texts of the notes exchanged follow:

The American Minister to Canada to the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada

Ottawa, March 17, 1942.

SIR:

"1. As you are aware, on February 26, 1942, the Permanent Joint Board on Defense approved a recommendation as a result of which the two Sections proposed to their respective Governments:

"The construction of a highway along the route that follows the general line of airports, Fort St. John—Fort Nelson—Watson Lake—Whitehorse—Boundary—Big Delta, the respective termini connecting with existing roads in Canada and Alaska."

"This recommendation, based as it was on military considerations and military considerations only, and having the endorsement of the Service Departments of the two countries, has been approved by both Governments.

"2. My Government, being convinced of the urgent necessity for the construction of this highway and appreciating the burden of war expenditure already incurred by Canada, in particular on the construction of the air route to Alaska, is prepared to undertake the building and wartime maintenance of the highway. Subject to the provision by Canada of the facilities set forth in paragraph 3 of this note, the

Government of the United States is prepared to:

“(A) carry out the necessary surveys for which preliminary arrangements have already been made, and construct a pioneer road by the use of United States Engineer troops for surveys and initial construction.

“(B) Arrange for the highway’s completion under contracts made by the United States Public Roads Administration and awarded with a view to insuring the execution of all contracts in the shortest possible time without regard to whether the contractors are Canadian or American;

“(C) maintain the highway until the termination of the present war and for six months thereafter unless the Government of Canada prefers to assume responsibility at an earlier date for the maintenance of so much of it as lies in Canada;

“(D) agree that at the conclusion of the war that part of the highway which lies in Canada shall become in all respects an integral part of the Canadian highway system, subject to the understanding that there shall at no time be imposed any discriminatory conditions in relation to the use of the road as between Canadian and United States civilian traffic.

“3. For its part, my Government will ask the Canadian Government to agree:

“(A) to acquire rights-of-way for the road in Canada (including the settlement of all local claims in this connection), the title to remain in the Crown in the right of Canada or of the Province of British Columbia as appears more convenient;

“(B) to waive import duties, transit or similar charges on shipments originating in the United States and to be transported over the highway to Alaska, or originating in Alaska and to be transported over the highway to the United States;

“(C) to waive import duties, sales taxes, license fees or other similar charges on all equipment and supplies to be used in the construction

or maintenance of the road by the United States and on personal effects of the construction personnel;

“(D) to remit income tax on the income of persons (including corporations) resident in the United States who are employed on the construction or maintenance of the highway;

“(E) to take the necessary steps to facilitate the admission into Canada of such United States citizens as may be employed on the construction or maintenance of the highway, it being understood that the United States will undertake to repatriate at its expense any such persons if the contractors fail to do so;

“(F) to permit those in charge of the construction of the road to obtain timber, gravel and rock where such occurs on Crown lands in the neighborhood of the right-of-way, providing that the timber required shall be cut in accordance with the directions of the appropriate Department of the Government of the Province in which it is located, or, in the case of Dominion lands, in accordance with the directions of the appropriate Department of the Canadian Government.

“4. If the Government of Canada agrees to this proposal, it is suggested that the practical details involved in its execution be arranged directly between the appropriate Governmental agencies, subject, when desirable, to confirmation by subsequent exchange of notes.

“5. Accept [etc.]

PIERREPONT MOFFAT,
American Minister.”

*The Secretary of State for External Affairs of
Canada to the American Minister to Canada*

“OTTAWA, March 18, 1942.

“SIR:

“1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of March 17, 1942, in which you referred to the recommendation approved by the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, as a result of which the two Sections of the Board proposed to their respective Governments:

"The construction of a highway along the route that follows the general line of airports, Fort St. John—Fort Nelson—Watson Lake—Whitehorse—Boundary—Big Delta, the respective termini connecting with existing roads in Canada and Alaska."

"2. As announced on March 6, 1942, the Canadian Government has approved this recommendation and has accepted the offer of the United States Government to undertake the building and war time maintenance of the highway which will connect the airports already constructed by Canada.

"3. It is understood that the United States Government will:

[Here follow items A to D under paragraph 2 in the U. S. note.]

"4. The Canadian Government agrees:

[Here follow items A to F under paragraph 3 in the U. S. note.]

"5. The Canadian Government agrees to the suggestion that the practical details of the arrangement be worked out by direct contact between the appropriate Governmental agencies subject, when desirable, to confirmation by subsequent exchange of notes.

"Accept [etc.]

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Secretary of State for External Affairs."

CHILEAN MERCHANT MARINE

[Released to the press March 20]

The following note has been received by the Acting Secretary of State from the Chilean Ambassador, Señor Don Rodolfo Michels:

"MARCH 19, 1942.

"THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

"EXCELLENCY:

"Under instruction of my Government, I have the honor to bring to Your Excellency's knowledge that the naval authorities of Chile

have issued rules to be followed by vessels of Chilean registry which are as follows:

"1. Chilean vessels of the Merchant Marine must, when on the high seas during the hours of darkness, have all lights showing and carry an especially illuminated national flag.

"2. They may only navigate the territorial waters of any American country in a state of war, or enter and depart from such country's ports, during the hours of daylight.

"These measures have been adopted in an endeavor to assure the safety of our Merchant Marine which is so valuable to the economic life of the country and the principal means of transportation for our commerce with the United States.

"I beg leave to request that Your Excellency be good enough to bring the above rules to the attention of the competent authorities of the United States.

MICHELS"

STATEMENT BY THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press March 16]

The technique of the "monstrous lie", which Hitler has made his own, unfortunately deluded many peoples during the earlier years of Hitlerism. Today, however, throughout the world Hitler's declarations and promises are recognized everywhere as being but a tissue of lies offered solely for purposes of deceit.

There is increasing evidence at hand that the German people themselves, like the people of Italy, fully recognize this fact.

For this reason it is doubtful whether any useful purpose would be served by making any extended comment on Hitler's latest speech. There is no man or woman among the united peoples who cannot clearly estimate its true significance.

For it is not in its boasts and promises that the significance of the speech lies, but on the contrary because of the fact that there is implicit in every word and every phrase Hitler's

own recognition of his impending downfall and of the inevitable conquest of the German armies.

The magnificent resistance of the Russian armies and the defeats which they have inflicted upon the forces of Hitlerism have in great part been responsible for bringing this to pass. These are the very armies whose annihilation Hitler announced many months ago.

It is only natural that the kind of world in which President Roosevelt and the American people wish to live should be termed "a new, detestable, alien world" by Hitler.

The kind of world for which the American people and their Government stand is a world of international decency and of justice, in which men and women will be free to worship, free to think and speak, and in which they will be free from fear. That is the only kind of world in which permanent peace can be established, and the German and the Italian people, like the peoples of the United Nations, know that no such world can rise into being until Hitlerism and the gangsters who compose it are finally crushed and defeated.

SINKING OF THE URUGUAYAN VESSEL "MONTEVIDEO"

[Released to the press March 19]

The following telegrams were exchanged between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, Alberto Guani, and the Acting Secretary of State, Sumner Welles:

[Translation]

"MONTEVIDEO,

"March 18, 1942.

"I regret to inform Your Excellency that the merchant vessel *Montevideo* of the Uruguayan flag was sunk by a submarine of the Axis on March 9 in the vicinity of Bermuda, there having thus been violated all of the essential rules of law and of humanity. As soon as all of the data is assembled concerning this hateful at-

tack, Uruguay will present its considered protest to the Pan American Union for appropriate action. I send greetings to Your Excellency with my highest consideration.

ALBERTO GUANI"

"MARCH 19, 1942.

"Please accept my heartfelt sympathy for the loss of the lives of Uruguayan citizens upon the Uruguayan vessel *Montevideo*. I share fully Your Excellency's indignation at this unscrupulous and inhuman destruction of non-belligerent shipping by the Axis Powers. Once again there is emphasized the fundamental conflict between the forces of civilization and barbarism.

"I send Your Excellency my warm personal greetings and the expression of my highest consideration.

SUMNER WELLES"

TERMINATION OF COORDINATION AGREEMENT WITH COSTA RICA

[Released to the press March 18]

The Coordination Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Costa Rica which became effective in September 1941, in order to permit the movement of goods to and from those Proclaimed List nationals in Costa Rica who had been subjected to close supervision and control by the Government of Costa Rica so as to prevent any profits accruing to any such Proclaimed List nationals, will be terminated as of midnight March 31, 1942. Events which have intervened since the date of the agreement, including the declaration of war by both the United States and Costa Rica, have made it necessary to subject to even more rigid control the firms and individuals whose names are included in the Proclaimed List, with the result that the agreement no longer serves the objectives at which it was aimed.

PRESERVATION OF ASSETS BY THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT

The following memorandum concerning actions taken by the Netherlands authorities previous to and during the time of the invasion of the Netherlands by Germany for the purpose of keeping assets out of the hands of Germans, was enclosed in a note of March 5, 1942 from the Netherlands Minister in Washington to the Secretary of State.

