

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Photo from D. Morin.

THE ITALIAN ALPS

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AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

The officers of the Association have from time to time received inquiries from members and eligible non-members with regard to:

A. The Association's premium rate, namely, \$15 per thousand per annum, which has been felt to be somewhat high in view of the benefits offered and,

B. The question of insurance after retirement.

An attempt will, therefore, be made in this and subsequent issues of the JOURNAL to dissipate doubts and misconceptions which exist in regard to these two matters.

In determining whether the Association's rate is excessive in view of the benefits offered there are three points, if carefully studied, which will show that the rate is not excessive, as follows:

(1) The type of insurance offered by the Association is **GROUP INSURANCE**—selected by its organizers because it serves at a minimum cost the greatest number of the members of the Foreign Service. The rate is an average of the rates for members in each age group and, as the membership consists of a larger proportion of senior officers, with a corresponding larger amount of insurance, the rate is naturally somewhat higher than it might be if the Association had a larger number of younger members.

(2) When the Association was organized, out of fourteen large insurance companies approached, only five were interested in underwriting the group and, of the five interested companies, the Equitable offered the best proposition.

(3) A detailed study of the records of the Association substantiate the points mentioned above, as it reveals the startling fact that, since the Association was organized, a period of four and one-half years, the Equitable has been carrying insurance over that period on approximately three hundred and fifty lives in the amount of approximately one and one-half million dollars for a net charge of \$4,556.06 or, on an average, for \$1,022 per year. It would be unreasonable to expect any insurance company operating on a sound basis to carry such a great risk for a smaller charge. A statement giving the figures upon which this is based is as follows:

PREMIUMS PAID TO EQUITABLE

March 1—Feb. 28—

1929 — 1930	\$18,801.90
1930 — 1931	21,755.62
1931 — 1932	24,000.93
1932 — 1933	25,609.02
1933 — 1933 (Six months)	12,781.25
	\$102,948.72

PAYMENTS BY EQUITABLE

Death and Disability Claims

		<i>Dividends</i>
R. E. Holaday.....	\$7,000	\$1,705.21
H. C. A. Damm.....	6,000	
J. G. Finley.....	2,000	
E. P. Lowry.....	5,000	7,348.45
E. H. Carter.....	2,000	
H. A. Lowe.....	2,000	
E. H. Dennison.....	7,000	6,299.00
G. R. Taggart.....	4,000	
G. B. Starbuck.....	2,000	
H. E. Trammell.....	2,000	
R. S. Miller.....	10,000	None
J. C. Huston.....	7,000	
W. J. Grace.....	5,000	
B. F. Hale.....	4,000	
W. P. Garretty.....	3,000	
H. P. Starrett.....	9,000	None
H. B. Hitchcock.....	6,000	
	\$83,000	\$15,352.65

Total of premiums paid to Equitable.....	\$102,948.72
Total of repayments by Equitable.....	98,352.66

Surplus of payments to Equitable.....	\$4,596.06
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The above figures speak for themselves. However, in spite of the necessity for the present rate, it would be possible to reduce it if the eligible non-members between ages 24 and 40 could see their way clear to join the Association, as this would reduce materially the average age of the membership.

Question (B) will be discussed in the next issue.

EUGENE H. DOOMAN
President

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Vice President

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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President Felicitates Emir

By C. C. H.

HIS Highness, the Emir of Fanatica, was in a violent rage that morning. Such was the state of his perfervid preoccupation that he did not observe the arrival of the Minister of the Court.

The Minister looked on and listened in dismay, wondering if it were not incumbent on him to have the Court Physician casually drop in. Certainly the Emir was due for a stroke of apoplexy if ministrations were not made soon to calm his nerves, allay his wrought-up condition.

Pacing the floor, His Highness would shout: "Pigs, every one of them!" Then, "Pigs, pigs, every one, I say!"

He had crossed and recrossed the broad palace library several times before he happened to take note of his Court Minister's presence. Glancing sharply at his chief ceremonial officer, he still had no words to express himself except, "Pigs, every one of them."

The Minister inquired: "Pigs, who, and what have they been doing?"

"Those Americans are pigs, every one of them, I say," His Highness retorted. "Do they think I have nothing to do but write my name on my photograph, collect and mail postage stamps, and distribute my used pipes, cigarette holders, discarded automobile license plates and old shoes to every crazed souvenir hunter on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean?"

"How long can this go on?" he proceeded poignantly. "Am I being insulted or assaulted? I don't know."

"Every day the routine is the same," the Emir continued. "For example, this morning there were in the post 47 requests for that surcharged

three-piastre stamp issued for the two-day coronation period. There were almost as many requests on every one of the preceding 10 days. That was not all.

"I am doing everything in my power to satisfy these requests, just for the sake of preserving good relations with the great government in the West which is declared to be worthy of the respect of the whole world. The ruling class in the United States may be people of good intentions but I do not understand why so many Americans should constantly pester me about small things and try to drag me into their infernal publicity schemes.

"There is no end to what they want. A few days ago the postman brought me a small parcel containing several tubular looking packages of something called 'shaving cream.' I am not sure what that is. In the same mail was a letter asking me to try this cream, 'cream,' they call it, and to write them a letter if I liked it. If I am honestly pleased, 'honestly' was emphasized, I am to write the manufacturers at some place in the vilayet of New Jersey and say so.

"To make me like it I am to receive in return as an expression of appreciation of my sincere testimonial, a sum, I think it is \$5,000, to be used by me in any way I see fit for the betterment of my principality. No accounting will be required, which sounds fair enough. This request, it will be seen, is not so objectionable as countless others and I am considering it. One condition is that I will allow the fabricators to print on every package after the firm name this line, 'Sole Purveyors to His Highness, the Emir of Fanatica.' Anyway this company realizes that my time, as



well as my honorable title, is worth something and wants to do the right thing.

"But the audacity of some of these Americans I will not tolerate. I will resent to the point of interrupting relations, if necessary. There are some things a faithful Mussulman will not do. I received yesterday a letter from an American society, or firm, which seems to make a kind of sour milk called 'face cream.' Accompanying the letter was a proposition somewhat like the one from the 'shaving cream' manufacturers, but unpardonably offensive because it suggested the corruption of my harem.

"The letter was polite enough except that it addressed me as 'Mister Emir,' but, of course, we have to overlook some crude manners of those who are brought up under ignorant, democratic, infidel governments.

"What I did not like," said the Emir, still talking, "was a request that a sample package of sour milk accompanying the letter be handed to 'your wife.' If she found it softened and preserved her skin she was to write the manufacturers saying so. In return she was to receive a large sum of money for liking the 'cream' and for the right to print her picture and a testimonial from her that, but for the 'religious use of Elixir of Skin Face Cream' she long before this time would have had no face at all.

"But what do they mean by 'religious?' There is but one religion, the true faith promulgated by The Prophet as exclusive and appointed spokesman for his Almighty Progenitor, Allah.

"And what do they mean by 'your wife?' That is a studied affront. Don't they know that the menage of Mussulman royalty is seldom in the single person? Don't they know that the khanums of a ruling prince are not wives, that they are princesses? And don't they know that pure Mussulman princesses do not require those artificialities, known in Europe and America as cosmetics? No, Mussulman women do not. They are modest. They are decent. They cover their faces with veils.

"Moreover, as if to add insult to injury, an American company has asked for my latest photograph with the privilege to display it on the label of every can of its product. Under my picture would be this line, 'The Wabash Pork Packing Company dominates its field as completely, as unquestionably as His Highness, the Emir El-Majnuneh, rules over all Fanatica.'

"Think of that! Pigs! Untouchables!

"If it is not one thing it is another. Yesterday I received a letter that had passed through many hands before it reached the sender. I was in-

structed to address copies to nine other persons in the process of sending this silly communication five times round the world.

"If I failed, I was informed, dire tragedy, perhaps certain death, would overtake me. For an instant I thought of summoning my head hunters, then came a constructive idea. I ordered nine copies of the letter sent to the nine most notoriously disloyal of my subjects with a silent prayer that every one of them will break the chain.

"An American woman to whom I granted an audience a few days ago took up one hour of my time telling me about a new theology which she said was sweeping the world like a swarm of locusts. I cut her short, informing her that there is but one true faith, the tenets of which are laid down in the sacred Koran, and said 'good day.'

"You," the Emir continued, addressing his Minister of the Court, "are to inform the American Minister that I wish to see him at 5 o'clock this afternoon. I shall tell him that I will receive no more of his people unless he can guarantee that they have some serious business in my domain; that they are representative of the United States and not mere curiosity seekers or souvenir hunters."

"Sorry, Your Highness," replied the Minister, "but what brought me here this morning was a request from an American who arrived yesterday to be received in your august presence just as soon as convenient. Your Highness knows best, of course, but I do not see how he can be turned away. He seems to be a most important American and says he has a message to deliver to you from the President."

"No. I can not well decline to see an American representing the President, that is true," said the Emir. "You will therefore call him in and, if after some conversation, you think he is a responsible traveler, you may say that I will receive him in audience tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. See to it that he is informed of the protocol which requires a bow as soon as he enters the door of my throne room and another as I am extending my hand. Remind him, too, that the handshake completes the ceremonial and that I will have no more of this effervescent American back-slapping. The last one grew grossly familiar and addressed me as something that sounded like 'Old Horse!'"

Mr. Welker, visiting American, was notified that the Emir would receive him and was drilled in the protocol. He arrived at the Palace the following day on time and remained with His Highness for more than an hour, which was an unusual period to be granted any foreigner.



After completion of the prescribed formalities, Mr. Welker did most of the talking.

"I have come all the way from the United States to Fanatica to deliver a message to Your Highness from the President. He was gratified almost beyond expression when he learned you had outfitted your Court secretariat completely with American office equipment. The news so impressed him that he ordered me to undertake the voyage to Fanatica without delay. He commissioned me to say that he has followed with intense satisfaction all of the outstandingly impressive events which have distinguished Your Highness' progressive reign. Furthermore, he directed me to say that he bespeaks for Your Highness the best of health, a long life and the continued success of your brilliant and beneficent rule.

