

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



GRAPE SHIPPING AT ALMERIA

Photograph furnished by Vice Consul Percy G. Kemp, showing 350,000 barrels of grapes, half of them consigned to the United States, awaiting shipment on the docks at Almeria, Spain

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

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

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“M. I. D.” And How It Works

By Major Marlborough Churchill, General Staff, United States Army

NO private corporation can ever successfully conduct business unless its managing directors are in the possession of correct information. In a similar way the business of our Government cannot be carried on without waste, delay and loss of prestige unless governmental decisions are predicated upon facts and not upon theories. To obtain this essential information accurately and promptly and to prepare it in usable form, every federal governmental agency must collaborate and cooperate with every other. The officers of all executive departments must realize that no one single department, unaided by the others, will ever be able to obtain a comprehensive view or complete understanding of any broad or complicated question. In the interlocking system of governmental information each department must play its part, and all must work together.

Before the Great War, to a regrettable extent, the State Department, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Justice occupied adjoining water-tight compartments. The Great War broke down the bulkheads joining those compartments, especially in the matter of obtaining and interchanging information. Today they are all working together; and the cooperation is becoming better every day.

Since 1917, the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff, known within the War Department as *G-2*, or the Second Division of the General Staff, but commonly referred to outside the Department as *M. I. D.*, has

gradually come to play its part in this governmental cooperation. For this reason, a brief description of its past history, its growth, its organization and its functions may be of interest to its colleagues in the Consular Service.

A BLIND PRIZE-FIGHTER

An army without an efficient intelligence service is like a prize-fighter without ears or eyes. However, in spite of this well-accepted axiom, our neglect of military intelligence in the years which immediately preceded the Great War was well-nigh incredible. The service evolved during the Civil War soon dropped back to nothing and remained at zero until 1885. In that year a simple inquiry from the Secretary of War as to the strength of a foreign army brought forth the fact that not a single officer in the War Department was charged with the collection, evaluation and dissemination of military information.

This incident led to the creation of a Military Information Division in the office of the Adjutant General. In 1903, the General Staff was organized by Secretary Root; and the information service of the Adjutant General's office was transferred to it. But, on account of the small number of General Staff officers and also because of the regrettable lack of appreciation of the importance of intelligence in time of peace, it was never properly organized or supported. In 1908, due to a faulty reorganization of the General Staff, it dropped into insignificance. As a result, we went into a war with Germany with a Military Intelligence Service consisting of two officers and two clerks in Washington and a few Military Attachés

and military observers in foreign countries. The officers in foreign countries were left almost without supervision, direction or support and often "carried on" with help of their own personal funds. The appropriations for the fiscal year 1917 reached the ridiculous figure of \$11,000! This state of affairs left our Army blind.

WHAT PERSHING STARTED WITH

Even when General Pershing landed in Europe in May, 1917, he had but three intelligence officers, who were faced with the task of furnishing him with information concerning the enemy and of groping through the baffling complications of European intrigue.

From these tiny beginnings there were quickly developed the highly efficient intelligence service of the American Expeditionary Forces known as G-2, G. H. Q., and the vast, globe-covering system directed by M. I. D. in Washington. These two services were parts of one well-knit, harmonious whole. This result, which played its part in the ultimate victory, was due to the ability and devotion to duty of Brigadier General Dennis E. Nolan, General Pershing's intelligence officer, and of Colonel Ralph H. Van Deman, the "father of American military intelligence."

The work these officers and their associates did and the system they built up were generally recognized as being essential elements of war-time national organization. To the success of their work both the Diplomatic Service and the Consular Service contributed much.

SINCE THE WAR

The peace-time necessity for continuing military intelligence work was not so generally accepted; and the present position of intelligence in the organization of the War Department General Staff and in the interlocking system of governmental information has not been attained without three years of struggle against prejudice and preconceived erroneous ideas. It has been particularly difficult to convince Congress that the \$11,000 appropriated for the primitive system of 1917 is not sufficient for the modern, comprehensive system of 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922.

Any army General Staff must be organized so as to supervise administration, to furnish information, to make plans and to supervise and coordinate supply. Our Army has perpetuated the well-tried war-time general staff organization; and the General Staff is now organized into the first, or Personnel Division (G-1), the second, or Military Intelligence Division (G-2), the third, or

Operations and Training Division (G-3), and the fourth, or Supply Division (G-4). On these four divisions, General Pershing has wisely superimposed a fifth, or War Plans Division, to handle major policies and to become a General Headquarters in time of war, which can be transferred to the field without disrupting the War Department General Staff.

The functions assigned to the Military Intelligence Division, or G-2, by General Orders No. 41, 1921, are as follows:

The Military Intelligence Division is charged, in general, with those duties of the War Department General Staff which relate to the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of military information. It is specifically charged with the preparation of plans and policies and the supervision of all activities concerning:

- (1) Military topographical surveys and maps, including their reproduction and distribution (except special situation maps prepared by G-3).
- (2) The custody of the General Staff map and photograph collection.
- (3) Military Attachés, observers, and foreign language students.
- (4) Intelligence personnel of all units.
- (5) Liaison with other intelligence agencies of the Government and with duly accredited foreign Military Attaches and missions.
- (6) Codes and ciphers.
- (7) Translations.
- (8) Relations with the press.
- (9) Censorship in time of war.

One of the major functions assigned to G-2 is the furnishing to the War Plans Division and other divisions of the General Staff the correct military and geographic information essential to the efficient preparation of war plans. But another major function is that of collecting, evaluating, collating and disseminating correct information as to the military, political and economic situation in all parts of the world, in order that the necessity for the initiation of war plans may be correctly foreseen and foreseen in time to be of value.

EVERY SIDE OF LIFE STUDIED

Before the Great War the majority of military men concentrated their attention upon the purely



military factor in any given situation and left to their diplomatic colleagues all consideration of political, economic and psychologic factors. The conflict with Germany taught us all that wars are waged not by armies and navies alone, but by nations; that they are brought about by political events; that their continuance is often dependent upon the economic factor; and that final defeat or victory is generally involved in the morale or state of mind of the peoples involved—in other words, by the psychologic factor. The soldier must occupy himself with a study of the entire situation.

Recognizing these truths, the Military Intelligence Division has adopted the maxim that the situation in any given country is not comprehensively understood unless all four factors—combat, political, economic and psychologic—are understood.

The various branches and sections of M. I. D. are organized and arranged so as to perform the

five essential functions of any information service, *viz.*, to administer, to collect, to evaluate, to collate and to disseminate.

The various agencies necessary to the administration of the Division are grouped around the Chief of the Division who, in War Department parlance, is known as the *A. C. of S., G-2*, and his executive assistant. The *A. C. of S., G-2*, is one of the five Assistant Chiefs of Staff of the Army and, on approved policies, has authority to issue orders in the name of the Secretary of War. This high authority is necessary to the prestige of the Division and to the prompt and effective transaction of business. If the War Department were a commercial concern, this officer would be known as one of the managing directors. The present incumbent is Colonel Stuart Heintzelman, General Staff, who, during the war was a briga-

(Continued on page 75)



MILITARY ATTACHÉ CONFERENCE AT COBLENZ, JUNE, 1921

Top row—Lieut. Doherty (M. I. D.) Second row—Major Bagby (G-2, A. F. in G.) Major Ord (Holland), Major Colvin (Sweden), Major Villaret (France.) Third row—Lieut. Col. Briggs (Austria), Lieut. Col. Allen (Egypt), Lieut. Col. Castle (Turkey.) Fourth row—Major Holmer (Sweden), Major Eglin (Hungary), Major Hollyday (Finland and Baltic Provinces.) Fifth row—Major Van Natta (Spain), Lieut. Col. McCabe (Czecho-Slovakia), Lieut. Col. Cox (Turkey), Lieut. Col. Thomas (Belgium), Col. Johnson (Italy), Lieut. Col. Davis (Germany), Lieut. Col. Poillon (Roumania), Lieut. Col. Coffin (Germany), Lieut. Col. Godson (Switzerland), Major Shallenberger (Greece and Jugo-Slavia).

In Darkest Africa

*Consul Reed Paige Clark, a Modern Stanley, Threads the Jungle by Steamer,
Hammock and Afoot*

IT sometimes falls to the lot of a consular officer to tour the wilds of little known countries—to trace the footsteps of such explorers as Stanley and Livingstone. In 1912, Consul Hazeltine explored the northeastern provinces of Belgian Kongo in the interests of our Government. Harry McBride, when Consul at Boma, penetrated during 1914 far into Southern Angola on a similar expedition. Consul Yerby has made tours by rail into the distant interiors of the British West African Colonies. On January 27, 1921, Consul Reed Paige Clark, however, returned to his post at Loanda, Angola, after what was probably, from many points of view, the most noteworthy tour ever accomplished by an American Consul. He had been absent six months and nineteen days in the most remote regions of Central Africa, and had traveled 2,000 miles or more.

Setting forth from Loanda, July 8, 1920, Consul Clark proceeded by tiny coasting steamer northward on the Atlantic to the broad mouth of the muddy Kongo; then sixty miles up this huge stream, through densest jungle and desolate mangrove swamps, to Boma, the capital of Belgian Kongo; whence after two days' rest to Matadi, the head of navigation for ocean-going steamers.

Then came two days by railway to Kinshasa. This railway is 249 miles long and parallels the rapids of the Kongo. At Kinshasa the river again becomes navigable and affords, with its tributaries, two thousand miles of usable waterways in the Belgian Colony.

At Kinshasa, Clark became a passenger on the river steamer *Duc de Brabant*, which became his home from August 22 until September 2. It carried him up the Kongo to Kwamouth and thence down the Kasai to the native trading post of Lodi. At this point, the Consul organized his first caravan of native carriers, hammock bearers, etc., and proceeded in hammock and afoot to Luebo, Djoka Punda, Tshikapa and Luluabourg. At Luebo he found a large and flourishing American mission station, which has been teaching the natives for years and has now become a model native city, with prosperous and progressive inhabitants. At Tshikapa he again met his countrymen, but this time engaged in diamond mining. The mines were discovered and started a few years ago by

American engineers. They are now producing four hundred thousand karats of diamonds annually.

From Luluabourg, Clark trekked with his caravan through little known jungle land northeastward to Lusambo, then on from Lusambo to Kindu through regions where few white men have been. Kindu is on the upper reaches of the Kongo, known as the Lualaba. At this point Clark could pay off his caravan of native carriers. He had been constantly "in the bush" from September 2 until his arrival on the banks of the Lualaba on December 4, having covered on foot and by hammock 1,013 miles.

From Kindu the journey continued by river steamer northward to Ponthierville and thence by rail for some eighty miles to Stanleyville, crossing the equator into the northern hemisphere en route. From Stanleyville the steamer *Comte de Flandre* carried Clark down the Kongo, on his return trip to Coquilhatville, in ten days. Then another means of transportation—by native canoe to Bolenge. This was followed by still another river steamer which carried him back to Kinshasa. From Kinshasa, Clark retraced his original route back to Loanda. Throughout the journey he was accompanied by a Kongolese native, Alphonse Vemba, who has been a most helpful and trusted messenger at our Consulate General at Boma, and later at Loanda, for many years.

