

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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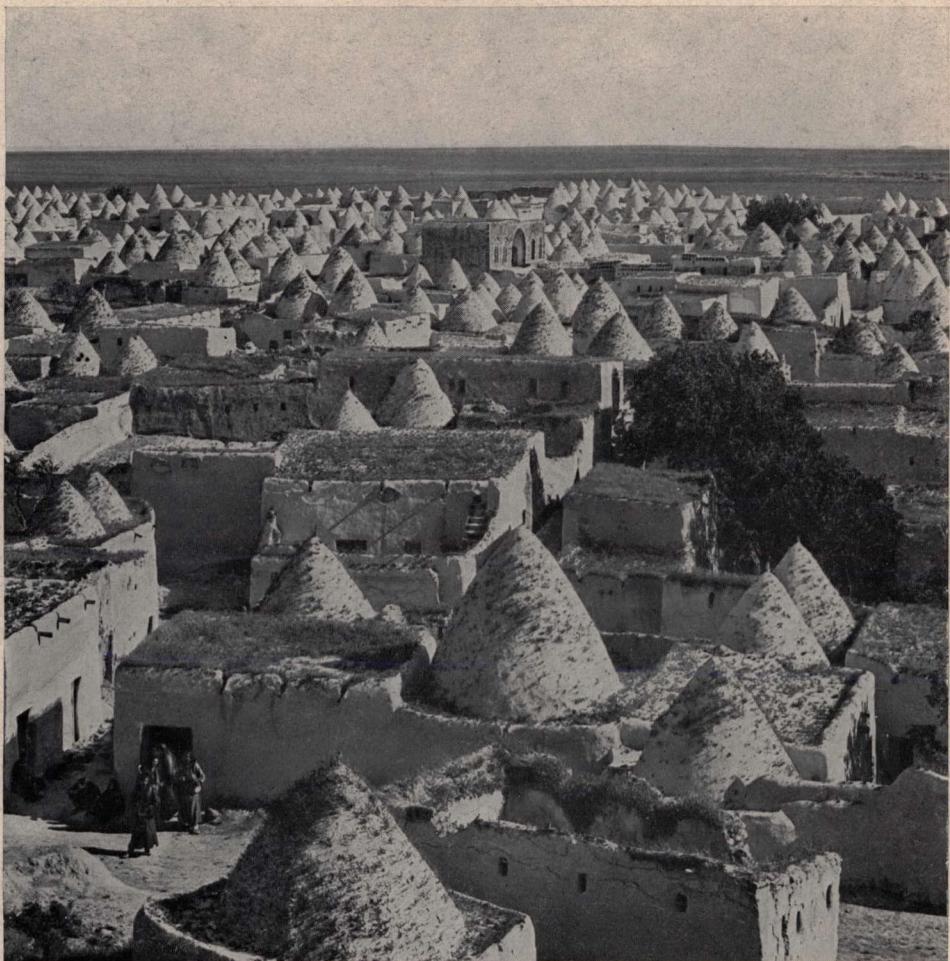
The Secretary and his staff send wishes for a Good New Year, in appreciation of your loyalty and industry during these recent years of stress. Let the Service flourish and carry on as the nation's need for it increases.

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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Strongest Possible State Department Best Assurance of Peace

Address by DeWITT CLINTON POOLE, Chairman, Advisory Board, School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, Before International Goodwill Congress, New York, November 12, 1932

THE subject assigned to me is the Department of State or the official machinery for our dealings with other governments and peoples. It is a subject which has not had by any means the attention it deserves, especially from those like yourselves—strange though it be—who have had the vision to perceive the new needs of international life and the generosity to dedicate their efforts to a better international order. On a basis of 20 years' actual experience in the field of foreign relations, I now commend the subject very earnestly to your attention.

The means by which one country maintains contacts with other countries are numerous—the circulation of private individuals; commerce and shipping; finance; intellectual cooperation; the press. But the most important of all, by reason of its official character and definite functions, is the governmental establishment for the conduct of foreign relations. As you know, this establishment consists of a department of government at home called the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Foreign Office, or in the case of the United States, the Department of State; and a corps stationed abroad called the Foreign Service or the Diplomatic and Consular Service.

Our American Department of State is a compact organization at Washington embracing only 800 officers and employes of all kinds. Our American Foreign Service is a far-flung network formed by 55 Embassies and Legations in as many foreign countries, and more than 300 consular posts in the principal commercial and industrial centers of the world. These Embassies, Le-

gations and Consulates are manned by some 700 American officials and more than 3,000 clerks and other employes.

Other countries have similar establishments, though few are as extensive as that of the United States. There are at present about 60 sovereign states in the world, so there are altogether some 60 Foreign Offices. About 1,200 diplomatic missions and between 6,000 and 7,000 Consulates function under these 60 Foreign Offices. It would be interesting if one could construct a map which would depict the distribution over the world of this interwoven network of official representation and contact. Such a map would be a working drawing of what is still the principal machine for the dispatch of international business. Or, to change the figure, such a map would disclose to us the world's basic nervous system.

Under the constitutional structure of nearly all the governments which at present make up world society, the responsibility and authority for the conduct of foreign relations are vested in the chief of state or executive, subject to certain controls by the legislature or by the people at large. In practice the actual day-to-day exercise of this authority and the fulfillment of the responsibility—that is to say the brain-work which incessantly animates the world's political nervous system—are entrusted to a minister or cabinet member known as the Minister of Foreign Affairs or the Secretary of State, assisted by a small group of subordinates who compose the ministry or department.

I say a small group because those officials who



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exercise real authority in any Foreign Office and bear some actual responsibility for the conduct of foreign relations are not numerous. In our own State Department the circle would not extend beyond the Secretary and Under-Secretary, the four Assistant Secretaries, the legal and economic advisers, and the chiefs of the six political divisions—a total of 14. It is this group that in the ordinary course guides the foreign relations of the United States, under a varying degree of influence and control on the part of the President.

Plainly the intelligence, efficiency and wisdom of this small circle of men is of vital importance to the country. They are very strategically placed. Through the Secretary of State they exercise authority over all our Diplomatic and Consular representatives abroad, and in these days of the telegraph and radio-telephone their control goes into great detail. They receive the reports of our representatives abroad and digest the contents of these reports. They deal with a myriad daily questions on their own responsibility. Large matters are likely to come into their hands in the early malleable stage at a time when the ultimate result may be inevitably fixed. Even when decisions are taken higher up, it is these individuals who command the fullest information and are best situated to give force to their views. Upon their wisdom and tact may turn even the issue of peace and war, and in the long run the well-being and contentment of us all.

We have here one of those concentrations of power and responsibility which appear to be inevitable in human organizations, whether the organization be governmental or private. In government an effort is made to guard against the inherent dangers of such concentration by constitutional and statutory restrictions. To some extent these restrictions are effective, but the only true and certain safeguard which can be operative at all times and under all conditions, is the character of the individuals to whom the power and responsibility are from time to time committed. This has been recognized throughout the history of government and especially in the vital department of foreign relations. It was the habit of absolute monarchs to choose their advisors and secretaries in this department with the greatest care. Some monarchs, like Philip II, of Spain, even sought, though with no great measure of success, to hold the conduct of foreign relations entirely within their own hands.

In the United States the Department of Foreign Affairs was included among the first four departments of our Government and its head was given the premier position in the President's cabinet. In the British cabinet the foreign minis-

ter occupies a special position. In France and other countries the function is frequently combined with that of prime minister. The special requirements and responsibilities of foreign office work lead most governments to recruit the subordinate ranks with special care, and these places are among the most highly regarded in the civil service of every country.

The manifest importance of having in the foreign department good organization and the best personnel, has in latter years been appreciated by our Congress, or to speak more exactly, by certain members of Congress, who out of patriotic impulse have given their special attention to this branch of government. In the midst of the current disposition to disparage our national legislators, it is a pleasure for me to be able to record my personal observation of the devoted service in this connection of some Senators and Representatives and their endeavor that nothing should be left undone within the power of Congress to provide the United States with the necessary machinery for the good conduct of its affairs abroad.

Yet, a beginning had barely been made with the building up of the State Department when the depression came; and at no time so far has the Department commanded the active support of a broadly organized public opinion. The many who are interested in a wise conduct of our foreign relations and in the ultimate attainment of world peace have not so far given to the most immediate and concrete instrument for that purpose, the active and intelligent support which our organized business interests, for example, have in the past 25 years given to the upbuilding of the Federal Department of Commerce. It was possible for the Senate in the last session, during one of its more hysterical lunges toward economy, to subject the appropriations for the conduct of foreign relations to a flat, and therefore entirely undiscriminating, cut of 10 percent without the peace organizations of the United States, so far as I know, taking the slightest heed.

It is one of the strange ironies of contemporary human conduct in the political field that public money is poured out lavishly upon the instruments of war and with hesitation and niggardliness upon the means of peace. Much of the recent assembly of the League of Nations was given over to an effort to reduce the League's budget. The annual expenditures of the League total only \$6,500,000, which, as one of the Swiss delegates pointed out, is a good deal less than the yearly budget of the city of Geneva. When the British delegation took the initiative in criticizing the League's expenditures and in urging reductions, Viscount Cecil, standing against his own



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country, pointed out from the tribune that the cost of a single battleship invested at 5 percent would pay the annual British contribution to the League nearly three times over.

Until quite recently we spent on our Department of State not more than \$2,000,000 annually, and upon its field extension, the Foreign Service, hardly \$10,000,000 more. Much of the second item was offset by fees received for services rendered, with the result that the net cost of the Department and the Foreign Service in the fiscal year 1930-31 was \$5,500,000 or about 4 cents per inhabitant of the United States. For 1932-33 considerable increases were planned, but these hopeful projects have had to yield to the general pressure for economy in government, and something but little better than the old situation seems to be in view for the next two or three years at least. Even if Congress had voted in the last session the total expenditures of about \$17,000,000 which the executive estimates still called for after being very severely pared in the State Department itself and the Bureau of the Budget—even if Congress had voted this modest sum, instead of lopping off about \$3,000,000 more, the outlay would still have been pitiful compared with over \$700,000,000 for the Army and Navy in the same period, and nearly a billion dollars for veterans of former wars.

Let me repeat these figures. They mean \$14,000,000 for our first-line diplomatic defense, over against more than \$700,000,000 for armed defense, or a disproportion of 50 to 1 in favor of arms.

With the State Department and Foreign Service costing so little in terms of governmental finance and meaning so much to the security and welfare of the country and of individual citizens, you might think that the Department would long ago have been established upon an ample basis. But listen to the measured testimony of Charles Evans Hughes when he was Secretary of State. "The Department is undermanned," he said. "The work places too much pressure on many of the officials and employes, who are required to sacrifice constructive hours to routine. There is need of more and better paid officials to handle important matters." That was in 1922. The situation has since then been somewhat alleviated, but even the increased appropriations which were hoped for until the full force of the depression broke upon us, would not have made possible the new-building of the Department of State upon those really adequate lines which the dictates of ordinary prudence seem to me to demand.

For such new-building money is obviously the principal requisite. A department is in the last

analysis just the men and women who compose it. If the Department of State is to attract to its higher posts the best character and the best brains which our population affords, it must have sufficient appropriations (1) to pay salaries measurably suitable for such talent, and (2) to maintain adequate subordinate staffs. I can assure you out of long personal experience that good men *do* go to the State Department and that there are several of them there now, but it is common knowledge that difficulty has frequently been experienced in attracting for the higher positions in the Department the individual citizens thought to be best qualified to fill them. Many have responded out of devotion to the public service but we ought not to be dependent upon appeals to sentiment in so practical and vital a field of government.

Hardly less important than higher personnel is the assurance of thoroughly efficient and specialized subordinate staffs. Recruitment in this field is hampered at present by generalized fiscal and administrative rules. The founders of our Government recognized the special character of the Department of State, but in later, less discriminating days the Department has, like other institutions, fallen a victim to so-called "efficiency," than which, when it is carried to unreasonable lengths, nothing can be more inefficient in its ultimate effects. The Department of State is regimented with the other executive departments respecting the employment and compensation of personnel and must accommodate itself to dead-levels of standardization based upon the needs of larger units of government having great routinized functions to perform. It seems hardly necessary to argue that true efficiency would place the Department of State upon an individual administrative footing adjusted to its unique requirements.

The Department of State needs then first to be strengthened within the lines of its present structure by larger appropriations wisely spent. There is also a second way in which it could and ought to be improved. The existing organization of the Department ought to be increased by the addition of a planning division or advisory board.

Again we encounter that strange neglect of the instruments of peace by a generation which pours out so much upon the agencies of war. In our Navy there is a General Board composed of senior officers who devote themselves continuously to the study of policies and plans. In our Army there is a General Staff and under the General Staff groups of high ranking officers concerned with the study of policies and plans. In our existing Department of State, however, no provi-



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sion has ever been made for similar activities, or offices.

A planning division or advisory board—whatever you may wish to call it—should without further delay be subjoined to the existing structure of the Department of State. I have in mind a board of five or six experienced citizens representative of the main geographic divisions of the country and of our principal political and economic interests. A highly competent secretary would be needed and expert and clerical assistants.

In view of the constitutional privileges and responsibilities of the President, the new division's function would have to be strictly advisory. It could be authorized to consider only matters specifically referred to it by the Secretary of State, and its findings or advice would have to be confidential except so far as the Secretary or the President might make them public. The advice could have no validity in and of itself. Despite these restrictions a board of the kind suggested could in my opinion fulfill two necessary and important functions.

First, it could improve the Department's informal relations with Congress and its general relations with the public. The increasing pressure of Congressional committee work on the one hand and on the other the overwhelming responsibilities of the President and the Secretary of State are making more and more difficult a systematic interchange of views between the two branches of government on questions of foreign policy. The proposed board could ease this situation to a considerable extent.

With the public the State Department seems also to be somewhat out of touch. The public is prone to regard the Department as an academic and unresponsive institution removed from, or setting itself above, the ordinary currents of political life. Perhaps there is ground for this feeling. In any case, it ought to be destroyed. There is also public criticism of general lines of policy, which ought to be heard in some systematic way.

The pressure of daily work in the Department of State is such that those in the present executive positions cannot be expected to meet any new demands upon their time. It is just physically impossible for them to develop a wider and more constant contact with Congress or the public. What is needed is an instrumentality removed from the regular channel of executive business. An advisory board such as I have suggested would invite all competent persons to contribute information and opinions upon the particular matters commended to its study and would thus bring

the State Department into a much more useful contact with the public than it has heretofore had.

Secondly, this body could give the increasing problems of our foreign relations undisturbed and continuous study. It could give attention to matters which were not at the moment acute. It could examine problems of foreign policy with thoroughness and care and suggest possible lines of action in given contingencies. The long rather than the short view would prevail. Our conceptions of national interest could be given more logical, systematic, and equitable form. If these results were measurably realized, the consequent benefit to our national interests and to the cause of peace would be so great that a trial of the idea ought not longer to be delayed and the relatively slight expenditure of public money involved ought not, I think, to be considered.

It would not be in keeping with the present occasion to attempt a longer or more detailed statement of the precise ways in which our Department of State and Foreign Service could be made more useful and efficient. I hope I have made it clear that opportunities for improvement exist; and I hope that you will agree with me that it is of great importance that these opportunities should be explored and improvement insisted upon wherever it is found to be feasible. I hope you agree also that active support of a program of improvement is an appropriate, indeed an imperative, task for all who are concerned for the better conduct of our foreign relations and the promotion of the general cause of peace. It is truly amazing that the peace and other societies have so long neglected these problems of domestic government. It was perhaps a natural oversight in the first flush of enthusiasm for new things, but in all conscience it ought not longer to continue.

I propose to you the upbuilding of a stronger American State Department and Foreign Service as a definite, practical objective in the campaign for peace. It is a task to be performed right here at home, where charity begins. We are about to have a new Congress and a new Administration. The opportunity is before you.

The Federal Department of Commerce has during the last 25 years been brought to a high measure of efficiency, because the organized business interests of the country went to Washington and insisted upon it. We shall get a highly efficient Department of Peace, as the State Department is rightly called, and thereby an efficient and helpful activity by the United States in world affairs, as soon as you who are interested in foreign affairs and in peace insist upon it at Washington in quite definite ways.

The Veddas of Ceylon

By MARSHALL M. VANCE, *Consul, Windsor, Ontario*

(An address delivered by Consul Vance before the Windsor Rotary Club on October 31, 1932, in which, departing from the usual practice of discussing subjects such as economic depression, etc., he gave an insight into the life of a fast-vanishing people in one of the remote parts of the far-flung British Empire.)

