

The **AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL** ★ ★ ★ ★



VOL. XII

NOVEMBER, 1935

No. 11

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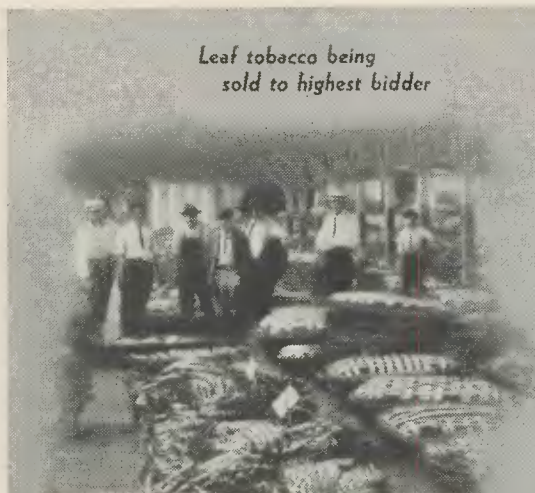
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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NOVEMBER, 1935

-The Human Side of Siam-

By ELIZABETH MORSE

NOT so long ago the most we knew of Siam was that it had produced the Siamese twins, and was the land of the white elephant. But the Siamese twins have been debunked as being a pair of linked Chinese, and many are skeptical about the white elephant—nevertheless, though they may not be so white as painted by Barnum, they do exist.

For those who like to take their statistics neat: Siam is situated in the southeast corner of Asia. To the northwest lie the Southern Shan States of Burma (British); to the northeast and east, Laos (French); and to the southeast Cambodia (French). The Gulf of Siam lies south of the country which tails off into the Malay Peninsula, while the Indian Ocean washes the southwest coast. Siam has an area of more than 200,000 square miles, about four times the size of New York State, and a population exceeding 12,000,000. The temperature ranges from 100° F. to as low as 50° F. in the north and the monsoons govern the climate so that the year may be divided roughly into three seasons: March-June, hot and dry; July-October, intermit-

tent rains and possibly the pleasantest time of year; November-February, cool, so-called. On a stereographic projection map of the world, Bangkok lies practically in line with Panama, which gives some idea of what they mean when they say "cool."

We will assume that you are going to Bangkok, "The Jewel City of the East" and have reached Singapore, an island one degree north of the equator at the end of the Malay Peninsula. From there you may go north by train, up through the Federated Malay States, stopping at Malacca (where you can buy Malacca canes in the rough) pushing on to Kuala Lumpur—known in those parts as "K.L." and where they have a station and hotel combined which is as beautiful as Alladin's

dream. Ipoh, a little farther along, offers an astonishing rock temple built in a series of caves. At Padang Besar you reach the boundary line between the F.M.S. (Federated Malay States) and Siam, continuing over His Majesty's excellent railway system into the magnificent terminal station, Hualampong, in the city of Bangkok.

The journey without stop-overs can be made in



SIAMESE CAT



BANGKOK IS CALLED "THE VENICE OF THE EAST." THE COUNTRY IS CRISSCROSSED WITH KLONGS—PICTURESQUE WATERWAYS ALONG WHICH MOST OF THE TRAVELING IS DONE BY THE PEOPLE.

three days. Or, if you have no desire to see the Malay States you can ship in Singapore and take the water route. Only be certain your monsoon is friendly for the Gulf of Siam can kick up a mean wave.

The boat trip is more leisurely and undoubtedly cooler. The "Katong" and the "Kuching" are coasting steamers, not large but clean and comfortable. They will take you up the Menam River. At the entrance of the Menam a *wat* with a stupa beside it like a conical hat, appears to perch on the water. Native houses line the banks, projecting over the river, moored so that they rise and fall with the tides. It is all very flat and rather dingy, with weary looking palms, rice mills of utilitarian ugliness, and to the right the steamships docks, customs offices and foreign banks.

But a curve in the river brings Wat Chang into view, startling in its magnificent proportions—you realize that you have arrived and are looking at the most photographed view in all Siam.

From a distance Wat Chang, or Wat Arun as it is sometimes called, appears to be done in cloisonné of green and blue enamel with decora-

tions of jeweled flowers and mythological figures in costumes such as the Siamese dancing girls wear. Tier upon tier it rises. You can mount the steps and, over the enameled balustrade, view the panorama spread out below. The river, with its potpourri of shipping—sampans, pilot boats, steamers, strings of flat-bottomed rice boats laden with blond grain, and across the river the city of Bangkok half hidden by the trees. But if you examine Wat Chang you will find that the cloisonné effect is produced by inlay of broken bits of porcelain: the bottoms of cups and scraps of many hues forming intricate designs of figures and flowers.

The blunt-topped spire surmounting Wat Chang is a feature of the Siamese scene. You find spires in every temple courtyard, of varying dimensions. It is thought by some to show evidence of past Phallic worship as part of the religion. Buddhism in its purest form is the religion of the state. However, the "forms and prescriptions" of the coronation ceremony are altogether Hindu with Buddhist and local modifications, according to the best authority. That being the case the symbols of the Hindu trinity,



Brahma creator, Vishnu preserver, and Siva destroyer, would be much in evidence as indeed they are, but it would be wrong to speak of the Siamese as Phallic worshippers.

If you go to Bangkok to buy a Bangkok hat you will be disappointed. It is a trade name for a certain type of straw, originating in Manila—so I was told. And if you want what we call a Siamese cat, you will have to specify the buff and brown variety. There it is just a common or garden breed. Siam has many kinds of cats. If the Siamese have any preference it seems to be for the cat of Korat. Korat is in the far north and with much difficulty we had a pair shipped down to Bangkok, only to find that they lacked distinction and to our eyes appeared to be a pair of rangy maltese.