"The President," he added, "is one of those big, upstanding, wide-awake Americans of unobscured cosmic outlook. He sees everything on his limitless horizon. The new civilizations of the old world, such as Your Highness is building here in Fanatica, interest him immensely. New civilizations, he points out, mean new avenues of trade, and trade—excambion, I might say—he declares to be the only true basis of international comity."

The Emir was flattered, impressed to have such a cordial message from an American President. His countenance wore none of that bored look so characteristic of most of his interviews with Occidentals.

The Minister of the Court came in just as Mr. Welker was leaving, his face wreathed with triumphant smiles.

The Emir was bubbling over with satisfaction. Some Americans he still insisted were pigs but he was ready to exempt Mr. Welker and his President from that broad category.

"Great man, capital American," the Emir remarked to the Minister of the Court. "He brought me an inspiring message from the President."

"But does Your Highness mean to tell me," interjected the Minister of the Court, "that this American came and departed without asking for anything?"

"He merely asked for my autograph to be communicated to the President as evidence that he was received by me, the divinely appointed head of the reigning house of Fanatica. That was the least I could have done for this great messenger of good will."

At this moment the Minister of the Court chanced to glance at the floor beside the chair

which Mr. Welker had occupied only a few minutes before. There were some papers which manifestly Mr. Welker had inadvertantly dropped when taking leave. A secretary was ordered to bring them. The first one the Emir was quick to identify as an envelope on which he had inscribed his autograph. By all means Mr. Welker must be overhauled and this precious souvenir for the President restored to him.

It was one of those clever creations of American stationers designed to affect economy in clerical labor, a window on the postage side permitting the one address on the letter to answer as well for the address on the envelope. It was over that window that the Emir had written his name, and his signature was all that could be seen until a small piece of paper, which was an exact fit, was withdrawn from the envelope. Then something more than the autograph came in sight in the form of printed lines below.

The Emir was horrified when the paper was laid before him. Here it is reproduced:

Emir el-Majnunyah

Signed as a token of esteem for my Good and Great Friend the President of Inkless Pen, Incorporated, New York, to whose stimulating message I have just been listening with profound appreciation; and in suitable recognition of his almost revolutionary achievements in the field of office technocracy.

"Pig," grunted the Emir.



Photo from North Winship.

COLONEL AND MRS. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH
At the American Legation in Copenhagen, on August 26,
with the Hon. Ruth Bryan Owen

Aces in the New Deal

III. FEDERAL REGULATION OF INVESTMENT SECURITY DISTRIBUTION

By HENRY L. DEIMEL, JR.

“DURING the post-war decade some fifty billions of new securities were floated in the United States. Fully half of \$25,000,000,000 worth of securities floated during this period have proved to be worthless. These cold figures spell tragedy in the lives of thousands of individuals who invested their life savings, accumulated after years of effort, in these worthless securities. The flotation of such a mass of essentially fraudulent securities was made possible because of the complete abandonment by many underwriters and dealers in securities of those standards of fair, honest and prudent dealing that should be basic to the encouragement of investment in any enterprise.”*

In these words the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives characterized the situation which led to the enactment of Federal legislation to supervise the interstate distribution of securities. The President had already called for the enactment of such legislation, in a message dated March 29, 1933, in the course of which he said:

“Of course the Federal Government can not and should not take any action which might be construed as approving or guaranteeing that newly issued securities are sound in the sense that their value will be maintained or that the properties which they represent will earn profit.

“There is, however, an obligation upon us to insist that every issue of new securities to be sold in interstate commerce shall be accompanied by full publicity and information, and that no essentially important element attending the issue shall be concealed from the buying public.

“This proposal adds to the ancient rule of *caveat emptor* the further doctrine, ‘let the seller also beware.’ It puts the burden of telling the whole truth on the seller. It should give impetus to honest dealing in securities and thereby bring back public confidence.

“The purpose of the legislation I suggest is to protect the public with the least possible interference to honest business.”

The result was an act (Public No. 22, 73d Congress, approved May 27, 1933):

“To provide full and fair disclosure of the character of securities sold in interstate and foreign commerce and through the mails, and to prevent frauds in the sale thereof, and for other purposes.”

*House of Representatives, 73d Congress, First Session, Report No. 85. Federal Supervision of Traffic in Investment Securities in Interstate Commerce.

In the words of the above-mentioned committee of the House of Representatives, this act is intended to assure (1) “full disclosure of every essentially important element attending the issue of a new security” while (2) guarding against the possibility that any action taken by the Federal Government for this purpose might “be capable of being construed as an approval or guarantee of a security issue,” and at the same time (3) seeing to it that “the persons, whether they be directors, experts, or underwriters, who sponsor the investment of other people’s money should be held up to the high standards of trusteeship.”

Appropriately for legislation dealing with so intricate and involved an activity as the distribution of investment securities, the act is long, intricate and detailed, with many definitions and many exceptions. But the various details and qualifications are of prime interest chiefly to those engaged in the business of distributing securities, and the following account is an attempt to outline only, in brief and simple form, the general method by which it is sought to accomplish the aforementioned purposes.

The act is based on the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, and is therefore applicable to the distribution of securities by the use of any means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce, or of the mails (except when the use of the mails relates to a distribution confined entirely to one State). Distribution of securities entirely within any one State is left to the regulation of the State authorities. On the other hand, the distribution of foreign security issues in the United States is clearly within the scope of the act.

Subject to the act are, broadly speaking, all types of securities falling within the ordinary commercial use of that term, except short-term commercial paper. The essential means by which it is intended to enforce “the full disclosure of every essentially important element” is the registration statement. Before any new public offering of securities may be made, the issuers must have filed with the Federal Trade Commission a detailed statement containing all of the information specified in the act, in considerable detail, as being essential to form the basis of a satisfactory



estimate of the value and soundness of the proposed issue. For non-governmental issues the statement must contain financial information relative to capitalization, earnings, etc., and information as to the personal interests involved, such as the names of directors, officers, and other chiefly interested parties. Those familiar with recent international financial events will note with interest the requirement that there be included—

“if substitution of any security is permissible, a summarized statement of the conditions under which substitution is permitted. If substitution is permissible without notice, a specific statement to that effect;”

This registration statement must be signed by the principal officers and the majority of the board of directors, and when any accountant, engineer, or other professional authority is cited in it, his written consent to the use of his name must be included. At the time the statement is filed a fee must be paid to the commission in the amount of one-hundredth of 1 percent of the maximum aggregate price at which it is proposed to offer the securities, but not less than \$25.

Obligations of the Federal Government and of State and local governmental bodies in the United States are exempted from this requirement, as are railroad issues (which are supervised by the Interstate Commerce Commission). For foreign governmental issues the registration statement must

contain a somewhat different set of facts, including information as to budgetary receipts and expenditures, the funded and floating debt, and “whether or not the issuer or its predecessor has, within a period of 20 years prior to the filing of the registration statement, defaulted on the principal or interest of any external security, excluding intergovernmental debt, and, if so, the date, amount, and circumstances of such default, and the terms of the succeeding arrangement, if any.”

The registration statement for foreign governmental issues is required to be signed by the underwriter of the issue only.

This registration statement must be filed at the Federal Trade Commission, where it is open to public inspection, for a period of 20 days before the issue may be publicly offered. The purpose of this delay is to ensure a due measure of deliberateness in the flotation of new issues, to prevent dealers from being rushed into taking their allotment of an issue before it has been given adequate study by their investment counsel and other professional organizations. In order to ensure this delay, it is prohibited even to make an offer to purchase the securities before the registration statement has become effective.

It is further required that any prospectus or advertisement, etc. (including radio communications), used in the sale of these securities, which are more than a mere announcement of the name

CALCUTTA FROM THE AIR

The building in the center is Government House, the corner building to the right of which houses the offices of the Consulate General

Photo from A. C. Frost.





and price of the issue and an offer of full details on request, must contain substantially a replica of the information stipulated in the registration statement.

If the Federal Trade Commission considers that any registration statement is on its face incomplete or inaccurate in any material respect, or includes any untrue statement of a material fact, or omits to state any material fact, the commission may, after due notice and hearing, issue a stop order, the effect of which is to delay the coming into effect of the registration statement if the order is issued during the waiting period, or to suspend its effectiveness if issued thereafter. The stop order ceases to be effective upon declaration by the commission that the statement has been amended to meet its objections.

This provision was included to "enable the commission to prevent any undue imposition upon its authority by the filing of any untrue, inadequate or misleading statement." The commission is not authorized to pass on the merits of any issue, but simply to insist that whatever its merits are, the essential facts must be disclosed. Section 23 of the act specifically provides that:

"Neither the fact that the registration statement for a security has been filed or is in effect nor the fact that a stop order is not in effect with respect thereto shall be deemed a finding by the Commission that the registration statement is true and accurate on its face or that it does not contain an untrue statement of fact or omit to state a material fact, or be held to mean that the Commission has in any way passed upon the merits of, or given approval to, such security. It shall be unlawful to make, or cause to be made, to any prospective purchaser any representation contrary to the foregoing provisions of this section."

The object of providing that those who sponsor the issue of securities to the public shall be "held up to the high standards of trusteeship" is to be accomplished by making them financially liable to the purchasers. If any part of a registration statement contains at the time it becomes effective, an untrue statement of a material fact, or omits to state a material fact, any purchaser of such security is entitled to sue the responsible parties, including the signers of the registration statement and those who, with their consent, have been quoted in it as the authorities for the particular item in question, as well as the directors or those named in the statement, with their consent, as about to become directors and the underwriters. These parties are all jointly and severally liable to the purchaser for the amount paid for the securities plus interest, less any income therefrom, or for damages if the purchaser has already disposed of the securities. Adequate defense against such

liability is limited to proof that the purchaser knew of the untruth or omission at the time of purchase, or that the responsible party (other than the issuer) had duly taken certain action absolving him from liability (as, for instance, resignation prior to the coming into effect of the registration statement and notice to that effect to the commission), or else that he had, in the words of the act, "after reasonable investigation, reasonable ground to believe and did believe, at the time such part of the registration statement became effective, that the statements therein were true and that there was no omission to state a material fact required to be stated therein, or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading." In determining what is to constitute reasonable ground for such belief, the act provides that "the standard of reasonableness shall be that required of a person occupying a fiduciary relationship."