DURING the years 1921-24, I was in charge of the American Consulate at Colombo, Ceylon. Ceylon, as you will recall, is that little drop-of-water shaped island, some 25,000 square miles in area, to the southeast of the tip of the Indian peninsula. The principal exports from that island are tea, for which it is justly famous, rubber, cocoanut products, plumbago or graphite, and various spices. This is not to be a discourse on economics nor on the world movements of commodities, however, so I simply state this aspect in passing.

Perhaps only a few of you may have been at any time actively interested in anthropological subjects. All of us, however, desire to know something about other peoples, other races, their origins, customs, and so on. It is with the customs of the Veddas, the old aborigines of the Island of Ceylon, and the incidents surrounding

a trip into the Ceylon jungles made in order to study the Veddas, that I desire to talk to you for a few moments today.

The present population of Ceylon is composed, roughly, of two-thirds Sinhalese, who are descendants of Vijaya, a son of the King of Bengal, and of his followers who entered the island in the sixth century B. C. Approximately a quarter are Tamils, a people of Dravidian stock, which is the original racial stock of India, the most of whom were driven south in the Indian peninsula by the infiltration into that country of the Indoaryan race from Central Asia. They have been imported into Ceylon from South India as laborers on the tea and rubber estates. The balance of the population of Ceylon is a conglomeration of Ceylon-born Moors, as the local Mohammedans of Indian origin are known, of Malays, Afghans, a sprinkling of Europeans, and a bare remnant of the aborigines of the island, the Veddas. The Veddas are of much the same stock as the Tamils but, unlike the Tamils, who have a slight admixture of other blood, have kept their own purely Dravidian throughout the centuries.

During the second year of my stay in Ceylon, a



Photo by M. M. Vance

ON THE MARCH



Dutch doctor, long resident in the island and the foremost authority on the Veddas, and myself journeyed into the jungles of the southeastern quarter of Ceylon, where the remnants of this people, only some 100 in number then, dwelled. When I speak of jungle you may conjure up in your mind's eye the tropical jungle as a region of luxurious vegetation, incessant rainfall, swollen streams and ferocious animals, birds, reptiles and insects. The jungle into which we penetrated was far from that picture, however. We entered in the midst of the dry season and in order to get any water whatsoever were forced to dig down to a depth of three or four feet below the surface of the river sands and let the resultant dampness seep through towards the surface. The forests were open, dry, in many places bare of vegetation and containing glades through which we could look for hundreds of yards.

We took with us from Colombo a cook and a personal servant each, and picked up at the village at which we entered the jungle from the main road and at a distance of some 150 miles from Colombo by road, a dozen bearers or porters for our camp equipment. These were jungle-bred Sinhalese, one or two of whom were part Veda. This was not my companion's first trip into the Veda country by any means; in fact, it was his ninth. He knew most of the remaining members of the older generation of Veddas and it was with pleasure that we encountered two of his former friends, both full-blood aborigines, the afternoon of our first day. They stayed with us for the entire week we were in the jungles. These men were well below average height, being, I should judge, the one about five feet tall, and the other about five feet three inches, of dark complexion approximating that of the Tamils of India, who are almost as black as many Central Africans, lean, sickly in appearance, and yet, as we found out subsequently, of extraordinary vitality.

The first night we pitched camp close to a jungle clearing in which the huts of two or three Veda families were situated. The dwellings of the Veddas are anything but palatial, simply huts roughly thrown together of material available in the jungle, consisting of corner posts of trees and of woven matting-like side walls composed of vegetation cut from trees and vines. The greatest aid to man in the tropics, namely, the cocoanut palm which does not penetrate inland far from the sea coast, was entirely absent in the area where we were, hence the Veddas could not avail themselves of the many products which are derived from that greatest friend of man.

Cooking utensils and house furniture and fur-

nishings were almost non-existent. An earthenware pot or two, sleeping mats, bows and arrows and spears comprised practically the entire contents of the hovels as we found them. Of sanitary measures, there are none. The babies roll around in the ashy remains of former fires, all of them as naked as born and each with a fine disregard for cleanliness in all respects.

The women of the Veddas are smaller than the men, quite undernourished, physically unattractive and scarcely ever stir 100 yards from their huts.

These people marry extremely young. We saw one young couple; the husband was 14 and his child-wife was 9. At the time of our visit they had been married for approximately a year.

The Veddas live in their huts for only about six months of each year. The balance of the time, especially during the rainy season, they exist in caves in the sides of the range of hills which comprises the central part of the jungle section in which they live. We were more interested in the life they led at the time of their abode in these caves than in that of other periods of the year. Consequently, after the first night we pushed on to the rougher part of the country where the caves existed and were fortunate enough to have demonstrated to us the way in which this people procures its living during that portion of the year.

Means of livelihood are extremely precarious at all times. One of our Veda guides had eaten nothing but a few handfuls of berries, which he had laboriously gathered, in the three or four days preceding our arrival. Several months before our arrival, he had purchased on time payments—the time payment plan as you may see was prevalent even in the jungles—an antiquated musket from a Moorish trader, to be paid for in



Photo by M. M. Vance

TWO VEDDAS NEAR THEIR HUT IN THE
HEART OF THE JUNGLE

skins of animals he killed, in honey and other products of the jungle. He had been unable to meet his payments—even though there was no economic depression on at that time—and the gun was taken away from him some 10 days before our arrival. Consequently, he had reverted to the use of the old tribal bow and arrow, but had had little success as a hunter during the interim.

These natives eat practically everything. One of their favorite foods is the flesh of the tallagoya, a lizard greatly similar to the iguana. It also is a sort of first cousin to the cabragoya, whose skin was quite the rage for use in feminine footwear some six or eight years ago. The cabragoya, however, is inedible. Another favorite is the flesh of the wanderoo monkey. Of their fondness for this meat I will give you an illustration later. At certain times of the year they exist on practically nothing but honey. This is while they are located in the caves which I have mentioned before.

We had a demonstration of the method by which they procure this honey. The bees from which it is gotten live in hollow trees only a portion of the year. During the largest part they form their

combs and have their homes along the practically perpendicular sides of huge cliffs at spots which are utterly inaccessible from below. As a result the Veddas have devised a means of coming down over the face of the cliff from its top by rude ladders constructed of the lianas and other vines found in the forest. They go down armed with a reed, some eight feet long, which has been shaped like a chisel at one end and is split tridentwise at the other. With the chisel-like end they loosen the comb from the cliff face and when it is nearly ready to fall dexterously reverse the reed, spear the comb with the trident points and deposit it in a vessel which they carry with them over their left shoulders. Though the bees were not then at the cliffs but were in what might be called their summer homes in the jungle itself, our Veddas made the ladders, the trident-shaped reeds, the receptacles and all their paraphernalia for the demonstration which they gave us, going through all the motions of cutting and so on. It was easy enough as they performed it then; it is not so easy, however, when they are surrounded by swarms of ferocious insects who are being deprived, and know it, of their food stores. Then



Photo from M. M. Vance

VEDDAS, TAKEN AT THE EDGE OF THE JUNGLE



they are stung, plenty, even though they also carry over their shoulders smoke emitting smudges.

One man may make two or three trips down the ladder, coming up with a supply of honey each time. That is all he can make before he is exhausted, and when he comes to the cliff top after his final trip, he lies down, rolls in the dirt in order to remove the accumulation of honey with which by that time he is usually covered from head to foot, and then gives himself over to the females of the family who proceed to pull from his skin the hundreds of bee stingers left behind by the angry insects. During this time another of the men has taken his place on the ladder and he in his turn must go through the same process. As I mentioned before, this honey comprises practically all of the food of the Veddas during about six months of the year.

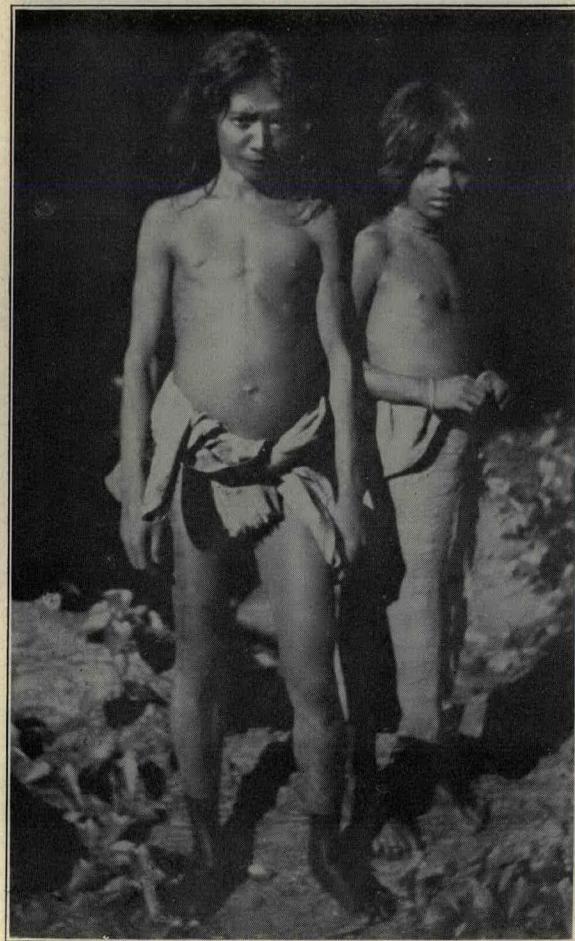


Photo by M. M. Vance

VEDDAS: BRIDE AND GROOM IN THE JUNGLE

We proceeded leisurely day by day from one part of the jungle to another, having demonstrated to us other phases of the mode of life of the Veddas, and one noon had amply shown to us the fact that life with these jungle dwellers was always a feast or a famine—as it is with most primitive peoples—and that they were well prepared by nature to stand either one.

Just before our noon halt one day, we heard a number of wanderoo monkeys chattering in the treetops ahead of us. One of our Veda friends asked for a gun and requested the rest of us to stay where we were. Armed with the gun he went on ahead with his companion and soon we heard a shot followed by exultant yells. On proceeding, we found the first Veda had been successful in bringing down out of the treetop a wanderoo of approximately 25 pounds in weight. Some 30 minutes later we stopped for our noon luncheon. While the cook was preparing the usual curry and rice for the bearers and ourselves, our two Veda friends were busily engaged in skinning the wanderoo, cutting it up, merely scorching it over a hastily built grill of green saplings, and bolting it practically entire. They gave about a quarter of the monkey to some of our jungle-bred bearers. The balance, of a 25-pound animal mind you, they consumed between them. I timed the interval from the moment at which they began to cut it up until it was entirely consumed and that time was exactly 22 minutes. Some 15 or 20 minutes after this appetizer they started in on the usual quota of curry and consumed as much as any of the bearers. How they did it I can not say.

During all the trip up until this point we had encountered none of the animals or reptiles usually associated with a jungle, seeing only a tallagoaya, the iguana-like lizard formerly referred to, and two or three mouse deer, the smallest of the deer family, only some 8 or 10 inches in height, but perfectly formed, though we saw many evidences of elephants. It remained for our last night in the jungle to bring all of our contacts with its wild life. Even then we knew nothing about it until later.

There are only two animals which the jungle dwellers fear. The first is a rogue elephant. Elephants, as you know, usually in the wild state travel in herds. At times, however, as the animals age, their tempers are sharpened until finally they become so disagreeable that they are driven out of the herd entirely. It is these solitary beasts, usually males, that become rogues. You can well imagine that when the elephants themselves no longer can stand the surliness of their former companion, he is no fit playmate for a human be-



ing. The Government of Ceylon issues licenses, at a cost of from 1 to 300 rupees, to hunters of elephants, but in order that the jungles and the dwellers therein might be rid of the dangers engendered by rogues, these elephants are open prey at all times to anyone, without the payment of license fees.

The other animal which is feared is not the tiger, because none exist in Ceylon, nor the leopard, of which there are many, but the so-called sloth bear. The sloth bear is so named because of his slow movements. His sight is extremely poor. As a result he very seldom sees a human being until that human being is directly in front of him. His majesty the bear then becomes so confused that instead of following the natural bent of all wild animals when they meet man, that is to retreat, he becomes fearful and attacks. Consequently the natives give him a wide berth whenever possible.

It was just our luck the final night to meet in a way not with one of these animals, but with both. Before we retired to our mosquito netting covered cots we heard trumpeting, first on one side of the camp and then in other directions—a rogue elephant. We had come out to the edge of the jungle itself and were close to clearings made by the jungle Sinhalese and they punctuated the trumpeting of the elephant with shots from their muzzle loading guns which were for the purpose of scaring the rogue away from their patches of cultivated land. We heard nothing whatsoever of the elephant during the balance of the night. Our camp, however, was directly on the bank of a dry water course and in the morning we saw footprints of what evidently was a huge beast in the bed of the water course within 30 feet of where we slept, blissfully ignorant of his presence. We had taken the precaution of having alongside of us in our cots, fully loaded elephant guns. They would have been of small avail, however, should he have taken it into his head to charge our camp in the darkness of the night.

We again slept peacefully through a visit of the sloth bear directly into the camp. The usual fire was kept burning throughout the night. At one time it went down to a mere bed of coals and this was the time that bruin selected for his visit. The previous trumpeting of the rogue and his known presence around the camp had been too much for our bearers, none of whom slept. They were absolutely petrified when the sloth bear came into camp, walked around the fire, smelt all of the cooking utensils, knocked over a few, looked in the direction of the bearers, looked in ours where we were sleeping, and then seeing no hostile

moves made, ambled off into the darkness. I am sorry I can not give you a more exciting twist to our adventures with wild animals, but this is no Baron Munchausen tale.

The Veddas are, as are most primitive people, an extremely hard one with which to become acquainted. Naturally, I knew nothing whatsoever of the language, but my friend, the Dutch doctor, knew it quite well due to his previous visits with them. He was greatly delighted with the result of this trip, stating he had procured more information as to the habits of these aborigines than in all of his previous ones put together. Very few additional trips back to study these people can or will be made by anyone. I believe it is quite possible that in the 9 or 10 years since this one was made the remnants of this people may have disappeared entirely, through amalgamation with the jungle Sinhalese. If not, they will doubtless do so within the next generation. So passes out of existence another primitive race.

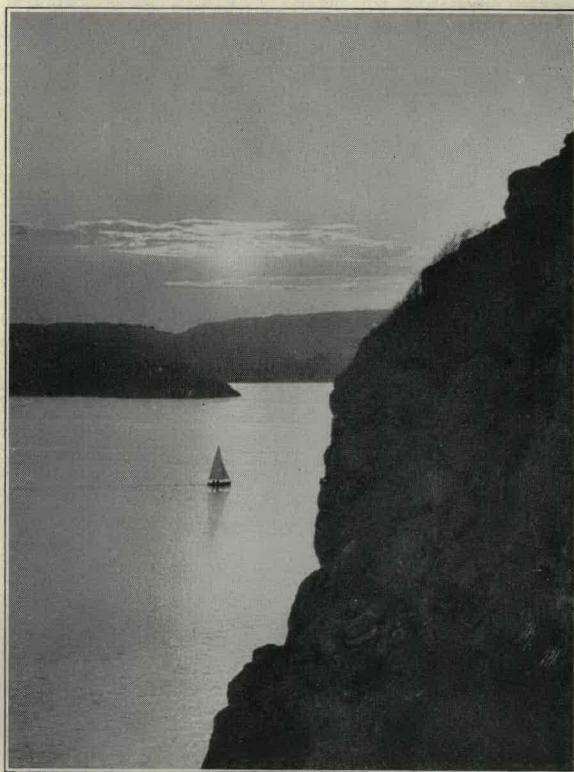


Photo by Robert Harnden

A LONG SUMMER NIGHT, GOTEBORG

(Taken by Consul Harnden at 10 p. m., who says apropos of the long summer nights, "I feel as though my second childhood were upon me—going to bed by daylight!")

NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL'S REVIEW OF WORLD EXPORT TRADE

OUR COMPETITORS' TRADE LOSSES FOR 1932 EQUAL OUR OWN — MARKED
CHANGE FOR BETTER IN U. S. PRICES—ASIA NOW STABLEST TRADE AREA
—ANNUAL REPORT ESTIMATES THIS YEAR'S WORLD EXPORT
TRADE AT 21 PERCENT LESS THAN 1931

WORLD export trade for 1932 will show a decrease of approximately 21 percent from that in 1931 and of nearly 32 percent from the peak of international trade in exports in 1929, according to the annual report on world trade issued December 12, 1932, by the National Foreign Trade Council (India House, Hanover Square, New York City). Based on the figures of 40 countries carrying on about three-quarters of the world's trade, this indicates, in common terms of 1913 dollar values, a reduction of world exports from \$21,060,000,000 in 1931 to about \$16,550,000,000 in 1932.