MEMORANDUM

"The Netherlands authorities took active measures reasonably calculated to keep United States bearer securities and other valuable assets located within the European territory of the Netherlands out of the hands of the invading Germans.

"Even before the treacherous attack by the Germans, the Government of the Netherlands had already passed an act making it possible for corporations within the Netherlands European territory to transfer their head offices to other parts of the Netherlands territories so that their affairs might be conducted free from duress in case of an invasion. Moreover, the Netherlands authorities, foreseeing the possibility of invasion, had taken steps to transfer a very large quantity of the liquid assets held in the Netherlands to a safe place. Various ingenious methods had been developed to put these transfers into effect at once in case of an invasion.

"Directly after the invasion the Netherlands Minister got into communication with the State and Treasury Departments. A procedure was speedily adopted at a special emergency conference as soon as it became clear that action had to be taken. It was decided that securities could be destroyed and certificates of destruction given by American consuls for transmission to the United States as a basis for a claim for new securities. It should be recalled that the ordinary legal procedure to be followed in such a case requires the presence of the American registrar, and that, this being impossible, the

United States Government could not assume responsibility that new certificates would be issued upon presentation of the certificates of destruction.

"The procedure was immediately transmitted to The Hague by the Netherlands Minister by telephone and wired by the State Department to the American authorities and consuls in The Hague.

"Provision was also made for its announcement over the British radio. Unfortunately, however, the securities were spread all over the territory of the Netherlands and were held by thousands of private individuals and banks. The attack was so sudden and the enemy forces were so overwhelming that no time was allowed to put the procedure into effect. Moreover there were comparatively few American consuls available in the territory and these were kept extremely busy. Even if these officials had been in a position to help, the means of communication with them were largely cut off. As a result of these unfortunate circumstances, for which the Netherlands Government was not to blame, some American bearer certificates did fall into the hands of the Germans.

"It should be pointed out, however, that the Netherlands Government in spite of the emergency situation did succeed in keeping all their gold out of reach of the Germans.

"Moreover, the Netherlands Government was successful in keeping out of enemy hands the balances held abroad by Netherlands corporations enabled by the above mentioned legislation to remove their domicile to free territory.

"Immediately continuing its struggle for freedom on the friendly British shore, the Government of the Netherlands lost no time in claiming title for the duration of the war to all balances and other property held abroad by its nationals and corporations exposed to enemy duress. The enforcement of this particular legislation in the United States which is being sought through the action of the courts in this country, and which

has been requested from the United States Government upon its entering into the war, will actually prevent the Germans ever to reap any benefit of claims originally held by Netherlanders on property in the United States.

"It may be brought to mind, finally, that the Netherlands public always used to place a substantial part of its savings in bonds and shares of United States enterprises and that the Netherlands Government always allowed the free

flow of funds toward this country, thus enabling its nationals to place this part of their savings in safety, should the Netherlands territory in Europe be temporarily overrun.

"The Netherlands Government feels that in the circumstances it did everything possible to block the ruthless attempts of the enemy and it feels confident that the Government of the United States will concur in the above views."

LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

The President, on March 11, transmitted to the Congress a report on lend-lease operations for the year ended March 11, 1942. In his letter of transmittal he says:

"One year ago, in passing the Lend-Lease Act, the American people dedicated their material resources to the defeat of the Axis. We knew then that to strengthen those who were fighting the Axis was to strengthen the United States. . . .

"Now that we have had to dedicate our manpower as well as our material resources to the defeat of the Axis, the American people know the wisdom of the step they took one year ago today. Had not the nations fighting aggression been strengthened and sustained—their armed forces with weapons, their factories with materials, their people with food—our presently grave position might indeed be desperate. . . .

"Lend-lease has given us experience with which to fight the aggressor. Lend-lease has expanded our productive capacity for the building of guns and tanks and planes and ships. The weapons we made and shipped have been tested in actual combat on a dozen battlefields, teaching lessons of untold value.

"Lend-lease is now a prime mechanism through which the United Nations are pooling their entire resources. Under the Lend-Lease Act, we send our arms and materials to the places where they can best be used in the battle against the Axis. Through reciprocal lend-lease provisions we receive arms and materials from the

other United Nations when they can best be used by us.

". . . The offensive that the United Nations must and will drive into the heart of the Axis will take the entire strength that we possess.

". . . With that combined strength we go forward along the steep road to victory."

The total value of lend-lease aid to February 28, 1942 was \$2,570,452,441, most of which came from the \$18,410,000,000 appropriated directly to the President for lend-lease. In addition, out of the funds appropriated to the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission, the President is empowered to transfer not to exceed a total of \$29,596,650,000 for defense aid, as the need arises. The distribution of lend-lease aid provided through February 28 is set forth in the following table:

TOTAL LEND-LEASE AID
(In millions of dollars)

Type of aid	Cumulative to February 28, 1942
Defense articles transferred	1,411
Articles awaiting transfer or use	488
Articles in process of manufacture	128
Servicing and repair of ships, etc.	126
Rental and charter of ships, etc.	243
Production facilities in the U. S.	170
Miscellaneous expenses	4
Total	2,570

In the amount of lend-lease aid extended, each month has shown an increase over the preceding month, with the aid for February 1942 amounting to 569 million dollars, an increase of more than 100 million dollars over that for January 1942.

Military items supplied to the armies of the United Nations include airplanes, airplane parts, tanks, ordnance, ammunition, field-communications equipment, trucks, and petroleum. Small ships, naval aircraft and ordnance, petroleum, and many varieties of ship and airplane stores and equipment have strengthened their navies, and British naval vessels have been repaired and remodeled in our yards. Lend-lease funds have been used to construct naval bases and airplane-supply depots all over the world.

Industrial aid already transferred includes materials to help our allies manufacture their own munitions of war—steel, copper, zinc, and aluminum; alcohol, acids, and other chemicals; raw airplane woods; and machine tools, bearings, and abrasives. Lend-lease machinery is fortifying their heavy industries and agriculture. Textiles, leathers, and medical supplies have also been delivered.

"Food has been and will continue to be one of our most important contributions to the United Nations pool of resources", the report states. "Concentrated foods such as dairy, meat, and poultry products and canned fish, together with fats and oils, have comprised a large proportion of food shipments to Great Britain." Wheat, flour, sugar, meat products, and vegetable oils have been supplied to the Soviet Union. Canned goods, such as canned fish, bacon, cheese, milk, and vegetables have been found suitable for export to the Middle East.

United Nations shipping comes within the same pooling principle as other major war resources of the allies. Large amounts of lend-lease funds have already been obligated for the building of vessels, and billions more have been appropriated for that purpose. Some vessels have already been delivered. But lend-lease has made its most immediate shipping contri-

bution in servicing the ships now plying the oceans. More than 1,000 foreign-flag cargo carriers have been repaired and refitted in American yards out of lend-lease funds, and, conversely, as part of the pooling policy, repairs for American merchant ships have been undertaken in allied ports, the expenses being met with foreign funds. Lend-lease funds have been used to construct new shipways, expand aircraft and tank capacity, enlarge food-processing plants, and erect storage warehouses.

American air ferries have been established to the British Isles, North Africa, the Middle East, and Australia. Although the majority of the planes ferried over these routes to date have been United States Army planes or part of those purchased by the British before lend-lease, many of the airfields, storage depots, and hangars used by them have been built with lend-lease funds. Pilot training for students from the United Nations is one of the important phases of the lend-lease program.

Military missions in the Soviet Union, China, North Africa, and Iran assist in the development of lend-lease aid in these areas by seeing that material delivered is properly serviced and maintained after arrival. They instruct foreign personnel in correct operation of equipment, report on its effectiveness in actual battle, and help to rebuild the transportation systems between foreign ports and battlefronts, where necessary.

When the President declares the defense of any country vital to the defense of the United States, that nation becomes eligible for lend-lease aid. The defense of the British Commonwealth of Nations and 33 other countries has thus far been declared vital to our defense. The list follows:

Argentina	Costa Rica
Belgium (Free)	Cuba
Bolivia	Czechoslovakia
Brazil	Dominican Republic
British Commonwealth of Nations	Ecuador
Chile	Egypt
China	El Salvador
Colombia	France (Free)
	Greece

Guatemala	Paraguay
Haiti	Peru
Honduras	Poland
Iceland	Turkey
Mexico	U.S.S.R.
Netherlands	Uruguay
Nicaragua	Venezuela
Norway	Yugoslavia
Panama	

Nations with whom master compacts have already been executed are Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El

Salvador, Great Britain, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Aid is provided to the Soviet Union in accordance with an exchange of communications, dated October 30 and November 4, 1941. Active negotiations for lend-lease master compacts are either proceeding or about to begin with 17 countries—Belgium, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Free France, Greece, Guatemala, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Soviet Union, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

TRANSFER OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FROM CANADIAN TO UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

[Released to the press March 20]

The Acting Secretary of State released to the press on March 20 the texts of notes exchanged between the Honorable Jay Pierrepont Moffat, American Minister to Canada, and the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, in regard to the transfer to the armed forces of the United States of certain United States citizens and former United States citizens now serving in the naval, military, or air forces of Canada. The texts of the notes follow:

The American Minister to Canada to the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada

“OTTAWA, March 18, 1942.