Any vendor of securities is similarly liable to his purchaser if he sells in violation of the provision which requires the registration statement, or with the aid of a prospectus or oral statement

"which includes an untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading (the purchaser not knowing of such untruth or omission), and who shall not sustain the burden of proof that he did not know, and in the exercise of reasonable care could not have known, of such untruth or omission."

Thus it is clear that the essence of the method adopted to impose the standards of trusteeship on the sponsors of an issue in which the public is invited to invest its money is to require that they exercise the same honesty, care, and competence imposed by law upon a fiduciary. They are not required to guarantee the absolute accuracy of every statement they are called on to make, but they are held to support the burden of proof that they used reasonable diligence and care, and had reasonable ground to believe and did believe that their statements constituted "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Of the many miscellaneous provisions in the act designed to assure the smooth and adequate accomplishment of its purposes, it is sufficient here to note that the penalties for wilful violation consist of a fine of as much as \$5,000, imprisonment up to five years, or both; and to call attention to section 17, which applies generally to interstate traffic in securities. This section makes unlawful, and therefore subject to the penalties of the act, "in the sale of any securities by the use of any means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by the use



of the mails," the direct or indirect employment of any "device, scheme, or artifice to defraud," or the engaging in "any transaction, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser," or the obtaining of money or property—

"by means of any untrue statement of a material fact or any omission to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading."

While the precise meaning of this provision seems rather involved, it appears of a nature capable of wide and significant application. More clear in purpose is the next portion of the same

section, which is intended to deal with the practice of publishing, for an unrevealed consideration, articles favorable to any security issue. It provides that:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, by the use of any means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by the use of the mails, to publish, give publicity to, or circulate any notice, circular, advertisement, newspaper article, letter, investment service or communication which, though not purporting to offer a security for sale, describes such security for a consideration received, or to be received, directly or indirectly, from an issuer, underwriter, or dealer, without fully disclosing the receipt, whether past or prospective, of such consideration and the amount thereof.

(Continued on page 380)



FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL—CLASS OF AUGUST, 1933

Front row, left to right: Homer M. Byington, Wilbur J. Carr, William Phillips, Jefferson Caffery and James B. Stewart

Second row: Robert F. Woodward, Robert M. Taylor, Milton K. Wells, Douglas Flood, Robert M. McCloud and Reginald Bragonier

Third row: Leo Toch, James E. Henderson, Orroy Taft, Wales W. Signor, Edward Page, Douglas James and L. Randolph Higgs

"Have Ye Heard the Highland Lark?"

By MAURICE P. DUNLAP

"NO, I HAVE never heard a lark," answered Mrs. Paul C. Squire.

I was glad she said so for I was sure I could arrange it. A week-end is not a long time in which to "do" the Highlands but the day was so beautiful, the air so springlike and human spirits so responsive that I felt a lot could be done. As for the lark, with such conditions, I knew he would do his part. So we started from Dundee for Braemar.



Photo from M. P. Dunlap.

STUDYING THE SIGNS

Consul Squire was driving. Even though he had come through from Newcastle the day before, he didn't seem the least bit tired. We whirled along through snug villages, by bank and brae, over bridges that spanned romantic glens; past haughty gates that hinted of haughtier manor-house beyond. Steadily the road mounted until there seemed more breathing space; rolling meadows spread between retreating hills—forcing them

apart as it were. Just the place for a lark. So I asked for a halt.

"Please dismount," I requested, "and listen!"

We drew up by a low stone fence, and what a pleasure it was to step from the car into the pale sunshine.

"How lovely," said everybody.

"Just wait," I said, "Until you hear the Highland lark."

We waited. There were soft chirpings in the brush.

"The *mavis*," I announced (The thrush does sing better when one calls it a "mavis.")

"But the lark?" inquired Mrs. Squire.

"Quite different," I hastened to explain. "The lark doesn't sing like that at all. Such a twittering and trilling you never heard."

Pause.

"He rises straight into the air, doesn't he," suggested Consul Squire, as he rested on the bank.

"Yes!" I assured him and scanned the horizon, away over to the blue-gloomy mountains, then across a daisy-dotted meadow to a glen; nothing but a pine tree rose "straight in the air."

"How lovely the trees are," exclaimed our lady kindly. "So many different colors of green."

They were indeed, of every shade from the silver-green of the birch to the dark blue-green of the pine; the green fields furnished intermediate tones. Meanwhile a stream of autos and cyclists whizzed and tooted past—all Britain, it seemed was bound for the Highlands on this first spring Sunday.

"Larks are timid," I suggested, "We can't expect them to sing with all this competition. There will be better places farther on."

The Devil's Elbow is a steep, wild hill where the road climbs in perilous zig-zag. Here there would be lonesome stretches for wild-life. But on reaching the place, we found picnic-parties strewn up the slope and down the glen. It was already lunching time. Braemar, the next town, we decided would be a fine place for lunch. We continued through a beautiful glen; yellow gorse flaunted its glory at the snow on the rugged Grampians, which now as if grown bolder, crowded around us. From the opposite direction loomed a blue tourist bus; it bore the sign "Braemar" on it.

"If that is bound for Braemar, we must have passed it."



We evidently had.

But Ballater, just beyond, proved a delightful stopping place and after lingering over coffee, reading the town signs and watching fishers by the River Dee, I again remembered my promise. Across the stream was an expansive hill with greensward and flowering trees; just the place for a lark.

"Come," I encouraged. And over the bridge they followed, through an odd gate, along a rustic path. Here we found every allurements of spring. In the warm sunshine we succumbed to the spell, sat on the hillside and took in the view. After some moments of complete silence, I heard a twitter.

"Hark, hark, the lark!" I announced.

The twittering burst into a rich, warbling song.

"No," I continued, "This must be a *merle*."

I was disappointed—but it was some consolation to spring another local word on a colleague—and pique his interest. . . . I heard a gentle snore. My colleague lay on his back, a handkerchief



Photo from M. P. Dunlap.

LISTENING FOR THE LARK

spread over his face. I turned, aggrieved, to his lady. She, too, was breathing deeply, her head pillowed on a velvety knoll. Even the near-by violets hung their drowsy heads. (Unfortunately, the photograph I took of this didn't come out.)

It was almost tea-time and we were well on our way home before my dignity would let me refer to the subject again. But now the sun was lower, a fresh breeze blew in from the sea; all nature (including my companions) seemed more astir after its noonday rest. It had really been a long,

lazy day and the lark who is known as an early riser had probably done its bit long before and then rested as we had done. But with the quickening of other life might come his even-song.

Accordingly I induced our party to dismount from the automobile "to take pictures." I had chosen a spot where I saw several kinds of birds fluttering over a moor that sloped to the sea. How welcome the sharp air after the stuffy enclosure—and with it came the tang of salt and—the *chirping of birds*. I strained my ear. A gull screamed. . . . A pee-wee pee-wee. . . . a ground sparrow crooned softly in a hedge. . . . No lark!

The golf-course at Carnoustie looked desolate; even though it was 10 o'clock when we passed it, the sky was light and there might have been players—if it hadn't been Sunday. As we stopped at the hotel for "tea" (consisting of bacon and eggs, scones and cakes, jelly and jam), a thought passed through my mind. Perhaps Highland larks, like golfers, do not perform on Sunday? But I said nothing of the supposition to my companions as we rolled along the high-road down to the low-road by the firth to Bonnie Dundee. We had had our lark even though we hadn't heard one.

Not many days after my friends' departure, came another holiday morning, bright and rare. From my window there is a view over the town to a point of land running into the North Sea. How it glistened that morning in the sunshine. Along the shore, I knew, was a broad smooth beach and dunes of heaped-up, baking sand, sheltered from the wind. There would I go for the first dip of the season. There are no auto roads on this point and no habitations save that of the light-house keeper.

And so I came into the Kingdom of the Lark. Its feathered denizens sprang up on every hand to greet me; they twittered and tittered, looped and swooped; high against the blue were half a dozen specks at once, rending the air with song. What a fine time they were having all by themselves with no human beings to hear save the lighthouse keeper and me.

"I can hardly sleep for 'em," he said. "Why sometimes they sing all night."

My confidence in the lark is restored. I know not only his habit but his *habitat* and can henceforth ask with perfect assurance:

"Colleague (or Mrs. Colleague), have ye heard the lark?"

If one answers in the negative—and is interested, I shall reply:

"Come on and hear."

The Near East Language Scheme

By Gordon P. Merriam, Consul, Cairo, Egypt

THE Service is sufficiently familiar with the broad outlines of the "Near Eastern Language Scheme" so that a summary of the regulations under which it operates is unnecessary. He who runs may read, if he desires to freshen his memory, Executive Order No. 4879 of May 8, 1928, published in the Register of the Department of State.

In point of fact, the term "Near Eastern Language Scheme" is a gross misnomer to which my colleagues in eastern Europe will be the first to object, for the regulations, as they stand, apply equally to the countries under the Eastern European Division and to those under the Near Eastern Division, with North Africa thrown in to complete the measure of Arabic gutterals. Let those men, then, whom I used to salute in the corridors of 2, rue de Lille on gloomy winter afternoons, absolve me from invidious intentions if I speak only of the Near Eastern side of the matter. For their science is a mystery whose depths I can judge only by the cabalistic signs and pothooks left on the blackboard by their classes. They will have to speak for themselves.

In the old days Near Eastern language work was concentrated upon Constantinople and Turkish was all-important, but the break-up of the Ottoman Empire created a new situation. Turkey became, properly speaking, the land of the Turks, and those territories which had been sloughed off assumed shape as a number of more or less independent countries—six plus, according to the refinements of your political science. Arabic is the language of them all and if, for the time being, European languages are used in their foreign relations this is due in part to the fact that certain western powers are charged with the conduct of those relations for the mandates, and in part, to the circumstance that their national officials, who have been trained abroad, find French and English better suited to their work than literary Arabic.