The point of outstanding interest about this year's trade, the Council's statement continues, is that the decrease shown by the United States is no greater, for the first time since the depression began, than the annual average of trade losses throughout the world. Our own decrease in export trade by 21 percent also compares favorably with that of our principal trade rivals, whose losses in export trade during the year, based on figures for the first 10 months, are as follows: Great Britain, 20 percent; France, 24 percent; Germany, 24 percent; Canada, 20 percent; Japan, 24 percent. The change represents an intensification of depressed conditions in exports abroad rather than in their improvement in this country, as the general world decrease in exports by 10½ percent in 1931 from 1930 has approximately doubled with the 21 percent decrease for the present year from 1931, while that of the United States increased by the small margin, during the same period, of from 20 percent to 21 percent. The United States has also been steadily cutting down this rate of decrease during the latter months of the year, when they averaged only about 15 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1931.

The continued decrease in our export trade is not, however, an isolated fact in our national economy. It equals almost exactly the shrinkage in such fundamental indices of our business life as railroad carloadings, which fell off about 20 percent during the fiscal year, and the volume of pro-

duction of our factories and mines which likewise decreased 20 percent in this period. In other words, the sale of American products abroad is still an important factor in the general trade of the United States of the same degree as heretofore. While some industries are selling less abroad of the total of their production than they did before 1930, others are exporting a larger proportion. There has, for instance, been a relative gain both in the amount exported and in the exported proportion of the amount produced in such important specific items as sewing machines, motion picture film, safety razor blades, radio tubes, iron and steel scrap, electric refrigerators and a number of other items of electrical goods.

The most serious element in international trade is the continued fall in prices. The fact that commodities entering into the world index of export trade have suffered a further fall in 1932 by approximately 20 percent has accentuated the tendency to create new trade barriers, customs tariffs, exchange restrictions, and other devices designed to arrest economic consequences that have followed directly from the depressed price situation. None of these devices have so far succeeded in arresting this lowering of prices, which has now reached a point approximately 36 percent below the average of 1929. The first requisite to world recovery is the stabilization of prices. It is thus all the more significant that there are indications in the United States that the steady decline is again beginning to be arrested.

Following a period last fall in which the decline of our commodity prices was so slight as to warrant the hope that a balance of prices had been found, a renewed unsettlement of conditions occurred, deriving partly from the various departures from the gold standard, partly from the imposition of new barriers to world trade and the consequent drying up of commerce, and partly from the exchange restrictions successively set up by more than 30 nations. This period of renewed fall in prices dated, roughly, from the end of November, 1931, and resulted in an accumulated



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decline of 13 percent in our wholesale prices up to the end of last June.

Since that time, however, prices have reacted much more vigorously than last year, recording an actual gain by September of about 5 percent from the June lows and holding an unusually steady balance with about half that gain remaining at the end of November. The rest of the world watches American prices very closely, and has now definitely noted the substantial resistance against falling prices that is now in evidence in this country.

Elsewhere in the world, 1932 will be recorded as the year in which the depression became universal. More than one-third of the 110 countries of the world, particularly France, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, Chile, New Zealand and Jugoslavia, joined the remaining 66 nations this year in experiencing the full effects of the depression. Not a single country increased its export trade during the year, even allowing for price adjustments. The only important nations whose trade loss was less than 10 percent in volume were Argentina, Australia, Norway, Egypt, Java and

the Philippines, and only three others, Spain, Portugal and Russia, were within 15 percent of their 1931 trade volume. Chile suffered most heavily, with 55 percent loss in her export volume, while 12 other nations experienced losses of more than 30 percent, including Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Jugoslavia, British Malaya, South Africa, British India and Peru. The fact that eight of the high-loss countries are in Europe and only one of the low-loss countries, as is borne out by the complete figures, indicates that Europe's loss in exports during 1932 was more severe than that of any other part of the world.

Germany reached the peak of a relative gain in exports during the latter half of 1931, with a total which for the first time in a period of this duration virtually equalled the exports of the United States. Her exports during that period amounted to \$1,151,000,000, compared with \$1,168,000,000 for the United States. For the first six months

(Continued to page 29)

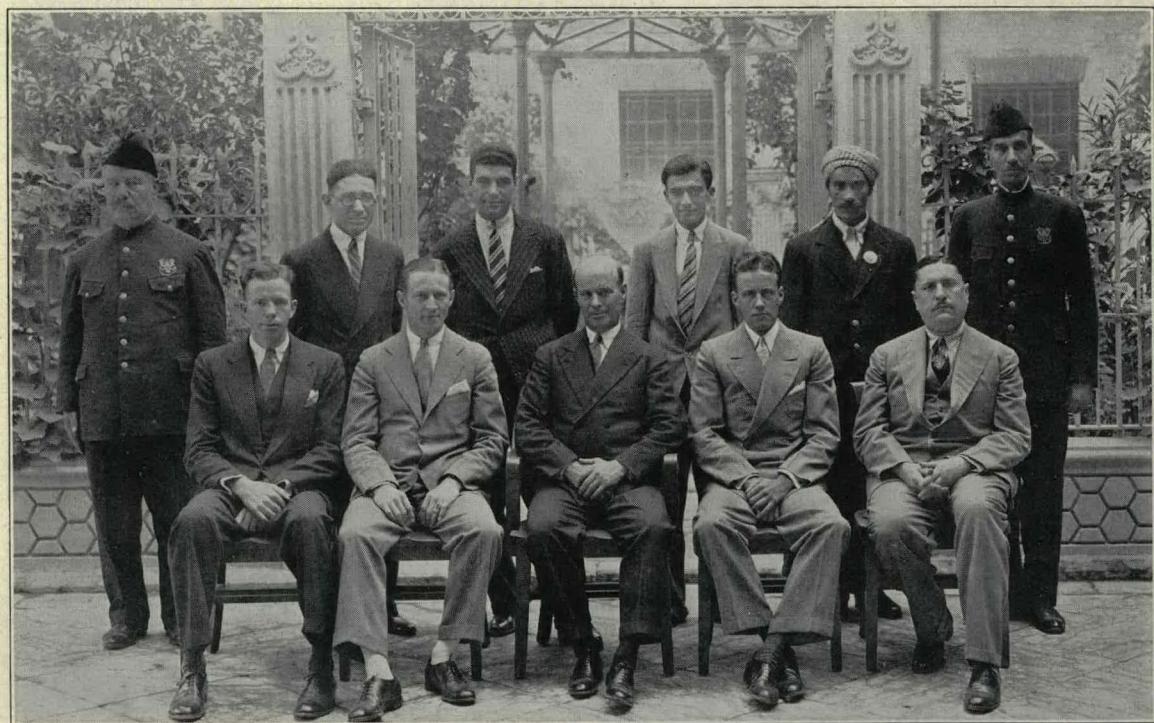


Photo from George W. Renchard

STAFF OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION, BAGHDAD, IRAQ, OCTOBER, 1932

First row, left to right—Sidney K. Lafoon, Diplomatic Clerk; Morris N. Hughes, Third Secretary; Alexander K. Sloan, Chargé d'Affaires; George W. Renchard, Third Secretary; and Albert J. Lawrence, Dragoman
Second row, left to right—Naoumi Mansour, Kawass; George K. Moutafian, Clerk; John G. Gourj, Interpreter; Joseph N. Cattoche, Clerk; Abdullah Humeid, Janitor; and Abdullah Rejjab, Kawass

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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The American Foreign Service Association

The American Foreign Service Association is an unofficial and voluntary association of the members of *The Foreign Service of the United States*. It was formed for the purpose of fostering *esprit de corps* among the members of the Foreign 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.

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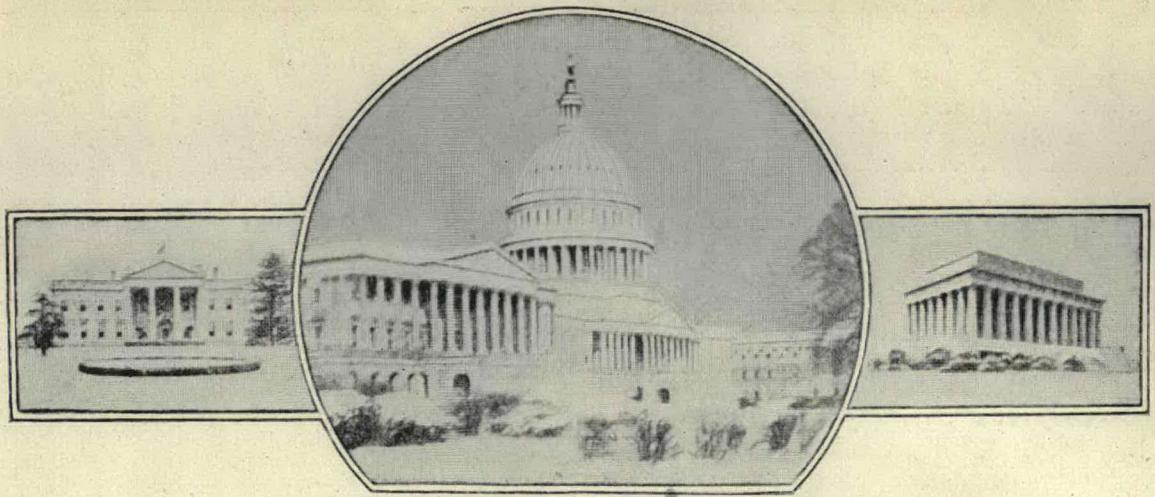
ALL GOOD WISHES FOR A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR

It is a pleasure to report that the arrangements for the erection in the Department of State Building of a Memorial Tablet or Honor Roll of those in the American Diplomatic and Consular Service who, while on active service, have died under peculiarly tragic or heroic circumstances in foreign lands, have at last reached a point where a successful culmination of the efforts of the American Foreign Service Association is in sight. It is hoped that the next issue of the JOURNAL will contain a definite announcement as to the erection of the Tablet.

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER Room 115, Department of State

	Date of Regis- tration
Donald D. Edgar, Hongkong.....	Nov. 21
Charles A. Page, Guatemala.....	Nov. 22
James H. Keeley, Montreal.....	Nov. 25
Joseph F. Burt, Curacao.....	Nov. 25
R. E. Schoenfeld, Budapest.....	Nov. 25
Sidney E. O'Donoghue, Berlin.....	Dec. 1
Hugh Corby Fox, Buenos Aires.....	Dec. 3
Girvan Teall, Corinto, Nicaragua.....	Dec. 7
Malcolm C. Burke, Hamburg.....	Dec. 8
Terry S. Hinkle, Halifax, N. S.....	Dec. 12
W. W. Early, Colon.....	Dec. 16
Walter A. Leonard, Bremen.....	Dec. 16
Robert T. Cowan, Yarmouth, N. S.....	Dec. 17

Teaching of hobbies is declared by Clyde H. Miller, director of educational service of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, to be a great national need. The "hobby studies" would equip the ordinary person better, he said, to enjoy a good time during the prospective hours of leisure. There is a sad lack of training, Mr. Miller said, to enjoy anything outside of the business of trying to earn a living. Hobbies may be athletics, games, art, books, sculpture, carving, science, nature study, music, mechanics, and it might be added collecting, whether it be antiques (furniture, china, glass, etc.), postage stamps, coins, and a host of other things. As Mr. Miller remarked, the fact that training is necessary to most persons before they can enjoy more than the simplest pleasure of appetite is one of the most universal observations of educators.



PRESIDENT AND MRS. HOOVER held their yearly reception to the foreign diplomatic corps on the evening of December 15, the event being one of outstanding brilliancy. (It was notable for the large number of out-of-town guests invited to meet the diplomatic corps and high officials.) Indeed the number of guests was larger than in many years, and the reception lasted far beyond the usual time. There was dancing in the East Room after the President and Mrs. Hoover and the Cabinet had retired.

New Year's Day in Washington will seem strange this year without the time-honored public reception at the White House, but the hope is expressed that the President and Mrs. Hoover will have a restful vacation cruise in Florida waters during the Christmas holidays and that they will return early in the New Year much refreshed.

It is understood that the Secretary and Mrs. Stimson have also decided to forego their usual Diplomatic Breakfast on January 1 at the Pan-American Union Building, which has always been such a colorful and delightful event to mark the opening of the year; and instead they have announced that they will be at home to the members of the foreign diplomatic corps on the afternoon of January 1, from 4 to 6 o'clock, at "Woodley."

Secretary Stimson acted as host at the luncheon given on November 30 by the members of the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union, of which he is chairman, in honor of the retiring Ambassador of Chile, Senor Don Miguel Gruchaga Tocornal, who was leaving Washington to assume the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile. Practically all the chiefs of diplomatic

missions of the Latin-American countries were present, and also Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union, and the assistant director, Dr. E. Gil Borjes. In his speech at the luncheon Secretary Stimson said: "Ambassador Gruchaga has carried forward with untiring zeal the movement for Pan-American unity. For this important work he has placed the entire continent under a debt of obligation."

Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., Undersecretary of State, was the guest of honor and the principal speaker at the 29th initiatory banquet of Alpha Chapter, Delta Phi Epsilon, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, held at the Carlton Hotel, December 11. The subject of Mr. Castle's address was "The American Foreign Service." Other speakers were Dr. William F. Notz, dean of the Foreign Service School and national president of Delta Chi Epsilon, and Dr. Constantine Brown, international news writer.

The first Bachelors Cotillion of the season was held at the Mayflower Hotel on Monday evening, December 14. As usual it was a very gay and colorful ball. Guests were greeted on arrival in the Chinese room, with Countess Szechenyi, wife of the Minister of Hungary; Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson in the receiving line. Presentations were made by Brig. Gen. William E. Norton, president of the Bachelors Cotillion for the last three years. The debutante chosen to dance with the cotillion leader, Herbert C. Hengstler, was Miss Gladys Szechenyi, daughter of the Minister of Hungary and Countess Szechenyi. Favors for the ladies were miniature brass pirate chests, suitable for jewelry or cigarettes; while the men were given flashlights which they flashed on and off in a



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glowworm effect as the ballroom lights were dimmed.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace S. Murray spent the Christmas holidays in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton W. Aldridge went to Rome, N. Y., for Christmas, and Mr. Henry S. Villard paid a brief visit to New York City.

Mrs. Edward C. Wynne, with her children, went to Waylan, Mass., to spent Christmas at the home of her parents.

Dr. Hunter Miller, Historical Adviser of the Department of State, has been obliged, on account of illness, to take leave of absence and is now recuperating at his home on Vancouver Island, B. C.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State, was the guest of honor and speaker at the Arts Club, in Washington, on December 8, the subject of his address being "The Conduct of Foreign Relations."

Assistant Secretary Wilbur J. Carr in an announcement dated December 16, 1932, thanked the Departmental staff for their contributions to the Community Chest and the support they had given to the Department of State Division, and said:

"The annual solicitation of funds for the Washington Community Chest has been completed as far as the Government Unit is concerned, and, while I am sure all of us would have preferred to see the Department reach its full quota of \$11,289, it is with pleasure that I am able to inform you that we did pledge a total of \$10,817.19, or 95.81 percent, leaving only the small balance of \$481.81 unpledged. This places the Department ahead of all the Executive Departments and of all groups comprising the Governmental Unit having a personnel of more than 600."

Clinton E. MacEachran, Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, Department of State, entertained the members of the staff of his office to a Christmas luncheon at the Hotel Lafayette on December 21.

Stephen H. Quigley, assistant chief of the Appointment Section, is looking particularly happy nowadays over the arrival on October 28 of another son and heir, Charles Eugene Quigley.

President Hoover's message, delivered to Congress on December 6, 1932, contained the following paragraph in regard to the 1934 estimates:

Continuance of Furloughs

I recommend that the furlough system installed last year be continued, not only because of the economy produced, but because, being tantamount to the "five-day week," it sets an example which should be followed by the country and because it embraces within its workings the "spread work" principle and thus serves to maintain a number of public servants who would otherwise be deprived of all income. I feel, however, in view of the present economic situation and the decrease in the cost of living by over 20 per cent, that some further sacrifice should be made by salaried officials of the Government over and above the 8 1/3 per cent reduction under the furlough system. I will recommend that after exempting the first \$1,000 of salary there should be a temporary reduction for one year of 11 per cent of that part of all Government salaries in excess of the \$1,000 exemption, the result of which, combined with the furlough system, will average about 14.8 per cent reduction in pay to those earning more than \$1,000.

It is of interest to state that the House of Representatives in passing on December 15 the appropriation bill for the Post Office and Treasury Departments approved the continuance of the furlough during the fiscal year of 1934, but disapproved the additional reduction of salaries.

A correspondent in the Division of Western European Affairs reports that:

Mr. Pierrepont Moffat, Chief of the Division, and Mrs. Moffat were at home Sunday, December 11, 1932.