“SIR:

“With reference to conversations that have recently taken place among the competent officials of the United States and Canadian Governments concerning the proposed transfer to the armed forces of the United States of certain American citizens now serving in the naval, military or air forces of Canada, I have the

honor to propose that an agreement be entered into between the two Governments as follows:

“I. FORCES WITHIN CANADA

“1. The appropriate Canadian and United States authorities shall prepare a statement of the conditions of transfer and thereafter, as soon as possible, but not later than April 6, 1942, the appropriate Canadian authorities shall inform all United States citizens and former United States citizens who have lost their citizenship as a result of having taken an oath of allegiance on enlistment in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada, and who are now serving in these forces in Canada, that they have an opportunity prior to and not after April 20, 1942, to apply for appointment or enlistment in the United States Armed Forces. Personnel making such applications may withdraw them at any time prior to appointment or enlistment in the United States armed forces.

“2. The United States War and Navy Departments shall furnish National Defense Headquarters, Ottawa, information governing the conditions of service in the United States armed forces, which information shall be communicated by National Defense Headquarters to all concerned.

"3. National Defense Headquarters, Ottawa, shall send nominal rolls of the applicants to the War or Navy Departments of the United States.

"4. The United States War and Navy Departments shall appoint Boards to come to Canada to interview applicants, with full power to appoint or to enlist them in the United States Forces.

"5. The Naval, Military and Air Forces of Canada shall set up Boards empowered to authorize resignations and discharge of the applicants accepted by the United States Forces.

"6. The Canadian Board shall be empowered to postpone transfers, if in their opinion immediate transfer would prejudicially affect the common war effort.

"7. Medical examinations, resignations and discharges from the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada, and immediate appointment or enlistment in the United States forces, shall take place at joint meetings of the United States and Canadian Boards.

"8. The United States Board will issue the necessary travel and meal vouchers to the appropriate assembly points in the United States to the accepted applicants. Accepted applicants shall be permitted to wear Canadian badges and uniform until such time as they arrive at the assembly point in the United States and are equipped with United States uniform. The United States armed forces will return all Public clothing, arms and equipment of such accepted applicants to points in Canada to be designated.

"9. Sentences of detention of selected applicants will be remitted at the request of the United States board.

"10. Except with the authority of National Defense Headquarters applicants for appointment or enlistment in the United States armed forces shall not be discharged from the Naval, Military, or Air Forces of Canada until their application has been heard by the United States Board in accordance with the proposed plan.

"II. FORCES OUTSIDE CANADA

"1. The rules which apply to the above men-

tioned persons serving within Canada will apply without change to those serving in the Canadian forces in Newfoundland and Jamaica. If despite all efforts notifications to United States citizens and former United States citizens serving in Newfoundland or Jamaica are not deliverable before April 6, 1942, the option to apply for transfer will be exercisable for 15 days after the receipt of the notification.

"2. The rules which apply to the above mentioned persons serving within Canada will apply without change to those serving outside of Canada, Newfoundland, and Jamaica except that:

"(a) The transfer will not ordinarily be made until the individual can be transferred to a United States unit serving in the area in which he is located, and

"(b) The option to apply for transfer will be exercisable within fifteen (15) days after notice of the right to exercise it has appeared in the orders of the unit with which he is serving.

"3. Representatives of Canada and of the United States will discuss with the authorities of Great Britain the transfer to the United States forces of Royal Canadian Air Force personnel now serving in the Royal Air Force whose transfer might affect the efficiency of the Royal Air Force.

"III. UNITED STATES FORCES

"The United States will accord the same right of transfer to Canadian citizens now serving in the United States forces as is accorded United States citizens serving in Canadian forces.

"In submitting the foregoing proposal I may add that if an agreement in this sense is acceptable to the Canadian Government, this note and your reply thereto accepting the terms outlined shall be regarded as placing on record the understanding arrived at between the two Governments concerning this matter.

"Accept [etc.]

PIERREFONT MOPFAT,
American Minister."

*The Secretary of State for External Affairs of
Canada to the American Minister to Canada*

“OTTAWA, March 20, 1942.

“SIR:

“I have the honor to refer to your note of March 18, 1942, no. 629, proposing an agreement between the Governments of Canada and of the United States concerning the transfer to the armed forces of the United States of certain United States citizens and former United States citizens now serving in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada.

“I am glad to inform you in reply that the Canadian Government undertakes to give effect to the agreement set forth in your note.

“Accept [etc.]

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.”

AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press March 21]

The Department has received from American official sources in the Far East reports which, on the basis of information received by the reporting officers from a number of persons who have recently escaped from Hong Kong, confirm the statement made by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Anthony Eden, in the House of Commons on March 10 in regard to the outrageous treatment by the Japanese of the captured population of Hong Kong.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press March 21]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since March 14, 1942:

Lubert O. Sanderhoff, of Pasadena, Calif., Vice Consul at Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua,

Mexico, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico.

John W. Tuthill, of Cambridge, Mass., Vice Consul at Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, and will serve in dual capacity.

John Carter Vincent, of Macon, Ga., First Secretary of Embassy at Chungking, China, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Chungking, China.

Cultural Relations

CULTURAL INSTITUTES IN THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The spontaneous development in many of the other American republics of cultural centers or institutes, with the purpose of increasing a knowledge of the United States and its people, is an effective contribution to inter-American solidarity. Although the United States Government, as well as private agencies in this country, is cooperating in the development of the institutes, these have been inaugurated for the most part by nationals of the countries in which they are established, a fact which in itself is proof of the sincerity of the wide-spread desire to become more fully acquainted with the language, life, and literature of the United States.

Probably language-teaching is the most important phase of the work of the cultural institutes, all of which conduct classes in English, usually well attended and highly successful. English classes at the ICANA—the Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano—in Buenos Aires, for instance, have more than 3,600 students. The Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs are cooperating with the leading cultural institutes for the purpose of procuring teachers of English from the United States for carrying out this important service. Several of the institutes also offer

classes in Spanish or Portuguese for the benefit of resident citizens of the United States.

The institutes are also most helpful in establishing contacts for distinguished visitors from the United States, for whom lectures, concerts, and similar programs are often arranged. Some institutes promote travel between their countries and the United States and sometimes aid in the selection of students for travel grants in the United States. Other outstanding activities of most of these cultural centers include motion-picture and radio programs, publication of bulletins, sponsorship of exhibits, arrangements for celebrating the principal patriotic anniversaries of the United States, and maintenance of a representative library and reading room stocked with books by our leading authors.

So far, 15 of these cultural institutes have been established: at Buenos Aires and Córdoba in Argentina; at Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Porto Alegre, Florianópolis, and Curitiba in Brazil; and at Santiago, Chile; Habana, Cuba; Quito, Ecuador; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Lima, Peru; Montevideo, Uruguay; and Caracas, Venezuela. Of these the oldest is the *ICANA* in Buenos Aires, inaugurated on May 9, 1928. The second oldest, which is also called the *Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano*, was founded in Córdoba in December 1931. The most recent is the *União Cultural Brasil-Estados Unidos*, established at Curitiba on December 28, 1941.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF EDUCATOR FROM PANAMA

[Released to the press March 20]

Dr. Catalino Arrocha Graell, president of the National Institute of Panama, a large preparatory school for boys, arrived in Washington on March 20 at the invitation of the Department of State. Dr. Arrocha Graell is interested in visiting representative high schools and junior colleges in this country. His present plans are to spend several weeks in the West, principally in California, and one month in the eastern States. He himself was educated in the schools

of his own country and abroad. He is a graduate of the University of Chile.

The National Institute, which Dr. Arrocha Graell heads, has an enrolment of about one thousand students, with students from the other Central American republics as well as from Panama. Most of its graduates enter the University of Panama.

CULTURAL RELATIONS OFFICERS

Cultural relations officers assigned to American missions in the other American republics are listed below:

Buenos Aires, Argentina—John Griffiths
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—Joseph Piazza
Bogotá, Colombia—Herschel Brickell
Santiago, Chile—Laurence Kinnaid
San José, Costa Rica—Albert H. Gerberich
Quito, Ecuador—Francis Colligan
Guatemala, Guatemala—Robert Chamberlain
Port-au-Prince, Haiti—Horace Ashton
México, D. F., Mexico—Charles H. Stevens
Managua, Nicaragua—William Marvel
Asunción, Paraguay—Morrell Cody
Montevideo, Uruguay—Charles A. Page

Glenn R. Barr is a junior cultural relations officer at Buenos Aires, and Gretchen Ahlswede is a junior cultural relations officer at Santiago.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF HONDURAN ARTIST AND EDUCATOR

[Released to the press March 20]

Arturo López Rodezno, director of the School of Fine Arts in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, arrived in Washington on March 21 by Pan American Airways to visit museums and art schools in the United States. He is especially interested in seeing schools and factories engaged in making ceramics, a branch of art which he is helping to develop advantageously in Honduras from both the cultural and the economic point of view. Students in his School of Fine Arts, many of them from the homes of farm laborers and from underprivileged urban sectors, are already designing and constructing artistic glazed-pottery articles for household use by the

great bulk of the population for whom high-priced imported goods are out of reach.