The following interesting extracts are made from Consul Clark's narrative report of his trip:

ON THE LOWER KONGO

"From Banana, built on a banana-shaped island at the mouth of the Kongo, to Boma there is little to interest the traveler. The river is very wide (some ten or twelve miles) and filled with low-lying islands, large and small, most of them covered with thick bush. In the distance, particularly on the Angola side, one sees ranges of grass-covered hills, brown and dreary for half the year, but the immediate prospect is a waste of coffee-colored water, sand bars and scrub. Traveling the main ship channel, an excessively crooked thoroughfare, one sees but little animal life—an occasional hippo, egrets and now and then a fla-



River Steamer "Duc de Brabant," upon which Clark travelled in Kongo, tied up at wood station on the Kasai River

mingo—and no human habitation is visible until one approaches Boma.

"In the local tongue *matadi*, or *matari*, means 'stone.' Stanley was named *Boula Matari*, 'Break Stones,' by the natives of his time and all over the Kongo today, whatever the language (and native tongues in the Kongo are legion), this name is applied to any representative of the Brussels Government.

"The town of Matadi is well named. It stands on a bare, rocky shoulder thrust out from the encircling hills and has the reputation of being the hottest and dreariest place in the Lower Kongo. But little flat land exists, and this principally along the river front where the railway company by grading and filling has managed to construct a cramped terminal flanked by an extensive pier and its approaches. There are no slips, vessels lying alongside the pier with their heads upstream. Even at the pier the current is swift, and the river in its narrow channel rises and falls from season to season as much as thirty feet, occasionally floating the pier and carrying away everything readily movable."

TALK ABOUT EXCHANGE

"To provide oneself with an acceptable medium of exchange," Clark recounts, "is one of the principal difficulties encountered by the traveler in the Belgian Kongo. The paper money of the Colony, naturally, is current everywhere among whites and even among natives that live near white settle-

ments and along frequented routes, but away from the rivers, where the passing of a white man is by no means an everyday occurrence, the natives will take nothing but metallic money and of that only the issues with which they are familiar. In certain parts of the country even metallic money, of known issues, is unacceptable and there, when dealing with natives, one must use salt, cloth or some other commodity as currency.

"On leaving Kinshasa I took with me about two thousand francs in newly minted 'Alberts,' and two hundred francs in *makuta* (nickel pieces of five, ten and twenty centimes), the balance of my funds being carried in small notes. The weight of the metallic money was considerable and there was difficulty in so disposing of it among the various loads as not to attract unduly the attention of my carriers. Notwithstanding the fact that at all times I had with me comparatively large sums of money and many easily portable articles of great attraction to the native, I wish to record to his credit that nothing whatever was stolen from me during my long trip nor was anything lost."

ON BOARD A RIVER STEAMER

"A word as to the operation of the Kongo River steamers may not be amiss. They are, I believe, almost without exception, wood-burning, and frequent stops are necessary in order to take on fuel, as enormous quantities of wood are consumed each day. The *Brabant* burned about eight steres (cubic meters) per hour when going up stream.

"It is the practice of the river captains, whenever possible, to tie up about dark at a convenient wood-post. The engine-room boys, sometimes forty or more in number, swarm ashore, seize each a load of wood, and carry it over the gangplank to the main deck where it is piled high on either side of the boilers. The steamer takes all it can carry, even filling its barges if they happen to be empty and the supply of wood is sufficient. This work of 'coaling' continues, sometimes, long after dark. In the morning the steamer departs as soon as the captain can 'read the water,' with the hope and expectation of reaching another 'coaling-station' before dark. As a rule, too, stops for wood are made during the day and the resulting loss of time is in the aggregate considerable.

"The river channels are crooked and often, especially in the Kasai region, extremely shallow. Sounders equipped with long poles are stationed at either side of the bow below the bridge, and their monotonous cries soon become as much a part of the noises of the steamer as the clanking



of the engine and the splash of the paddles. Notwithstanding every effort, however, steamers frequently run aground, particularly when going down stream where the current is swift, and boats loaded with passengers have remained stranded for long periods until, in fact, they were pulled off by the united efforts of other steamers. One has always in prospect the possibility of remaining helplessly in some forgotten river bed, awaiting a casual steamer, for there is no telegraph or telephone in all the Kasai and certain stretches of the river are devoid of human life for miles on end."

OLD FRIENDS FROM THE ZOO

"There is always the chance of seeing big game when traveling the Kasai. In fact, one ordinarily sees herds of elephants and buffalo especially in the neighborhood of Mount Pogge, but no such luck attended me. Hippo there were in countless numbers, particularly in and near Wissman Pool, and, after passing Dima, numerous crocodiles of three or more types, including a small light-gray specimen much feared by the natives, were seen in the middle of the day sunning themselves on the sand-banks and almost indistinguishable from driftwood. At first glance a hippo bears but little resemblance to a horse and the name seems inappropriate, but one has only to see a swimming hippo to understand how the ungainly creature came by its name. The pointed ears, the eyes and the nostrils alone are visible and the outline of the head, when seen in profile, is strikingly like that of a horse.

"Small greenish-gray monkeys, probably the common *Colobus*, were often in evidence along the wooded river banks, and of bird life there was never a lack. The sand-bars swarmed with huge black and white cranes, ducks, pelicans, egrets, flamingoes, and fish eagles, and there were innumerable smaller birds of gorgeous plumage, many of them, perhaps, unlisted by the ornithologist."

IN A FOG ON A SAND-BANK

"At Basongo, leaving the Kasai, we entered the narrow, winding Sankuru differing in a marked degree from the more open Kasai, of which it is the largest tributary. In places there are 'hair-pin' curves where a large steamer has just room enough to swing, its nose against one bank and its stern brushing the trees on the other. Soon after entering the Sankuru the *Brabant* ran aground again, getting off too late to reach a wood-post before dark. The following morning, for the second day in succession, there was a thick fog which occasioned still further delay. Butila was reached about nine o'clock and at a wood-post just above

I saw the first of the Bakuba and Baluba peoples with whom I was to become better acquainted later on. The river at this point is very beautiful, full of wooded islands with forested hills on both sides, but it is very shallow and we were soon aground once more. After hours of effort, aided by the current as, fortunately, we had struck at the lower end of a sand-bar, the steamer got clear but it was then too late to reach Lodi before dark."

"Immediately the tent was pitched at Lodi I began a search for carriers," writes Clark at another point in his narrative. "The chiefs were found to be very friendly. They promised the twenty carriers I asked for, explaining, however, that many of the young men were away in the bush and that it would take a little time to get together even a small caravan. On the following day ten men appeared, ushered by the chiefs, but they were a sorry lot. I made an attempt to hold them, however, until ten more carriers could be found, but they asked twice the pay to which they were entitled, insisted upon being paid in advance, and complained of the weight of the loads although not one was overweight. While the discussion was in full swing eight of the men decamped leaving two Batetela carriers, who had taken no part in the discussion, as the sole members of the prospective caravan.

"It was found subsequently that the behavior of the natives was due largely to the fact that the last white man they had served, a *soi-disant* major in the late war, had failed to pay them their wages and had, presumably, given them nothing for food.

"Believing that it was useless to make a further attempt to get together a caravan I sent a runner to the American mission at Bulape, sixty miles south, and settled down to wait—the usual procedure in Africa.

"On September 7 Pere Mons, who had ridden his bicycle from the Catholic mission at Mushenge in twelve hours, came to Lodi on a parochial visit and was told of the trouble I had had in getting carriers. He at once offered to get me a caravan and the following morning sent word that he had found twenty men who would be at my disposal in a few hours. Before the Lodi men could get ready, however, my Bulape caravan came in sight down the long, white road, a native evangelist at its head. The caravan was fully equipped, eight men with an excellent *tipois* (hammock) and twenty-two men with poles for the loads, the evangelist, Fuadiala, acting as *capita*. After buying a sack of salt and distributing it to the car-

riers for their day's ration, I gave the word and we were off."

NATIVE CELEBRATION ON CONSUL'S ARRIVAL

"During my call at the *Sedec* post," recounts the Consul at another point, "all of the carriers had passed but I found them waiting for me near the gate of the city and we entered Mushenge in state. To the music of various instruments, which they produced from I know not where, the *tipoié* men paraded me down the main street, now and then stopping, side-stepping and retreating in time to the music. Fuadiala, all native now, pranced behind them and behind Fuadiala came the carriers filling the street from wall to wall and dancing as if mad. All were singing at the tops of their voices and the din was terrific.

"Mushenge is a walled town. Not only is the entire city of fifteen or twenty thousand people surrounded by a high mat fence but each 'block' of houses, the property of one man or of one family, is likewise enclosed, only the roofs of the houses within being visible. From each enclosure compound gates of matting open upon the street. When first I saw the main thoroughfare of Mushenge few people were in sight, but, once the *tipoié* men began their music, the many gates popped open and men, women and children poured out. So it was in the other streets, for I was carried from one town ward to another, and it was half an hour or more before the caravan could be persuaded to cease from doing me honor and to take me to my quarters in the mission house."

THE CONSUL VISITS A KING

"One does not enter the presence of a great native king, the ruler of one hundred and forty thousand people, without ceremony. On reaching the mission house I sent a messenger to the 'Lukengo' asking him to name an hour convenient to him when I might call to pay my respects. He replied promptly and at the appointed hour I repaired to the palace. At the door I was challenged

by a sentry who demanded my name and business and, upon being told, asked if I had an appointment. When answered in the affirmative, he requested me to wait until he could inform the Lukengo that I was at the door.

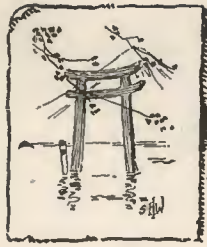
"After a decent interval I was admitted and, passing through several enclosures, came to an inner court where stood the largest and finest native house I have ever seen, a building of only one story but at least thirty feet in height with an arched roof. The audience chamber was a sort of verandah made by projecting the high roof twenty feet or more from the house the end of



CORN CARAVAN WATCHING CLARK GO BY

which was marvelously decorated with heraldic devices woven into the matting. Bakuba houses, it may be said in passing, are built exclusively of palm fronds or of matting and are never daubed with mud. The larger and more permanent structures carry designs of an heraldic nature, while the smaller houses, such as one meets in the villages along the road, have as their sole decoration a simple herring-bone pattern. These smaller houses are easily portable, quickly taken down and almost as quickly set up again. When for sanitary or other reason it is decided to seek another town-site, the man of the Bakuba has only to resolve his house into its constituent panels, pick up roof and walls and a few earthenware pots and walk away."

(To be concluded in the April number)



HERE THERE



The following transfers and appointments have been made among principal consular officers during the period January 10 to February 10: John F. Jewell, now unassigned, to Birmingham; George E. J. Crosby, now detailed at Halifax, to Charlottetown; Claude I. Dawson, Consul General in charge at Tampico, detailed as Consul General at Mexico City; Joseph E. Havens, now detailed Consul in charge at Trieste, assigned there; Leighton Hope to remain at Hongkong, commission to Swatow cancelled; Lester L. Schnare, Consul in charge at Kobe, assigned to Swatow; Howard Bucknell, Student Interpreter at Peking, promoted to Interpreter, junior grade, and appointed Vice Consul and Interpreter at Changsha; Jay C. Huston, Vice Consul and Interpreter at Hangkow, appointed Vice Consul and Interpreter at Canton; Harry E. Carlson, Vice Consul at Christiania, assigned Vice Consul at Stavanger temporarily; James R. Wilkinson, now Vice Consul at Havre, assigned Vice Consul at Zurich.