During the late autumn Messrs. P. T. Culbertson and E. O. Briggs sought and found robust health Down East on the farm of the latter. Fish stories coming out of the three weeks' jaunt are confined to Mr. Culbertson's slaughter of quail with a rifle, and Mr. Briggs' turning the tide of election by casting his vote at Topsfield, Me.

Rudolph E. Schoenfeld came to the Division this month from Budapest via Berlin.

News items from the various Offices, Divisions and Bureaus in the Department of State are earnestly desired, as it is believed that they will be of interest to our readers at home and abroad.



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APROPOS OF CLASS PICTURE

As Sir Roland Lindsay, British Ambassador, left the State Department at the southeast entrance on December 1, he was not too engrossed in debt problems to prevent him from stopping on the sidewalk and giving a group on the steps a good-natured ha-ha as the photographer, holding up his right hand, said, "Just one more, please." Mr. Carr cordially called to the Ambassador to join the group, but he smilingly stepped into his car. By declining, the genial diplomat unwittingly deprived the press of the opportunity to do some headline writing, such as "British Diplomat Joins United States Foreign Service School."

The group also had the distinction of being snapped by Mr. Carr, who, after the photographer had finished, stepped to the curb and pointed a very tricky-looking Kodak at the group which he had just deserted. Having obliged pho-

tographers so often, the Chief, who was in unusually good form, turned the tables for once.

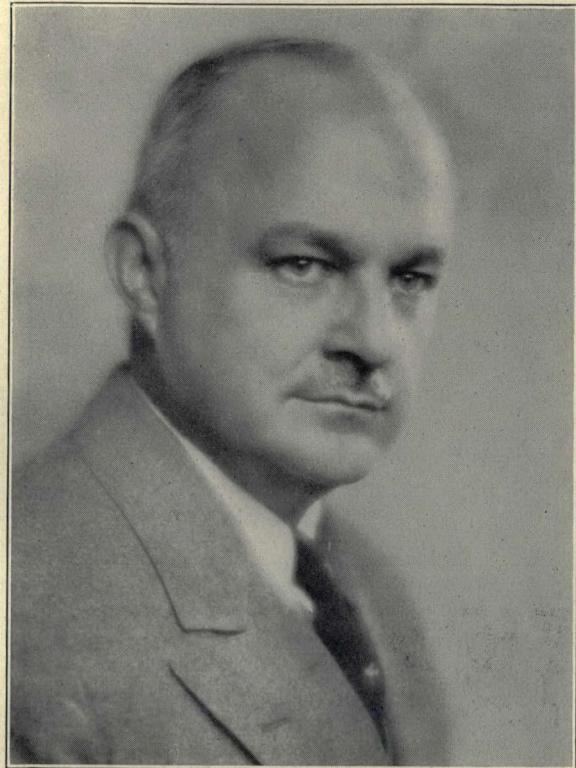
There has recently been organized in the Department of State a basketball team, which has been entered in the Departmental League under the name of "The Diplomats." The uniform is red, white and blue. The 16 members of the team are taken from all different divisions of the Department, the manager of the team being John C. Elliott, of the Chief Clerk's Office, and the captain is Manford E. Nelson, of the Division of Communications and Records. The scheduled games are played at the Y. M. C. A. on Tuesdays and Thursdays from December until April. Copies of the schedule can be obtained from the Chief Clerk's Office. The squad has been diligently practicing for the past two weeks and hopes to make a good showing in the League.



Harris & Ewing

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL, CLASS OF DECEMBER, 1932

Front row, left to right—Homer M. Byington, Harvey H. Bundy, Wilbur J. Carr, James G. Rogers, and James B. Stewart. Second row—Troy L. Perkins, Livingston Satterthwaite, Norris Rediker, Aubrey E. Lippincott, William C. Trimble, and William M. Cramp. Third row—Charles A. Cooper, Walter P. McConaughy, Raymond P. Ludden, Daniel V. Anderson, Andrew E. Donovan, and Walter W. Hoffman. Fourth row—Fred W. Jandrey, Mulford A. Colebrook, and Walworth Barbour



Underwood & Underwood

WALLACE S. MURRAY
Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs

THE DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

THE Division of Near Eastern Affairs was established by Departmental Order No. 21, issued on December 13, 1909. It was therefore formed on the same day as the Division of Western European Affairs and at approximately the same time as the Division of Latin American Affairs, which was established on November 19, 1909. These three divisions, together with the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, which had been previously established, had within their jurisdiction all of the countries with which the United States at that time maintained relations.

The original order specified that the Division of Near Eastern Affairs should "have charge of correspondence, diplomatic and consular, on matters other than those of an administrative character in relation to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Abyssinia, Persia, Egypt, and colonies belonging to countries of this series." Jurisdiction over Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy was transferred to the Division of Western

European Affairs on June 25, 1915. Russia was detached and assigned to the Division of Russian Affairs (now Division of Eastern European Affairs) upon the formation of the latter division on August 13, 1919. Beginning in 1918 the Division also had charge of matters relating to Poland and Czechoslovakia, but on May 14, 1921, these two countries were also transferred to the Division of Western European Affairs. The remaining states mentioned in the original order, and the states which succeeded them or were detached from them as a result of the war, with the addition of Afghanistan, are the countries now within the jurisdiction of the Division.

In reply to a request from the Chief Clerk of the Department, asking to be furnished with a detailed statement of the duties of the Division, Mr. Evan E. Young, the first chief, gave the following information on January 26, 1911. After quoting the departmental order by which the Division was established, Mr. Young continued:

"In accordance with this order all correspondence—other than of a purely administrative or routine nature, dealing with the above-mentioned countries is first referred to this Division, and, in appropriate cases, passed on by this Division to such Bureau as should make note of the papers in question. Thus the Division is enabled to keep abreast of political, economic and international questions involving these various countries, and can furnish accurate and precise information to assist the Secretary in maintaining a consistent and progressive policy in the relations of the United States Government with these governments in the Near East. The special familiarity of the officers of the Division with conditions in the Near East, acquired by previous service in that portion of the world and by careful study of the current literature concerning those countries, enables the Division to give more personal and efficient attention to important questions which may arise than would otherwise be possible.

"Among the questions handled by this Division—either alone, or in consultation with the Solicitors, with the Bureau of Trade Relations, and with other Bureaus and Divisions—may be mentioned steps preliminary to the negotiation or revision of treaties and conventions involving American rights and interests in these countries; the rendering of diplomatic assistance to large American commercial enterprises desiring to commence or expand operations in those countries; the protection of American citizens in their travels or prolonged residence in these foreign countries; the protection of American institutions of religious, educational, medical and charitable natures established in the Near East; and the bringing to the attention of interested Americans of opportunities to obtain contracts or concessions for large governmental or municipal undertakings in these countries. In this connection may be mentioned the furnishing of vessels, armaments and supplies of a military and naval character; the construction of railways, public roads, and public works of various natures; and the furnishing of expert American assistants or advisers to aid in the establishment of proper financial systems abroad.

"The Division likewise endeavors to familiarize newly appointed officers with the more important questions which they will have to handle upon reaching their posts



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abroad. This is done by means of a thorough personal study with such officers of correspondence and other data on these subjects.

"In all these and similar matters the chief aim of the Division is to give such painstaking study to the questions involved as to be able to present for the approval of the Secretary prepared drafts of correspondence or detailed presentations of policy, and thus to save the Secretary the great mass of detailed work which he would otherwise have to do to achieve the desired results."

Much of the information contained in this letter is equally applicable to the duties of the Division as at present constituted. Of particular interest is Mr. Young's reference to "the special familiarity of the officers of the Division with conditions in the Near East, acquired by previous service in that portion of the world." The policy established by Mr. Young of requiring that officers serving in the Division should have had previous experience in the Near East is one which has been followed almost without exception by his successors. It has been rightfully considered that no officer who had not served in the Near East could have a proper understanding of the complicated problems arising in that interesting and complex area of the world.

In the region under the jurisdiction of the Division arose practically all of the ancient civilizations and three of the world's great monotheistic religions. These various forces have left an indelible imprint upon the peoples of the area and a proper understanding of their motives and actions can not be gained without actual experience and residence among them. In many of these countries the administrative and legal system differs so greatly from that of the Western world that special knowledge and training is required by the officers of the Division. Many complicated questions arise from the rights acquired in certain of these countries by the Western Powers and known under the name of the "Capitulations." Unlike the extraterritorial rights acquired during the nineteenth century by the United States and other powers in the Far East, the capitulations had their origin during the Middle Ages. In addition to the capitulatory rights specifically obtained by treaty grant, there had grown up certain practices which had become crystallized into rights. These rights came to be described as having been acquired by "custom and usage." At the present time the United States is privileged to exercise extraterritorial rights in Egypt, Ethiopia and Muscat.

The special character of New Eastern problems has been recognized by the issuance of an Executive Order dated May 8, 1928, establishing regulations to govern the "selection, training and promotion of Foreign Service officers for language

assignments in the Near East, in Eastern Europe and in North Africa." The Division of Near Eastern Affairs naturally plays an important part in the selection and training of those officers who are later to serve in the Near Eastern area.

Prior to the war, American interests in the Near East consisted chiefly in our educational and philanthropic institutions and in a small trade. Since the war our interests have expanded in a striking manner. Not only has our trade expanded in all parts of the Near Eastern area but numerous American investments have grown up. American individuals and institutions have invested not only in the bonds of Near Eastern governments but they have also put substantial amounts of capital into such enterprises as telephones, construction projects, petroleum developments, and in other mercantile and manufacturing establishments. These investments are not confined to one or two of the countries of the Near East but are to be found in all of the states under the jurisdiction of the Division with the possible exception of Afghanistan. American organizations in the past two or three years have begun to take an interest even in such small principalities of the Arab Peninsula as Kuwait and Bahrein. American construction companies have been working on important engineering projects in Greece and Persia and other work of a similar nature is contemplated in other countries.

The Near East is also growing rapidly in the field of American cultural relations. American advisers are either now functioning or have functioned during the past few years in Turkey, Persia and Ethiopia. These advisers are usually obtained by the countries in question through the good officers of the Department. Many of the American educational institutions in the Near East have been well known for years. Among such institutions are the American University of Beirut, Robert College, and the Constantinople College for Women. In addition, there are at least 10 other American institutions of higher learning in other countries of the Near East, including Persia, Iraq, Egypt, Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria, and scores of other American institutions furnishing primary, secondary and specialized education. Even before the war there were American archeological expeditions or institutions working in Egypt and Greece, but in the past 10 years these activities have been expanded to Turkey, Persia, Palestine, Syria and Iraq.

It is with the varied problems arising from these American interests in the Near Eastern countries that the Division has to deal. The actual staff of the Division consists of a chief and four officers, one of whom is an expert on economic matters.

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Also assigned to the Division are five clerical assistants. Each of these officers has primary responsibility for a group of countries; one officer, for example, is charged with relations with the five countries of the Balkan Peninsula. Dispatches and telegrams from the field and correspondence originating in the United States with regard to any of these countries is routed in the first instance to the officer concerned. He studies the problem and, after consultation with the chief of the Division and often with other divisions concerned, drafts a reply in the form of an instruction or a letter. The Division also assists in the drafting of treaties with Near Eastern countries and prepares memoranda making recommendations to the executive officers regarding American policy toward the countries of the Near East.

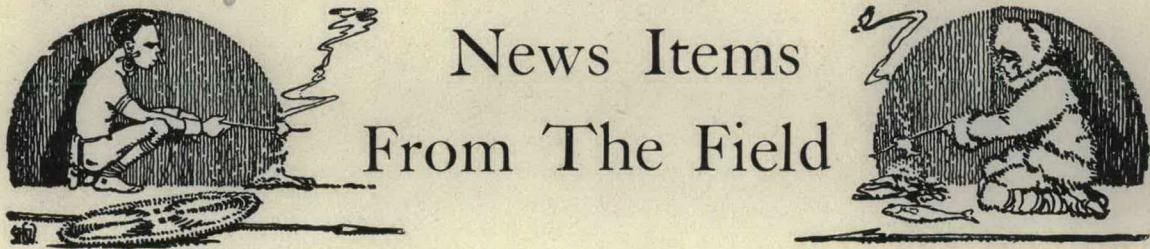
The first chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs was Evan E. Young, who was appointed November 24, 1909. Mr. Young served as chief of the Division from December 13, 1909, until his appointment as Minister to Ecuador in July, 1911. Charles W. Fowle (later Turkish Secretary at the Embassy at Constantinople) was act-

ing chief from July 6, 1911, to February 11, 1912. The subsequent chiefs and acting chiefs of the Division have been: Hoffman Philip (later Minister to Colombia, Uruguay and Persia successively, and now American Minister to Norway), February to August, 1912; John Van A. MacMurray (later American Minister to China), August, 1912, to September, 1913; Albert H. Putney (now deceased), September, 1913, to February, 1920; Sheldon Whitehouse (now American Minister to Guatemala), February to June, 1920; Warren D. Robbins (subsequently American Minister to El Salvador and now Chief of the Division of Protocol), June, 1920, to April, 1922; Allen W. Dulles (now legal adviser to the American Delegation to the Disarmament Conference), April, 1922, to April, 1926; G. Howland Shaw (now Counselor of the American Embassy at Istanbul), April, 1926, to November, 1929; and Wallace S. Murray (formerly American Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran), who has been chief of the Division from November, 1929, to the present date.



ARRIVAL OF PAUL KNABENSHUE, AMERICAN MINISTER RESIDENT, AND HIS SUITE, AT THE ROYAL PALACE, BAGHDAD, ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF HIS LETTER OF CREDENCE, NOVEMBER 7, 1932

Left to right—In white suit, Naomi Mansour, head Kavass; Third Secretary George W. Rennard; Third Secretary Morris N. Hughes; the Honorable Paul Knabenshue, American Minister Resident; Tahsin Beg Qadri, Master of Ceremonies at the Royal Palace; Shakir Beg al Wadi, First Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty King Faisal; Tewfik Beg al Sadun, Master of Ceremonies at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; and the Commander of the Royal Bodyguard



News Items From The Field

LONDON

NOVEMBER 23, 1932.

Ambassador Mellon delivered an address to the Manchester branch of the English-speaking Union at a luncheon given in his honor on October 20 in that city. He called at the American Consulate in Manchester and greeted personally each member of its staff.

Consul General Robert Frazer, accompanied by Mrs. Frazer and Miss Anne Howard, arrived in London on November 18, 1932, to assume charge at his new post. The Consul General and his family are living at Grosvenor House while searching for a suitable house.

The Pilgrims Society, London, gave a luncheon on Tuesday, November 22, in honor of Consul General Frazer. The Right Honorable Viscount Hailsham, P. C., Secretary for War, presided at the meeting in the absence of Lord Derby, the chairman.

Mr. Franklin C. Gowen arrived at London on November 21 from Palermo. Mrs. Gowen and the two children will join him within a short time.

Ambassador Mellon will give a reception at the Embassy on the evening of November 28, and another on November 30.

The assignment of Consul Russell M. Brooks to Saigon, Indochina, has been canceled due to serious illness. Mr. Brooks spent several weeks in bed, but is now on the way to recovery.

First Secretary of Embassy Benjamin Thaw, Jr., has been assigned to Oslo as Counselor of Legation.

First Secretary of Embassy Eugene H. Doorman left London in October for about two months' leave of absence in the United States.

Consul and Mrs. N. P. Davis will give a reception at their home in honor of Consul General and Mrs. Frazer on November 25.

Consul General Frazer will be the principal speaker at the Thanksgiving dinner of the American Society.

VICE CONSUL GUY W. RAY.

MANCHESTER

DECEMBER 2, 1932.

Consul Alfred R. Thomson has been elected President of the Consular Association in Manchester, England, for the year 1933. It is interesting to note that the first president was Colonel A. D. Shaw, American Consul, and that the Association was formed 50 years ago or during the year 1882. Other American Consuls who have been president include William Harrison Bradley in 1905, and Ross E. Holaday in 1922. The Association is said to be the oldest of its kind in Great Britain and at present there are 30 members.

The Association's unique presentation to the city in 1926 of the Lord Mayor's official badge is a constant reminder of the excellent relations which have always existed between the Consular body and the civic authority of Manchester. On the reverse side of this badge are the enameled national flags of 23 foreign countries including, of course, the United States of America. In the center of the plaque containing the flags is the inscription:

"Presented to the City of Manchester on October 2, 1926, by the President and members of the Manchester Consular Association as a token of their regard for this great centre of commerce and enterprise."

The badge is hand-wrought throughout, weighs a little over seven ounces, and 370 brilliant cut diamonds of the first water are used in the lettering and floral decorations.



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DUNDEE

NOVEMBER 25, 1932.