Señor López Rodezno, who has come to this country at the invitation of the Department of State, is himself an artist of talent, as well as an educator. This month his school is conducting an exhibition covering the work done there since its foundation two years ago. Students with no previous artistic training are showing work of real merit in woodcarving, ceramics, drawing, painting, and sculpture. Credit for the school's progress is generally attributed to the energy and ability of the director and to the personal interest in its work of President Carías of Honduras.

American Republics

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT OF CHILE

[Released to the press March 21]

The Honorable Claude G. Bowers, American Ambassador to Chile, has been named by the President as his special representative with the rank of Ambassador at the inauguration of Dr. Juan Antonio Ríos Morales, President-elect of the Republic of Chile. The inauguration will take place April 2.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

FLORA AND FAUNA

Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere

Dominican Republic

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated March 11, 1942, that the instrument of ratification by the Dominican Republic 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 March 3, 1942. The instrument of ratification is dated January 28, 1942.

Peru

The American Embassy at Lima reported by a despatch dated March 11, 1942 that the Official Gazette for that day publishes a Supreme Resolution dated December 31, 1941, ratifying on behalf of Peru 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.

PUBLICATIONS

Agreement With Liberia for the Exchange of Official Publications

The American Minister to Liberia transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated January 16, 1942 copies of an exchange of notes dated January 15, 1942 effecting an agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia for the exchange of official publications.

The official exchange office for the transmission of the publications on the part of the United States is the Smithsonian Institution, and on the part of Liberia it is the Department of State of Liberia. Each Government furnished to the other Government a list of the official publications to be regularly exchanged. On behalf of the United States the publications shall be received by the Library of Congress and on behalf of the Liberian Government they

shall be received by the Department of State. Each party to the agreement agrees to bear the postal, railroad, steamship, and other charges arising in its own country. The agreement entered into force on January 15, 1942. It will shortly be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

FRIENDSHIP

Treaty Between China and Iraq

The American Legation at Baghdad reported by a telegram dated March 19, 1942, that the Iraqi Foreign Office announced on that day the signature of a Treaty of Friendship between the Kingdom of Iraq and the Republic of China.

ALLIANCE

Treaty of Alliance Between the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, and Iran

There is printed below the text of the Treaty of Alliance between the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, and Iran (with notes), which was signed at Tehran on January 29, 1942:¹

"His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran, on the other;

"Having in view the principles of the Atlantic Charter² jointly agreed upon and announced to the world by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom on the 14th August, 1941, and endorsed by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the 24th September, 1941, with which His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah declares his complete agreement and from which he wishes to benefit on an equal basis with other nations of the world; and

"Being anxious to strengthen the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between them; and

"Considering that these objects will best be achieved by the conclusion of a Treaty of Alliance;

"Have agreed to conclude a treaty for this purpose and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries;

"His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India,

"For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

"His Excellency Sir READER WILLIAM BULLARD, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., *His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Iran.*

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

"His Excellency M. ANDRE ANDREWICH SMIRNOV, *Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Iran.*

"His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran,

"His Excellency M. ALI SOHEILY, *Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

"Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

"ARTICLE 1.

"His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (hereinafter referred to as the Allied Powers) jointly and severally undertake to respect the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and political independence of Iran.

"ARTICLE 2.

"An alliance is established between the Allied Powers on the one hand and His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran on the other.

"ARTICLE 3.

"(i) The Allied Powers jointly and severally undertake to defend Iran by all means at their

¹The text printed here is taken from the British print (Cmd. 6335).

²*Bulletin of August 16, 1941, p. 125.*

command from all aggression on the part of Germany or any other Power.

“(ii) His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah undertakes—

“(a) to cooperate with the Allied Powers with all the means at his command and in every way possible, in order that they may be able to fulfil the above undertaking. The assistance of the Iranian forces shall, however, be limited to the maintenance of internal security on Iranian territory;

“(b) to secure to the Allied Powers, for the passage of troops or supplies from one Allied Power to the other or for other similar purposes, the unrestricted right to use, maintain, guard, and, in case of military necessity, control in any way that they may require all means of communication throughout Iran, including railways, roads, rivers, aerodromes, ports, pipelines and telephone, telegraph and wireless installations;

“(c) to furnish all possible assistance and facilities in obtaining material and recruiting labor for the purpose of the maintenance and improvement of the means of communication referred to in paragraph (b);

“(d) to establish and maintain, in collaboration with the Allied Powers, such measures of censorship control as they may require for all the means of communication referred to in paragraph (b).

“(iii) It is clearly understood that in the application of paragraph (ii) (b) (c) and (d) of the present article the Allied Powers will give full consideration to the essential needs of Iran.

“ARTICLE 4.

“(i) The Allied Powers may maintain in Iranian territory, land, sea, and air forces in such number as they consider necessary. The location of such forces shall be decided in agreement with the Iranian Government so long as the strategic

situation allows. All questions concerning the relations between the forces of the Allied Powers and the Iranian authorities shall be settled so far as possible in cooperation with the Iranian authorities in such a way as to safeguard the security of the said forces. It is understood that the presence of these forces on Iranian territory does not constitute a military occupation and will disturb as little as possible the administration and the security forces of Iran, the economic life of the country, the normal movements of the population, and the application of Iranian laws and regulations.

“(ii) A separate agreement or agreements shall be concluded as soon as possible after the entry into force of the present Treaty regarding any financial obligations to be borne by the Allied Powers under the provisions of the present article and of paragraphs (ii) (b), (c) and (d) of Article 3 above in such matters as local purchases, the hiring of buildings and plant, the employment of labor, transport charges, etc. A special agreement shall be concluded between the Allied Governments and the Iranian Government defining the conditions for any transfers to the Iranian Government after the war of buildings and other improvements effected by the Allied Powers on Iranian territory. These agreements shall also settle the immunities to be enjoyed by the forces of the Allied Powers in Iran.

“ARTICLE 5.

“The forces of the Allied Powers shall be withdrawn from Iranian territory not later than six months after all hostilities between the Allied Powers and Germany and her associates have been suspended by the conclusion of an armistice or armistices, or on the conclusion of peace between them, whichever date is the earlier. The expression ‘associates’ of Germany means all other Powers which have engaged or may in the future engage in hostilities against either of the Allied Powers.

"ARTICLE 6.

"(i) The Allied Powers undertake in their relations with foreign countries not to adopt an attitude which is prejudicial to the territorial integrity, sovereignty, or political independence of Iran, nor to conclude treaties inconsistent with the provisions of the present Treaty. They undertake to consult the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah in all matters affecting the direct interests of Iran.

"(ii) His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah undertakes not to adopt in his relations with foreign countries an attitude which is inconsistent with the alliance, nor to conclude treaties inconsistent with the provisions of the present Treaty.

"ARTICLE 7.

"The Allied Powers jointly undertake to use their best endeavours to safeguard the economic existence of the Iranian people against the privations and difficulties arising as a result of the present war. On the entry into force of the present Treaty, discussions shall be opened between the Government of Iran and the Governments of the Allied Powers as to the best possible methods of carrying out the above undertaking.

"ARTICLE 8.

"The provisions of the present Treaty are equally binding as bilateral obligations between His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah and each of the two other High Contracting Parties.

"ARTICLE 9.

"The present Treaty shall come into force on signature and shall remain in force until the date fixed for the withdrawal of the forces of the Allied Powers from Iranian territory in accordance with Article 5.

"In witness whereof, the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

"Done at Tehran in triplicate in English, Russian, and Persian, all being equally authentic, on the 29th day of January, 1942.

[L.S.] R. W. BULLARD

[L.S.] A. A. SMIRNOV

[L.S.] ALI SOHEILY"

"ANNEX 1.

"Identical notes addressed to the Iranian Minister for Foreign Affairs by His Majesty's Minister and the Soviet Ambassador

"With reference to Article 6, paragraph (i), of the Treaty of Alliance signed to-day, I have the honor, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom [the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] to assure Your Excellency that my Government interpret the provisions of this clause as being applicable to any peace conference or conferences held at the conclusion of the present war, or other general international conferences. Consequently they consider themselves bound not to approve anything at any such conference which is prejudicial to the territorial integrity, sovereignty, or political independence of Iran, and not to discuss at any such conference anything affecting the direct interests of Iran without consultation with the Government of Iran.