The following clerks have been promoted to be Vice Consuls and appointed to their present posts: Einar T. Anderson at San Luis Potosi; James J. Foley at Christiania; Alman F. Rockwell at Brussels; and William C. Young at London. The following Vice Consuls have been transferred in the same capacity: Sydney E. O'Donoghue from Trieste to Athens; John S. Richardson from Rotterdam to Queenstown. The following have been appointed Consular Agents: Martin N. Gaines, of Missouri, at Caldera, Chile; and Henry T. Purdy, of New York (now Acting), at Puntarenas, Costa Rica. William R. Morton has been assigned as clerk at Athens. H. Claremont Moses, clerk at Pernambuco, has been transferred to Rosario.

Resignations have been tendered by J. Paul Jameson, Consul of class 4; James H. Goodier, Consul of class 8, detailed at Cornwall; Wilbur T. Gracey, Consul of class 4, assigned to Birmingham; C. Ludlow Livingston, Consul of class 7, at Charlottetown; C. Luther Swaim, Consular Assistant, assigned as Vice Consul at Dublin; and Paul D. Thompson, Vice Consul of career, class 1, now assigned Vice Consul at Barcelona.

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The following officers have called at the Department recently: Alfred R. Thomson, Consul at Zagreb; Edward Caffery, Vice Consul at Bucharest; Claude I. Dawson, Consul General at Mexico City; Shelby F. Strother, Consul at Guadeloupe; William F. Doty, Consul at Stoke-on-Trent, England; John S. Calvert, Consul at Dunkirk; F. T. F. Dumont, Consul unassigned; William H. Pickford, Vice Consul at Berne, Switzerland; Alexander G. Swaney, Vice Consul at Edinburgh, Scotland; Sabin J. Dalferes, Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland; John R. Barry, Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada; John A. Gamon, Consul at Queenstown; William D. Smith, Jr., Vice Consul at Callao-Lima, Peru; and Edward L. Adams, Consul at Sherbrooke, Canada; Ben B. Sampelle, clerk at Habana; James E. Parks, clerk at Paris; Cletus E. Jennings, clerk at Bucharest, Roumania; John F. Proctor, clerk at Durban, South Africa; D. J. Sullivan, clerk at Danzig; Marcel E. Malige, clerk at Victoria; G. Bruce Andrews, clerk at Montreal.

Consul John K. Caldwell, who was sent to Chita, Siberia, on special duty last fall, has been ordered to return to Tokyo and assume the position of Japanese Secretary at the Embassy. Vice Consul Thomas remains at Chita. Consul J. W. Ballantine, who has been Japanese Secretary at Tokyo since 1917, goes as Consul to Dairen. Consul Max D. Kirjassoff has been detailed to the Consulate General at Yokohama.

Frank P. Lockhart, assistant chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, has returned to duty after a long and serious illness.

Henry Suydam has resigned as chief of the Division of Current Information in the Department and will become the Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*. Edward Bell, diplomatic secretary of class 1, will replace him as acting chief of the Division. Since Mr. Bell left Tokyo last fall, where he had been Counselor of Embassy, he has been active in connection with the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

The Conference on Limitation of Armament came to an end February 6, but the Department will still have a considerable volume of business in that connection, such as the preparation of the minutes in final form, the receipt from the various Powers of treaties and commitments respecting China, etc. This will be handled in the Department by Basil Miles, under the direction of the Under Secretary, and he will be assisted by J. Butler Wright, recently Counselor of Embassy at London, and a very active member of the Secretariat during the Conference. Mr. Miles, it will be recalled, was Secretary of the American Delegation and was charged also with all the organization work preparatory to the Conference.

John W. Garrett, Secretary-General of the Conference, will continue in that capacity for the present in order to take care of unfinished business and will cooperate with Mr. Miles and Mr. Wright. The other secretaries of the Secretariat have returned to regular diplomatic duty or to private life. Two of the former, James Orr Denby and Thomas L. Daniels, diplomatic secretaries of class 4, have been assigned to Tokyo and Brussels, respectively. Warden McK. Wilson has been ordered to Berlin.

Edwin C. Wilson has been relieved as Secretary of Legation at Tegucigalpa and ordered to the Department of State. Herschel V. Johnson has been transferred from Berne to Sofia, and Richard N. Thompson at Sofia, has been sent to Asuncion, to which post he is at present en route. Arthur Bliss Lane, recently Second Secretary at London, is in Washington en route to his new post at Buenos Aires.

The following diplomatic promotions were confirmed by the Senate February 10: William Walker Smith as Secretary of Embassy or Legation in class 1; Walter H. Schoellkopf in class 3, and Barton Hall in class 3. Mr. Walker Smith is at present at Berne; Mr. Schoellkopf is enjoying a leave of absence in the United States, and Mr. Hall is at Athens.

We have a large grist of "happy events" to announce this time:

A son, James, was born to Consul and Mrs. Clarence Carrigan, at Lyon, on September 7, 1921. Mr. Carrigan is now Consul at Milan, Italy.

A daughter, Virginia Lee, was born on January 20, 1922, to Consul and Mrs. George D. Hopper, at Rotterdam. Mr. Hopper is on detail at the Consulate General at Rotterdam.

A son, Charles Pereira, was born on November 28, 1921, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Arthur G. Parsloe, at Santos, Brazil, where Mr. Parsloe is assigned.

A daughter, Jane Houston, on December 12, 1921, to Consul and Mrs. Harold Playter at Managua, Nicaragua. Mr. Playter is Consul at Corinto.

A son, Sheldon King, on November 18, 1921, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Sheldon Hitchcock Tolles, Jr., at Shanghai.

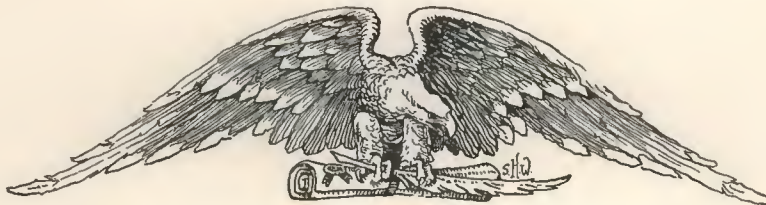
A son, Paul Oliver, was born on December 3, 1921, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Herman Cortez Vogenitz at Lisbon, Portugal.

A daughter, Diana Violette, to Mr. and Mrs. Digby A. Willson, on December 31, 1921, at Budapest, Hungary. Mr. Willson is Vice Consul of career at Budapest.

A daughter, Nelly, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Camp Pulver at Saint-Etienne, France, on January 8, 1922. Mr. Pulver is Vice Consul at Saint-Etienne.

A daughter, Sue Louise, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald Read Heath on October 9, 1921, at Bucharest, Roumania, where Mr. Heath is assigned as Vice Consul of career.

A daughter was born at Washington in January to Mr. and Mrs. J. Butler Wright of the Diplomatic Service. Another diplomatic baby is reported in the home (at Chicago) of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Dunn. Mr. Dunn, who is on leave, was last stationed at Madrid.



AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

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The AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN is published monthly by the American Consular Association, and is distributed by the Association to its members gratis. The BULLETIN is also open to private subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$4.00 a year, or 35 cents a copy, payable to the AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN, c/o Consular Bureau, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

The purposes of the BULLETIN are (1) to serve as an exchange among American consular officers for personal news and for information and opinions respecting the proper discharge of their functions, and to keep them in touch with business and administrative developments which are of moment to them; and (2) to disseminate information respecting the work of the Consular Service among interested persons in the United States, including business men and others having interests abroad, and young men who may be considering the Consular Service as a career.

Propaganda and articles of a tendential nature, especially such as might be aimed to influence legislative, executive or administrative action with respect to the Consular Service, or the Department of State, are rigidly excluded from its columns.

Contributions should be addressed to the AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN, c/o Consular Bureau, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The Association is working for a hundred per cent membership. On February 1 there were 517 career men in the Consular Service—408 were members of the Association. This showing is perhaps good, but it is not good enough, and we need the help of every consular officer. Look around you. Are there any career men at your post who are not members of the Association?

CONFERENCE OF CONSULS

Judged by the copy of its minutes which has come to the BULLETIN, the conference of Consuls at London was a happy and singularly successful session. The *London Times* said "it was a direct outcome of the principle on which the present Administration in America is proceeding in all departments of the public service. President Harding has insisted on the paramount importance of economy, which, however, is to go hand in hand with an increased efficiency to be secured by improved organization. Cooperation between the services and the prevention of overlapping and duplication are essential conditions of the success of this policy."

The record of the meeting is before the Editor and it is one hundred per cent consular gospel—

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fit to be printed and passed out to young Consuls everywhere. Wish we had space to do it here!

Resolutions were adopted concerning Definition and Documentation of Seamen, Destruction of Documents, Proof of Citizenship, Trade Extension Work and Alien Visa Control. Mr. Skinner presided and the following officers answered the roll call: Consul General George E. Anderson (Rotterdam), Consul General at Large Ralph J. Totten, Consul Ernest Ives (Paris), Consul John M. Savage (Southampton), Consul William W. Masterson (Plymouth), Consul A. B. Cooke (Swansea), Consul Robertson Honey (Bristol), Consul J. R. Bradley (Cardiff), Consul H. L. Washington (Liverpool), Consul Percival Gasset (Leeds), Consul Holaday (Manchester), Consul Slater (Newcastle), Consul Young (Stoke-on-Trent), Consul Hitch (Nottingham), Consul Linnell (London) and Consul Pierce (London).

The Editor hopes that hereafter, when consular conferences are held, the presiding officer will designate someone present to cover the meeting for the BULLETIN. Written from the viewpoint of an eye witness, any story of the conference would obviously be better done, and show its high points more clearly, than can any account written by the Editor away over here.

Consul General Carlton Bailey Hurst at Habana, Cuba, is one of the busiest consular officers in the service in handling and adjusting trade disputes. During the last six months of 1921, no less than fifty separate cases of trade disputes were handled by Mr. Hurst, many of which involved personal interviews as well as much correspondence. On a single lot of merchandise, the Consulate General saved \$1,000 in storage charges.

A notarial service fee amounting to \$1,359.65 was collected recently at the Consulate General at Paris for executing a commission to take testimony.

"I must not let another day go by without expressing to you and the other members of the BULLETIN Staff," writes James B. Stewart from Chihuahua, "my sincere appreciation for the January number of the BULLETIN. . . . I personally have always been interested in the success of the Association and the BULLETIN, but now that the policy of the latter is exactly what I believe it should be, I shall endeavor more than ever to 'lend a hand.'" Many hands make light work!

What Do We Do With Them?

By Dr. Julius Klein, Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

RECENTLY a Consul visited the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as all good Consuls should do when in Washington. His mission was of importance to himself, and to the Bureau for that matter, for he had come to ask what use is being made of his numerous reports transmitted to us through the State Department, few of which he had ever seen mentioned in *Commerce Reports*.

"You seem to scrap nearly everything, and the best reports I write never see the light of day," he said.

This is one of many such instances, and I am particularly pleased therefore to have this opportunity to inform the men of the Consular Service of some of the ways in which their valuable reports are being utilized.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is the clearing house for the vast store of commercial information submitted by the members of the Consular Service from all parts of the world. As such, it is our problem to coordinate properly and to disseminate effectively the vast store of information received. If we do not succeed in accomplishing this our mission has failed. The regret is that in the great pressure of work, especially during the recent reorganization of the Bureau, it has not always been possible to inform those working at the ammunition hoists, so to speak, as to how the individual shots are falling.