Thanksgiving Day was the occasion of a special luncheon held by the Rotary Club of Dundee, Scotland, for the American students attending University College, Dundee. This college is a branch of the well-known University of Saint Andrews. There were over 40 American students present. The Lord Provost of Dundee in addressing the gathering said:

"We are living in a time when the great hope of the world is the fusion of the English-speaking races. We hope that your stay in Scotland will help toward that great movement."

While the day is, of course, not a holiday in Scotland, nearly 100 of the leading business and professional men of the city found time to attend. Members were also present from other towns. Behind the speakers' table the American and British emblems were tastefully draped and the menu was presented in the following form:

A—ndalouse Cream Soup
M—ignonette of Sole Duglere
E—nglish Roast Turkey and Sausage
R—ichelieu Potatoes
I—mperial Peas
C—old Meats Assorties
A—merican Tart

Ever since American students have been coming to Saint Andrews—that is, during the past few years—the Dundee Rotary Club has annually entertained them on Thanksgiving Day. Considerable comment has been caused by the fact that these students suddenly began to appear in such numbers when there were practically none before, but the phenomenon is partly explained by the fact that due to the favorable rate of exchange, a very fine education may now be had for a remarkably small sum reckoned in American dollars. The students are, most of them, from New York and studying medicine.

The American Consul is also invited to attend these gatherings and give an address.

PARIS

DECEMBER 5, 1932.

Colonel Robert E. Olds, who served in the Department of State first as Assistant Secretary and later as Under Secretary, from 1925 to 1928, died suddenly in Paris on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, from a stroke of apoplexy. The body will be held temporarily in the mortuary chapel of the American Church of Paris, awaiting shipment to the United States. Colonel Olds was the head of

the Paris office of Sullivan & Cromwell, international lawyers, and was an outstanding member of the American colony. He was prominently connected with the American Hospital, the American Club and the American Chamber of Commerce. Surviving him are his mother, Mrs. James Olds, of Excelsior, Minn., and his wife, Mrs. Rose N. Olds.

Foreign Service Officers who called at the Consulate General during November were: Minister Charles E. Mitchell, on his way to his post at Monrovia, and Diplomatic Secretary George A. Armstrong, on leave of absence from Warsaw.

The Paris staff is losing two very popular families this month. Vice Consul and Mrs. Richard L. Morin will remain in Washington upon termination of their present leave of absence in the United States, as Mr. Morin has been assigned to the Department. Vice Consul John J. Coyle has been transferred to Bristol, England, and he and Mrs. Coyle will probably leave Paris at the end of December.

The many friends of H. Merle Cochran are glad to welcome him back to Paris, where he comes from Basel to take up his new duties as First Secretary at the Embassy. Mr. Cochran was Executive Officer of the Paris Consulate General from March, 1927, to October, 1930. He will deal particularly with economic and financial work at the Embassy.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Gwynn spent a part of their vacation visiting their old post in Paris during the latter part of October. Mr. Gwynn, who spent three years at the School of Modern Oriental Languages in Paris studying Russian, is now Third Secretary at Riga.

News has just been received that Mr. Thomas W. Chilton, a former Consular Officer who resigned from the Service in 1926, died on November 4, 1932, at Nice.

CONSUL WILLIAM E. DE COURCY.

MARSEILLE

On October 3, 1932, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding which occurred on October 1, the Consul General and Mrs. Gamon gave a supper-dance at their home, which was attended by their many friends of the local American and foreign community. The hosts were the recipients of congratulations from all, and as a



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mark of their esteem and affection the staff of the office presented them with a set of antique silver salt cellars.

Consul General Gamon has inaugurated a monthly luncheon of the Americans living in Marseille. The first one was held on November 9 and was well attended. It is hoped that this may eventually develop into an American Luncheon Club.

Thanksgiving Day this year at Marseille furnished the occasion for a gathering of the American community and their friends. The dinner, which was given at the Automobile Club with about 50 in attendance, was followed by music and dancing. The table and room were decorated especially for the occasion and the President's Proclamation was read by the oldest American inhabitant. The celebration, which is the first in several years, was conceived and planned by Consul General and Mrs. Gamon, and all present voted it a huge success.

CONSUL JAMES P. MOFFITT.

ITALY

During the month of October, Mr. W. Roderick Dorsey, Consul General at Genoa, accompanied by Mrs. Dorsey and their two children, passed several days in Florence as guests of Mrs. Dorsey's parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Kirch.

The Hon. Cyrus E. Woods, former American Ambassador to Japan and Spain, accompanied by Mrs. Woods, have arrived in Florence to spend the winter months, as has been their custom for the past few years.

Wales W. Signor, Vice Consul assigned to the Naples Consulate General, was married on November 3, 1932, at the municipal office of Chiaia, Naples, to Miss Nancy Ford, of Ypsilanti, Mich.

Vice Consul Frederick L. Washbourne, of Florence, spent a few days in Naples and vicinity during the month of November.

There was held on Thanksgiving Day, in the Excelsior Hotel, Naples, a dinner which was attended by the officers of the Consulate General with their wives, and other Americans resident in Naples. The occasion furnished the opportunity not only to celebrate Thanksgiving Day but also to observe the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. In the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day the Unione Italo-Americana, by a fitting pro-

gram of addresses and music, observed, in the Excelsior Hotel, the closing of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth.

CONSUL C. P. KUYKENDALL.
Naples, Italy, November 25, 1932.

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA

NOVEMBER 12, 1932.

The American Minister and Mrs. John Dyneley Prince spent two days in Zagreb en route to Belgrade from their summer residence in Bled, having broken the trip at the country seat of Prince and Princess Windisch-Graetz. While in Zagreb they were the guests at the beautiful villa of Mr. A. W. Walker, the president of the Standard Oil Company of Yugoslavia, and were entertained at a luncheon party given in their honor by the former Yugoslav Minister, Dr. Stanko Sverljuga and Mrs. Sverljuga. Among those invited were Consul and Mrs. Egmont C. von Tresckow, who entertained at tea in the afternoon in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Prince. Mrs. Theodore J. Hohenthal, the wife of Vice Consul Hohenthal, assisted Mrs. von Tresckow in receiving.

The American Military Attaché at Belgrade, Maj. Charles H. Hazeltine, recently visited Zagreb on an official tour.

Mrs. E. A. Charlick, of New York, is spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Grace de Karminska, who for a number of years has been a member of the Zagreb consular staff.

Mr. Henry Coit McLean, American Commercial Attaché, and family passed through in their car on their way from Belgrade to Paris.

Miss Mary Virginia Field, who was with the Consulate for a year, has returned to her home at Peoria, Ill.

The Yugoslav section of the World Bridge Olympic gave a dinner-dance to which the American consular officers and their wives were invited. By request, Consul von Tresckow presented the prizes which had been sent from the United States to the national winners.

CONSUL EG蒙T C. VON TRECKOW.

HAMBURG

NOVEMBER 25, 1932.

Thanksgiving was celebrated in Hamburg by a dinner and dance at the Hotel Vierjahreszeiten,



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under the auspices of the American Club and the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration committee. A large number of Americans and guests participated. The day was also featured by a special morning service at the English Church at which the President's Thanksgiving proclamation was read by Consul General John E. Kehl.

Among the recent notable visitors to Hamburg were Minister John M. Morehead on his way back to Stockholm, and Diplomatic Secretary Rudolph E. Schoenfeld en route from Budapest to his new assignment in the Department.

Consul and Mrs. John H. Bruins, Hamburg, made a motor trip during the latter part of October, visiting the Rhineland, Switzerland, Austria, and southern Germany.

Vice Consul Malcolm C. Burke, Hamburg, is on home leave, which he planned to spend visiting friends and relatives in Florida and Alabama.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

TEHERAN

Teheran, though rarely visited by tourists, enjoyed this season an unprecedented number of prominent guests.

Consul Alexander K. Sloan, prior to his recent transfer to Jerusalem, spent, with Diplomatic Clerk Sidney K. Lafoon of Baghdad, several weeks in Teheran's summer colony, Shimron, recovering from the effects of Baghdad's heat and dust.

Many amusing incidents are connected with the near-tragic capture by bandits of Consuls Streeper and Thiel and Vice Consul Hickok while en route from Baghdad to Teheran. The last Consul Streeper saw of his new Reo sedan, it was racing down a mountain road being driven by an unknown native chauffeur held at the point of a gun; all four doors were wide open, and it was filled with tribesmen bristling with guns. Brigandage may thus be said to have been carried on under the protection of the United States, as the car was flying an American flag at the time.

Stripped to shorts and shirts, the three shivering F. S. O's are reported to have enjoyed watching the tribesmen puzzle over the manner of wearing dress clothes, shirts of the type which button in the back causing the greatest bewilderment. The mirth ended, however, when one burly bandit

insisted on being shown how to fire a bullet from the crank to the car.

Commercial Attaché Charles E. Dickerson, of Cairo, and Mrs. Dickerson enjoyed a less adventuresome entrance into Persia and are now convinced of an opinion held by many that the rug dealers of Teheran are Persia's most dangerous characters. That these bazaar merchants are efficient is evident from the fact that the car used by the Dickersons on their return to Baghdad broke five springs under the load.

During September, Vice Consul George W. Renchard, of Baghdad, toured Persia from the Caspian Sea to Ispahan, passing through the heart of Luristan on his return trip to Baghdad as a special gesture of bravado.

Several prominent authors have recently visited Persia. Cyrus LeRoy Baldridge and his wife, Caroline Singer, co-authors of several travel books, spent the spring and summer in an intensive study of Persia preliminary to the publication of a new book.

Harold A. Lamb, author of "Chengis Khan," "Tamerlane," and "The Crusades," has just completed an extensive tour of the country.

Earlier in the year Dr. William Montgomery McGovern, author of "To Lhasa in Disguise," etc., and Richard Halliburton paid Teheran short visits.

VICE CONSUL ARTHUR L. RICHARDS.

OTTAWA

DECEMBER 9, 1932.

On the occasion of their leaving Ottawa for Washington, a luncheon was tendered on December 6 at the Restaurant Chez Henri in Hull, Quebec, to Mr. John S. Williams, Supervisor of Construction, Foreign Buildings Offices, and his assistant, Mr. Frederick W. Hill, by the staff of the Consulate General, the District Accounting and Disbursing Office and Mr. Henry W. Dobson, Superintendent of Construction for the George A. Fuller Company. The luncheon was tendered as a mark of appreciation for the fine service rendered by Messrs. Williams and Hill in the construction of the new United States Government building at 100 Wellington Street and the period following occupancy on October 1, 1932.

CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAM H. BECK.

MONTRÉAL

DECEMBER 15, 1932.

With a view to furthering local Canadian-American relations, Senator Warren R. Austin, of Vermont, was the guest-speaker of the American Women's Club of Montreal at its annual Thanksgiving dinner, and delivered a splendid eulogy of George Washington. Senator Austin has visited the consulate general on several occasions, and takes a deep interest in consular problems.

Miss Nuala Allison Frost, eldest daughter of the Consul General, has entered the freshman year at Oberlin College, from which institution her father, grandfather, and great-grandfather graduated.

Mrs. Fannie Culver Buxton, mother of Consul General Roger Tredwell, who is spending a few weeks at the Seigniory Club at Lucerne-in-Quebec, visited Montreal for a few days renewing acquaintances, and while here was entertained by various members of the consular staff.

VICE CONSUL STEPHEN E. C. KENDRICK.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO

NOVEMBER 26, 1932.

A dinner and "family party" on Thanksgiving Day was given by the American Women's Club of Kingston to friends and relatives, in concluding its observance of the Washington Bicentennial in this district. Consul G. G. Fuller read the President's Proclamation, attempted to carve one of the turkeys, made an address, presented a portrait of Washington, and then fiddled for old-fashioned dancing. For all this fun he was only charged \$1. Vice Consul Bergin had to pay a like amount to pull the string unveiling the portrait, which he did without detaching the latter from the wall. Mrs. Fuller enthused even the oldest guests to race around the ballroom in old-time games, and reports no casualties.

TIENTSIN

OCTOBER 24, 1932.

A reunion of ten former and present members of the once famous Student's Mess in the Legation at Peiping—(the modern term for student interpreter according to the diplomatic list is *Attaché pour l'Etude de la langue Chinoise*)—was celebrated in that city on October 22 at the home of Third Secretary and Mrs. Lewis Clark



ANTOINETTE AND BETTY HEARD, DAUGHTERS OF CONSUL AND MRS. W. W. HEARD, TURIN, ITALY

in San Kuan Miao (Three Official Temple) in the old Legation Compound.

The reunion members, in addition to the host, were: First Secretary C. J. Spiker, Second Secretary Paul W. Meyer, Consul David C. Berger, from Tsingtao; Consul R. L. (Jo Bush) Smyth, from Shanghai, en route to Nanking; Consul John Carter Vincent from Nanking, en route to Dairen; Language Attaché Arthur W. Ringwalt, Language Attaché E. F. Drumright, Mr. Lee Murray, of the Legation, a faithful and long-standing resident of the Mess; and Consul George Atcheson, Jr., from Tientsin.

Minister Johnson, who was appointed student interpreter in China on August 27, 1907, and Counselor Edwin L. Neville, from Tokio, who was appointed student interpreter in Japan on the same date, were absent on official engagements. Counselor M. F. Perkins, of Peiping, who was appointed student interpreter in China on January 14, 1909, was unfortunately ill. First Secretary C. V. H. Engert, appointed student interpreter in Turkey on March 12, 1912, was in the hills. Consul at Tientsin and Third Secretary at Peiping F. J. Chapman, III, lay in the German Hospital some distance away and could

(Continued to page 28)

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication November 26, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since November 19, 1932:

H. Merle Cochran, of Tucson, Ariz., commissioned as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and designated First Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France.

Non-Career

Oscar W. Frederickson, of Tacoma, Wash, now clerk in the American Consulate General at Vancouver, Canada, appointed American Vice Sonsul at Mexico City and assigned to the District Accounting and Disbursing Office, Fiscal District No. 2.

The services of E. Eugene Herbert, of Fargo, N. Dak., American Vice Consul at Edmonton, Canada, will terminate December 31, 1932.

Released for Publication December 3, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since November 26, 1932:

The following Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified, now assigned Vice Consuls at their respective posts (indicated in parentheses), have been detailed to the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, for the class beginning January 4, 1932:

Jacob D. Beam, Princeton, N. J. (Geneva); Carl Breuer, Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y. (Zurich); Reginald S. Carey, Baltimore, Md. (Berlin); John Davies, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio (Windsor); T. Muldrup Forsyth, Esmont, Va. (Quebec); Foy D. Kohler, Toledo, Ohio (Windsor); Robert M. McClintock, Altadena, Calif. (Panama); Gregor C. Merrill, Berkeley, Calif. (Bucharest); Harold E. Montamat, Westfield, N. J. (Habana); Walter W. Orebaugh, Wichita, Kans. (Montreal); Francis B. Stevens, Schenectady, N. Y. (Prague); John F. Stone, Wayne, Pa. (Berlin); Wm. du B. Thorne, Jamesburg, N. J. (Mexico City); Eric C. Wendelin, Quincy, Mass. (Montreal); and Kenneth J. Yearns, Washington, D. C. (Naples).

Jose de Olivares, of St. Louis, Mo., American Consul at Leghorn, Italy, retired on November 30, 1932.

William W. Early, of Marietta, N. C., American Consul at Colon, Panama, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

William F. Doty, of Princeton, N. J., American Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, will retire December 31, 1932.

William P. Garretty, of New York City, American Consul at Tahiti, Society Islands, will retire December 31, 1932.

Harold Shantz, of Rochester, N. Y., now Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Monrovia, Liberia, assigned Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

Robert M. Ott, of El Paso, Tex., American Vice Consul at Belize, British Honduras, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Managua, Nicaragua.

Non-Career

John J. Coyle, of Buffalo, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Paris, France, appointed Vice Consul at Bristol, England.

Robert R. Poston, of Davenport, Iowa, American Vice Consul at Barbados, British West Indies, has resigned from the service.

William C. Young, of Christiansburg, Ky., American Vice Consul at Bristol, England, appointed Vice Consul at Patras, Greece.

Released for publication, December 10, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since December 3, 1932:

William F. Cavanaugh, of Berkeley, Calif., now American Vice Consul at Callao-Lima, Peru, assigned Vice Consul at Gibraltar.

Taylor W. Gannett, of Omaha, Nebr., now Third Secretary of Legation at Quito, Ecuador, assigned American Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Ernest L. Ives, of Norfolk, Va., now First Secretary

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of Legation at Pretoria, Union of South Africa, assigned American Consul General at Callao-Lima, Peru.

Perry N. Jester, of Richmond, Va., now Third Secretary of Legation at San Salvador, El Salvador, assigned American Vice Consul at Barbados, British West Indies.