"His Majesty's Government [the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] will further do their best to secure that Iran will be represented on a footing of equality in any peace negotiations directly affecting her interests."

"ANNEX 2.

"Identical notes addressed to His Majesty's Minister and the Soviet Ambassador by the Iranian Minister for Foreign Affairs

"With reference to Article 6, paragraph (ii), of the Treaty of Alliance signed this day, I have the honor, on behalf of the Iranian Govern-

ment, to assure Your Excellency that the Iranian Government would consider it contrary to their obligations under this clause to maintain diplomatic relations with any State which is in diplomatic relations with neither of the Allied Powers.

“ANNEX 3.

“Identical notes addressed to the Iranian Minister for Foreign Affairs by His Majesty’s Minister and the Soviet Ambassador

“I have the honor, on behalf of His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom [the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] to convey to Your Excellency the following assurances:—

“(1) With reference to Article 3 (ii) (a) of the Treaty of Alliance which has been signed to-day, the Allied Powers will not require of Iran the participation of her armed forces in any war or military operations against any Foreign Power or Powers.

“(2) With reference to Article 4 (ii), it is understood that there is no provision in the Treaty which requires that the Iranian Government shall bear the cost of any works which the Allied Powers carry out for their own military ends and which are not necessary for the needs of Iran.

“(3) It is understood that Annex 1 will remain in force even if the Treaty ceases to be valid, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9, before peace has been concluded.”

TRANSIT

Exchange of Notes With Canada Regarding Construction of Military Highway to Alaska

The texts of notes exchanged between the American Minister to Canada and the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada pertaining to detailed arrangements for the construction of a military highway to Alaska, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading “The War”.

ARMED FORCES

Exchange of Notes With Canada Regarding Transfer of United States Citizens From Canadian to United States Armed Forces

The texts of notes exchanged between the American Minister to Canada and the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada in regard to the transfer to the armed forces of the United States certain United States citizens now serving in the naval, military, or air forces of Canada, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading “The War”.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. Wallace S. Murray was appointed an Adviser on Political Relations, effective March 13, 1942 (Departmental Order 1035). Effective the same date, Mr. Paul H. Alling was appointed Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs (Departmental Order 1036).

Mr. Philip W. Bonsal was appointed Chief of the Division of the American Republics, effective March 13 (Departmental Order 1037).

Mr. Knowlton V. Hicks, a Foreign Service officer of class VI, and Mr. Hervé J. L’Heureux, a Foreign Service officer of class VI, were designated, effective March 13, Assistant Chiefs of the Visa Division (Departmental Order 1038).

Effective March 17, Mr. Harley A. Notter was designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of Special Research (Departmental Order 1039).

Mr. Hallett Johnson, a Foreign Service officer of class II, was designated as Assistant Chief of the Division of Defense Materials, effective March 18 (Departmental Order 1040).

Legislation

Documentary Evidence of Citizenship: Hearings Before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on H.R. 6138, H.R. 6441, H.R. 6534, February 11 and 12, 1942, [and] on H.R. 6600, February 17, 1942, bills providing for the issuance of documentary evidence of United States citizenship. iv, 64 pp.

Expeditions Naturalization of Former Citizens of the United States Who Have Lost United States Citizenship Through Service With the Allied Forces of the United States During the First or Second World War. H. Rept. 1903, 77th Cong., on H.R. 6633. 2 pp.

An Act To suspend the effectiveness during the existing national emergency of tariff duties on scrap iron, scrap steel, and nonferrous-metal scrap. Approved

March 13, 1942. [H.R. 6531.] Public Law 497, 77th Cong. 1 p.

An Act To amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for the coordination of the forwarding and similar servicing of water-borne export and import foreign commerce of the United States. Approved March 14, 1942. [H.R. 6291.] Public Law 498, 77th Cong. 1 p.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Diplomatic List, March 1942. Publication 1701. ii, 95 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

Register of the Department of State, November 1, 1941. Publication 1687. viii, 283 pp. 40¢.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

MARCH 28, 1942

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The War

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE¹

[Released to the press March 26]

MR. TOASTMASTER, MR. MINISTER, PRESIDENT BUTLER:

Like every American, I am proud to recognize the anniversary of the independence of Greece as a day worthy of honor in the annals of every country.

Greece is no less independent today than she was before the German invaders entered her soil, plundered her cities, and now attempt to starve a valiant people into submission. We refuse to accept that invasion. We have no faith in that conquest. With the help of God, we will redeem the pledge of the Atlantic Charter—that the nations submerged by Nazi cruelty shall be restored in freedom and strength.

This is the record which will never be forgotten:

In October of 1940 Greece resisted a treacherous attack by the then boastful Fascist Empire of Italy. In a brilliant campaign she crushed that attack—both with her ideas and with her arms. Italian troops and the Italian people suddenly were made to see their shoddy rulers as the braggarts, the betrayers, and the oppressors which they were. Thousands of Italian soldiers simply declined to join in the fighting against the free Greek people, whom they knew as friends and neighbors.

Five months later, Greek leadership, backed to the limit by the heroism of Greek soldiers and civilians, had brought the Italian Empire literally to its knees.

From that defeat the Fascist and Nazi legions have never recovered.

Mussolini has never recovered because he has never again been able to reconstitute an army which could or would fight. He had made it plain to his people that he had nothing but dishonor to offer them. In March 1941, to keep afloat the wreck of his government, he was forced virtually to turn over the Italian people in bondage to their ancient oppressors, the German invaders. To save himself from the victory of Greek soldiers he committed a crime against Italy and against Italian history. He called back the foreigner. He gave his police to the Gestapo. He undid the work of Garibaldi and Cavour. He betrayed his people and his civilization. At that moment the boast of Mussolini's empire was at an end. It has never emerged since.

In April of 1941 Greece met a second assault, the furious attack of the Nazi army. She, with British assistance, held that army at bay long enough to do two things. She made possible the reinforcement of the eastern Mediterranean, and she delayed the German attack on Soviet Russia for several weeks.

Those weeks were precious, and the delay was decisive. They spelled, in the end, the failure

¹ Delivered at the Greek Independence Day dinner of the American Friends of Greece at the Columbia University Club, New York, N. Y., March 25, 1942.

of last summer's attack on Russia. They made it impossible for the German divisions to finish their Russian campaign in the summer of 1941, and the German armies were not prepared for a winter campaign. I believe that the summer of 1942 will make it plain that thereby the Nazi rulers of Germany have lost the war and have decreed their own ruin.

We now have information from sources inside of Germany making it clear that the Germans themselves know that there can be but one end. The German people know, as we know, that no provision has been made by the Nazi government for the year 1943. They know that the machines they need to produce the tools of war are no longer repaired. They know that the skilled workmen and the young engineers who must do the production of tomorrow have been and are being sent, half trained, to slaughter on the fighting fronts in Russia. They know that the battalions which go out do not come back, save as a collection of shattered wrecks. They know, indeed, that the men who have gone to the Russian front are frequently not allowed to come back to Germany, lest the German people learn what has befallen.

Without the glorious weeks of Greek resistance I believe this would not have been possible. And so I say that to the spirit of freedom in Greece every people in the world owes a debt of gratitude.

It is not the first time in the world's history that Greece has saved the honor, the culture, and the soul of the Western World: We are, all of us, the heirs of Marathon and Thermopylae.

I know, of course, that in the present agony of Greece there must be those who will ask whether it is all worthwhile. To them we must answer that Greece, throughout two thousand five hundred years of history, has always given the same response: There is no life worth having save the life of freedom, as free people, with free minds, free hearts—and free children.

Indeed, we know why that is true because we know what is now happening in certain countries not far from Greece which did not resist.

We saw a frightened Hungarian government grant the right of passage to German arms. We saw a weak and corrupt Rumanian government invite the Nazi hordes within their country. Both Hungary and Rumania were trying to buy their peace, on evil terms.

Today a German agent in Budapest is insisting that the Nazis shall take the flower of Hungarian youth and send them as soldiers under German command to fight on the plains of Russia. This is not to defend the freedom of Hungary, for as soon as these divisions have gone to Russia the Germans propose to take over Hungary. Their plans are already laid.

This is to give Hitler a chance to bribe Rumania. The bribe will be an offer to let Rumanians take back Transylvania from Hungary. For this price the Rumanians are also asked to send the bulk of their army to fight once more in Russia. Hitler is already short of men, and the German people now fear what further slaughter may do to their race. It is therefore proposed that Hungarians and Rumanians shall be sacrificed instead. This will leave to the Nazi Gestapo and S.S. troops the easier task of sucking the last ounce of food, of property, and of self-respect from the Hungarian and Rumanian peoples who are, as you know, classified by the Nazis as second- and third-class peoples, fit only to make good servants for good Nazis.