125 CONSULAR REPORTS DAILY

The only form of publicity in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce with which the average Consul is familiar is *Commerce Reports*. This publication, recently converted into a weekly, is limited to 64 pages, on account of restricted funds. At the present time, the Department of Commerce is receiving about 125 consular reports each day, compared to about 70 received previous to October, 1920. Included in these reports are foreign trade opportunities, World Trade Directory forms, lists of attorneys abroad, complaints regarding non-delivery of goods, and many other periodic statements in addition to the economic and commercial reports submitted. About 60 per cent of these reports deal with commercial and economic conditions which should be brought to the attention of American business interests gen-

erally, and about 40 per cent are of interest to some particular industry.

Now, the average Consul probably sees only about 20 per cent of his material in print, and may thus be led to wonder whether some exhaustive report, on which he has devoted a great deal of time, has not been lost or overlooked while some short report, to which he has not attached much importance, finds ready acceptance for publication.

The visiting Consul mentioned above had directed his question to one of our Division Chiefs, who took from a basket on his desk a bundle of typewritten sheets and showed the Consul one of his own reports in course of preparation as a confidential circular shortly to be mimeographed and distributed to one of the trade or industrial classifications of the *Exporters' Index*. The Consul was then shown another of his reports which was at the time being combined with those from seven other Consuls in the same country to complete a picture of conditions affecting the same industry throughout the country concerned. Still another report of his carried such timely and valuable advice on a certain trade opportunity that it had been mimeographed for confidential distribution to a number of important banks and export houses.

THOROUGHLY CIRCULATED

As soon as a report is received it is carefully gone over with a view to determining just what divisions in the Bureau would be interested in its contents. In every case it goes to the Regional Division covering the territory affected, and if the report deals with commodities each division handling one or more of these commodities is also consulted immediately as to the most effective distribution for the report in question. In this way there is no likelihood of not utilizing to the full every bit of trade information contained in the report.

Those reports which are not published in *Commerce Reports* are carefully read with a view to their being given even more effective, trade-building circulation in other forms. The more important ones are brought to the attention of the Director and each day extracts are made from these for the personal attention of Mr. Hoover. Once each month an attempt is made in *Com-*



merce Reports to draw an accurate picture of conditions in each of the more important countries, and there are combined in this picture contributions from many sources, including, of course, the leading consular reports. If a given report is confidential or if it is believed that best results will be achieved by direct, individual distribution, it is mimeographed or printed and sent as a confidential bulletin to such groups of firms or associations as may be directly interested in its contents.

STRAIGHT TO THE CONSUMER

The Bureau maintains thirty district and cooperative offices which cover all the leading trade centers in the United States. Reports of interest to particular industries or sections of the country are copied or mimeographed and forwarded to these offices where they may be examined by manufacturers and merchants within their territory. For example, a collection of consular reports on textile markets has recently been circulating around in New England under the care of our Boston office. These reports contain voluminous data which should only be available to American exporters; publication of them would therefore be very ill-advised.

The other day a Consul transmitted an excellent article on certain practices which unfavorably affected the commerce of the United States with an important trade center in Europe. Since it would have been bad policy to publish this article in *Commerce Reports*, it was issued as a confidential bulletin under the Consul's name and aroused a great deal of comment among American exporters. A few weeks later, the Consular Bureau received a letter from the Consul asking whether this report had been lost in the shuffle, since it had not been published in *Commerce Reports*. It was one of the most valuable we had ever received and for that very reason it could not well have been given space in a publication which is distributed generally not only in the United States but also in foreign countries. Corps of Commercial Attachés and trade commissioners are maintained in Washington by all of our leading competitors—in fact, their number has considerably increased in the past few months; nothing published in *Commerce Reports* escapes their watchful notice.

The steadily increasing intensity of international competition makes all the more imperative the use of discretion in the dissemination of consular and other reports.

In addition to the use of these various official means of distribution, a special effort is now be-

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GRIFFITH EVANS

Chief, Editorial Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who edits "Commerce Reports"

ing made by the Bureau to encourage the press to make more use of the incoming material. The representatives of the four large press associations, and the correspondents of over fifty leading trade journals and commercial newspapers call daily at this Bureau and have access to every consular report not already assigned to some definite medium of publicity. Large numbers of reports are thus being circulated, with credit given in every case to the reporting Consul.

The Washington correspondents of the leading industrial and trade papers are now making widespread use of the special mimeographed bulletins of a non-confidential nature in which the Bureau summarizes briefly the latest consular reports on a given commodity or industry. These are now

bringing large numbers of requests from interested firms for the more complete information given in the original documents. This accounts, in part, for the increase in the number of inquiries received by the Bureau from 5,000 a week, which was the rate last summer, to 10,000 a week, which is the present figure.

But this is not all. A service has been recently inaugurated whereby probably a minimum of three million readers have laid before them each Saturday morning the essence of the best reports received, whether or not other publicity has been given them. Twenty of the great dailies, such as the *New York Journal of Commerce*, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, etc., are using each week a full page of consular reports and other material prepared in this Bureau under expert direction.

ANSWERS TO SPECIFIC INQUIRIES

None of the 10,000 trade inquiries now being handled each week by the Bureau and its district offices are answered in this Bureau without resort, in some way or another, to the steadily growing files of consular, trade commissioners' and Commercial Attachés' reports. A frequent practice is to answer a request on a specific subject by enclosing a copy of a consular report; if the question is of a more general nature and cannot be handled by enclosing copies, an abstract may be made of several reports.

These files are being consulted daily by representatives of national trade organizations located in or visiting Washington. The Bureau is now working with seventy cooperative committees representing such associations. The secretaries of these committees are making constant use of the incoming consular reports. The same may be said of other governmental bureaus, such as the Shipping Board and the Tariff Commission. Business men about to take a trip to a foreign country are coming in increasing numbers to consult the files of consular reports covering the territory to be visited.

Part of the business of our Bureau is to keep in touch with the American business public and to find out what it wants and the use to which it is putting the material supplied by government agents. The results of our experience in this line are now being communicated to the field men (both of the State and Commerce Departments) by means of rating slips, which indicate, so far as practicable, the value of reports submitted.

DEMAND FOR CONSULAR MATERIAL GROWING

In this connection, it would, of course, be highly desirable to notify each Consul of the dis-

position made of each report made by him. Unfortunately, however, the limitations of our present staff make this impossible. But this much can be said with all possible emphasis: consular material is in more widespread demand than ever before and the complete reorganization of this Bureau places us in a most advantageous position to facilitate the most effective meeting of this demand. Every effort is being made to insure the steady improvement in the quality of *Commerce Reports* and a most encouraging feature in this connection is the marked increase in the amount of incoming consular material, together with a clearly perceptible improvement in its quality. The thoroughly satisfactory cooperative arrangements now in force between the Consular Service and this Bureau insures a period of greatly increased usefulness for these Government agencies as time goes on.

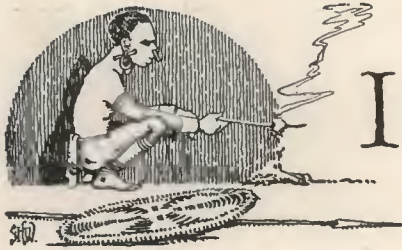
Ralph H. Ackerman has assumed charge of the Latin American Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce succeeding Philip S. Smith, who recently resigned to become associated with the McGraw Hill Publishing Company.

Frank R. Eldridge, Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has recently made a trip around the world, is returning to Washington within the next few weeks and will again take up his duties.

Grosvenor M. Jones, formerly assistant director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and later vice president of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, has reentered the Department of Commerce as Chief of the Paper Division, one of the newly created commodity divisions.

Prof. Edward Kemmerer of the Department of Politics and Economics of Princeton University has been appointed a trade commissioner to study economic conditions in Latin America.

The total number of trade inquiries handled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and its district offices during the week ended January 7, 1922, was 9,005, a larger number than during any period since a detailed record has been kept.



ITEMS



In an address delivered at Washington, February 9, on the *Foreign Service as a Career*, Dr. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union, said:

"Success cannot be obtained without an earnest purpose to understand and appreciate the higher and best in the civilization with which you come in contact. The besetting danger to Americans engaged in foreign service is the isolation in which they find themselves abroad and from which they often make little effort to extricate themselves."

"This is excellent advice," comments the *Washington Star*, "and of special value to young men entering the service in modest consular posts. By acquiring languages and by reading, they get in touch the sooner and the more intimately with the duties intrusted to them, and thus make sure of the promotion all seek.

"But the Government has a duty to perform, too. It should revise upward the salaries of both its diplomatic and its consular servants. All, from Ambassadors down, are underpaid. Underpaid as respects the work done, and also as respects the remuneration received by men of other countries performing like work.

"By making the service attractive in this way the Government will secure the right grade of men. The rewards of private life are now very alluring, and the Government should in a way bid higher. It wants the best service, is entitled to the best, and is able to pay for the best. In trade and in other particulars we shall presently have a larger connection with the outside world than ever before, and need the services of a highly qualified official force."

Truly varied are the demands made upon members of our Consular Service if press reports can be relied upon. From Rome it is reported that "having heard that the Naples museum contains some wire rope found in excavations at Herculaneum, buried by Vesuvius, a Cleveland manufacturer of wire rope has written to the American Consul at Naples, asking him to send a sample of it 'if the museum authorities do not object.'"

Remember that every officer should compete in the prize story contest. See page 71.

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Announcement is made of the marriage on February 14 of Miss Helen Burch of Washington, D. C., and William H. Pickford. Mr. and Mrs. Pickford sailed on February 18 for Berne, Switzerland, where Mr. Pickford has been assigned as Vice Consul.

In acknowledging the receipt of General Instruction No. 801 on the subject of assistance to be rendered to American citizens, George Horton, Consul General at Smyrna, emphasizes the importance which he has found in a long Consular experience should attach to this phase of a Consul's activities. Mr. Horton adds that, in his opinion, a further instruction might not be out of place, enjoining friendly and cordial treatment by Consuls of colleagues who chance to visit their offices. There was recently a case—we blush to record—in which a Consular officer, who was ill, asked a Consul General for the name of a physician. He was told that the Consul General knew of none and had to go to the British Consul for help.

"Here is my five for next year's Association dues. The BULLETIN grows in interest and value. You are doing a real work," writes E. M. Lawton, Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

From John J. C. Watson, Consul at Barbados, we get, "I take this opportunity to say that since joining the Consular Association, I have found the BULLETIN very interesting and helpful. In my opinion, it fills a long-felt want in the Consular Service."

"I had often wondered why the CONSULAR BULLETIN appeared like a wayfarer when laid on my desk; so much so, that I picked it up gingerly and scrutinized it, as I would a stranger, never feeling that it was a member of the family," writes Consul Harry S. Culver from St. John, New Brunswick. "Now I realize that the child was away at school and has just recently returned, and is now back in the bosom of his family, with all the airs of a grown-up, filled with pep and ginger, aspiring to great things and able to tell the old folks what old fogies they are. He is really a promising youth and gives evidence of being somebody soon."

NEW LEGISLATION

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives reported favorably, February 2, a bill (H. R. 10213) "relative to the foreign intercourse of the United States." The bill was introduced by Representative John Jacob Rogers, of Massachusetts, who acted as chairman of the Committee during its consideration of the measure.