Leslie E. Woods, of Cambridge, Mass., American Consul at Cobh, Irish Free State, appointed Consul at Cork when the Consulate was transferred to that city.

Non-Career

Robert R. Patterson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., American Vice Consul at Cobh, Irish Free State, appointed Vice Consul at Cork when the Consulate was transferred to that city.

Released for publication, December 17, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since December 10, 1932:

Leo J. Callanan, of Dorchester, Mass., now American Consul at Bombay, India, assigned Consul at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

Dorsey G. Fisher, of Catonsville, Md., American Vice Consul at Calcutta, India, and now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Hugh C. Fox, of New York City, American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

Oscar S. Heizer, of Corning, Iowa, American Consul General at Algiers, Algeria, will retire on February 28, 1933.

Henry P. Starrett, of Dade City, Iowa, a Foreign Service Officer now detailed to the Department of State, assigned American Consul General at Algiers to relieve Consul General Heizer on his retirement.

Non-Career

Worthington E. Hagerman, of Indiana, now American Vice Consul at Nantes, France, appointed American Vice Consul at Paris, France, for duty in the District Accounting and Disbursing Office.

Obert R. Nelson, Jr., of Madison, Wis., now American Vice Consul at Trinidad, British West Indies, appointed Vice Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua.

Frederick L. Royt, of Milwaukee, Wis., a clerk in the American Consulate General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATION

The Department of State announced on December 8, 1932, that a written examination for commission to the Foreign Service will be held commencing September 25, 1933, at the following points: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington.

The oral tests completing the examination will be held in Washington beginning January 8, 1934.

Applicants desiring to qualify for the Foreign Service must be specially designated for examination. Applications for designation are to be addressed to the Secretary of State and must be

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filed not later than forty days before the date set for the written examination. No designations for the examination to be held on September 25, 26, and 27, 1933, will be made after August 15, 1933.

BIRTHS

A son, Barclay Tittmann, was born on February 4, 1932, at Rome, Italy, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Harold H. Tittmann, Jr.

A daughter, Carmen Flack, was born on October 1, 1932, at Vienna, Austria, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Thomas R. Flack.

A son, John Brayton Redecker, was born on October 29, 1932, at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, to Consul and Mrs. Sydney Brayton Redecker.

A son, Daniel McCoy Braddock, was born on November 16, 1932, at Barcelona, Spain, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Daniel McCoy Braddock.

A son, Paul Edward Demille, was born on December 2, 1932, at Monterrey, Mexico, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul Henry Demille.

MARRIAGES

Hare-Cygan. Married at Beirut, Syria, on October 24, 1932, Vice Consul Raymond A. Hare and Miss Julia Mary Cygan, of North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Fox-Meyer. Married at Buenos Aires, Argentina, on October 15, 1932, Vice Consul Hugh Corby Fox and Miss Ana Elisa Meyer, of Buenos Aires.

IN MEMORIAM

Robert E. Olds, formerly Under Secretary of State and a lawyer of international renown, died suddenly of apoplexy at his residence in Paris, France, on November 24, 1932.

Mr. Olds served as Under Secretary of State from July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928. At the request of Secretary Frank B. Kellogg, he had entered the Department two years before as an Assistant Secretary of State, filling a vacancy created by the appointment of John Van A. MacMurray as Minister to China. Becoming increasingly useful in the Department of State, Mr. Olds was made Under Secretary when Joseph C. Grew, who held that position, was appointed Ambassador to Turkey.

Mr. Olds was born in Duluth, Minn., October 22, 1875. He graduated with high honors from Harvard College and later from the Harvard Law School in 1900. He practiced law in St. Paul and became a close friend of Mr. Kellogg. When Mr. Kellogg retired from private practice to enter the United States Senate, Mr. Olds became a member of the law firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance, afterward Davis, Severance & Olds, of St. Paul, Minn.

During the World War, Mr. Olds was prominently identified with the American Red Cross. He was called upon to go to France as counsellor of the Red Cross Commission in January, 1918. He was active in that organization ever since.

After leaving the Department of State, Mr. Olds' services were again sought by the Government. About a year ago he was appointed to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; while in 1929 he was made a member of the Reparations Commission under the Treaty of Versailles. In both of these capacities he gave to his work the broad vision and experience gained through contact with international affairs and, more particularly, through his wide knowledge of international law. He was still serving in those capacities at the time of his death.

Mr. Olds married Rose Wilhelmina Nabersberg, of St. Paul, on September 16, 1902, who survives him. They had no children.

When Mr. Olds' death was reported at the Department, the Under Secretary of State, Honorable William R. Castle, stated that all were very much depressed at the sad news, as Mr. Olds was loved by everybody in the Department of State who knew him. The President's appointment of Mr. Olds to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague came, Mr. Castle said, as the crown of a distinguished career.



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James L. Duncan, who was in the Department of State for over 30 years, died at his home in Washington on November 23, 1932, after a brief illness. Mr. Duncan's first appointment in the Department was in April, 1900, after having been for four years previously in the Patent Office. He was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1865, and before coming to Washington he served as town clerk in his native city. His work as administrative assistant, which of late has been in connection with World Trade Director Reports and Foreign Trade Opportunities in the Consular Commercial Office of the Department of State often received the commendation of his superior officers. His genial personality and his love of fun won him many friends in the Department. Mr. Duncan was a great lover of music, and was a leader in the choir of the Holy Name Catholic Church, as well as tenor soloist in other Catholic churches.

Mr. Duncan was a widower, but is survived by five children, three married daughters living in Waterbury, one daughter, Mrs. Theodore Bogley, living in Washington, and a son, Dr. William J. Duncan, also living in Washington.

Thomas Willshire Chilton, a former member of the American Foreign Service, died on December 4, 1932, at his villa at Cannes, France. Mr. Chilton, who was a brother of Robert S. Chilton (Chief of the Consular Bureau, Department of State, 1895-1902, and Consul at Toronto until September, 1913 when he resigned), entered the Foreign Service as Consul detailed to Barcelona, December 14, 1921; thereafter he was assigned to Panang, S. S., then Durban, Natal, later to St. Stephen, N. B., and finally to Oporto, December 1, 1925, from which post he resigned March 22, 1926.

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Alfred Whidden Magnitzky, until recently American Vice Consul and clerk at Porto Alegre, Brazil, died suddenly at the home of his father, Frederick G. Magnitzky, 1111 Sixth Street, New Orleans, on December 9, 1932. He was born in New Orleans, La., January 5, 1901, and was appointed clerk at the American Consulate at Valparaiso in 1927; on September 11, 1928, he was appointed Vice Consul at Magallanes, but when that office was closed in 1930 he was transferred to Porto Alegre. Mr. Magnitzky resigned last November and returned to the United States to go into business. Sincere sympathy is extended to his widow and to his parents.

Dr. Horace Newton Allen, former American Minister to Korea, died at his home in Toledo, Ohio, on December 11, 1932. He had been seriously ill for the past two years.

Dr. Allen was born at Delaware, Ohio, April 23, 1858, and was a grandnephew of Ethan Allen, of the Revolutionary Army. After graduating from the Ohio Wesleyan University, he obtained

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a medical degree at the Miami Medical College and served as a medical missionary for the Presbyterian Church in the Far East. By saving the life of Prince Min Yong Ik during a revolution, Dr. Allen received a hospital and equipment from the government and was made physician to the Korean court. He took the first Korean mission to Washington in 1888, and returned to Seoul in 1890 as Secretary to the American Legation. In 1897 he was promoted to Minister Resident and Consul General, and again in 1901 his rank was raised to that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. He retired from the Service in June, 1905, and returned to Toledo, Ohio, where he since had made his home. He was the author of several books on Korea, and was a member of the Asiatic Institute and of the Authors Club, London. He is survived by his widow, the former Miss Frances Ann Messenger, whom he married in 1881; and two sons, Horace E. Allen, an engineer, who was born in Shanghai, and Maurice Allen, a lawyer of San Diego, Calif., born in Seoul.

Wait for the morning:—It will come, indeed,
As surely as the night hath given need.
The yearning eyes, at last, will strain their sight
No more unanswered by the morning light;
No longer will they vainly strive, through tears,
To pierce the darkness of thy doubts and fears,
But, bathed in balmy dews and rays of dawn,
Will smile with rapture o'er the darkness drawn.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 23)

TIENTSIN (continuation)

not even hear the reunion. Counselor Perkins, however, was confined only to his residence where he enjoyed greater propinquity and may conceivably have caught the refrain of the *Consular Carol*, the one stave which was trolled on the occasion by the gathered linguists and ex-linguists. Language Attachés J. Laurence Pond, Robert S. Ward, and Gerald F. McNerny, were also occupied elsewhere, doubtless with their studies.

Among the other guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clark was Mrs. William J. Calhoun, wife of a former Minister to China (1909 to 1913) who for many years has stood *in loco amitiae* to the students and is beloved by old and new residents of Peiping as "Aunt Lucy."

Both customary and extraordinary refreshments were served, including *sakuska* prepared as only a Peking cook can prepare them, but the wives of such reunion members as were for-

tunate enough to be married finally persuaded them to part temporarily in time to reunite later without undue tardiness at various dinners and, it is reported, a few at a breakfast party.

In the days of 1921 none of the students were married but of recent years the *Attachés p. l'E. d. l. l. C.* have made matrimonial attachments which have deprived them of living together. Now again, however, three bachelors dwell in the Mess and there seems to lurk once more something of the former spirit about the ancient courtyards which, by a linguistic quirk (the similarity in sound between *so* and *ssu*), was universally known to ricksha pullers, club boys and other indispensable natives as the home of the "American Students' Company." Yet it can not be denied that the influence of adjacent matrimony has worked several improvements in the Mess proper. There are now several bathrooms and it is no longer necessary for the earnest student to walk across the courtyard in the snow to the bathhouse for a refreshing tub before beginning his pre-breakfast studies. Rugs are spread upon the floors, the furniture glistens with varnish, and a tour of inspection unearthed only one of the dilapidated fixtures which in those days surrounded the young men who assiduously traced the elusive Chinese character—the unopenable bookcase which once closeted the library of Student Interpreter Smyth. This relic of an unknown cabinetmaker's lost art is now relegated to the dust of an empty house which was the terror of the servants because three persons gave up the ghost there. Of these, the tale tells, one was a marine who hanged himself on one of the quaint black beams which form a characteristic and charming accoutrement of all real Peking ceilings.

First Secretary Spiker and Consul Smyth were the only graduates present who remain wedded to the Chinese language alone.

CONSUL GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.

TAHITI

NOVEMBER 4, 1932.

Consul and Mrs. Garrety, on the occasion of their departure from Tahiti for Los Angeles, Calif., where they will reside, were the guests of honor at a number of farewell dinners given by their many friends in Tahiti. Notable among these was a dinner tendered Consul Garrety by Madame Marau, ex-queen of Tahiti, who took that opportunity to express her regret at his departure and to thank Consul Garrety for the sympathetic assistance rendered the Tahitians by the American Consulate at Tahiti under his régime.

MARCELLE QUINN.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL'S REVIEW OF WORLD EXPORT TRADE

(Continued from page 11)

of 1932 German exports dropped, however, to \$712,000,000, compared with \$841,000,000 for the United States, and fell substantially behind Great Britain's exports of \$779,000,000. Germany cut her imports during this period by the drastic amount of over 40 percent, and the effect of this, added to the increasing strain of her long credits policy, with Russia and elsewhere, was reflected inexorably in the lessening stream of her exports at a time when it seemed within reason that Germany might become temporarily the world's chief exporting nation.

This lesson that international commerce is a two-way trade is still to be learned by the modern world which continues to seek means of selling more while buying less, with results that have been increasingly disastrous throughout the present year.

Trade conditions in Asia during 1932 were somewhat better than in the world in general, in spite of the fall of the Japanese yen and of continued disorder in China. Our own exports to the Asiatic countries were only 5 percent less in volume than those for 1931, the most favorable showing of American exports anywhere in the world. The exports of Asiatic countries were also more nearly normal than elsewhere, and it is significant that taking a long sight from 1913, Asia's exports were at the end of 1931 about 28 percent more in volume than those before the war. Slightly more than half of that surplus disappeared in the decreases of this year, but when it is considered that the average trade loss for the world from its 1913 export volume up to the end of 1932 is 18 percent, Asia's balance in her favor assumes a real importance. Our own export volume has suffered less than the world average in decrease from 1913 but is still about 15 percent below our 1913 export volume.

Generally speaking, although the year's trade losses have been more evenly distributed than in previous years, the most marked decreases in export trade have appeared in those countries which have most energetically attempted to curtail their imports and to redress their trade balances by means of restrictions on exchange. In the 30 countries where such restrictions have been partial or complete the average diminution in exports during the year was approximately 30 percent as compared with less than 15 percent in those countries where no such restrictions have been imposed. Our own country has felt the ef-

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fects of these exchange restrictions severely, because it is in these countries, most of them being producers of raw materials and importers of manufactured products, where the year's contracted trade has most notably affected our exports of manufactured products.

The reason why our manufactured exports have decreased from a proportion of over 70 percent of our total exports in 1929 to one of less than 60 percent in 1932 is fundamentally, therefore, due more to the hampering effect of these official governmental restrictions, than to a decrease in the demand for our products or to any change in their acceptability in the world's markets. The most important problem for solution during 1933 is, accordingly, the mitigation of these exchange restrictions by some means which shall restore the merchandise balances of these countries by stimulating their exports to ourselves and to other active markets in the world's trade.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following personal notes as to the Foreign Representatives of the Department of Commerce have been received in a communication dated December 13, 1932, from the Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

Commercial Attaché Charles E. Lyon, who has been in charge of the office at Berne, Switzerland, since it was established in 1927, is being assigned to London where he will do some special reporting for the Department. Mr. Lyon was formerly Trade Commissioner in London before his assignment to Berne.

The Berne office will be headed by Mr. Donald Renshaw as Commercial Attaché. He has had varied experience in the Foreign Service, having gone out to Bombay as Assistant Trade Commissioner in 1923, later serving in the same capacity at Calcutta and as Trade Commissioner at Batavia and Singapore and as Assistant Commercial Attaché at London.



FOREIGN SERVICE WOMEN'S LUNCHEON

The women of the American Foreign Service met for luncheon at The Highlands on November 30, with 50 members and guests in attendance. Mrs. Stimson, guest of honor, briefly addressed the company, speaking feelingly of the pleasant and valued contacts which she made when her husband served as Secretary of War during President Taft's administration, and as Secretary of State during the present one. She also expressed her appreciation of the splendid cooperation she is receiving from the women of the State Department in the Red Cross work being carried on this winter.

RED CROSS SEWING

The ladies of the Foreign Service and of the Department of State have been continuously active in making garments for the destitute and needy in response to the appeal of the American Red Cross. At the center established in the Department, 1,250 cut garments have been received from the Red Cross, and there have been returned to that organization, as of December 16, 1932, a total of 1,162 sewed garments.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the Lists of Duties and Stations of the United States Public Health Service, received since the last issue of the JOURNAL, the following changes in foreign posts have been noted:

Medical Director Dana E. Robinson. Relieved from duty at Ottawa, Canada, and assigned to duty as Director of District No. 3, Chicago, Ill. November 16, 1932.

Surgeon H. F. Smith. Relieved from duty at Rosebank, S. I., N. Y., and assigned to duty as Chief Quarantine Officer of the Philippine Islands and Medical Officer in Supervisory Charge of the Public Health Service Activities in the Quarantine District of the Orient, with headquarters at Manila, P. I., stopping en route to Manila at San Francisco and Honolulu, for conference. November 17, 1932.

AFTER RETIREMENT

A consular officer is sitting at his desk, signing various papers. He is occupying a position of power, prestige and responsibility. He is actually practicing a profession which has been his life for 25 or 30 years. But he has now reached the age of 65, and, after one or two more signatures, he will arise, point gracefully to the throne in which

another fellow will sit down. "The king is dead, long live the king!"

It will be difficult for some time for the retiring officer to realize how thoroughly he is cut. From an official standpoint, he is with yesterday's seven thousand years; he is as dead as Aunt Peggy's old grey goose, or Nebuchadnezzar. If he rushes back to Washington to the reception of the Secretary of State, and identifies himself to the announcer as "Consul General Snooks," that efficient and absolutely correct individual will introduce him distinctly as "Mr. Snooks," with a discernible accent on the "Mr."

As the retiring officer is signing his name for the last time, he is a big, beautiful, iridescent bubble, and the next moment, phfist! he is officially a bit of wrinkled rubber.