But in the long run these are temporary conditions. They are intensely nationalistic peoples even if, for the moment, in over much of their territories nationalism is pretty well cut to pieces by smaller loyalties which are even more intense. Be that as it may, they are using Arabic in official intercourse more and more, and on the day literary Arabic and spoken Arabic become for practical purposes one and the same language, we

may expect to have to do business in that language. Turkish has already been through the process, as we all know. In Istanbul correspondence between the Governorate and the Consulate General is carried on in Turkish. In Cairo, correspondence on the side of the Governorate is written in Arabic; so are the *procès verbaux* of cases coming before the Consular Court. You can not now conclude a bi-partite treaty with Turkey unless the Turkish text is given equal standing with the foreign, nor can you do so with Saudi Arabia unless the Arabic text is on the same basis—and you must know what the Arabic text means. Thus in addition to Arabic we still have to reckon with Turkish; we have increasingly to reckon with Persian and Amharic and we may have others. Clearly, Near Eastern language specialization needed going over.

Paris, more specifically the *Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales vivantes*, was chosen as the new center of activities, partly because of the reputation of that institution and partly through recognition of the fact that, when all is said and done, French is still the most useful single language in the Near East and further exposure to it could do no harm. Four officers, Vice Consuls Joseph L. Brent, Raymond A. Hare, James W. Moose, Jr., and the writer were assigned there for language study.

As these transfers were made I think the Service at large said partly to itself, but mostly aloud: "Paris for language work! What a snap! Humph!" If it did not, indeed, say, "Oh, yeah?" To be perfectly honest I will confess to a certain lift in my heart as the ship bearing me to my language assignment swung around the Beirut breakwater and headed west. Later, I found that my colleagues in the Consulate General at Paris had considered the matter carefully and were inclined to be charitable. They thought of these assignments as an advance payment for putting in 10 years in the Near East, quite unaware that most of us had applied for the assignment not because we were rabid linguists, but because we liked the Near East and wanted to stay there.

You were quite wrong, gentlemen, and that emotional hiatus in my breast at Beirut turned out to be gratuitous. The job was hard, unremitting and monotonous, even for those of us who liked languages for themselves. To learn a difficult



language except as a child learns it, it must be so.

And let him have surcease who ever saw a green-eyed monster glaring at him from behind the promotional arrangements of the regulations, for while I have no particular cause for complaint, these arrangements as a whole have not worked out in practice.

Aside from the work itself, our experience in Paris taught us two things of value: first, that it is best, if at all possible, to study a foreign language in a locality where it is current; second, that in three years you can do a good job with one language and you can acquire a smattering of a second, but no more. (I am speaking, of course, of more than ordinarily difficult languages.)

Acting on recommendations made by the four officers who had worked in Paris, the Department looked about for a language school in the Near East itself. It settled on the School of Oriental Studies of the American University at Cairo, to which Vice Consul Easton T. Kelsey was assigned for work last year. What is done in the future will depend, of course, upon the results of his experience and upon the results obtained by other officers who may be assigned there.

The School of Oriental Studies is relatively small, its aims are practical and, being small, it is in a position to adapt its instruction to the individual requirements of its students. A new building completed last winter is Arabic architecture at its best. It is equipped with sound-proof walls and in general leaves nothing to be desired in the way of physical equipment. While emphasis is naturally placed upon Arabic, the School is in a position to give instruction in Turkish, Persian, Amharic, and Hebrew as well.

By way of conclusion, it may be well to draw attention to the fact that the American business man in the Near East reacts to the Language Scheme in his own particular way. The following not-so-imaginary conversation will serve to bring this out.

B. M.: "If you people need men out here who know the languages, I should think you'd get hold of Americans who were born in the country and who learned them while they were growing up. You would save all this time and expense for training and get better results."

F. S. O.: "In the first place, although the men

(Continued on page 380)

AMERICAN LEGATION, ASUNCION, PARAGUAY

Photo from T. S. Horn.



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BY THE WAY

Mr. J. Holbrook Chapman, Consul at Nagoya, Japan, would like to see more stories in the JOURNAL regarding the sports available at the various posts in the Service. In support of his plea for articles of that kind Mr. Chapman has submitted a story telling of the golf, shooting, and fishing at Nagoya. At almost every post in the Service is to be found some kind of sport and the JOURNAL would be glad to publish a series of articles so that officers may know the quality of the golf at Jerusalem, the kind of shooting one may expect in Poland, and the manner in which Australia develops tennis champions. The JOURNAL would also be glad to receive stories about the more unusual sports found in some countries such as gazelle shooting in Iraq and pig sticking in India. Doubtless even stranger sports are found at some posts. Why do you not share your knowledge of these sports with other JOURNAL readers?

ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP

The Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association has awarded the Association Scholarship, established last year, to Robert Lee Blohm for the school year 1933-1934. Mr. Blohm, who is the son of Lee R. Blohm, American Consul assigned to the Consulate General at Habana, will attend the University of Illinois.

A MESSAGE TO THE SERVICE

To the Members of the Foreign Service:

Believing that the JOURNAL will be the most direct and expeditious medium of communication with every member of the Foreign Service, I wish, through the courtesy of its pages, to express personally to each of you my gratitude for the rarely beautiful book which was presented to me in your behalf on August 11. The book, with its 1,300 signatures, its beauty of design, its reproduction of historic examples of the engraver's art, and its exquisite binding, testified to the conception of beauty and the fineness of taste on the part of those who inspired and directed its production as well as the generosity of those whose signatures adorn its pages, and for that reason alone makes it a precious possession and one for which I shall always be grateful. But I shall treasure it for another reason. The sentiment which attended the making of the book and which is expressed in it in such generous measure is far broader and its source far deeper than regard for an individual. Without a nobility of purpose inspired by a deep affection for our service it could not have been created. May we not hope that the service for which we all have striven may continue in increasing measure to command our best and most unselfish efforts and our highest idealism, and may I be able to give real and practical expression to my gratitude to all of you who have so honored me by striving with you to make the Foreign Service fulfill in all respects the expectations of our people.

Gratefully and faithfully yours,
 WILBUR J. CARR.

NOTICE

Those Foreign Service Officers who have not had an opportunity to sign the Album presented to Mr. Carr after his completion of 40 years' service in the Department, may now, should they so desire, sign on the blank pages in the bound album which will be held for the present in Room 280 of the Department. This facility is also available to officers of the Department who were formerly in the Foreign Service as well as to retired Ambassadors, Ministers, and Foreign Service Officers.

The Service will recall that Consul General Marion Letcher, Antwerp, suggested and arranged for the preparation of this volume which afforded such an excellent means of expressing the esteem held by the Service for Mr. Carr.



The Secretary returned to the Department late in August after having spent a period of two weeks at his mountain camp in Virginia. Mr. Hugh Cumming, Assistant to the Secretary, accompanied the Secretary and Mrs. Hull during their short vacation.

On August 27 the President announced the resignation of Professor Moley as Assistant Secretary of State. Announcement was made at the same time that Mr. Moley would become editor of a new weekly which is to be devoted to political events.

Mr. Homer Byington, formerly Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, who has been designated as a Foreign Service Inspector, sailed for Europe on an inspection trip on September 13. Mr. Byington left Washington at the end of August and spent two weeks with his family at Norwalk, Conn., before departing for his assignment. Upon Mr. Byington's departure Mr. Thomas M. Wilson became Acting Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

Mr. Lowell C. Pinkerton, Foreign Service Officer, Class III, now assigned to the Department, was designated as Director of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School on August 22, 1933 (effective September 2, 1933) to succeed Mr. James B. Stewart.

A delegation composed of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and members of the Federation's executive council, called on the President on September 12 to urge a scaling down of the 15 percent Government

pay cut. The press reports that the President expressed dissatisfaction with the cost of living index upon which the last pay cut extension was based and stated that the preparation of a new index figure had been ordered.

The *Washington Post*, in an editorial of September 13, commented as follows upon the proposal to reduce or eliminate the pay cut:

President Roosevelt is reported to be seeking a means of relieving Federal employes from at least part of the pay reduction which is now in effect. A new investigation is being made, and if the higher cost of living warrants reduction of the salary cut, action may be expected as soon as possible under the law.

The authority under which salaries were reduced is contained in the economy act. The Congress outlined a specific procedure for the President to follow. It did not give him discretion over Federal salaries, but provided that the compensation of every officer and employe of Uncle Sam "shall" be determined on a cost-of-living basis.

The Congress authorized the President to investigate the cost of living and determine an index figure for the first half of 1928 to serve as the basis for pay reductions. He was authorized to establish a similar index figure for the last half of 1932 and for each six months thereafter. The percentage by which the cost of living for any current six-month period is lower than the cost in the first half of 1928 is the percentage by which salaries must be reduced, providing that no reduction shall exceed 15 percent.

Apparently the law contemplates adjustments under this formula no oftener than every six months. If there is to be any change in the salary schedules under the existing law it will doubtless be based on a higher cost of living in the latter half of this year. In that event the relief would extend through the first half of 1934. The Government salary provisions of the economy act expire on June 30, 1934.

It is well for Government workers to realize that under existing law the President can act only upon the basis of facts ascertained in the manner prescribed by the Congress. Relief from the 15 percent salary cut therefore depends primarily upon the movement of prices or upon further action by the Congress.



Among the announcements of diplomatic appointments made by the President early in September were the following: Mr. Frederick A. Sterling, now Minister to the Irish Free State, as American Minister to Bulgaria; Mr. Post Wheeler, now Minister to Paraguay, as American Minister to Albania; Mr. John V. A. MacMurray, formerly Assistant Secretary of State and Minister to China, as American Minister to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.



Underwood & Underwood.

JOHN V. A. MACMURRAY

American Minister to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania

Mr. Sterling entered the Service as a secretary in 1911 and subsequently served at Petrograd, Santo Domingo, Peking, Paris, Lima and London, as well as in the Division of Western European Affairs of the Department. On February 19, 1927, he was appointed the first American Minister to the Irish Free State and he has continued to serve at Dublin until his recent appointment to Bulgaria.

Mr. Wheeler was appointed second secretary

at Tokyo in 1906 and afterwards served at the missions in Petrograd, Rome, Stockholm, London, Madrid and Rio de Janeiro. He was appointed American Minister to Paraguay on December 16, 1929, and has continued to serve there until his appointment to Tirana.