It is well to understand that this bill is technical in character and relates almost solely to a readjustment of the statutes so as to make them agree with the present appropriating practice of Congress. It will be recalled that in the BULLETIN for April, 1921, there was an article entitled *Appropriations for Next Year*, which dealt with the readjustment of the Committees of the House of Representatives as a result of the inauguration of the budget system. Under the new adjustment the appropriating powers have been taken away from the committees on general legislation and vested solely in the Committee on Appropriations. Many of the items usually carried in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill are not authorized by statutory legislation, and therefore, the Committee on Appropriations having only the power to appropriate and no powers of general legislation cannot provide for these items without subjecting them to points of order on the floor of the House. The present bill, therefore, is one designed to give statutory status to those items which usually occur in the appropriation bill.

MINISTERS CLASSIFIED

There are two notable exceptions, first and most important being that of the classification of ministers. The following are the precise provisions in this connection:

"Ambassadors to the countries herein named shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of \$17,500 per annum: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Spain, Turkey, and appropriations for this purpose are hereby authorized.

"Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary shall hereafter be graded and classified

as follows, with the annual salaries of each class herein at the rate affixed thereto:

"Ministers, class one, not exceeding three in number, \$12,000 per annum; ministers, class two, not exceeding thirty in number, \$10,000 per annum; and appropriations for the salaries of both classes of ministers are hereby authorized.

"That hereafter all appointments of ministers shall be by commission to a class and not by commission to any particular post, and such officers shall be assigned to posts and transferred from one post to another by order of the President as the interests of the service may require: *Provided*, That the salaries of \$12,000 and \$10,000 which have been or may be appropriated for ministers shall be available for ministers now receiving such salaries who may be recommissioned as ministers of class one and class two, respectively, or for persons promoted to the rank of minister from the lower grades of the Diplomatic and Consular Service, or from minister, class two, to minister, class one."

"A commissioner appointed to act in any country shall be entitled to receive 75 percentum of the amount of salary received by the last ambassador or minister accredited to that country, or in the absence of previous diplomatic representation, to 75 percentum of the salary of a minister of class two; and *chargés d'affaires* so appointed shall be entitled to receive the same salary as a commissioner: *Provided*, That any diplomatic or consular officer may be designated to act as commissioner without loss of class or salary, and when so designated shall, if his salary is less than the salary of a commissioner as herein provided, be entitled to receive in addition to his diplomatic and consular salary, compensation equal to the difference between such salary and that of a commissioner."

The second innovation is the authorization of an additional \$150,000 for the purchase of Embassy buildings and grounds at Paris.

This bill is not to be confused with several other measures that have been introduced by Representative Rogers for the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN will publish from time to time notes on the progress of all these bills.

T. L.





NECROLOGY

Richard Westacott

*His task is done, and now his soul has gone
To Him who gives, and later takes unto Himself;
Why, therefore—but in mortal selfishness
At loss of mortal comrade—should we mourn?
He whom we knew wakes to th' Eternal Dawn.*

*And lo! The All-Supreme of everything that
lives—
Of all that this, our world, contains or e'er con-
tained—
After the trial and stress thro' which we all must
pass—
Will judge. For him who now has passed, we
have no fear;
An honorable life, clean, wholesome, duty clear.*

*And Duty done. Let us rejoice that thro' temp-
tations' fire
He strove and won unscathed; and know that He
Who knowest all things, will adjudge him worthy.
Be of good cheer! Now has arrived his time
to rest
From worldly strife in Peace. Be sure that
Gods knows best.*

—Alfred Nutting.

A gloom has been cast upon the Service by the death in London on January 28, 1922, of chronic bronchitis, of Richard Westacott, for many years the dean of the Consular Assistant corps. Mr. Westacott was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on March 26, 1849, and entered the Service as Vice and Deputy Consul General at London on May 24, 1897. He was appointed a Consular Clerk (Consular Assistant) November 21, 1898.

Vice Consul Westacott was a member of the American Club at London, as well as a number of prominent Anglo-American organizations, and was a familiar figure at American gatherings in London. His long life, extending beyond the allotted three score and ten years, and his official career at London, embracing twenty-three years, brought him much in contact with the Anglo-American colony of London. A courteous and agreeable gentleman, his long record of service and his qualities of heart and mind endeared him to an unusual number of friends. Few consular officers have visited London without associating their visits at the Consulate General with a cordial and friendly reception in the front office by the "Dean of American Vice Consuls."

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The recent funeral service at London was attended by representatives of the Embassy, the entire personnel of the Consulate General, representatives of Anglo-American organizations, representatives of London official and social life and numerous friends wishing to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of a long and useful career of unselfish public service and the memory of a loyal friend. He had one of the largest lists of acquaintances of any official connected with the Government service abroad. He was known by all the American habitual travelers in England.

It is reported that the body will be transported for interment to Massachusetts, his native state, where he is survived by a sister, Mrs. Deshon, of Arlington, Massachusetts, to whom the expression of deep sympathy and sincere condolence is extended by all members of the Consular Service.

H. C. C.

Einar Dieserud, who was Vice Consul at Christiania from 1917 to 1920 and who was then detailed by the Department in the same capacity until August, 1921, at Paris, died at Minneapolis, last November. He left the Consular Service to complete his law education at the University of Minneapolis, where he was at the time of his death. While in the Service he was a conscientious and loyal worker, and his untimely death is deeply regretted.

Lewis Morris died at Rome, December 26, 1921, in the 72d year of his age. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1897, serving as Secretary at Rome until 1905, and as Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Cairo from 1905 to 1910. During the war he served as representative of the American Red Cross and director of the war relief clearing house. He was decorated by King Victor Emmanuel in 1917 for war service.

Deepest sympathy is extended to Vice Consul and Mrs. Arthur B. Giroux in the loss of their daughter, Patricia Hope, who died on January 1, 1922, at Quebec, Canada.

The many friends in the Service of Consul General Thackara extend deepest sympathy to him for the loss of his son, Alexander M. Thackara, Jr., who died at London in December last in the 38th year of his age.



DON'T FORGET THE \$100 PRIZE STORY CONTEST

As announced in the January issue, the BULLETIN offers a prize of \$100 for the best article, sketch or story of not over 2,000 words based on some phase of life or work in the American Consular Service.

Clear, forceful articles on some feature of official duty, such as new office methods, trade promotion work, shipping, commercial geography, or economic conditions anywhere—are particularly desired.

So, also, are sketches of strange or amusing personal adventures, eventful travel, or experiences in war, disaster or pestilence—to be illustrated with photographs if available.

Short fiction, provided some member of the American Consular Service plays a role—a clean, compelling story with a consular setting, not unfriendly to this or any

other Government—will also be considered.

Manuscripts should be post-marked not later than August 31, 1922.

For the best article, story or sketch a cash prize of \$100 will be paid.

This contest is open to every diplomatic and consular officer, and also to all clerks. Officers directly connected with the publication of the BULLETIN are excluded.

Three judges will be chosen by the Executive Committee of the American Consular Association, one from among officials of the Department of State in Washington, one from among editors of reputable American trade journals, and one from the editorial staff of a national magazine.

Manuscripts should be typewritten, the pages numbered, and the name and address of the writer should appear in the upper left hand corner of each page.

TRADE WORK IMPROVING

The Consular Commercial Section of the Office of the Director of the Consular Service (or D C-2, as it is known) reports a steady improvement in the trade promotion work of the Service. The large number of reports, submitted by consular officers for American business men, upon foreign markets, trade and industries, has been steadily maintained with little variation. Perhaps of even more importance is the fact that during the past few months there has been a noticeable improvement in the quality of these reports—they are more concise and of more actual value to the export managers.

During the month of January, 1922, there were 1,582 of these commercial and economic reports received by the Department of State from Consuls abroad, for dissemination by the Department of Commerce, as compared with 1,613 reports in December, 1921, and 1,512 in November. In January, the Consulate General at London took first place in the number of trade reports submitted (53), followed by the Consulate at Helsingfors (32), and the Consulate General at Athens (27), Berlin (26), and Stockholm (25).

During December, 1921, the following were the leading offices in the number of trade reports: London (59), Riga (38), Viborg (37), and Pernambuco (35).

In addition to the commercial reports, the Consular Service has recently been transmitting increased numbers of replies to the trade inquiries of American exporters and manufacturers. The replies are better in form and contents than was previously the case. During the month of January, 2,907 such trade letters were transmitted, as compared with 3,863 in December, and 2,958 in November.

The Consulate General at Habana took first place in the number of trade letters sent through the Department to American firms in January, having sent 54, followed by Rio de Janeiro (47), Riga (43), Santo Domingo (42), Guatemala City (42), and Callao-Lima (39). Two offices contended for first place in the number of trade letters sent in December. They were the Consulate General at Buenos Aires and the Consulate at Antofagasta, each of which transmitted 76 letters, followed by Habana (69), Rio de Janeiro (64), Paris (62), Soerabaya (62), and Cape Town (61).



THE LAST STRAW

By Thomas D. Bowman

*He was a casual visitor
And two hours' time had passed
Keeping the Consul from his work,
And this is what he asked:*

*"What do you do to pass the time?"
The tired Consul sighed,
Signed nineteen alien visas first,
Then wearily replied:*

*"Oh, nothing much, I have a call
To go to jail each day
To see some countryman of mine
Who's fallen by the way."*

*He paused to hear a tale of woe:
"Stranded . . . money order
Coming but just twenty-five will
Take me to the border . . ."*

*"Why! What's a Consul for but to
Protect his countrymen?
I'm gonna write my Congressman
How ornery you've been."*

*"Of course," the Consul said, "there are
Requests that come by mail
For cancelled stamps and picture cards,
'Please answer without fail.'*

*"Acceptances, long overdue,
'Please make the robber pay!'
Or 'Sell my house on Juarez Street
And do it right away.'*

*"My husband left here yesterday
And has not written me,
I'm sure he's dead or sick or drunk,
Please hustle out and see.'"*

*Again the Consul paused to greet
A seaman badly stewed
Who needed doctor, clothes and bed
And also wholesome food.*

*Next came a dozen invoices
Scarce signed and sealed before
Word came that an American
Had crossed to Jordan's shore.*

*"I've got to buy a coffin now
And also, I may state,
Conduct the funeral, bury him
And settle his estate.*

*"And then," he added as he turned
To don a well-worn hat,
"I've got a lot of trade reports
To finish after that.*

*"Oh, yes, indeed, it's rather hard
To pass the time away
For this is all I have to do
On any average day."*

*"I'm used to it," he added as
He smote his desk a whack,
"But answering fool questions is
The straw that breaks my back."*

SEAMEN'S WAGES

In the case of *The Alector* (263 Federal Reporter 1007), District Judge Waddill handed down a decision which is of considerable interest to consular officers. Judge Waddill says that "there is nothing better settled, perhaps, in the maritime law, than that seamen are entitled to payment of wages lawfully due them, together with a reasonable allowance for their maintenance and cure, if taken ill while in the ship's service, or within a reasonable time thereafter; but the right to cure does not include liability for disease arising from their own vices and gross acts of indiscretion."