This plan is now under negotiation in Budapest and in the Rumanian Capital. Should it slip up, a second plan is to offer Transylvania as a bribe to Hungary, if her divisions will go out to fight Russia. Indeed, it is not clear that Transylvania has not already been promised to both parties.

Meanwhile, German troops have occupied the important points in both countries; the Gestapo and the S.S. have been systematically entering and wrecking every Rumanian and Hungarian institution. Through force and fear these two countries are already being brought within sight of hunger this year and starvation a year hence.

These are the governments which, unlike Greece, did not resist. They tried to buy

peace—with dishonor. They found that the part of the bargain which the Nazis kept was to give them dishonor.

They sought peace and quiet at the hands of the Nazis. They were given hatreds, riots, and suppressed civil war.

They sought, by giving up their countries, to keep their harvests for food and their manufactures to supply their homes. They have been given economic serfdom at the hands of Nazi masters. Their people, even their children, are compelled to work in the fields—for foreign invaders. The products of their land and their toil are shipped to Berlin. Corrupt Nazi officials make fortunes from bribes or blackmail extorted from the peasants and manufacturers of Hungary, of Transylvania, of the Banat, of the Danube Valley.

Worst among the lies was the tale that Nazi arms would defend them from all enemies. But in fact, the Nazi diplomats and statesmen were building enemies for them and are plotting now to leave these countries defenseless.

We do not for one moment lose sight of the fact that resistance is hard and even terrible. It is true that we have not thus far felt here the privations of war, though that will come soon enough. But we watch with horror and rising anger the cold-blooded policy of starvation which the Nazi gang has imposed on occupied Greece. They have not even the code which first-rate soldiers observe towards a brave enemy.

As we sit here tonight men, women, and children are dying of hunger in Crete, in the Peloponnesus, in Epirus, in Athens, in Thrace. They are dying for an ideal which has maintained the glory of Greece and the culture of the world since the dawn of history. Let it be resolved that not even the humblest of these dead shall be forgotten. Let it be determined that the men who are responsible for these horrors shall meet at long last the justice and the judgment they have deserved at the hands of the free peoples.

But justice requires more than dealing with the guilty. It must include relief, assistance,

and reconstruction of the life of Greece. In honor and in humanity we can do no less.

Greece will not die. She could not, indeed, for there is more of western life and western hope in a handful of dust on the Acropolis than in all the makeshift religions, philosophies, and new orders that have come from the diseased brains in Berlin. From the example of Greece the United Nations must draw increased devotion to their declared ideal of preserving liberty, independence, and religious freedom, and of setting up once more a world in which human rights and justice are the foundation of the law of the earth.

For many of us this has been a long road. As sometimes happens in history, the struggle for eternal values has occupied an entire life span. You and I belong to a generation which has had to meet a world war twice in a lifetime. We came to maturity in the shadow of the first world conflict. We have struggled with the after effects of that war until the new struggle began to appear. We must live and sweat and toil through this second cataclysm, greater even than the first. We shall have spent most of our lives without knowing what peace really means.

We have dreamed dreams, and have never surrendered them. We have sought a city whose builder and maker was God. We shall continue that search, though we may have to go from camp to camp; though, having fought, we can only rest and take the field again. But we will not in this life relinquish a ray of splendor of our dreams or a fragment of faith that has brought us, with clear eyes, through a lifetime of conflict.

We are resolved that there shall be no compromise in this present struggle. What Greece could do, we all must do. If we never know what peace is in our lifetime, we propose nevertheless that the light which came into Europe, and from Europe to the Americas, from the lamps of the Acropolis, from the tragedies of Euripides, from the songs of Menander, from the thought of Aristotle, from the science of Archimedes—that light will not go out.

ANNIVERSARY OF ACCESSION OF KING PETER II OF YUGOSLAVIA

[Released to the press March 27]

The President, on March 27, sent a telegram to the King of Yugoslavia, now resident in London, on the anniversary of the events in the course of which the regency was dissolved, King Peter II assumed power, and a new government, representative of the country at large, was constituted. These events preceded by just 10 days the invasion of Yugoslavia by the Axis powers. The telegram follows:

"On this anniversary of the memorable day when the Yugoslav people boldly resolved to face the dangers threatening their liberty and honor, and entrusted their destiny to your leadership, I send this message of friendship.

"The people of the United States join with me in this greeting to the people of Yugoslavia. We are sure of their victory in the valiant struggle for the restoration of their freedom.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

[Released to the press March 27]

The following telegram has been sent to the King of Yugoslavia by the Honorable Arthur Bliss Lane, former American Minister to Yugoslavia:

"Having been privileged as Minister of the United States to witness in person the historic events of a year ago, and the heroic resistance of your people following the unprovoked attack on Yugoslavia, I venture to extend to Your Majesty my congratulations on the anniversary of your accession and my cordial good wishes for your personal welfare and for the restoration of the independence of Yugoslavia.

ARTHUR BLISS LANE"

INTER - AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD

Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick and Vice Admiral Alfred W. Johnson have been designated to represent the United States on the Inter-American Defense Board, which will hold its first meeting in Washington on March 30. The Board is an

outgrowth of a recommendation by the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics that a commission composed of military and naval technicians be appointed by each government of the American republics to study and recommend measures for the defense of the continent.¹

ADVISORY MISSION TO INDIA

[Released to the press March 24]

In view of the appointment of Col. Louis Johnson as Personal Representative of the President in India it will be necessary for him to devote his full time to his duties near the Government of India at New Delhi. It has therefore been decided that Dr. Henry F. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State and a member of the Advisory Mission to India, will assume the active chairmanship of that Mission.

The function of the Advisory Mission will be to investigate on the spot and make recommendations as to ways and means by which the United States Government can assist in augmenting India's war potentialities. The work of the Mission is therefore directly related to the common war effort of the United Nations and in no way has to do with post-war industrial and commercial questions.

The Far East

REPAYMENT OF CHINESE LOAN

The Chinese Ambassador in Washington has informed the Department of State that the Chinese Government has made arrangements to complete the repayment of the 25-million-dollar Wood-Oil Loan made by the United States to China on February 8, 1939 and that full payment of the loan had accrued solely from the transactions which had been involved in the tung-oil shipments from China.

¹ *Bulletin* of February 7, 1942, p. 139.

The Near East

AGRICULTURAL MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA

[Released to the press March 25]

In response to an inquiry by the Government of Saudi Arabia as to whether the services of two American experts in irrigation and agricultural matters could be made available, this Government has organized an Agricultural Mission to Saudi Arabia. The Mission will examine and report to the Government of Saudi Arabia upon the water and agricultural resources of that country and the possibilities of their development. It will also conduct experimental plantings. The personnel of the Mission, which has already departed, follows:

- Mr. K. S. Twitchell, *Chief*
- Mr. Albert L. Wathen, Acting Chief, Engineering Branch, Office of Indian Affairs, United States Department of the Interior
- Mr. James G. Hamilton, Regional Agronomist at Albuquerque, N. Mex., Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Mr. Twitchell has had extensive technical experience in Saudi Arabia. The other members of the Mission are, as indicated, government experts familiar with conditions in a section of this country which are similar to those prevailing in Saudi Arabia.

This Government is pleased to have been able to respond in this way to the inquiry of the Saudi Arabian Government.

General

CHURCHILL - ROOSEVELT HIGHWAY IN TRINIDAD

[Released to the press March 20]

It is announced that the new highway being constructed in Trinidad, British West Indies,

from Port-of-Spain, the Capital, to Fort Read, the United States Army base, will be named the Churchill - Roosevelt Highway.

This important road, as well as many other projects in the colony, is being built expeditiously and efficiently through the close cooperation of the governments concerned, and such cooperation is, it is felt, well indicated by the road's official name.

VERIFICATION OF PASSPORTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

No verification of the passport of a citizen of the United States, or a person who owes allegiance to the United States, shall be required for entry into the continental United States, the Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, or territories continental or insular subject to the jurisdiction of the United States when the person is returning from a foreign country where he had gone in pursuance of the provisions of a contract with the War or Navy Departments on a matter vital to the war effort and when in possession of a valid passport and of evidence of having been so engaged, according to regulations issued by the Acting Secretary of State on March 17, 1942.²

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

A tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through February 1942, 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 mimeo-

² 7 F.R. 2214.

graphed form and may be obtained from the Department upon request (press release of March 26, 1942, 44 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.

Cultural Relations

EXHIBITION OF CHILEAN ART

MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE¹

[Released to the press March 26]

The Exhibition of Contemporary Chilean Art opening today in the Toledo Museum is a milestone in both the history of American art and the progress of inter-American friendship. The very presence in our country of this magnificently representative collection is heartening, incontrovertible proof of the validity of that friendship. Not even the perils and hindrances of war at sea have prevented the generous cession to us for a time by the Chilean people, from the treasure-house of their culture, of the canvases, water colors, sculptures, poster designs, and etchings through which three-score of their leading artists portray the multiple shapes and colors of the national life. Viewing this art, we feel that vision is lengthened and distance is shortened. These Chilean landscapes, so like our own West and Midwest in river and mountain and fertile valley, so like Ohio in its harvest fields and California in its vineyards, cannot seem very strange to our eyes, nor do we feel unfamiliarity so much as recognition in art's portrayal here of a people who have sprung like us from free American soil and know as we do democracy's way of life.