Mr. MacMurray passed the examinations for the diplomatic service in 1907 and after serving at several posts was appointed Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs in the Department. Subsequently he served at Peking and Tokyo and in 1919 returned to the Department as Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs. In November, 1924, Mr. MacMurray was appointed Assistant Secretary of State and he continued to serve in that capacity until his appointment as American Minister to China in 1925. He resigned from the Service in 1929 and became associated with the Johns Hopkins University.

Other diplomatic appointments announced by the President in September were: Mr. Hal H. Sevier, of Texas, Ambassador to Chile; Mr. James Marion Baker, of South Carolina, Minister to Siam; Mr. Fay A. des Portes, of South Carolina, Minister to Bolivia; Mr. Bert Fish, of Florida, Minister to Egypt.

On September 19, 1933, the President announced the appointment of Mr. Robert Walton Moore as Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Moore was born in Fairfax, Va., and was educated at the University of Virginia and at William and Mary College, from which he received the degree of LL.D. He was admitted to the bar of Virginia and practised law for many years in that state. He was elected to the Sixty-sixth Congress to fill a vacancy from the Eighth District of Virginia and reelected to succeeding Congresses through the Seventy-first; he declined to run for the Seventy-Second Congress. While in Congress Mr. Moore exhibited close and sympathetic interest in the Foreign Service, and as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs he sponsored the proposal in committee hearings in 1926 to increase the appropriation for foreign buildings from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

On August 23 announcement was made that Ambassador Welles would leave Habana about the middle of September to resume his former position of Assistant Secretary of State and that Mr. Jefferson Caffery, now Assistant Secretary, would succeed Mr. Welles as Ambassador to Cuba. In view of the recent developments in Cuba, however, the date of Mr. Welles' return to the Department is indefinite.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

The Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association has received the following letter from Mr. Hengstler, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, expressing his thanks for the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee on the occasion of the completion of Mr. Hengstler's 35 years of service in the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, August 19, 1933.

THOMAS M. WILSON, Esquire,
Chairman, Executive Committee,
American Foreign Service Association.

DEAR MR. WILSON:

Words are entirely inadequate to express to you and the members of the Foreign Service Association my feelings and appreciation of the resolution of the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association in the thirty-fifth anniversary of my connection with the Foreign Service.

It has been a wonderful privilege to be associated even in such a minor way, with the work of creation of a Foreign Service second to none and of which we can all be justly proud.

I will always treasure your memento of this occasion and the associations and friendships I have enjoyed with you and the other members of the Service.

I thank you all from the bottom of my heart.

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) HERBERT C. HENGSTLER.

John Ball Osborne, Foreign Service Officer, retired, has established his residence in Washington where he may be addressed at 2501 Calvert Street, N. W., Apartment 301.



Photo from Clement S. Edwards.

THE STAFF OF THE CONSULATE IN BRADFORD, ENGLAND

Left to right, seated—Miss Edith M. Harwood; Mr. Clement S. Edwards, Consul; Mr. George L. Fleming, Vice Consul; Miss F. Rhoda Outhwaite. Standing—Mr. Frederic Hammond, Miss Marjorie Park, Mr. Charles V. Dermott

The following interesting and significant excerpts are taken from an address given over a network of the National Broadcasting System on September 5, 1933, by Assistant Secretary of State Jefferson Caffery:

Within the last few years there has been a gradual reorientation of public feeling regarding Latin America. The World War dramatically brought the Americas together. Almost cut off from Europe, the countries of this hemisphere sought cultural inspiration and economic assistance from one another. The depression has had a somewhat similar effect. Nations, like individuals, have been forced to reexamine the bases of their livelihood. Out of this self-criticism emerges the fact that there is a basic community of interests between Latin America and the United States which was lost sight of in large part during the hectic days of the boom years. I do not mean to exaggerate of course: Latin America is not the only part of the world which interests us; but what I want to emphasize is this, that Latin America will inevitably play an important part in world as well as in our own development.

Many problems cannot be solved effectively, however, by unilateral action. These require the united cooperation of all countries. The opportunity for such action is presented by the conference to be held next December at Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, of the twenty-one republics of this hemisphere. This conference will be the seventh of a series, the first having been held in 1889 in Washington under the initiative of Secretary of State Blaine. Since that time they have been held periodically and have been successful in bringing about agreement in many fields. Since the last conference at Habana in 1928, there have arisen a series of unforeseen and vexatious problems to trouble the world. Some of these can be tackled only by the individual country which has its own peculiar problems and knows best of all the methods for attacking and conquering them. The United States, for instance, has embarked upon a revolutionary program of industrial and agricultural rehabilitation to solve the problems of overproduction and unemployment.

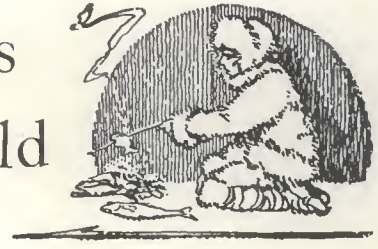
Although the methods by which the "good neighbor" policy will be translated into reality at Montevideo remain to be seen, their nature may be derived from the informal trade discussions now under way here in Washington. The aim of these preliminary discussions is to determine not only what of our products may be exported in greater quantities, but what commodities we can import in greater volume. This is a major shift in policy. Expansion of export markets was the watchword of the boom era. The only import the United States was interested in receiving larger quantities of was gold. When the gold supply of foreign countries ran low, it was replenished by loans from this country. This enabled the continuation of purchases for a brief time but, in 1929, loans were first curtailed, and then stopped. Is it any wonder that our international trade has languished? Furthermore, it is one of the first principles of economics that the more bought from a country, the more may be sold to that country. International trade cannot be lopsided; it must be on a give and take basis.

Baseball fans in the Department have long since submitted their applications for tickets for the World Series games, which, as the JOURNAL goes to press, seems certain to be played between the

(Continued on page 381)



News Items From The Field



WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

AUGUST 24, 1933.

If Old Man World were only capable of finding out what an erroneous conception a certain individual, who lives in the cultural Bay State, holds of his geographic anatomy, he might well show his feelings à la New Zealand by a seismic shiver sufficient to alter the earth's physiognomy along the lines of this person's ideas.

This office recently received a letter, the envelope of which was addressed: "Consul General, c/o The City of New Zealand, Australia." The letter itself was addressed to the "Consul General, New Zealand, Australia," and requested the names and addresses of *South American* firms buying men's old felt hats. The Consul General was, of course, greatly elated to have been credited with the consular command of such a large portion of the world's surface which by implication also included South America.

The request contained in this letter will be of particular interest to officers serving in South America who may wish to distinguish themselves by furnishing this information. It should also appeal to enterprising souls, who by developing a trade in old felt hats, would render a great civilizing mission to the natives.

WALTER W. OREBAUGH.

HARBIN

AUGUST 1, 1933.

A picturesque scene, mediaeval in concept, was enacted in the modern setting of the new addition to the offices of the American Consulate General in Harbin on Sunday, July 23, when the agents of the building arranged to have the new quarters blessed after the rites of the Russian Orthodox Church.

In a room of the new section an altar, improvised from an office table covered with a lace curtain, held a vegetable serving dish converted into an incense jar, a Russian icon (oil painting of the Madonna and child overlain with metal, enamel and stones), a metal and stone encrusted Russian

bible and a large, metal covered, beautiful embossed crucifix. Before this shrine stood a priest with long dark hair and beard, clad in faded cloth of gold ceremonial robes richly embroidered with symbolical designs, who read and chanted the formal half-hour service in Russian. The responses were sonorously chanted with unflinching accuracy of pitch by a church choir member with a sweeping moustache. His light yellow Russian blouse was embroidered in blue corn flowers with green leaves and a design of yellow wheat. This man's voice was remarkable for its beauty and perfect



Associated Press Photo.

NELSON T. JOHNSON

American Minister to China, practices Government economy by riding in a "rickshaw"

control, outstanding qualities in all the Russian church choirs.

Upon conclusion of the chanting the priest sprinkled the walls with a long brush dipped in water he had previously blessed.

The Consul General and other members of the staff, American, Russian, and Chinese, and the Russian agent, architect and builder, were present, some going forward to kiss the hand and crucifix of the priest and to be sprinkled with the blessed water.

IDA HOYT CHAMBERLAIN.



NAPLES

AUGUST 25, 1933.

Dr. Hugh de Valin, United States Public Health Surgeon, reported for duty at the Naples Consulate General on August 11. Dr. de Valin, with Mrs. de Valin, had traveled from Berlin, his former station, to Naples by motor.

The Honorable Maxwell Blake, Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Tangier, Morocco, was a passenger on the *Conte Di Savoia* which called at Naples August 12. Mr. Blake continued on with the vessel to Genoa, from which place he proceeded to Bad Gastein, Austria.

The Pennsylvania Schoolship *Annapolis* arrived in Naples on August 14 and remained here for one week. Of some 120 cadets on this schoolship, which prepares American young men to become officers in the Merchant Marine, a large proportion proved to be first-year students on the course of three years which the schoolship offers. The officers of the vessel were entertained by Consul General du Bois and its visit to Naples was the occasion of a pleasant interchange of courtesies between the Consulate General and the *Annapolis*.

United States Public Health Service Surgeon French Simpson, with Mrs. Simpson and son, French Simpson, Jr., sailed for the United States on the S. S. *Exeter*, August 20, having been ordered home after the completion of his assignment at Naples.

The now famous Italian liner *Rex* arrived in Naples on the morning of August 26. This was the return trip from the voyage on which the vessel had lowered the world's speed record for trans-Atlantic steamships, and it was made the occasion of a spontaneous and impressive celebration at Naples. His Excellency Ciano, Minister of Communications in the Italian Cabinet, was present and made appropriate awards to the officers of the vessel in recognition of the distinction they had brought to the Italian Merchant Marine. The vessels in the harbor were in gala attire and also contributed to the celebration with their sirens and whistles.

Mr. N. I. Nielsen, Agricultural Attaché stationed at Marseille, and Mr. Carlyle Thorpe, general manager of the California Walnut Growers' Association, visited Naples August 21 to make a survey of the forthcoming walnut crop in the Naples district.

Two groups of American Boy Scouts have recently passed through Naples as one of the ports of call of somewhat extended cruises prior to their arrival in Budapest for the International Boy Scout Jamboree.