When I arose for the last time from my throne at Budapest, and motioned to Consul Reineck to install himself, a word occurred to me. I have always been a student of words: "deflated." If I were allowed, I would have my cards printed, not "retired," but

GEORGE HORTON
American Consul General
Deflated

"What is the answer? He is 65, and, if his health is good, at the height of his powers. He is retired from a profession which he can no longer practice. Statistics prove that business men do not, as a rule, live long after retirement. In letting go of work, they seem to let go of life itself. A man must have something to live for. I have long been convinced, and many of my colleagues have agreed with me, that a Foreign Service official should, early in his career, take up some additional or subsidiary interest, that he can go on with, after he has retired. The first remark I made to Consul Reineck when I arose and he seated himself, was, "I know what I am going to do," and it gave me great comfort. I was offered a job when I got back to the States to lecture at a University on the Consular and Diplomatic Service, Foreign Relations, and all that sort of stuff. I refused it, because I wanted to forget all about it and begin again. I haven't set the Thames or the Potomac on fire, but I have kept busy and alive, and that is the main thing.

A friend of mine, with years to run in the service, has bought himself a farm in Maryland, and is even now engaged in improving it and preparing it for a future residence. He will have his hands full with a farm.

A colleague, retired, keeps as busy as he wishes writing scientific articles, and an occasional screed for a newspaper.

A man that I once knew, who retired on account of ill health, took up the fad of wood carving and making of furniture de luxe, and acquired such skill that his product was eagerly sought for. Incidentally he regained his health.

Perhaps some letters from officers still in the service, as to how they expect to occupy themselves after retirement, would be interesting. Perhaps some who have already retired could tell some interesting and enheartening stories.

There is also a compelling reason why a deflated officer should keep himself alive as long as possible, if he has a wife or dependents. He can save little or no money from his salary, he can leave no business to go on after his death, and his pension ceases when he joins the great majority. A retired foreign service officer cannot afford to die.

GEORGE HORTON.

ECLIPSE CHASERS

Service eclipse chasers, such as Consul Edmond B. Montgomery for instance, who are interested in Bailey's Beads and the Corona, should keep in mind, when stating their next post preferences, when and where the next three eclipses will be seen. According to William Lyon Phelps, Borneo will entertain the chasers on St. Valentine's Day, 1934; an eclipse will also be visible at Athens, and in Asia and Japan, in June, 1936; and another in Peru in June, 1937.

ON SWEARING

This article is not about golf, but on the solemn declaration made before Consuls. We all know the hearty man who enters our sanctum with the words: "Well, Consul, I've come to do some swearing—." New variations of this time-worn pleasantry are always cheering. I also find amusement in the variety of answers given in Ireland to the question, "Do you solemnly swear, etc.?" The answers are many: "I can," "I could," "I will," "I would," "I might," or simply "shure"; never the straight "yes" or "I do." Whether the indefinite answers constitute an oath in law would make a nice legal argument. In any event, they illustrate the proverbial unwillingness to give a committal reply.

Perhaps the general conception of an oath is found in the following account from a Dublin court as recorded in the press, for though the witness was only 9 years old, we are told that is the mental age of many of us adults:

"Were you taught at school what an oath is?" inquired the court of a little girl aged 9 years who was called to give evidence.

"Yes," she replied, "it is a pound or 10 shillings."

"I said an oath, not a note," continued the Justice, smiling. "Now, what is an oath?"

The girl: "Something you say and they don't know whether it is true or not."

Another slant on the "Oat" was given in the Consulate last week when a man, being asked to swear that his statements were true, picked up his hat and started for the door, thinking he had been told he was "t'rough."

BENJAMIN M. HULLEY.

Dublin, November 10, 1932.

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THANKSGIVING

(Speech delivered by the American Minister, GILCHRIST B. STOCKTON, at a dinner given by the American Medical Association and the American Woman's Club at the New Bristol Hotel, Vienna, Austria, on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932.)

Mr. Toastmaster, Members of the American Medical Association and of the American Woman's Club, Ladies and Gentlemen:

One thing for which I am thankful today is the pleasure of being with you this evening. Since I arrived in Vienna the world has been through one crisis after another. Repercussions of the depression have kept us busy at the Legation, and I have not had the opportunity of frolicking as much as I would have liked to.

I have always been interested in the medical profession and if I had my life to live over again I have often thought that I would like to be a doctor. Some people will tell you that diplomacy is now on the wane. Whether or not that is true, the medical profession is in many ways just coming into its own, and I believe that today in the world's eyes he that discovereth a cure is greater than he that taketh a city.

After three years of one of the gravest depressions from which the world has ever suffered, many of us may wonder what we have to be thankful for on this Thanksgiving Day. Not many of our economists have been able to agree upon the causes of this inexplicable phenomenon; a world in distress in the midst of plenty. Some say it's the result of the war; others, of speculation, and some even blame it on prohibition in the United States; but whatever may have been the causes I am sure that its long duration has been due as much to cold feet as to frozen assets.

I am afraid that it's going to be about as difficult to solve the economic crisis by international action as it has been to solve the disarmament problem. Every nation that goes into an international conference is naturally prepared for sacrifices—on the part of the other fellow. The world is still in a serious predicament, but I don't believe the situation is as hopeless as it sometimes appears to be. The depression is bound to come to an end. I am reminded of the story of the man huddling under an awning in a torrential downpour. After waiting patiently hours for the rain to cease he turned to a fellow sufferer and asked plaintively, "Will it ever stop raining?" "I suppose so," replied the stranger, "it always has." As we grope for a solution for the economic crisis we are not unlike the drunken man who staggering along bumped into a tree. He fell on his knees and crawled carefully around the trunk and then broke down and sobbed, "Lost; lost in an impenetrable forest."

Good times and bad times have alternated since the dawn of civilization. Statisticians tell us, however, that eras of prosperity have always been much longer in duration than those of depression. You doctors tell us that married men live longer than single men. You know the comment of the unhappy husband who said, "Not really longer, it just seems longer." It is that way with depressions. I think there are now many indications that the worst is over. The rainbow has appeared in the sky. I am not sure there is a pot of gold at the end of it, but at least it is an inspiration, and whenever man lifts his eyes to Heaven his heart fills with hope.

In lean years we can be thankful for our memories and imaginations. Even in a dismal present we can remember the good times of the past and imagine even better ones which are sure to come. I recall a period of prosperity when men cut loose from their moorings, threw their ballast overboard and began to soar—the boom days in



Florida! At first we natives stood aghast. Then we rushed to sell our acres at unheard of prices and stood and watched them pyramid ever higher. After a while we began to think the newcomers knew something about our land that we didn't, so we started to buying it back for fabulous sums. Then the boom burst!

During those hectic days the Florida schools stopped teaching children addition and subtraction and concentrated on subdivision. We placed fictitious values on our plots of land and then traded corner lots, acreage, and mortgages with one another and felt just like real millionaires! The story is told about a man who came out of a hotel in Palm Beach with a fine-looking bulldog on a leash. A friend looked at the dog admiringly and asked, "How much did you pay for him?" "\$20,000," replied the man. "\$20,000," exclaimed his friend, "\$20,000 for that dog!" "Certainly," said the man. "In cash?" inquired his dubious friend. "Well, not exactly in cash," replied the man, "I gave two \$10,000 cats for him."

* * * * *

Although Florida has, since the boom, lost some of its value, it has lost none of its charm. I recently heard about a stranger who dropped into a Northern church in the middle of a sermon on Heaven. The preacher was painting in glowing pictures the indescribable beauties and joys of the New Jerusalem. A lady filled with ecstasy whispered to him, "My, how I'd like to go there." "Oh," replied the man nonchalantly, "I've been there." "Been there!" exclaimed the lady in an awed whisper, "You couldn't have been there!" "What's he talking about?" asked the man. "About Heaven," said the woman. "Well, I'll be danged," exclaimed the stranger, "I thought he was talking about Florida."

Man seems to have the gift of not taking his triumphs too seriously and of poking fun at his troubles. Stupendous things, good or bad, which stagger our imaginations, always challenge the wits. You can all remember when the Ford began to spread about the world like locusts over the land and how trailing this miracle of mechanical ingenuity and magic salesmanship came the Ford jokes. There are some I have never forgotten. For instance, the one about painting the 1924 models yellow so they could be sold in bunches like bananas.

And the war! Long after we have forgotten its privations and its horrors we will remember the jokes it brought forth. For example the one about the colored private who had lain in his bunk desperately seasick ever since the day the transport had sailed, while his buddy, Sam, had

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roamed the decks contemptuous of wind and wave. One day, as the ship was approaching France Sam tore down to the hold and shook his friend excitedly, "Git up, Lige," he shouted, "Git up and see a submarine." But Lige took no interest in such things. He merely rolled over and groaned, "Nigger, don't call me till you see a tree."

Even the depression has not been without its touch of humor. You will remember Eddie Cantor's remark a couple of years ago about business looking up "flat on its back, looking up." And you may have heard the story of the motorist who was recently stopped by a policeman for ignoring a sign which read, "DRIVE SLOWLY, MEN AT WORK." "Oh," he apologized, "I thought that was merely Republican propaganda."

All Americans can be thankful for this happy faculty of laughing through their tears.

During these hard times when most of us have rummaged through everything we possess searching in vain for salable securities, I was amazed to read the other day that nearly \$12,000,000 in matured Liberty Bonds and \$26,000,000 in past due interest coupons had never been presented to the United States Treasury for payment. The officials of the Treasury Department have no specific information as to why the Government has never been called upon to pay these obligations. However, they conjecture that many of



these bonds may have been lost and that some ignorant persons when they paid for theirs put them away believing that the bonds were merely beautifully engraved receipts for money which they had donated to help win the war. The Treasury once even received an inquiry from a man asking when he should pay the interest on his Liberty Bond. It may be possible that some of the owners of these missing bonds are so satisfied with the security behind their holdings that they are content to hoard them as other people hoard gold. The United States Government has no fault to find with any citizen who has such faith in its stability and solvency. It is also believed that sentiment may play a part in this mystery. In 1917 and 1918 every service man was urged to buy a bond. Many did and sent them home. It is not improbable that parents of sons who never came back may regard these bonds as sacred and are cherishing them as mementoes of loved ones lost. But whatever may be the reason for this phenomenon, as Americans we can be thankful that at least some of our fellow citizens have not felt the pinch of the depression sufficiently to cash in \$38,000,000 in non-interest bearing obligations of the United States.

But the greatest thing, in my opinion, which we Americans have to be thankful for, year after year, is a united nation, for a country where North and South are now merely geographical expressions. In the great debate in the House of Representatives in 1875, over the Amnesty Bill to which an amendment had been offered excepting Jefferson Davis, President of the late Confederacy, Ben Hill, of Georgia, closed an impassioned plea with this moving eloquence:

"Go on and pass your qualifying acts; trample on the Constitution you have sworn to support; abnegate the pledges of your fathers, and multiply your infidelities until they shall be like the stars of Heaven and the sands of the seashore—without number. But know this: for all your iniquities the South will never again seek a remedy in the madness of another secession. We are here; we are in the house of our fathers; our brothers are our companions, and we are home to stay, thank God!"

Regardless of how sorrowful some of our fathers and grandfathers may have been over Lee's surrender at Appomattox, no true American from the South harbors any bitterness today. A Southerner is as proud as any American of the starry banner which is again our common property. With the utmost confidence I can say to you that should any other group of states ever again attempt secession you will find in the front lines in defense of the Union the battalions of

Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, where in '61 stood the Yankee regiments!

In conclusion I would like to propose a toast. Even in this oasis of Austria, as the representative of a dry land—although apparently a low-lying one about to be engulfed by a tidal wave—I shall propose my toast in sparkling Austrian mineral water. As I am a little near-sighted without my glasses, I shall not be able to see what the rest of you drink. My toast is one which for many, many years, and in many, many climes has always brought every true American to his feet:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Union, one and indivisible, now and forever!

TEN YEARS AGO

(From Issue of January, 1923)

The leading article, entitled "Letters from Bangkok," was by Consul Maurice P. Dunlap, who described his long trip from Copenhagen to Siam, which he said was as far from Washington as one can possibly be on this hemisphere, *plus* a four day's journey!

An interesting article followed on "The Conference of Inspectors." Another article was by William R. Castle, Jr., then Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, on the conference he attended at Berlin of Ministers from the surrounding countries, (Mr. Grew from Switzerland, Mr. Washburn from Vienna, Mr. Brentano from Budapest, Mr. Gibson from Warsaw, and Gen. Allen from Coblenz).

"A Consul's Wife: An Efficiency Report by One Who Knows" was a wonderful tribute to the helpfulness of a certain lady, whose name was unfortunately not given.

"Curios from Marseille" was the title of an article by Consul General Wesley Frost, giving reproductions of two old documents in the files of that office: one was that of a visa signed by Washington Irving, and the other an oath taken in 1807 by Stephen Cathalan, the incumbent of the office at Marseille for nearly two decades, such oath reciting that it was taken "on the Holy Evangelists."

A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By EDWARD C. WYNNE

As it is now the style among internationalists to say unkind things about the Treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919, because of its alleged harsh provisions (how Woodrow Wilson was criticized for being "too gentle with the Germans"; but that was a long time ago) the title "Versailles, A Breach of Agreement" (Methuen, London, 1932) of Mr. B. G. De Montgomery's book should please many people. The book also has the quality of being written in that ponderous language which those who write on this subject generally adopt—a language which makes the reader feel that they are trying so hard to be fair and impartial and their nobility of effort should be duly appreciated.

Mr. De Montgomery's thesis seems to be that there "has been obvious disagreement between the terms enforced (of the treaty) and the terms previously agreed upon" (page 98). He tries to show in the second chapter, entitled "The Exchange of Notes" and the third chapter entitled "The Agreed Basis of Peace" that there was a "pre-Armistice agreement" (page 58). This alleged agreement is, needless to say, based on the premise that Germany consented to the armistice and to negotiate a treaty of peace on the condition that the treaty would contain the famous 14 points enumerated in President Wilson's speech of January 8, 1918 (page 51 ff). It follows, therefore, Mr. De Montgomery maintains, that "Germany surrendered on the express condition that peace would not be dictated to her but would conform with terms previously agreed upon." As a result there are many provisions in the treaty which are, according to the author, "clearly illegal" (page 140 ff) and these provisions "should be removed or amended" (page 143).

There is nothing new in this argument when it is based on the conception of what is morally right or morally wrong, but to base it on principles of law is somewhat novel. Indeed, Mr. De Montgomery himself admits this in his preface (but not in his book) as he starts the preface with the statement:

"Like all peace treaties concluded between victorious nations, on the one side, and conquered nations on the other, the Treaty of Versailles was based upon force. This fact, however, does not affect its validity as an instrument of international law, for, in the case of international treaties, the principle of civil law, that compulsion by menace renders void, does not apply" (page v).

In his discussion of the violation of Belgium's

neutrality, the author is to be congratulated for bringing out one point which very few post-war internationalists who have considered the subject, have mentioned. This is the well-known (among military men) Von Schlieffen plan for the invasion of Belgium which had "been worked out by Count Von Schlieffen, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war and for many years chief of the German General Staff. On his succession in 1905 by the younger Von Moltke, his plan was finally adopted" (page 116). As Mr. De Montgomery states Von Moltke "lacked the nerve to pursue it" when the war came in August, 1914, but if the plan had been carried out in its entirety "the war might have been over in 1914" (page 117). Mr. De Montgomery admits that the plan was "fundamentally immoral" in that it contemplated the violation of a country's pledged neutrality and was, therefore, a breach of international law. Publicists and internationalists who have tried to show that Germany's action in invading Belgium was not improper may find Mr. De Montgomery's discussion of the Von Schlieffen plan of some interest.

"Awakening Japan; The Diary of a German Doctor, Erwin Baelz" (New York, The Viking Press, 1932) edited by his son, Toku Baelz, may be described as a fascinating book. As the title indicates it is in the form of a diary which was written during the eventful years which marked the "slow but steady evolution" of Japan to the position of "a great power, both on land and on sea." Dr. Baelz left Germany in 1876 to accept "the appointment of professor of physiology and internal medicine at the Imperial Medical Academy in Yedo-Tokyo" (page 4). He landed in Yokohama on June 9, 1876, from a "primitive" boat, "drenched to the skin—but one can always put the best gloss on such things, like William the Conqueror" (page 11). He left the same port on a modern liner on June 10, 1905, with the highest decorations of the Imperial Japanese Government and the confidence and esteem of its people, whom he understood as few Occidentals have.