The Department of State is deeply aware of the importance of art in all its various expressions as an interpreter of one people to another. For that reason, it encourages not only the interchange of visits by creative artists and by students of the arts between our country and the other American republics but also the interchange of books and music and sculptures and pictures. The President of the United States, proclaiming in 1933 the good-neighbor policy, emphasized the intention of this country to contribute by ever-widening interchange to mutual understanding and good-will among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Year by year since that proclamation, we have become increasingly aware of the significance and variety of the artistic expression in the other American republics, and they have become better and better acquainted with ours.

One of the things that this interchange is showing us is that there is a common basis to our endeavor. We are all, in our 21 republics, rooted in American soil where, since the period of early colonization, our own art and our own institutions have been developing in our own democratic lands. Our art as well as our law codes and our systems of government makes this manifest. In the pictures and the sculptures here today, Chile speaks a language that all Americans understand.

¹Read for Mr. Welles by Mr. Charles A. Thomson, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State, at the inauguration of the Exhibition in Toledo, Ohio, on March 25, 1942.

CERTIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL FILMS

As a part of its program for improving and expanding cultural relations with other countries, the Department of State now undertakes to certify films of an international educational character produced in the United States.

An important objective of this program is to promote through motion pictures a better mutual understanding of the ways of life of the peoples of the various countries. Films are especially effective for this purpose since, to a large degree, they cut across language barriers. An increasing number of films on medicine, engineering, agriculture, and modern industrial processes are being made to instruct students and to record industrial progress. The exchange of such films should make an effective contribution to international intellectual cooperation.

It is hoped that attestation by the Department as to the educational character thereof will make it possible for films produced in the United States to receive the same preferential

customs treatment that has for years been extended to those produced in countries which are signatories to the League of Nations Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character, and of the Buenos Aires Convention Concerning Facilitation for Educational and Publicity Films. The United States is not a party to either of these conventions.

In order that a film may receive a certificate of attestation it must be on a topic of international interest, and its purpose must be to instruct in respect to established facts, conditions, and processes. Propaganda, news reels, amusement films, and films dealing with purely national issues are not eligible for attestation.

Application for attestation must be accompanied by full information concerning the picture for which certification is sought. A certificate will be granted only upon request and only to the person or organization having the right to reproduce the film.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

FINANCE

Agreement With China

The following joint statement was issued on March 21, 1942 by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and His Excellency T. V. Soong, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China:

"The United States and China have today entered into an Agreement giving effect to the Act of Congress unanimously passed by the Senate and House of Representatives authorizing \$500,000,000 of financial aid to China. The Agreement, approved by the President and by

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, was signed by Secretary Morgenthau on behalf of the United States and by Dr. Soong on behalf of China.

"This financial aid will contribute substantially towards facilitating the great efforts of the Chinese people and their government to meet the financial and economic burdens which have been imposed upon them by almost five years of continuous attack by Japan.

"This Agreement is a concrete manifestation of the desire and determination of the United States, without stint, to aid China in our common battle for freedom.

"The final determination of the terms upon which this \$500,000,000 financial aid is given to China, including the benefits to be rendered the United States in return, is deferred until the progress of events after the war makes clearer the final terms and benefits which will be in the mutual interest of the United States and China and will promote the establishment of lasting world peace and security."

The text of the agreement, signed on behalf of the United States by Mr. Morgenthau, and on behalf of China by Mr. Soong, follows:

"WHEREAS, The Governments of the United States of America and of the Republic of China are engaged, together with other nations and peoples of like mind, in a cooperative undertaking against common enemies, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations, and

"WHEREAS, The United States and China are signatories to the Declaration of United Nations of January 1, 1942, which declares that 'Each government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war'; and

"WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States, in unanimously passing Public Law No. 442, approved February 7, 1942, has declared that financial and economic aid to China will increase China's ability to oppose the forces of aggression and that the defense of China is of the greatest possible importance, and has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, with the approval of the President, to give financial aid to China, and

"WHEREAS, such financial aid will enable China to strengthen greatly its war efforts against the common enemies by helping China to

"(1) strengthen its currency, monetary, banking and economic system;

"(2) finance and promote increased production, acquisition and distribution of necessary goods;

"(3) retard the rise of prices, promote stability of economic relationships, and otherwise check inflation;

"(4) prevent hoarding of foods and other materials;

"(5) improve means of transportation and communication;

"(6) effect further social and economic measures which promote the welfare of the Chinese people; and

"(7) meet military needs other than those supplied under the Lend-Lease Act and take other appropriate measures in its war effort.

"In order to achieve these purposes, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

"ARTICLE I

"The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States agrees to establish forthwith on the books of the United States Treasury a credit in the name of the Government of the Republic of China in the amount of 500,000,000 U. S. dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury shall make transfers from this credit, in such amounts and at such times as the Government of the Republic of China shall request, through the Minister of Finance, to an account or accounts in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in the name of the Government of the Republic of China or any agencies designated by the Minister of Finance. Such transfers may be requested by and such accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may be drawn upon by the Government of the Republic of China either directly or through such persons or agencies as the Minister of Finance shall authorize.

"ARTICLE II

"The final determination of the terms upon which this financial aid is given, including the benefits to be rendered the United States in return, is deferred by the two contracting parties until the progress of events after the war makes clearer the final terms and benefits which will be in the mutual interest of the United States

and China and will promote the establishment of lasting world peace and security. In determining the final terms and benefits full cognizance shall be given to the desirability of maintaining a healthy and stable economic and financial situation in China in the post-war period as well as during the war and to the desirability of promoting mutually advantageous economic and financial relations between the United States and China and the betterment of world-wide economic and financial relations.

“ARTICLE III

“This Agreement shall take effect as from this day’s date.

“Signed and sealed at Washington, District of Columbia, in duplicate this 21st day of March, 1942.”

The text of the joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to render financial aid to China, and for other purposes (Public Law 442, 77th Cong., 2d sess.), approved February 7, 1942, is printed below:

“Whereas China has for more than four years valiantly resisted the forces of Japanese aggression; and

“Whereas financial and economic aid to China will increase her ability to oppose the forces of aggression; and

“Whereas the defense of China is of the greatest possible importance:

“Therefore be it

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized, on behalf of the United States, to loan or extend credit or give other financial aid to China in an amount not to exceed in the aggregate \$500,000,000 at such time or times and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President shall deem in the interest of the United States.

“Sec. 2. The authority herein granted shall

be in addition to any other authority provided by law.

“Sec. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums not to exceed \$500,000,000 as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.”

HEALTH

International Sanitary Convention, 1926

Turkey

The American Embassy at Vichy, France, transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated February 3, 1942, a certified copy of the procès-verbal of the deposit of the instrument of ratification by Turkey of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris June 21, 1926 (Treaty Series 762). A translation of the procès-verbal is printed below:

“In execution of the clause of Article 170 of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris June 21, 1926, His Excellency Behic Erkin, Ambassador of Turkey in France, appeared today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French State and proceeded to the deposit of the instrument of ratification of His Excellency Ismet Inonu, President of the Turkish Republic, to that international act. This instrument, which states that the ratification is made with the reservation of the provisions stipulated for vessels in transit in the Convention regarding the regime of the Straits, signed at Montreux on July 20, 1936, having been found after examination to be in good and due form, was delivered to the French Government for deposit in its archives. In accordance with the provisions of the Agreement referred to above, a certified true copy of the said procès-verbal will be addressed to the contracting Powers.

“IN FAITH WHEREOF, this procès-verbal has been drawn up.

“DONE at Vichy, January 6, 1942.

F. DARLAN
B. ERKIN”

Articles 1, 2, and 3 of the Convention Regarding the Regime of the Straits, signed at Montreux on July 20, 1936, provide in part as follows:

“ARTICLE 1

“The High Contracting Parties recognise and affirm the principle of freedom of transit and navigation by sea in the Straits.

“The exercise of this freedom shall henceforth be regulated by the provisions of the present Convention.

“Section I

“MERCHANT VESSELS

“ARTICLE 2

“In time of peace, merchant vessels shall enjoy complete freedom of transit and navigation in the Straits, by day and by night, under any flag and with any kind of cargo, without any formalities, except as provided in Article 3 below. . . .

“ARTICLE 3

“All ships entering the Straits by the Aegean Sea or by the Black Sea shall stop at a sanitary station near the entrance to the Straits for the purposes of the sanitary control prescribed by Turkish law within the framework of international sanitary regulations. This control, in the case of ships possessing a clean bill of health or presenting a declaration of health testifying that they do not fall within the scope of the provisions of the second paragraph of the present Article, shall be carried out by day and by night with all possible speed, and the vessels in question shall not be required to make any other stop during their passage through the Straits.