It will be seen that seamen are not entitled to be cured at the expense of their vessels when they have contracted diseases through their own faults. It should be noted, however, that this decision relates entirely to the liability of the vessel for maintenance and cure, and does not refer to seamen who are discharged in accordance with paragraph 4581 of the *Revised Statutes*, as amended by section 16 of the Act of December 21, 1898, and who are entitled to relief and repatriation at the expense of the Government. While the Comptroller of the Treasury, in a decision of May 17, 1909, decided that a destitute seaman discharged on account of injury or illness, incurred through his own wilful misconduct is entitled to relief, there has been no decision as to whether a seaman discharged on account of illness or injury incurred through his own fault is entitled to relief, if he is not destitute.

Shipwrecked on Sunday Island

IN the annals of the South Seas few stories hold more of adventure than does a late despatch from American Consul General Wilber—reporting the wreck of the American schooner *Columbia River*, from Auckland for Portland.

All went well, survivors say, till just before dawn on the third day out, when the watch suddenly reported—"Island close to, on port beam!"

The startled captain leaped from his berth and ran to the wheel—but too late to save the ship. In fact, so near was the beach that even before the anchor could be let go, the schooner "piled up," her bowsprit hard and fast on the beach of Sunday Island.

Shaken but safe, the officers and crew dropped over the bows and down on the beach—to wander for days over the barren, evil rock. Empty of all life it was save a few

sad, enervated goats, too blue from their own unhappy lot even to bleat a raucous welcome to the ship-wrecked Americans.

A ship calls once a year at Sunday Island the captain knew; but he did not know the *time* of the year! Suva, in the Fijis, 750 miles away, the nearest civilization! On the wreck of the schooner food for a month—what to do!

Like nearly all American crowds in times of stress they all talked it over—everybody from the captain to the cook. And for sheer daring and pluck the decision of six sailors to take an open life boat and strike across the stormy seas for Suva—750 miles away—has few parallels among ocean adventures.

Equipped with food, kerosene oil, distress signals, sea anchors, an oil stove, and an extra mast and sail, the little 22-foot craft set boldly out, with its crew of six—and the captain—leaving six men to wait on the barren land, and pray for redemption.

Two sails were set, and the little company, dividing into two watches, worked at the oars

when the wind failed. Each watch comprised three men, one man relieving one of the rowers every half-hour. The wind was not always kind; once for two long days they lay becalmed. Again, having rowed 25 miles in the teeth of the gale, they were driven back 10. Rain added to their discomfort. When the sun shone, the heat was pitiless; and they were glad to convert the sails, when not in use, into covers to protect them from the sun. At night the cold was intense.



Day after day they struggled on toward Suva, sighting no sail in that broad expanse of water. For fourteen dreary days the perilous trip lasted, and at last, on Sunday, September 25, the adventurers arrived at their haven. The British ship, *Chatham*, the first encountered, was hailed. Few

words were required in explanation to bring forth a hearty welcome. Weary and sore, they got aboard the warship; so stiff were their limbs that, once aboard, one and all fell down on the deck.

The crew were made comfortable and shown every hospitality by the Britishers, who promised to sail next day for Sunday Island and rescue the mariners still marooned there, while the seven men proceeded to Auckland on the S. S. *Niagara* to report the disaster to the ship's owner through Consul General Wilber.

In a Puritanical sense the island was well named—as regards life for the six men left behind. There was little for them to do but live on board the vessel till a southwest gale capsized it and made it necessary to take off the remaining stores and water before the craft was entirely demolished. The dingy was rigged up with a sail and mast, to be used in two months' time should nothing be heard from the first party. But on the 17th day came an end to *ennui* and the sad society of blue, bleating goats. The *Chatham*, smoking up on the horizon, took the exiles off the evil rock—and away to join their shipmates, at the sign of the Yankee Eagle in Auckland.

DEARING NAMED MINISTER

The appointment of Fred Morris Dearing as Minister to Portugal after a year's service as Assistant Secretary of State is welcome news to his many friends in the Foreign Service and gratifies all because it is one more instance of a Service man advanced to the ministerial grade. Mr. Dearing began his diplomatic career in 1904 as private secretary to the Minister to Cuba. He entered the career service after examination in 1906 and served at various posts in a secretarial capacity. In 1916 he was Counselor of Embassy at Petrograd. From 1917 to his appointment last March as Assistant Secretary of State he was associated in a business capacity with the American International Corporation. As Assistant Secretary of State he has contributed much to organization and administration in the Department.

Three other principal diplomatic appointments have been made since the article, *Our New Chiefs*, in the February issue of the BULLETIN, was written. These are Alanson B. Houghton, a representative in Congress for New York, as Ambassador to Germany; Albert Henry Washburn, of Massachusetts, as Minister to Austria; Theodore Brentano, of Illinois, as Minister to Hungary.

The Reverend Joseph M. Denning, of Marion, Ohio, has been appointed Agent and Consul General at Tangier.

Roy T. Davis, of Missouri, who was originally appointed Minister to Guatemala, as reported in the February issue of the BULLETIN, has now been appointed Minister to Costa Rica instead.

The choice of Mr. Houghton as Ambassador to Germany has been widely applauded. He is not only a successful business man and politician, but also a scholar and man of the world. He studied in his youth at the Universities of Berlin and Goettingen, and knows German, Germany and the Germans well.

Mr. Washburn, who goes to Vienna, is an attorney with offices in New York, although his home is at Middleboro, Massachusetts. He received his education at Cornell, Georgetown and Virginia Universities, and before taking up the practice of law served for a time as American Consul at Magdeburg, Germany.

OUR MILITARY COLLEAGUES

Lieut. Colonel Allan L. Briggs, Infantry, was announced as Military Attaché at Vienna upon the establishment of diplomatic relations with Austria.

Major Franklin L. Whitley, General Staff, has

been detailed as Military Attaché at Rio de Janeiro.

Major Furman E. McCammon, General Staff, has been detailed as Military Attaché at Santiago, Chile.

Colonel Sherwood Cheney, General Staff, has succeeded Major Walter S. Drysdale as Military Attaché in China. A branch office of the Military Attaché, China, will soon be established at Canton.

Major Albert K. B. Lyman, General Staff, has been detailed as Military Attaché at Habana, and will shortly relieve Major James M. Hobson, General Staff.

Major Melvin A. Hall, Air Service, has been relieved as Assistant Military Attaché in London and has been succeeded by Major Charles C. Benedict, Air Service.

Lieut. Colonel Creed F. Cox, General Staff, has succeeded Colonel Edward Davis, Cavalry, in Berlin and was announced Military Attaché upon the resumption of diplomatic relations.

Major Henry W. T. Eglin, General Staff, formerly Military Observer at Budapest, was announced as Military Attaché upon the establishment of diplomatic relations with Hungary.

Lieut. Colonel Edward T. Donnelly, General Staff, succeeded Colonel Evan M. Johnson, Infantry, as Military Attaché at Rome upon Colonel Johnson's retirement from active service on January 1, 1922.

Major Thomas B. Larkin, Corps of Engineers, has succeeded Lieut. Colonel William J. Davis as Assistant Military Attaché at Tokyo.

Colonel Charles Young, Military Attaché to Liberia, died in Liberia on January 8.

Colonel Francis LeJ. Parker, General Staff, has succeeded Colonel Harvey W. Miller as Military Attaché, Mexico.

Captain Frank C. Jedlicka, General Staff, has been relieved as Assistant Military Attaché in Poland and detailed as Military Attaché at Teheran, Persia.

Major Reginald Cocroft, General Staff, has succeeded Major Thomas F. Van Natta, Cavalry, as Military Attaché at Madrid.

Captain Carlisle B. Wilson, Infantry, has been detailed as Assistant Military Attaché at Constantinople.

Major Ivens Jones, General Staff, formerly Assistant Military Attaché at Berne, Switzerland, has been appointed Military Attaché at that post, succeeding Lieut. Colonel W. F. H. Godson, Cavalry.

Major Cary I. Crockett, General Staff, has been appointed Military Attaché at Venezuela, succeeding Major John F. Landis, Infantry.

“M. I. D.” And How It Works

(Continued from page 57)

dier general and Chief of Staff of the 2d Army, American Expeditionary Forces.

These administrative and executive agencies of the Division consist of five sections known as the Administration Section, the Communication Section, the Training Section, the Press Relations Section, and the Military Attaché Section.

The Administration Section has the custody of the voluminous files of the Division and the administration of all matters connected with finance, supply, personnel and office management, including the dispatch of mail and cables.

ORGANIZATION OF CODE WORK

The Communication Section is charged with the formulation of War Department policies relative to codes and ciphers and with the supervision of all means of secret or confidential communication in the Army. During the war with Germany the work of this section carried it into a field of endeavor hitherto almost entirely unknown to the War Department or the Government of the United States as a whole. Early in the war it was realized that secret means of communication were essential to its successful prosecution and, also, that, in order to combat the means employed by a skilful and crafty enemy, a War Department agency was required in order to make an exhaustive study of this complicated subject and to put to practical use the results of such study. This study involved a knowledge of shorthand, codes, ciphers, secret inks, etc. During the late war this section successfully administered an extensive Military Intelligence code room for the handling of the many thousand messages sent and received in code or cipher; but, since the war, all active administration of such matters has been centralized in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Training Section is charged with the formulation of policies concerning the intelligence personnel, active and reserve, of all units of the Army and with the supervision of their training and employment. Especial attention is given to the organization and efficiency of the Military Intelligence Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps, which will be called into active service in the event of another national emergency.

The Press Relations Section is the central coordinating agency of the War Department

charged with the release to the press and the service journals of all items of information concerning the War Department and of all non-confidential information received from abroad. It is also charged with the formulation of policies concerning press correspondents in time of war.

LIAISON WITH STATE DEPARTMENT

The Military Attaché Section initiates the choice of Military Attachés, military observers and language officers, supervises their training, administers their affairs, and sees that their reports are put in proper hands, acknowledged and criticized. The section also acts as a central, coordinating agency for liaison with the State Department in all matters in which the War Department and a foreign government are concerned. Other important duties involve liaison with foreign Military Attachés in Washington and the development of all sources of information in civil life.

The constant aim of this section is the development of the Military Attaché system into a useful government agency. From 1889 until our declaration of war in 1917, some of the ablest officers in the Army had served as Military Attachés and observers, but there was no system which provided them with appropriate guidance, support or sympathetic administration, or which made certain that the information they gathered was properly used. In addition to these excellent officers there were unfortunately some chosen in a most haphazard manner, the choice sometimes being determined by personal acquaintance or solely by the fact that an officer had a private income which would enable him to live in a foreign capital. This branch is still restricted largely to officers who are not entirely dependent upon their salaries, because Congress has never appropriated sufficient money for extraordinary personal expenses. But the financial consideration is no longer the controlling one, and every effort is made to obtain officers for this duty who have a good basic professional training, the special personality required for duty abroad, and, if possible, a knowledge of an appropriate foreign language. Above all, an attempt is made to detail officers who have a cooperative spirit and who can work wholeheartedly for the good of the country with their colleagues in the Diplomatic and Consular Service.