He lived "amid the ferment of New Japan" (Part I). He was present when "the new constitution was promulgated" on February 11, 1889, and heard the Emperor Meiji "read it in a loud voice" before the "Ministers of state and the highest officials" (page 81). He notes with a delightful human touch, that "the Emperor could not endure that the Empress's throne should be as lofty as his. The Emperor wanted a higher



one" (page 97). On August 27, 1894, he observes: "Treaty revision settled. The treaty between England and Japan has been ratified. It is incredibly favorable to Japan—an extremely one-sided affair" (page 103). On December 2, 1894, he writes that "in view of their great military and naval successes (over the Chinese), the Japanese show extreme tranquility. They are, indeed, cocksure, counting on victory in advance. . . . The 'Graphic' is astonished at the vast number of pictures from the front which are being published in the Japanese newspapers. It does not know, of course, that these illustrations, or nine out of ten of them, are made out of whole cloth in Tokyo" (page 105). The victory of Japan "over the Chinese colossus" is explained "as the outcome of the wonderful peculiarities of the Japanese" (page 115).

Dr. Baelz gives us intimate pictures of such men as "the samurai Ito, Inouye, Yamagata, Kuroda, and Oyama, who formed the nucleus of what later became the Old Guard of statesmen, the Genro." We see these men in their youth and we see them when the Japan whose course they have directed is engaged in the struggle with Russia from which Nippon is to emerge as a leading power.

Part II, which is entitled "Japan's Struggle for a Position in the World," deals with the Russo-Japanese War. Dr. Baelz tells us how he visited the Russian Legation "to bid farewell" on February 10, 1904, and found Baron Rosen "naturally much out of humor" (page 247). The Baron said that the attack on the Russian ships in Chemulpo Harbor was "taking an unfair advantage." On June 29, 1904, the author confides to his diary that "the way in which the Japanese are flattered in many of the American newspapers is grotesque" (page 280). This does not prevent him from writing on September 19, 1904, that "if the Japanese are victorious over the Russians, the United States will be the first western land to come into conflict with them" (page 305). In commenting on the terms of the Treaty of Portsmouth Dr. Baelz writes that he "could never have imagined that Japan would give way upon all contentious points. No doubt her statesmen understand very well why they are exhibiting this wise moderation" (page 384). And finally back once more in Salzburg, Germany, on August 29, 1905, the doctor gives us the following: "Asia enters the stage. The new Asia can and will exert a decisive influence upon the policy of the western European states. A purely European policy can no longer be said to exist. All international policy now concerns the whole world" (page 385).

"A Guide to Diplomatic Practice" by Sir Ernest Satow, third edition, revised by H. Ritchie (Longmans, Green and Company, 1932; London, New York). Valuable to foreign service officers, although a sufficient distinction is not made between present and past practice.

"Claim of the United States on behalf of P. W. Shufeldt v. The Republic of Guatemala" (The Department of State, Arbitration Series No. 3) contains the complete record of the case. Valuable to students of international law who will find the able argument of the American agent, Mr. Richard W. Flournoy, of particular interest.

"Pan Sovietism" by Bruce Hopper (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1932). Comprises the eight lectures by Professor Hopper given before the Lowell Institute in 1931.

"England and the International Policy of the European Great Powers" by Alfred F. Pibram (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1931). Survey of the diplomatic history of these powers from the Franco-Prussian War to the World War, with particular reference to the foreign policy of Great Britain. A keen analysis of Great Britain's conception of the "balance of power."

"World Disarmament, Its Problems and Prospects," by Denys P. Myers (The World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1932). The author believes that disarmament is coming and has amassed an abundance of facts to support his view. Very well documented and written in a clear, readable style. If you agree with him you will enjoy the book.

WRITING A NOVEL

(From *Washington Herald*)

See the world out of clear eyes.
Do not wait until you're wise,
Write now of what you feel today.
Tomorrow is too far away
To write a novel in!
Begin,
Oh, anywhere!
Don't care
If it sounds crazy to you. Say
The thing you want to, your own way.
You've had a bitter hour.
Pluck it, a flower,
And toss it in with those great, sure
High moments. Make their light endure.
Technique, form, rules? Forget those things!
Just start to fly. You'll find you've wings!
—Mary Carolyn Davies.

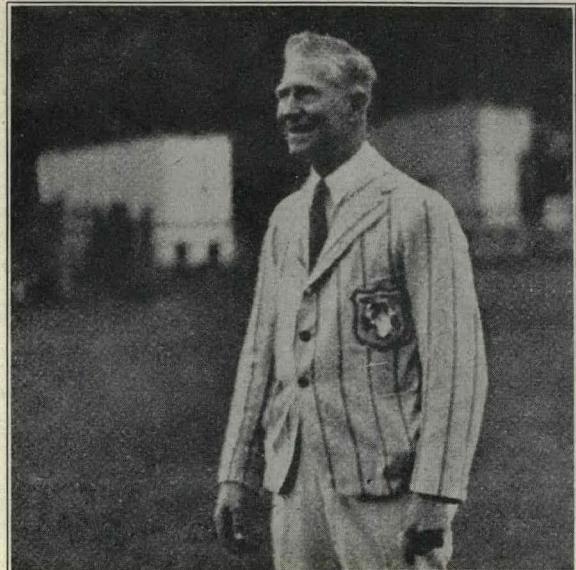
Baseball in Capetown, South Africa

TRADE PROMOTION COMBINED WITH SPORT

Baseball has come to Capetown. In July a number of enthusiasts began to consider the possibility of introducing the game into this community, and a general meeting was advertised for the discussion of ways and means. The writer was asked to preside at this meeting, and a large number of the men interested in sports in Capetown attended. It was decided that baseball should be encouraged, and a committee was appointed to prepare a form of organization with suggestions for a constitution, etc. At subsequent meetings an organization called the Western Province Baseball Association was formed, a constitution adopted, and officers elected. In brief, the Association is the governing body for baseball in the western Province controlling the forming of clubs, the scheduling of interclub games, membership in the association, selection of umpires, etc., etc. The writer was elected president of the association, and Vice Consul Converse, a member of the executive committee.

In order to arouse public interest in the game, two teams were formed, of men, most of whom had played ball in the United States, and exhibition games have been played by these teams before good audiences. One of these teams has as a nucleus the Mormon missionaries stationed in Capetown, and is appropriately named "Cumorah," while the other is largely composed of Americans stationed in Capetown, in business or otherwise, together with South Africans prominent in other sports. On this team, the "Nomads," Vice Consul Converse is one of the prominent players and vice captain.

A field with good stands and bleachers has been secured by the association, and two exhibition games have been played there by the above teams, with a preliminary game by two other teams recently formed. An exhibition game was also played at Stellenbosch University at the request of the authorities in charge of sports, and a Stellenbosch University ball team is being organized. The organization of a baseball club has also been undertaken at the University of Capetown, and the secondary schools are showing keen interest. At the present time there are seven teams in the field, and a series of games for the western Province championship is being arranged. A handsome trophy has been offered to the winning team.



CONSUL GENERAL IRVING N. LINNELL
Capetown, South Africa

The local press has taken a great interest in the sport and has published full accounts of the games with numerous photographs of the players and of plays in the games, and it seems quite certain that baseball has secured a solid footing in the Province. Many of the cricketers and players of other sports are taking up baseball and finding it most enjoyable.

Considerable orders of baseball equipment have been placed in the United States by local sports shops, and this feature of trade promotion is particularly gratifying to the Consulate General. It is also felt that the introduction of this primarily American game is having a considerable effect in the promotion of a more general interest in the United States, and conceivably makes for a better understanding.

CONSUL GENERAL IRVING N. LINNELL.

"Birds mit *one* feeder flock by themselves," as a German expressed it.

NOTARIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The idea of calling attention to the grave responsibility incurred by Foreign Service officers when performing notarial services has long been in the writer's mind, but he has waited expectantly for someone better qualified to handle the subject; as, however, that day seems not yet arrived, he is tempted to open the subject with a few thoughts based on many years actual experience with notarial work, and it is confidently expected that others will then take up the subject in a more scientific or technical manner.

Often it is the young officer at a post who is called upon to look after what is sometimes considered to be the routine work of taking acknowledgments of documents (deeds, mortgages, powers of attorney, etc.), administering oaths in connection with patent applications, verifying copies, etc. Indeed that work is simple enough, provided certain principles or rules are clearly and closely borne in mind.

Strange to say, however, some presumably young officers have not always clearly distinguished between acknowledgments of execution of documents and affidavits, and the importance of that elementary matter should be stressed.

In regard to the acknowledgment of the execution of say a deed, the first thing to be considered is that the officer in his certificate usually has to state that he personally knows the signer of the document to be the person he represents himself to be. The possibility of deception should not be overlooked, and identification should not be neglected; in any event, the officer should guard himself from the danger of lending his support to such possible deceit.

This brings up the fundamental principle of notarial responsibility. There must be a kind Providence that watches over consular officers, for the number of law suits involving this question is not as large as might be expected; but this is a matter that is left for others to discuss.

Next after proper identification, comes the proper knowledge of the document that is being executed, for it is the duty of the notarial officer to satisfy himself that the person knows what he is signing and the legal effect of his act. At times it is necessary to explain to the person, if he be ignorant, what it is he is signing; for instance, that it is a deed to, or a mortgage on, such and such real estate, or a general power of attorney and not limited, as he may have imagined; and so on.

The notarial officer should also satisfy himself that the document that is being executed is complete; that is to say, that all blanks are filled in, or, if not, satisfactorily explained. Erasures and

interlineations in a document should be initialed by the signer to show that they were made at the time of execution; this is particularly necessary in the case of patent applications, and is a good rule to follow generally.

When it comes to the consular certificate of acknowledgment of execution of the document, the notarial officer—though he may often have the document presented with the consular certificate prepared by the attorneys in the case, and so be relieved from such responsibility—has sometimes to satisfy himself that the certificate is in the form prescribed by the laws of the particular State where the document is to be used or recorded. Fortunately, he usually has the Lawyers Directory, containing a digest of laws at hand wherein he can find not only if a Consul or Vice Consul should sign the certificate, but also how the certificate should be worded, and many other details. For instance, if the document is to be signed by both husband and wife, some States still require that the acknowledgment of the wife be taken separately and apart from her husband, and that fact stated in the consular certificate. Then, too, certain States prescribe the number of witnesses necessary, and whether or not a private seal or scroll is necessary after the person's signature. These may seem trivial matters, but as the old saying ran, perfection is attained by observing such apparent trifles.

Much more might be said, but in conclusion two or three matters will be mentioned. Occasions have arisen—the case of a commission to take testimony comes to mind—when it was necessary to have the witnesses swear with their hand upon the Bible, and such a volume does not always form a part of the official library.

Another matter, arising out of the execution of a document, often a last will and testament, is that the signer, being in a foreign land, has asked the consular officer to keep the document in the Consulate safe. In such a case, the person might travel on and no one but he know of the existence and deposit of such a document. The intriguing possibility seems to arise of that document reposing in the safe indefinitely and never performing the service for which it was intended. Therefore such a responsibility should be avoided, as a consular officer is not a depository for private instruments or documents.

When attaching to a document, intended for use in the United States, a consular certificate verifying the signature and seal of a foreign notary or other official, it is well to examine the document to see the necessity for such consular certificate, for cases have arisen when the consular certificate was sought to bolster up, in the

eyes of the unwary, some questionable transaction. A practice worthy of adoption by consular officers is that followed by the Department of State, namely, to add to the consular certificate, below the consular seal, the words: "For the contents of the annexed document, the Consulate assumes no responsibility."

—A. E. I.

LETTERS

(This column will be devoted each month to the publication, in whole or in part, of letters to the Editor from members of the Association on topics of general interest. Such letters are to be regarded as expressing merely the personal opinion of the writers and not necessarily the views of the JOURNAL, or of the Association.)

CONSULAR PROBLEMS

Monthly Experience Meetings

La Guaira, Venezuela,

November 30, 1932.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

Herewith another broadside for the "column" I seem to be running in the JOURNAL. I refer to "Letters." It must be a bit exasperating that I should "hog" that section but maybe continual pegging away will move others to become more articulate about a section free for all discussions. It is surprising how few voices have been lifted in support of this idea. I cannot believe that there is a dearth of material, or a lack of interest or alertness on the part of the men in the service to improve on old methods, but rather I attribute this apparent indifference more to that inherent habit of leaving it to George.

I would have the JOURNAL give us a little better balanced or proportioned ration so important in maintaining a robust consular body. To my way of thinking the JOURNAL is at present somewhat lobsided, or topheavy with material more or less of a frivolous nature, or at least of little vital importance to the service. For instance, notices of transfers, while useful as space fillers, are available to the service in Press Releases, and while pen pictures with photographic illustrations of far-flung posts are interesting, they have a more direct appeal to the globe trotter rather than of importance to the Service. Mild doses of social activities are also innocuous but these fall short of the higher aims of a service journal.

Understand this is no adverse criticism to giving space to these lesser vital matters; they have their proper place, and they are mentioned to stress my point that more space should be devoted to weightier matters of real importance to the Service. Nor does this detract in any way from the admirable articles already appearing in the magazine outlining legislation affecting the Service, or describing different branches of the Government. All of these are helpful, but I believe that the utility of the JOURNAL could be greatly increased.

This brings us to a discussion of a section to deal with consular problems. While certain phases of consular work are by nature fixed or rigid, and give little scope for the mind to bestir itself, yet to my way of thinking, it would, indeed be a sad commentary on the initiative and alertness of the men in the Service to confess that we are static.

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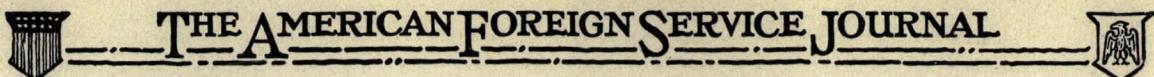
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

I find in conversation that most officers are bubbling over with ideas or suggestions for improving some phase of the work, and these reduced to writing could be placed at the disposal of the entire service. Much material could also be culled from the experiences of successful officers who have evolved better ways of doing things, while ever mindful that the better ways can often be improved upon. Most every post has its peculiar problems, or situations, and how these are successfully met would provide valuable contributions that would be helpful to the entire service.

In fact, I see an almost unexhaustible storehouse of information to draw from, and I do not believe that it would require the touch of a magic wand for it to yield forth. A column that would provide something like a monthly "experience meeting" should prove of inestimable benefit to all.

Very truly yours,

BEN C. MATTHEWS,
American Vice Consul.

Milan, Italy,
December 2, 1932.

SIRS:

I should like to suggest that it might be possible by changing the nature of the contents of the JOURNAL to make them conform somewhat more closely to the opportunities that such a publication would seem to possess of serving as an interesting and a vital and valuable medium of expression, as well as a unifying force within the Association. I believe that all of the men in the field appreciate keenly the difficulties in editing a publication of this character and am sure that all of them feel deeply grateful to those persons who are so unselfishly endeavoring to produce issues which will serve the wishes of the members of the Association. After discussing the matter with a number of other officers, however, I venture to submit the following propositions:

1. Subject matter of the nature of patriotic propaganda is not of interest to members of the Association.

2. Individual photographs should generally be omitted, although group photographs of staffs at various posts are among the most attractive features of the JOURNAL.

3. Social events in Washington, while of interest no doubt to the relatively few officers detailed at the Department, are not of material interest to officers in the field.

4. More emphasis should be placed upon news and discussion of national and professional problems which are of particular interest to most Foreign Service officers, and means by which the service can be of increasing use to the highest interests of the country. Some of the subjects which might be given particular consideration are: the relationship of the career officer to American party politics; pending legislation affecting the service; simplification of entertaining as a result of the depression; rationalization in Diplomatic and Consular offices; speeches of Foreign Service officers; the coordination of appropriations for the offices abroad of the various departments of the Government; how the depression has affected life in Washington; the retired officer; plans for the further reorganization of the State Department and the Foreign Service; Government medical and dental facilities in Washington for members of the Foreign Service personnel; the problem of education of the children of Foreign Service officers; problems confronting the Department in granting rent allowances; training for the

Foreign Service; do officers advise their sons to enter the Service; and projects for the renovation of the State, War and Navy Building.

5. It is proposed that more letters be encouraged setting forth in a frank manner individual points of view.

6. As a means of stimulating interest in and discussion of problems confronting the Service, it is believed that editorials could effectively be inserted. Such editorials should be courageous, and should be solicited from those most capable of writing them, irrespective of official rank. Requests might be sent each month to certain officers in the field for special contributions to be printed on an editorial page. Another possibility would be to publish, in each issue, if permission could be obtained, a recent newspaper editorial of particular interest to the members of the Association.

7. All of the officers at this post are of the opinion that the publication of high grades given to reports and trade letters are not only of general interest but also a spur to greater individual effort. It would seem advantageous not only to publish these as in 1930-31, but also to indicate the titles of the reports and the addresses of the letters in order that the authors might identify those works which the Department regards as of a high order.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES W. GANTENBEIN,
American Vice Consul.

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CALVIN COOLIDGE

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