“Vessels which have on board cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever, exanthematic typhus or smallpox, or which have had such cases on board during the previous seven days, and vessels which have left an infected port within less than five times twenty-four hours shall stop at the sanitary stations indicated in the preceding paragraph in order to embark such sanitary guards as the Turkish authorities may direct.

No tax or charge shall be levied in respect of these sanitary guards and they shall be disembarked at a sanitary station on departure from the Straits.”

The United States of America is not a party to this convention.

The countries in respect of which the International Sanitary Convention is in force as a result of ratification or adherence are the United States of America, Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium (including Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain (including Bahamas, Basutoland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ellice and Gilbert Islands, Falkland Islands, Federated Malay States, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Johore, Kedah, Kenya, Kelantan, New Guinea, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Palestine and Trans-Jordan, Papua, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Southern Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, the Sudan, Tonga, Tanganyika, Trengganu, Trinidad, Uganda, Weihaiwei, and Zanzibar), Greece, Hungary, Italy, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Newfoundland, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Tunis, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad

United States

On March 24, 1942, the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification by the President 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 and was signed *ad referendum* on behalf of the United States on October 3, 1941.

The protocol has been signed by the United States of America *ad referendum*; Bolivia *ad referendum*; Brazil; Colombia *ad referendum*; El Salvador *ad referendum*; Nicaragua *ad referendum*; Panama *ad referendum*; and Venezuela, with a modification.

The countries which have deposited instruments of ratification of the protocol are El Salvador, with a reservation, and Venezuela, with a modification. Under the terms of article XII of the protocol it is now effective between Brazil, El Salvador, and Venezuela.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute

Nicaragua

By a note dated March 20, 1942 the Mexican Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Nicaragua of the Convention Providing for

the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute, which was opened for signature at Mexico City by the American Governments from November 1 to December 31, 1940, was deposited with the Mexican Government on March 10, 1942.

Legislation

Amendments to the Act of June 8, 1938, as Amended, Requiring the Registration of Agents of Foreign Principals. S. Rept. 1227, 77th Cong., on S. 2399. 3 pp.

Regulations

Claims Against the United States [for damages occasioned by Army forces in foreign countries]. [Filed March 25, 1942.] (Army: War Department.) 7 *Federal Register* 2331.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

During the quarter beginning January 1, 1942 the following publications have been released by the Department:¹

1649. Trall Smelter Arbitration Between the United States and Canada Under Convention of April 15, 1935: Decision of the Tribunal Reported March 11, 1941. Arbitration Series 8. iv, 61 pp. 10¢.
1658. Military Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti—Signed May 23, 1941; effective May 23, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 213. 11 pp. 5¢.
1673. Relief From Double Income Tax on Shipping Profits: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Panama—Effected by exchanges of notes signed January 15, February 8, and March 28, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 221. 5 pp. 5¢.
1674. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 130,

- December 20, 1941. 44 pp. 10¢.²
1675. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 131, December 27, 1941. 51 pp. 10¢.
1676. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 132, January 3, 1942. 35 pp. 10¢.
1677. Diplomatic List, January 1942. ii, 94 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1678. Additional Temporary Diversion for Power Purposes of Waters of the Niagara River Above the Falls: Supplementary Arrangement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchanges of notes signed at Washington October 27 and November 27, 1941; approved by the President November 27, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 223. 5 pp. 5¢.
1679. Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). January 1, 1942. 29 pp. Free.
1680. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 133, January 10, 1942. 15 pp. 10¢.

¹ Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

² Subscription, \$2.75 a year.

1681. Recommendations of the North American Regional Radio-Engineering Meeting: Arrangement Between the United States of America, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico—Signed at Washington January 30, 1942; effective March 29, 1941 (Supplemental to North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, Habana, 1937). Executive Agreement Series 227. iv, 52 pp. 10¢.
1682. Control of American Citizens and Nationals Entering and Leaving Territory Under Jurisdiction of the United States. December 3, 1941. Passport Series 4. 7 pp. Free.
1683. Haitian Finances: Supplementary Financial Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti—Signed September 30, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 224. 2 pp. 5¢.
1684. Haitian Finances: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti To Replace the Agreement of August 7, 1933, and Exchanges of Notes—Agreement signed September 13, 1941; effective October 1, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 220. 17 pp. 5¢.
1685. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 134, January 17, 1942. 21 pp. 10¢.
1686. Foreign Service List, January 1, 1942. iv, 100 pp. Subscription 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.
1687. Register of the Department of State, November 1, 1941. viii, 283 pp. 40¢ (paper).
1688. Allocation of Tariff Quota on Crude Petroleum and Fuel Oil: Proclamation by the President of the United States of America Issued December 26, 1941 Pursuant to Article VII of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Between the United States of America and Venezuela Signed November 6, 1939. Executive Agreement Series 226. 5 pp. 5¢.
1689. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 135, January 24, 1942. 10 pp. 10¢.
1690. Cooperative Rubber Investigations in Costa Rica: Agreement Between the United States of America and Costa Rica, and Additional Note—Agreement effected by exchange of notes signed April 19 and June 16, 1941; effective June 16, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 222. 14 pp. 5¢.
1691. Allocation of Tariff Quota on Heavy Cattle During the Calendar Year 1942: Proclamation by the President of the United States of America Issued December 22, 1941 Pursuant to the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada Signed November 16, 1938, and Related Notes. Executive Agreement Series 225. 7 pp. 5¢.
1692. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Revision 1, February 7, 1942, Promulgated Pursuant to Proclamation 2497 of the President of July 17, 1941. 163 pp. Free.
1693. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 136, January 31, 1942. 29 pp. 10¢.
1694. Joint Committees on Economic Cooperation: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by aide-mémoire dated March 17 and June 6 and 17, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 228. 6 pp. 5¢.
1695. Diplomatic List, February 1942. ii, 94 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1696. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 137, February 7, 1942. 35 pp. 10¢.
1697. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 138, February 14, 1942. 10 pp. 10¢.
1698. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Supplement 1, February 28, 1942, to Revision I of February 7, 1942. 27 pp. Free.
1699. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 139, February 21, 1942. 19 pp. 10¢.
1700. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 140, February 28, 1942. 19 pp. 10¢.
1701. Diplomatic List, March 1942. ii, 95 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1703. Defense of Iceland by United States Forces: Agreement Between the United States of America and Iceland—Effected July 1, 1941; ratified by the Icelandic Regent in Council July 10, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 232. 4 pp. 5¢.
1704. Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador—Effected by exchange of notes signed November 21 and 27, 1941; effective November 27, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 230. 4 pp. 5¢.
1705. Visits in Uniform by Members of Defense Forces: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Canada and Exchange of Notes Dated May 17 and 29, 1940—Arrangement effected by exchange of notes signed August 28 and September 4, 1941, effective September 11, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 233. 4 pp. 5¢.
1706. Reciprocal Trade: Second Supplementary Agreement and Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America and Cuba—Signed at Habana December 23, 1941; effective January 5, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 229. 33 pp. 10¢.
1707. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 141, March 7, 1942. 25 pp. 10¢.
1711. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 142, March 14, 1942. 8 pp. 10¢.
1712. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 143, March 21, 1942. 18 pp. 10¢.
1713. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Supplement 2, March 27, 1942, to Revision I of February 7, 1942. 33 pp. Free.

TREATY SERIES:

902. North American Regional Broadcasting: Agreement Between the United States of America, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico—Signed

at Habana December 13, 1937; proclaimed by the President January 23, 1941. iv, 101 pp. 15¢.

970. Inter-American Coffee Agreement: Agreement and Protocol Between the United States of America and Other American Republics, and Joint Resolution Approved April 11, 1941—Agreement signed at Washington November 28, 1940; agreement and protocol proclaimed by the President of the United States April 15, 1941. iv, 53 pp. 10¢.

The Department of State also publishes the slip laws and Statutes at Large. Laws are issued in separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are signed. Treaties are also issued in a separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are proclaimed. All other publications of the Department since October 1, 1929, are numbered consecutively in the order in which they are sent to press, and, in addition, are subdivided into series according to general subject.

To avoid delay, requests for publications of the Department of State should be addressed direct to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.,

except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department. The Superintendent of Documents will accept deposits against which the cost of publications ordered may be charged and will notify the depositor when the deposit is exhausted. The cost to depositors of a complete set of the publications of the Department for a year will probably be somewhat in excess of \$15. Orders may be placed, however, with the Superintendent of Documents for single publications or for one or more series.

The Superintendent of Documents also has, for free distribution, the following price lists which may be of interest: Foreign Relations of the United States; American History and Biography; Tariff; Immigration; Alaska and Hawaii; Insular Possessions; Laws; Commerce and Manufactures; Political Science; and Maps. A list of publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce may be obtained from the Department of Commerce.

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