Vice Consul Frederick E. Farnsworth, recently assigned to Palermo, arrived at Naples on the S. S. *Excambion*, August 21, and proceeded the same evening to his new post.

Eugene M. Hinkle, Second Secretary of Embassy at Istanbul, spent a few days in Naples and vicinity during the latter part of August.

C. P. K.



Photo from G. Ercolani.

FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDING, ROME, ITALY
This is one of the twin villas, formerly owned by the Queen Mother Margherita, which were purchased by the Government for use as Foreign Service offices. The building shown in the picture is occupied by the Embassy and the Commercial Attaché. The view is taken from the roof of the other twin villa which is occupied by the offices of the Consulate General, the Military Attaché and the Naval Attaché

ZAGREB

AUGUST 23, 1933.

The American Minister and Mrs. John Dynley Prince passed through Zagreb from their summer residence at Bled, en route to Belgrade, stopping as usual at the hospitable home of Mr. Archibald Walker, president of the Standard Oil Co. of Yugoslavia. To the regret of the many friends of Dr. and Mrs. Prince this was their last visit to Zagreb, the former having resigned as American Minister in order to resume his activities in New York at Columbia University as head of the department of Slavic languages.

(Continued on page 383)



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication, August 26, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 19, 1933:

George Alexander Armstrong, of New York City, Second Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

The assignment to Mukden, China, of H. Merrell Benninghoff, of Rochester, N. Y., now American Vice Consul at Yokohama, Japan, has been cancelled.

Samuel S. Diekson, of Gallup, N. Mex., Second Secretary of Legation at Helsingfors, Finland, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland.

Robert F. Fernald, of Ellsworth, Me., American Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, designated Second Secretary of Legation at that post, to relinquish all consular duties.

The assignment to the Legation at Peiping, China, of Monroe B. Hall, of New York City, now American Vice Consul at Mukden, China, has been cancelled.

Robert Y. Jarvis, of Los Angeles, Calif., American Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, designated Second Secretary of Legation at that post in addition to his consular duties.

Robert P. Joyce, of Pasadena, Calif., Third Secretary of Legation at La Paz, Bolivia, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Panama, Panama.

Lester Maynard, of San Francisco, Calif., American Consul General at Athens, Greece, assigned Consul General at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Leland B. Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa., First Secretary of Legation at Athens, Greece, assigned Consul General at that post.

Lowell C. Pinkerton, of Louisiana, Mo., a Foreign Service Inspector now in the Department, designated Director of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, Department of State.

William W. Schott, of Leavenworth, Kans., Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City.

Released for publication, September 2, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 26, 1933:

J. Rives Childs, of Lynnhburg, Va., Second Secretary of Legation at Cairo, Egypt, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Teheran, Persia.

George Wadsworth, of Buffalo, N. Y., First Secretary of Legation at Teheran, designated First Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, Rumania.

The following Foreign Service Officers on duty in the Foreign Service Officers' Training School of the Department of State, assigned as American Vice Consuls to the posts indicated:

Reginald Bragonier, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., to Canton, China.

Douglas Flood, of Kenilworth, Ill., to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

L. Randolph Higgs, of West Point, Miss., to Surabaya, Java.

Douglas James, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Beirut, Syria.

Robert C. McCloud, of St. Petersburg, Fla., to Naples, Italy.

Wales W. Signor, of Ypsilanti, Mich., to Nassau, Bahamas.

Orray Taft, Jr., of Santa Barbara, Calif., to Warsaw, Poland.

Robert M. Taylor, of Seattle, Wash., to Hankow, China.

Leo Toch, of Far Rockaway, N. Y., to Lourenco Marques, Africa.

Milton K. Wells, of Bristow, Okla., to Valencia, Spain.

Robert F. Woodward, of Minneapolis, Minn., to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

John Campbell White, of Baltimore, Md., Counselor of Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina, designated Counselor of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

Raymond A. Hare, of Manchester, Iowa, American Vice Consul at Beirut, Syria, assigned to Teheran, Persia, where he will serve in the dual capacity of American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation.

David McK. Key, of Chattanooga, Tenn., Second Secretary of Embassy at London, England, assigned for duty in the Department of State.

John Davies, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, Vice Consul at Yunnanfu, China, assigned to the American Legation at Peiping, China, as language officer.

Joseph F. Burt, of Fairfield, Ill., American Consul at

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Curacao, Netherlands, West Indies, assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Samuel Reber, of New York City, Third Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Non-Career

Leonard G. Bradford, of Boston, Mass., American Vice Consul at Rome, Italy, assigned for duty in the District Accounting and Disbursing Office at Paris, France.

Released for publication, September 9, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 2, 1933:

Edward M. Groth, of New Rochelle, N. Y., American Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, assigned as American Consul at Capetown, Union of South Africa.

Julius C. Holmes, of Lawrence, Kans., Third Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, Rumania, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Sofia, Bulgaria.

Dale W. Maher, of Joplin, Mo., American Consul at Hong Kong, assigned as American Consul at Medan, Sumatra.

Louis H. Gourley, of Springfield, Ill., American Consul at Medan, Sumatra, assigned as American Consul at Hong Kong.

Released for publication, September 16, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 9, 1933:

Maynard B. Barnes, of Vinton, Iowa, First Secretary of Legation at Sofia, Bulgaria, designated First Secretary of Legation at Athens, Greece.

Ferdinand L. Mayer, of Indianapolis, Ind., Counselor of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, designated Counselor of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Louis Sussdorff, of New York City, a Foreign Service Officer now assigned to the Department of State, designated Counselor of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, and Counselor of Legation at Luxemburg.

Stanley Woodward, of Philadelphia, Pa., Second Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Non-Career

Andrew E. McNamara, of Florida, American Consular Agent at Caibarien, Cuba, resigned, effective June 29, 1933, and Mr. Federico Causo has been appointed Consular Agent at that post.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Anne Covington Clark, was born on July 6, 1933, at Peiping, China, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Clark. Mr. Clark is Third Secretary of the American Legation at Peiping.

A daughter, Claire Elting, was born on August 7, 1933, at Istanbul, Turkey, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Howard Elting, Jr.

A daughter, Chloe Felicia Caffery, was born on August 7, 1933, at Niagara Falls, Canada, to Consul and Mrs. Edward Caffery.

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A daughter, Marion Evans Jukes, was born on August 20, 1933, at Callao-Lima, Peru, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Arthur D. Jukes.

MARRIAGES

Gidden-Shufeldt. Married on June 21, 1933, Vice Consul Culver Gidden and Miss Matilde Shufeldt, of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico. Mr. Gidden is stationed at Belize, British Honduras.

Allison-Brooks. Married on June 28, 1933, Mr. John M. Allison and Miss Marie-Jeanne Brooks, of New York City. Mr. Allison is a language officer at the American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Bragonier-Hill. Married on September 8, 1933, Vice Consul Reginald Bragonier and Miss Katharine Hill, of New York City. Mr. Hill has recently been assigned to the Consulate General at Canton, China.

Adams-Eastman. Married on August 28, 1933, at Yokohama, Japan, Walter Alexander Adams and Miss Betty C. Eastman. Mr. Adams is now serving as American Consul General at Hankow, China.

Orebaugh-Howard. Married on August 12, 1933, Vice Consul Walter W. Orebaugh and Miss Marguerite Howard, of Aline, Okla. Mr. Orebaugh is stationed at Wellington, New Zealand.

IN MEMORIAM

Raleigh F. Hayden, Vice and Deputy Consul at San Juan, Puerto Rico, from September, 1891, to September, 1894, died in that city on August 22, 1933. Mr. Hayden is said to have been the oldest continental American resident in Puerto Rico.

Born at Irvington, Vt., Mr. Hayden went to Puerto Rico in 1890. After leaving the Consulate in 1894 he returned to the United States but in 1902 again went to the island to enter educational work. Later he became Marshal of the Federal Court and for the past 20 years he had been translator for the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico. He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

The JOURNAL regrets to learn of the death at Athens, Greece, on March 6, 1933, of Mrs. Eliza-

beth Gault, mother of Mrs. Anne Gault Antonides, clerk at the Consulate General at Athens.

Mr. A. E. Morgans, who from 1921 to 1930 was American Consular Agent at Perth, Australia, died at South Perth on August 11, 1933. Mr. Morgans was at one time premier and treasurer of the State of Western Australia and for many years was prominent in the gold mining industry. Prior to taking up his residence in Western Australia in 1886 Mr. Morgans represented mining interests in Mexico and South America. During his life in Western Australia, Mr. Morgans became acquainted with ex-President Hoover. Mr. Morgans was born in Monmouthshire, England, and received his early education and training in England and Wales. Mr. Morgans was a staunch friend of the United States and served most loyally during the nine and a half years of his incumbency as Consular Agent at Perth.

George Thomas Marye, formerly American Ambassador to Russia, died at his home in Washington, on September 2, 1933, following an illness of several months.

Mr. Marye was born at Baltimore on December 13, 1857, and was educated in Italy, France, Germany, and at the University of Barcelona, where he studied international law. Subsequently he attended Trinity Hall College, Cambridge, and graduated from that institution. Upon his return to the United States Mr. Marye practiced law in San Francisco and was engaged in banking in that city and in Virginia City, Nev.

On July 9, 1914, President Wilson appointed Mr. Marye as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Russia, where he continued to serve until he was obliged to resign in 1916 because of ill health. Mr. Marye had made his home in Washington since the time of his retirement. He was the author of "From '49 to '83 in California and Nevada," and of "Nearing the End in Imperial Russia." Mr. Marye married Miss Marie Alice Doyle, of Columbus, Ohio, and had one daughter, Helen Martha, wife of Lieut. Commander William D. Thomas, U. S. N. The late Ambassador was for many years a member of the Board of Regents of the University of California, a member of the Board of Freeholders of San Francisco, and a Hereditary Companion of the Loyal League of the United States.

Interment took place at San Francisco on September 11.



TEN YEARS AGO

The October, 1923, issue of the *American Consular Bulletin* carried as a frontispiece a full page photograph of President Coolidge who had recently been elevated to the Presidency through the death of President Harding.

The leading article, "The Utility of World Trade Directory Reports," by A. S. Hillyer, Chief of the Commercial Intelligence Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, explained the extent to which world trade directory reports were used by American business men. Mr. Hillyer stated that during the year ended on June 30, 1923, over 30,000 requests were received from American business houses for information similar to that contained in these reports.