CONFERENCES OF ATTACHÉS

One method of stimulating the morale, *esprit de corps* and cooperative spirit of Military Attachés is to bring them together for conferences where common problems are discussed, information is exchanged and means for lateral liaison worked out. This method has been put into practice on several occasions. All American Military Attachés in Europe met in conference at The Hague in July, 1919, at Rome in February, 1920, and at the headquarters of the American Forces in Germany at Coblenz in June, 1920, and June, 1921. Military Attachés in the Far East met at Tokyo in April, 1920. All American Military Attachés in Mexico, Cuba, Central America and some in South America met at Panama in February and October, 1920. Military Attachés in South America who were unable to reach Panama met in conference at Buenos Aires in January, 1920. At each conference, except the one at Buenos Aires, M. I. D. was represented by an officer from Washington. Reduced appropriations for traveling expenses will undoubtedly prevent future conferences for some time to come, but the ones already held have improved the service and have been well worth the expense. It is believed that similar conferences of diplomatic and consular officers would be productive of excellent results. The Military Attachés who met at Coblenz in June, 1921, are shown in the illustration on page 57.

The Military Attaché system now comprises thirty-one Military Attachés in thirty-one foreign capitals, fourteen assistants, and six special assistants from the Air Service, who are stationed in London, Paris, Berlin, Rome and Tokyo. By a grouping of countries made necessary by reasons of economy, fifty-five different countries are covered.

Outside of these administrative and executive sections, the two main working agencies of M. I. D. are the Geographic Branch and the Positive Branch. In these branches the information collected by the Military Attaché Section and the intelligence officers of combatant units is handled and prepared for use.

All geographic and map information is handled by the Geographic Branch, consisting of the Map Section and the Geographic Monograph Section. This branch is charged with the direction of the War Department policy with respect to maps and map-making, with all questions concerning maps of foreign countries, with the preparation of geographic monographs and zone handbooks and

with the custody of the General Staff map collection.

The Map Section is charged with the formulation of map policy for the War Department; with the custody of the foreign map collection of the War Department; with the procurement and issue of all foreign maps; and with the compilation of map information procured by M. I. D. The map collection now filed and indexed consists of over 450,000 maps (sheets), and is being augmented daily. Normal accessions during the past year numbered 53,503. Of these 20,852 were catalogued and added to the collection. 33,251, mostly duplicates, were distributed, and 26,868 were issued for official use.

MILITARY GUIDEBOOKS

The preparation of zone handbooks and geographic monographs is charged to another section of this branch. The first output of this section was the series of Siberian Handbooks prepared for General Graves. The Murmansk and Archangel handbooks supplied a want not provided for by other allied intelligence services, were used by all allied troops and reflected credit on our army.

Zone handbooks are essentially tactical and deal with detailed information relating to cities, railways, other land routes, air routes and water routes lying within a zone consisting of an objective and its approaches, whose boundaries are determined by tactical considerations. These books may best be described as military guide books or military *Baedekers*. They are designed to furnish combatant officers, as well as the planning and operating elements of the staff, recent and reliable information, vital to the success of our forces in the field.

While it would be most desirable to cover the entire world with compiled zone handbooks, the magnitude of the project and the limited personnel available not only to collate and evaluate the data, but to maintain it up to date are practical conditions which constitute a bar. Hence the work must be restricted to selected regions or countries which are considered as actually or potentially sensitive.

Outside of geographic and map information all information received by M. I. D. is handled by the Positive Branch, consisting of the Information Section, the Foreign Influence Section, the Publication Section, the Planning Section and the Translation Section.

The Positive Branch derives its name from the fact that, during the war, there was another important branch of M. I. D. known as the *Negative Branch*, whose function it was to thwart or

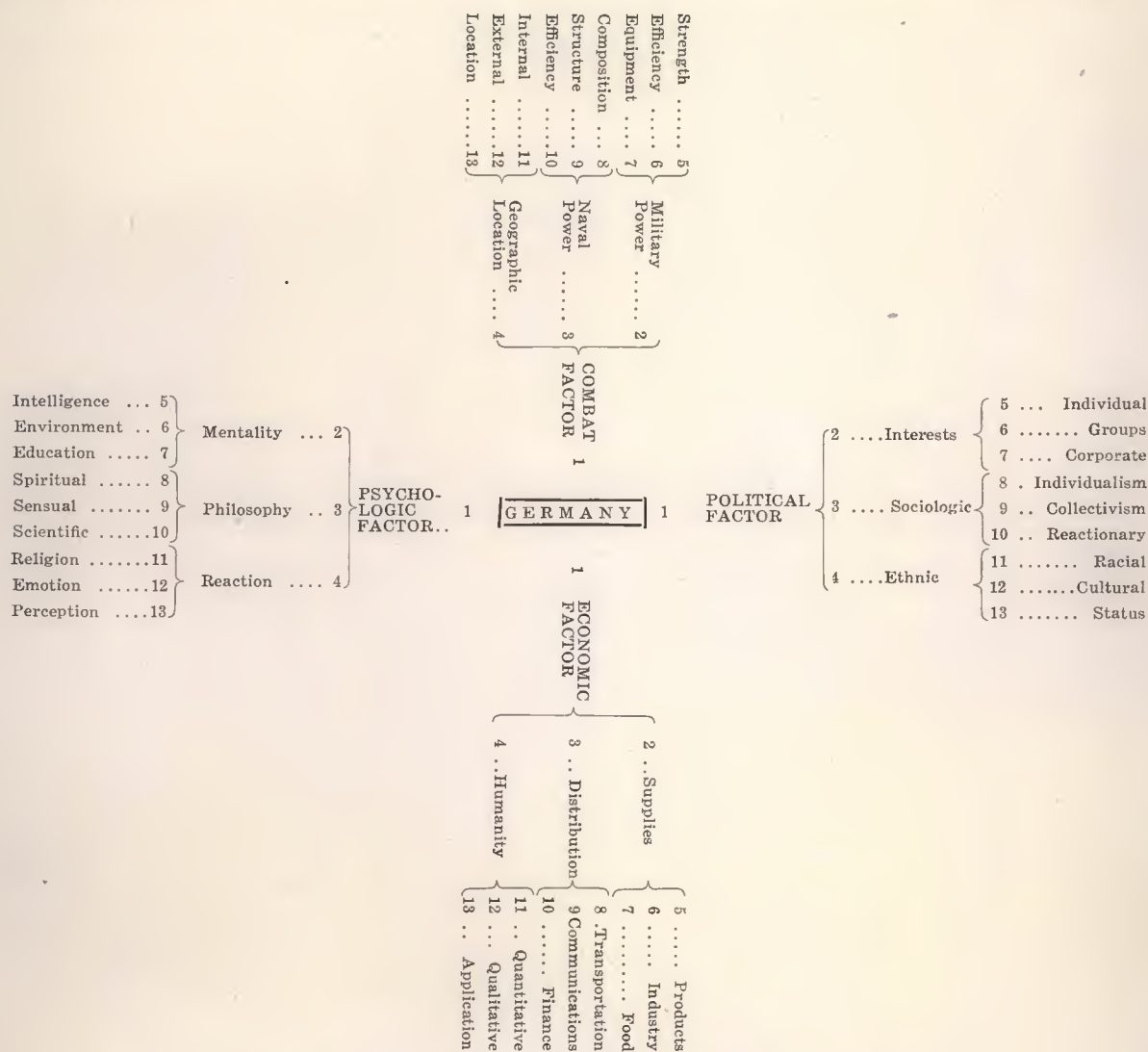


CHART I—EXTRACT FROM STRATEGIC INDEX

“negative” the attempts of the enemy to obstruct our military effort. This Negative Branch was concerned with such war-time matters as investigation of suspects, censorship, *contre-espionage*, passport control, etc.; whereas the Positive Branch was concerned, as it is today, with the positive effort of obtaining and making available military information.

WHAT IS IT AND WHAT WILL IT BE?

The most important section of the Positive Branch is the Information Section. The under-

lying principle of this section is that, for the entire world, M. I. D. should attempt to be ready to answer the questions, “What is the situation today?” and “What is the future situation likely to be?”

This does not merely mean that, if called upon, officers and clerks can be set to work to prepare a memorandum or prepare an opinion on the situation in a given country. It means that the Positive Branch has a normal product designed automatically and instantly to answer all reasonable inquiries, provided the inquirer is familiar



with this normal product. This normal product consists of: (a) the situation monographs; (b) the current estimates; (c) the original sources or supporting data upon which (a) and (b) are based.

The primary function of the Information Section, or M. I. 2, as it is designated, is to weigh and digest information, to interpret it, to prepare the result in usable form and to place it in the hands of those who should use it. M. I. 2 would

DATA PHILOSOPHICALLY ORGANIZED

The *Estimate of the Situation* is arrived at by the correct use of a check list, known as the *Strategic Index*, which guides not only the officer who collates the information but also the officer or agent who collects it. The *Strategic Index* is based upon the assumption previously stated that the situation in any given country may be divided into four main factors: the combat factor, the economic factor, the political factor and the psy-

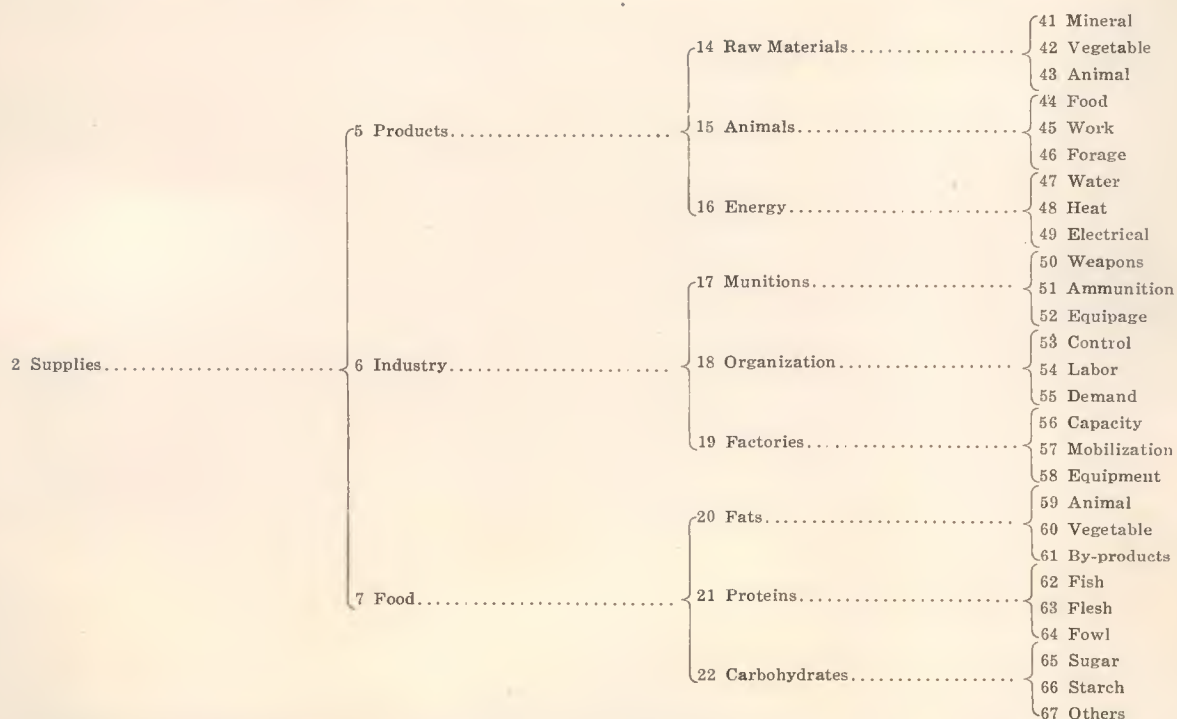
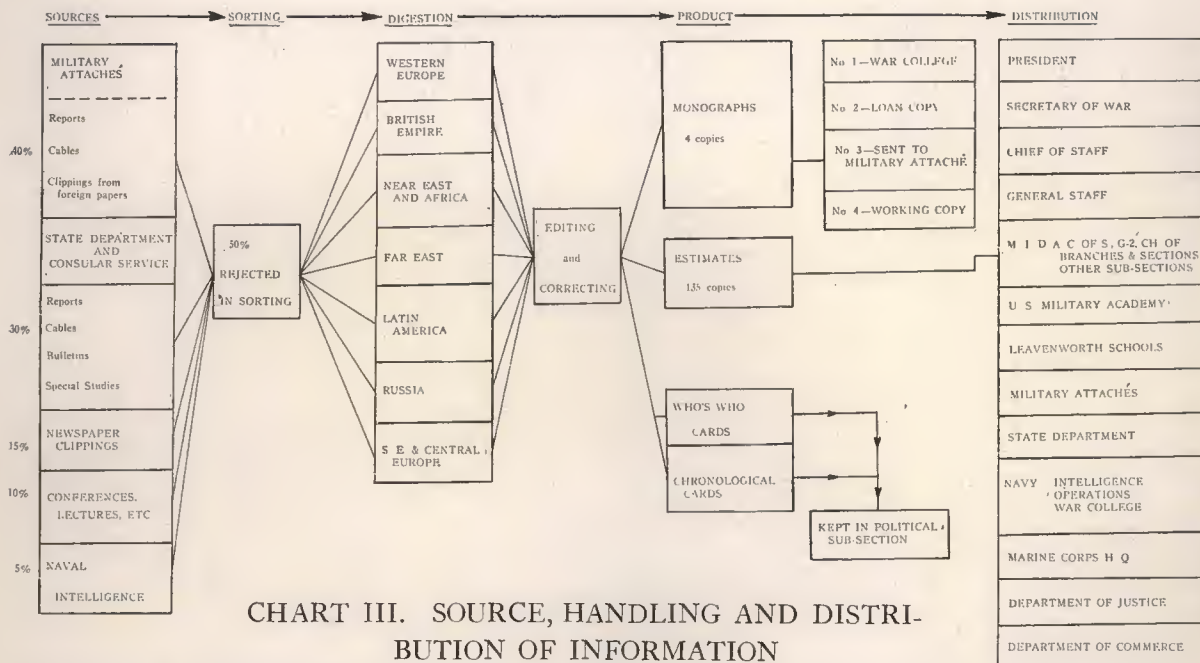