The *Bulletin* recorded the death at Yokohama on September 1, 1923, of Consul and Mrs. Max D. Kirjassoff, both of whom lost their lives in the earthquake which devastated the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama. Attention was invited to the fact that Mr. Kirjassoff was the third American Consular officer to lose his life in that manner during the previous 25 years. Consul and Mrs. Joseph T. Prentiss were killed at Martinique by the eruption of Mount Pelée on May 8, 1902, and Consul and Mrs. Arthur F. Cheney lost their lives during the earthquake at Messina on December 28, 1928.

An article entitled "The Value of a Knowledge of Foreign Languages," expressed the view that unless officers "possess or acquire a good working knowledge of French, the sort of French for which apologies need not constantly be made, they have not gotten beyond the rudimentary state of their career."

The editorial page reproduced an editorial from the *Washington Daily News* of September 11, 1923, extolling the excellent work of the Consular Bureau in furnishing information on welfare and whereabouts cases to persons who had relatives and friends in the earthquake-stricken areas of Japan. In explaining how the staff of the Bureau worked day and night and Sundays to obtain and furnish the required information, the editorial stated: "This is service. This is 'Government for the people' functioning at its best."

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Nagoya—Not So Bad

By J. Holbrook Chapman, Consul, Nagoya, Japan

A TELEGRAM—"You are assigned to Nagoya, Japan . . ." A hurried thumbing of the Register. I had never heard of the place and learned with dismay that I was to go to the other end of creation where I had had no earthly desire to go. Came the post report. Comfortable living quarters—good. Decent climate—fine. Eighteen-hole golf course—magnificent. There is a kind God who takes care of his Consuls.

A long pleasant ocean voyage. Commiserations at Kobe over being exiled at an outpost. Arrival. General aspect of dreariness. My predecessor inquires whether I want to join the golf club. My answer—an explosive yes!

Fortunately the Japanese take their golf, as well as most everything else, seriously. As a result, golf courses are increasing in numbers with the rapidity of growing mushrooms. The course at Nagoya will bear comparison with good courses anywhere. Not quite championship length, it measures only 6,100 yards, yet it is a searching test of golf demanding great accuracy. And what a location! Winding among pine-clad yellow clay hills typical of this part of Japan and lying rather high, it commands magnificent views of distant hills and mountains. There is always a breeze, in winter alas, an icy gale from the north designed no doubt expressly to school one to control shots in a high wind. The fairways and greens are of Bermuda grass, rather stubbly but good. Notable holes are the second—a fine 425-yard two-shotter with 150-yard carry over a lake from the tee, slightly dog-legged to the right with a corner of marsh in front of the green to be carried on the second shot; the thirteenth—a colossal 600-yard affair, double dog-legged, requiring three heavy pokes to get home; the seventeenth—a splendid 175-yard one-shotter to a slightly domed green, with a 125-yard carry over water from the tee and a lake and rough stuff to the right, traps to the left. I can commend the course heartily to customers. I may add that there is a very good club house complete with nineteenth hole where sustenance and cheer for weary golfers are available.

Then there is the Kisogawa. It is known and publicized as the Japan Rhine. It empties into the Ise Bay 20 miles from the city. At its mouth are miles of tidal marshes. In fall, winter and spring these are alive with wild fowl. Shooting

license and ammunition were details easy to arrange. Transportation to and guides for the happy hunting grounds were "mutuskashii" (rather difficult). Prospecting in the car on odd Sundays eventually disclosed a road winding more or less to the desired spot. Kindly assistance of native hunters solved the guide problem. (Full details in Miscellaneous Record Book.) So one morning before daybreak we wiggled off through the reeds to see what could be procured in the



Photo from J. H. Chapman.
A "HAND CARVED" DECOY

way of shooting. When I say wiggled I mean wiggled. The Japanese propel their boats with a "yulo," a long sweep-like oar which protrudes straight back from the stern of the boat. It is alternately pushed and pulled by the standing boatman, whereby he imparts a rocking motion to the craft which in time causes acute dislocation of the spinal column. But anyway it is efficient in its purpose, i. e., propulsion. My first day was encouraging if not brilliant—15 ducks, 8 of which were lost in the heavy reeds. But later on I



found the places where fewer reeds and more visibility offered a better chance of retrieving all but the odd cripple.

The local custom in duck shooting is to pursue sitting flocks in open water by motor boat and blaze away at them with buckshot at ranges of from 100 to 150 yards. This system did not appeal to me. But where to get decoys, an unknown quantity locally? An obliging wood-carver after several attempts produced passable if somewhat anaemic-looking specimens in satisfactory quantity. The house reeked with fresh paint for a week and then there emerged a triumphant collection of decoys in colors to rival Joseph's famous coat. But they worked. And still do. This year they will receive new and more sober plumage in keeping with their age, dignity, and distinguished past services, and let us hope, they will prove still more seductive to curious passing wild fowl. I have shot here most of the varieties of duck common in the United States, except the canvasback. Widgeon, teal, and scaup are plentiful. Both ordinary and black mallard are numerous but oh, so wary. There are some pintails, an occasional spoonbill, wood duck and now and then a curlew. There are legions of red shanks and a fair sprinkling of Wilson's snipe in season. The latter have caused me much grief, with pitifully little to show for my lavish expenditure of ammunition.

There was one banner February day. A heavy north wind was blowing and it was bitterly cold. Strategy dictated a blind in the sea weed beds a mile off shore. These beds are large patches of brush planted in the shallow water of the bay to catch drifting seaweed so beloved by the natives. At high tide they are awash and much sought as shelter by the birds when heavy wind makes rafting in open water uncomfortable. The blind was reached about 10 in the morning. Great flocks

got up before us and shooting prospects looked bright. Once in position with the decoys out in a neighboring lane through the brush the birds came in low against the wind. A single right, two out of a flock left. The score mounted steadily. One bird I shall never forget. I had browned a high flock of widgeon, which, as so frequently happens, had sneaked up behind me. Apparently clean misses with both barrels. But no. One bird, evidently, in trouble, veered off from the fast departing flock, made a large circle and then obligingly headed back for the decoys. Still a hundred yards away and flying high it faltered, started to pinwheel slowly on stiff outstretched wings, then plunged end over end into the water. When picked up it was stone dead. The afternoon wore on and the wind increased. By that time the tide was so high that the boat was almost uncovered and pitching wildly. Most of the decoys had capsized. But the ducks continued to come to them as before. A final bird, then the decoys were collected and we wallowed off in the darkness on our two-hour row back to the parking place, cold but elated over the best day of the season—21 ducks in all, 19 widgeon and 2 fine mallard drakes.

Fishing prospects are, alas, not so good. Or at least that particular form, fly fishing for trout, which my soul craves. True, the "ayu," a dwarf salmon somewhat resembling and about the size of the larger smelt, runs up neighboring rivers. Their pursuit and capture by cormorants may be viewed in true Roman style from punts on the Nagaragawa at Gifu. But this spectacle, fascinating as it is, does not satisfy the craving of an inveterate fly fisherman. There is, however, one famous spot, Chuzenji, distant a day's journey by train, where those so minded may find trout fishing unequalled in this part of the world.

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ACES IN THE NEW DEAL

(Continued from page 363)

The foregoing describes the essentials of Title I of this act, which title is the "Securities Act of 1933." There is a second, briefer title, cited as the "Corporation of Foreign Bondholders Act, 1933." This title provides for the establishment of a corporation whose functions are to be to serve the interests of American investors in foreign securities. The six directors of this corporation are to be appointed by the Federal Trade Commission, and they are authorized to convene meetings of holders of foreign securities, invite deposits of such securities when defaulted, and negotiate and carry out, or assist in the negotiation and carrying out of arrangements for the resumption of payments thereon, etc., as well as to collect and publish information regarding foreign securities, "including particularly records of foreign external securities in default and records of the progress made toward the payment of past-due obligations."

In short, the intention of this title appears clearly to be the establishment, under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission, of an institution for the protection of American holders of foreign securities comparable to the British Corporation of Foreign Bondholders and similar institutions in other countries. The corporation is, however, expressly prohibited from claiming, asserting, or pretending to be acting for or to represent "the Department of State or the United States Government," or from doing anything directly or indirectly which might interfere with the policies or pending or contemplated international negotiations or activities of the United States Government or its Department of State.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to loan up to \$75,000 to the corporation,

which is authorized to levy limited charges on the holders of foreign securities deposited with it. The title does not go into effect, however, and the corporation will not therefore be organized, until the President finds that "its taking effect is in the public interest and by proclamation so declares."

NEAR EASTERN LANGUAGE SCHEME

(Continued from page 367)

who were born out here speak the languages in a way to make us green with envy, many of them have never taken the trouble to learn to read and write them. In the second place, the State Department doesn't offer jobs to anyone. If it did it would make mistakes in the men themselves and it can't get rid of them as easily as you can. Again, it would place itself in a salary competition with business, and no man would stay with us six months on that basis."

B. M.: "That may be so, but it seems a wasteful system to me."

F. S. O.: "Is it so wasteful? Here's a man with a salary of \$2,500 who puts in three confining years at language study. At the end of that time, although he knows he will still be getting \$2,500 or thereabouts when you chaps have remade your fortunes and are just about ready to lose them again, he is perfectly willing to go to Mafeesh on the Indigo Sea where his family can be with him only four months in the year. Can you get a man to do that except on a voluntary basis?"

B. M.: "I wouldn't go to Mafeesh for three times \$2,500."

F. S. O. (in an oriental gesture involving shoulders, palms, and one eyebrow): "Well, there you are."

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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:

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. J. Bush. On September 13, 1933, relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., and directed to proceed to Warsaw, Poland, for duty in the Office of the American Consulate. September 1, 1933.

Passed Assistant Surgeon I. W. Steele. Upon arrival of Medical Director Frieuch Simpson relieved from duty at U. S. Quarantine Station, Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y., and directed to proceed to Berlin, Germany, for duty. September 5, 1933.

WASHINGTON ITEMS

(Continued from page 371)

Washington Senators and the New York Giants. League officials have already decided that if the series is played between these two teams the first two games will be played in New York on October 3 and 4. The third and fourth games, and the fifth, if necessary, will be played in Washington. In the event that it becomes necessary to play additional games before either team wins four, they will be played in New York. Old-time fans in the Department expect that the excitement in Washington will be at least equal to that displayed in 1924 and 1925, the last years in which the Washington team won the American League championship.

On August 25, 1933, the Department of State and the Department of Commerce issued the following press release with regard to the new coordination agreement concerning the activities of consular officers and representatives of the Department of Commerce:

For the purpose of effecting greater economies and to avoid duplication of activity thereby resulting in more effective coordination of the activities of representatives of the Departments of State and Commerce in the foreign field, a new Coordination Agreement was signed on August 5, 1933, by the Acting Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce. This agreement was concluded pursuant to the direction of the President given on July 27, 1933.

The new agreement provides for a coordination of the activities of the Foreign Service officers of the Department of State and Commercial Attaches and Trade Commissioners of the Department of Commerce, in the promotion of American foreign trade, by the transmission of all instructions from the Secretary of Commerce to the field officers of that Department through the Secretary of State. Similarly, the reports and other economic material prepared by the Commercial Attaches and Trade Commissioners abroad will be forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce through the Secretary of State. It is contemplated by this agreement that the Commercial Attaches will have the primary responsibility for the

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general economic reporting for the Department of Commerce in countries in which such officials are stationed and by means of the weekly conferences to be held by the Chiefs of Mission under the terms of the new Coordination Agreement duplication of activity in this field will be avoided. The consular officers of the Department of State will assist the Commercial Attaches by providing such information as may be required relating to economic conditions and matters affecting the development of American foreign trade in their several districts.

To avoid duplication and to eliminate the previous procedure where officers of both Departments were engaged in replying to letters of inquiry from American firms upon commercial conditions, the new Agreement establishes the principle that inquiries received from American exporters and other business organizations touching upon the protection and promotion of American foreign trade shall be answered by the Consular Service. This procedure eliminating as it does certain administrative details such as consultation between the Consul General and the Commercial Attache as to the treatment to be given a specific inquiry should result in greater promptness in replying to trade inquiries.

With the greater coordination of the work of both Departments in the foreign field as provided in this agreement it is believed that the joint efforts of the Foreign Service officers of the Department of State and the Commercial Attaches and Trade Commissioners will result in providing the Government of the United States and American business with more effective information regarding economic developments abroad. This agreement effectively disposes of any question of duplication on the part of the Departments concerned in the performance of trade promotion work abroad, as well as unnecessary expense in connection therewith.

In connection with the application of this new coordination arrangement, announcement is made of an important change in policy which has been agreed upon by the Departments of State and Commerce. Hitherto, it has been the practice of the Department of Commerce, with the cooperation when necessary of the consular service of the Department of State, to accede to virtually all requests from individual firms for special services in connection with their efforts to extend their foreign trade. It is felt that our exporters are now sufficiently familiar with the details of foreign trading to be able to obtain, without specialized individual aid from Government agencies, their proper share of world trade.

Accordingly, the foreign representatives of both Departments are being informed that the following classes of service are to be discontinued:



- A. Special market surveys for individual firms, involving the compilation of data which are not readily available.
- B. Negotiations or transactions in behalf of an individual firm, such as
 1. Actual sale of merchandise.
 2. Conclusion of an agency agreement.
 3. Collection of an account.
 4. Settlement of a trade dispute in which the public interest is not unquestionably involved.
 5. Correspondence or personal interviews in behalf of a firm that is negotiating with a foreign agent or buyer.

On the other hand, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will continue to furnish American firms (as will the consular officers abroad when they receive direct inquiries) with general information relative to business conditions in a specific foreign market; the competitive situation with respect to the products of other countries consumed in the market in question; information concerning import duties and import restrictions; sales methods and credit terms; the foreign exchange situation, when pertinent, and other current special features of the market.

It is believed that this new Coordination Agreement in conjunction with the changes in commercial policy established by the Secretary of Commerce, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, will place the officers of both Departments in the foreign field in a position more effectively to discharge their major function of providing information of primary interest to the Government and to the American people as a whole.

Coincident with the announcement of the formation of the law firm of Langford and Perry, having offices in the Earle Building, Washington, there was submitted this month the resignation of Mr. Albert W. Perry, for several years an auditor in the Bureau of Accounts. Mr. Perry has made a great many friends in the Foreign Service through his ability and eagerness to assist in the "ironing out" of perplexing and vexatious accounting problems, and it is certain that a host of good wishes will follow him in his new career. If he carries into the practice of law the energy and ability that has characterized his previous activities, his success will be assured.

Mr. Robert F. Kelley, Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs, returned to the Department early in September following several weeks spent in Europe. While on the Continent Mr. Kelley visited his friends at missions in several of the Western European capitals.

By Departmental Order No. 557 of August 29, 1933, Mr. Joseph F. McGurk, Foreign Service Officer, Class IV, now assigned to the Department, was designated as Assistant Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs.

Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, and Mrs. Hamilton sailed early in September for the Far East where Mr. Hamilton will visit the diplomatic missions and the more important consular offices on official business.

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER

Room 115, Department of State

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Carl F. Deichman, Lisbon.....	24
Leonard G. Dawson, Munich.....	24
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Graham H. Kemper, Hamilton, Bermuda..	29
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Orray Taft, Jr., Warsaw.....	31
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Robert M. Taylor, Hankow.....	31
Wales W. Signor, Nassau.....	31
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Sidney H. Browne, Rotterdam.....	1
Calvin H. Oaks, Barbados.....	1
Leo Toch, Lourenco Marques.....	1
Milton K. Wells, Valencia.....	2
Bertel E. Kuniholm, Paris.....	2
Homer M. Byington, Inspector.....	2
James B. Stewart, Budapest.....	2
James E. Henderson, Department.....	2
Courtland Christiani, Curacao.....	5
Reginald Bragonier, Jr., Canton.....	6
Eugene M. Hinkle, Istanbul.....	6
Harrison A. Lewis, Singapore.....	8
Richard S. Huestis, Kingston, Jamaica....	8
Natalie C. Grant, Riga.....	9
Edward Page, Jr., Department.....	11
William K. Ailshie, Batavia.....	11
Clarence B. Hewes, Retired.....	11
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Charles R. Myers, Lagos.....	13
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William H. Beach, Antwerp.....	14
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J. H. Keeley, Montreal.....	18
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NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 373)

Vice Consul and Mrs. Theodore J. Hohenthal enjoyed an interesting two weeks' sightseeing trip on the Dalmatian Coast and other points of the interior where history has been written.

Consul and Mrs. von Tresckow paid a short visit to Bled and the former made official visits to Ljubljana, Susak, and Maribor.

Mrs. Letia Lee Baer Gates, daughter of Col. J. A. Baer, who has just completed his assignment as American Military Attaché at Vienna, stopped over in Zagreb on her way to join her parents at Badgastein. Mrs. Gates, with a party of friends, was returning from the Dalmatian coastal islands.

LONDON

AUGUST, 1933.

The engagement has been announced of Consul General Frazer's step-daughter, Miss Marion Howard, to Mr. Ian Mitchell-Innes, of Midlothian, Scotland. The wedding is expected to take

place in London in the latter part of October. Miss Howard's father was the late Edward W. Howard, of San Mateo, Calif., and a graduate of Harvard in the Class of 1900. Mr. Mitchell-Innes, who was educated at Eton and Cambridge, is the son of Mr. Gilbert Mitchell-Innes and a nephew of Mr. Gilbert Mitchell-Innes, a former Counselor of the British Embassy in Washington.

Miss Margaret Frazer, of Washington, D. C., sister of Consul General Frazer, has arrived in London for a stay of some weeks or longer.

Mrs. Robert Frazer and her youngest daughter, Miss Marion Howard, have left London for a two weeks' visit to Paris, where selections will be made for Miss Marion's wedding trousseau.

Consul N. P. Davis is sailing for a brief visit to the United States and is expected back in London towards the middle of October. Mr. Davis, representing the national headquarters of the American Legion, recently conveyed in person to the Prince of Wales the invitation extended to him to attend the American Legion convention in Chicago. His Royal Highness diplomatically refrained from saying "no" or even "maybe" . . .

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ANNAMESE ACTORS IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GILBERT GROSVENOR, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor

Consul and Mrs. Brooks, who are sailing for their new post, Curacao, Dutch East Indies, towards the end of September, returned from their holiday in France. Mr. Brooks, who will also be Chinese Consul in Curacao, will be glad to receive a second-hand Chinese grammar, post free.

Consul General and Mrs. Frazer spent a week motoring in Devon and Cornwall. Mrs. Frazer drove, Mr. Frazer's driving being confined to the back seat.

Consul and Mrs. Franklin C. Gowen, with their children, are spending a month's leave in Sheringham on the North Sea. The Gowens are indulging in their favorite sports, swimming and sailing. Among other things, Sheringham is famous for its delicious lobsters.

Consul and Mrs. Robert B. Macatee spent a month's leave in Belgium where the cost of living is said not to be high.

Consul General and Mrs. Lucien Memminger, Belfast, spent their leave motoring in the British Isles, and were in London for several days before proceeding to Paris to visit relatives. In London they were entertained by their many friends in the Consulate General. Mr. Memminger said that he crossed the Irish Sea for a change and rest, but that at the hotel at which he stopped the waiters seemed to have got the change and the proprietors the rest.

Twice a week the officers of the Consulate General lunch together in a near-by restaurant. Visiting officers are cordially invited and may pay their own bill. Consul General Frazer presides and there is always a most interesting talk about service news and related topics. These lunches were instituted by Consul General Frazer and are noted for their atmosphere of cheerfulness and goodfellowship.

CONSUL FRANKLIN C. GOWEN.

SEVILLE

AUGUST 23, 1933.


Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and his friend, Mr. A. J. Drexel Paul, Jr., were the house-guests of Consul and Mrs. Richard Ford in Seville for a week during August. Despite Seville's 140-degree (in the sun, there being but little shade hereabout) temperature, the visitors showed a remarkable energy as sightseers, and left but few things of importance in Andalusia unremarked.

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