CHART II—DEVELOPMENT OF PART OF ECONOMIC FACTOR—STRATEGIC INDEX

be useless if it were simply a storehouse of information; it must also be a salesroom and distributing center.

The prepared detailed information is in the form of four monographs, *Combat*, *Political*, *Economic* and *Psychologic*, maintained for every country in the world. It is periodically summarized in the *Current Estimates*, which are in loose-leaf volumes distributed throughout the General Staff, the State Department, the Department of Commerce, and to embassies and legations abroad.

chologic factor. In the *Strategic Index* each of these factors is divided, sub-divided and redivided until every point from which the given factor can reasonably be examined is provided for. Each point is assigned a number which serves not only as an identification, but also as a convenient paragraph number when observers' reports are prepared and a page number for the *Situation Monographs* in which information is collated and which constitute the supporting data upon which rest the summarized statements of the *Estimates of the Situation*. The method thus briefly outlined constitutes what may be considered a system of phi-



losophy applied to the gathering and presentation of information.

The conception of the situation in any country is shown graphically on Chart I, which is an abbreviated form of the *Strategic Index*. The item, *2 Supplies*, is fully worked out on Chart II. Chart III, which should be of special interest to consular officers as gatherers of information, indicates the percentage of information received in the Political Sub-Section of M. I. 2 from various sources, the percentage discarded in the process of evaluation and collation and the nature and distribution of the finished product.

484 POSSIBLE ELEMENTS IN A SITUATION

When completely developed, the *Strategic Index* comprises one hundred and twenty-one separate items for each of the four factors in the situation in any given country; or, in other words, according to this system, if all four hundred and eighty-four points about any country are satisfactorily covered, the situation is fully known. This constitutes an obviously impossible ideal, but one well worth striving to attain.

The credit for originating and working out this comprehensive system should be given to Major Charles H. Mason, one of the pioneers with Colonel Van Deman in M. I. D.

On the recommendation of the United States Minister at The Hague, made in 1921, that he be furnished with all *Current Estimates*, it was de-

cidated to furnish each Military Attaché with a complete set for the use of his chief of mission. This has been accomplished. This means that each of the thirty-one embassies and legations at which we maintain a Military Attaché is as accurately advised on the general current situation in each country of the world as M. I. D. is. Revisions of all *Estimates* go forward automatically as they issue. The Military Attaché is specifically instructed to do two things in connection with these *Estimates*; first, to bring them to the attention of every American official (diplomatic, naval, consular and commercial) whom they can possibly serve; second, to bring competent criticism to bear on these *Estimates* in order that their accuracy may be ever increased. The *Estimates* improve in accuracy directly as our information improves.

Each Military Attaché is also furnished with the *Situation Monograph* (all four factors—military, political, economic and psychologic) pertaining to the country to which he is assigned and in many cases to contiguous countries which may be charged to his supervision. The same rules applying to the *Estimates* in the preceding paragraph relative to availability apply to the *Monographs*. This means that our representative in a foreign country is actually as well advised on his country as M. I. D. is.

The Foreign Influence Section was, during the war, one of the principal sections of the former



Negative Branch. Under war-time conditions it was charged with the investigation of charges of disloyalty made against individuals and groups, and worked in the closest liaison with Naval Intelligence, the Department of Justice, the State Department, the Treasury Secret Service, the War Trade Board and all other agencies of the Government engaged in similar investigational work. In collaboration with these cooperating agencies and with the other sections of the old Negative Branch, M. I. 4, as it is designated, investigated nearly 500,000 cases of alleged disloyalty, etc. It became a veritable military secret service and did much to prevent the enemy from sowing dissension amongst the troops, from spreading pro-German and pacifist propaganda, from employing sabotage in munitions works, and from blowing up military works and docks, and thus thwarting our military effort. These activities of the Negative Branch were by many persons mistaken for the activities of the entire division; and the "Secret Service" idea concerning M. I. D. became deeply rooted in the minds of a public which never stopped to ask or think what the other branches of the Division were do-

ing in a positive, constructive effort to collect information by open and scientific methods.

As a matter of fact, all the "Secret Service" activities of M. I. 4 and the old Negative Branch ceased immediately after the armistice, because it was realized that a continuance of such activities carried on by the military service would be contrary to law and repugnant to public opinion. The only continuing allied function was the investigation of alleged graft and fraud in the Army, which continued only until July, 1920, when investigational work in M. I. D. stopped absolutely and has never been undertaken since. In spite of these facts, which can be substantiated by documentary evidence of the best kind, the sinister idea prevails that M. I. D. is still a secret service organization and still investigates individuals. No idea could be further from the truth; and the prevalence of such an idea necessarily prejudices M. I. D. in its legitimate, peace-time work.

The present activities of M. I. 4 are positive in character and are confined to a study of the data received from outside sources relative to subversive influences within the military establish-

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ment, to the study of data received from outside sources relative to radical propaganda and to industrial unrest in the United States and foreign countries. No investigations are made, and the study is wholly an academic one whose purpose is to forecast the points where industrial or other unrest may bring about a call for Federal troops.

The Publication Section (M. I. 3) conducts a press clipping bureau and prepares a weekly press review and a weekly review of editorial comment. This section also prepares and issues a very important publication known as the *Weekly Intelligence Summary*, which contains the current news of the world in authentic form. In time of war or other emergency great enough to require it, a *Daily Intelligence Summary* would also be published, as was done during the World War.

The Planning Section is a purely military agency designed for the purpose of furnishing the War Plans Division of the General Staff with authentic information to be used as the basis for the preparation of war plans or the formulation of military policies. When a war plan is once inaugurated, this section has the very important duty of "representing the enemy in our midst,"

or of bringing criticism to bear on the plan, from the point of view of the enemy. The section acts as a connecting link between M. I. D. and the War Plans Division.

TRANSLATION WORK

The Translation Section serves not only M. I. D., but acts as a central translation bureau for the entire War Department. During the war the section served thirty-nine departments or bureaus of the government. Under present conditions the personnel of this section is competent to translate eleven foreign languages; and, by utilizing the services of temporary translators, sixteen additional languages can be translated.

In conclusion it is perhaps pertinent to point out that M. I. D. in its present form did not begin to exist until after the armistice with Germany. Necessarily it is imperfect. No one knows its imperfections better than the officers who devote their time to an attempt to eliminate the imperfections. But it is believed that, in spite of its imperfections, it is an essential cog in the machinery of the governmental information system



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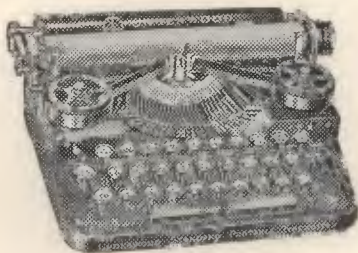
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and one which desires and merits the sympathetic cooperation of its colleagues in other executive departments.

NEW SHIP BOARD LINER

The new *Peninsula State* sailed from New York on February 18 for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen on her maiden voyage as a steamer of the United States lines. Governor and Mrs. J. P. Goodrich of Indiana were on the passenger list, as were also three members of the United States Consular Service. The consular representatives were John S. Calvert, Consul at Dunkirk; S. J. Dalferes, Vice Consul at Warsaw; and William H. Pickford, Vice Consul at Berne.

The *Peninsula State* is the sister ship to the *American Legion* which has smashed all speed records between New York and South America.

The passenger vessels of the Shipping Board operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from San Francisco to the Orient and by the Admiral Line from Seattle to the Orient are now making the crossing regularly in eleven days.

With reference to new freight service, it is announced from Galveston, Texas, that regular semi-monthly sailings of Shipping Board steamers from Galveston to Bremen on the 15th and 30th of each month are to begin in March. There is also to be an added sailing every three weeks from Galveston to Hamburg and Rotterdam.

HUMANISM IN LETTERS

To be formal and dignified—without being cold or perfunctory—is perhaps the supreme test of a good drafting officer. There is no higher gift a Consul can enjoy than that of being able to make his letters officially correct and yet *human*.

Here is an extract from a letter lately written by an American citizen to one of our Consuls abroad, which shows how warmly the public will react to the Consul who meets his correspondents at least half way:

"I read with the deepest interest your letter in reply to mine, inquiring about travel in your part of the world. I want to say this, and I say it very gratefully and with a feeling of real appreciation: There are several American Consuls in . . . to whom I have written civil letters requesting information. All of these gentlemen replied in a perfectly proper official manner, a sort of iceberg epistle, brief, almost curt, and, so far as my needs were concerned, perfectly futile. On the other hand, you have replied to my inquiries not merely as a servant of the Republic but as one kindly man towards another. I can only hope that some day the shuffling of circumstances will be such that I may do you a good turn.

I hope you will accept my sincere and genuine thanks."

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The National Geographic Magazine is a purely educational, non-commercial journal (Gilbert Grosvenor, editor), published by the National Geographic Society for its 700,000 members in all parts of the world.

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