As Prince So and So justly said: "Any cat born in Siam is a Siamese cat." Those weird animals with baby-blue eyes shining out of a mask that looks as though it had been dipped in chocolate sauce, are without honor in their own country. There is no truth in the legend that they are considered sacred and serve as watchdogs in the temples. Cat lovers will give up this idea with reluctance, but the charm of these unique animals still remains. They are born white and gradually acquire their distinctive coloring, which is that of a well seasoned meerschaum pipe.

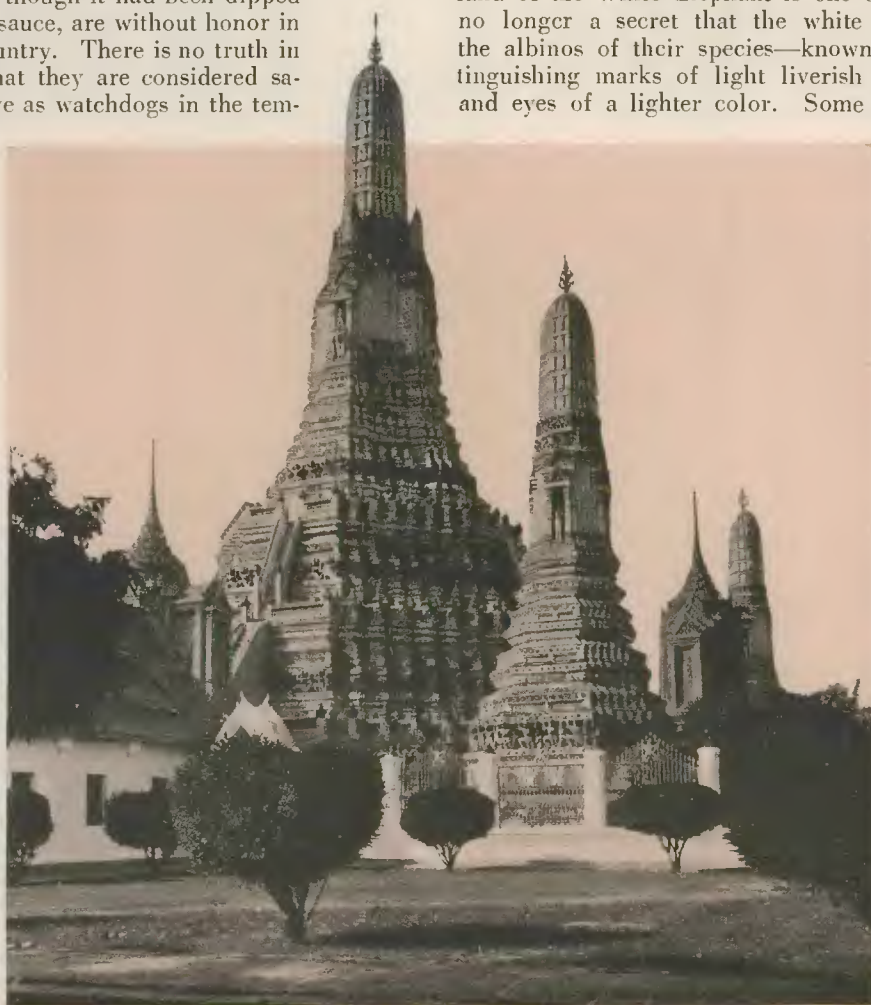
There is not a great deal in

Bangkok to tempt the *ticals* out of the tourist pocket. The Siamese are not creatively artistic people, but they do excell in repoussé executed in silver with meticulous detail—pressing up the design from the reverse side. Also there is a kind of work called "niello" which the Arts and Crafts Society is trying to revive. It is something on the order of damascene—inlay of black on metal, requiring endless patience. Chieng-Mai, the capital of Upper Siam specializes in a silk of native weave in roman stripes that may be used for scarfs and table covers. The Siamese Buddhas are typically Siamese, with thickly encrusted dress and crown with wing-like projections. There is a saying in Bangkok that it is unlucky to buy a Buddha, but you can safely accept one as a gift. On the other hand, it is considered very good joss indeed to buy a hair from the tail of a white elephant and wear it as a ring or a bracelet.

Siam has a number of descriptive titles. The land of the White Elephant is one of them. It is no longer a secret that the white elephants are the albinos of their species—known by their distinguishing marks of light liverish looking spots and eyes of a lighter color. Some ancient prints

picture the beast with skin the color of lotus, and a catalogue of his charms describes him as having "eyes of light blue surrounded by salmon color; his hair, fine, soft and white; his complexion pinkish white; his tusks like long pearls; his ears like silver shields; his trunk like a comet's tail; his

(Continued to page 640)



WAT
CHANG

Arthur Lee, the Volunteer Diplomat

By BURTON J. HENDRICK

Copyright, *The Atlantic Monthly*

I

THE Declaration of Independence put a new face upon American negotiations with European powers. Until July 4, 1776, there had been no independent nation. All the time that Arthur Lee had been intriguing with Beaumarchais, his country was still nominally acknowledging British Sovereignty; naturally colonies had no claim to diplomatic standing. In March, 1776, Congress appointed Silas Deane business agent at Paris; but he was not entrusted with formal diplomatic powers.

The Declaration, however,—at least this was the American pretension,—transformed thirteen dependent provinces into so many independent sovereign states. Their relationship to foreign powers now became a matter of legitimate importance, and something in the nature of a diplomatic corps became essential. Certain leaders in Congress even then regarded American envoys as hardly desirable. What could such emissaries accomplish? To send ministers to the great capitals of Europe, with no assurance that they would be hospitably received,—gentlemen who would trudge wearily from door to door, only to have the doors more or less politely slammed in their faces,—such adventures, it was urged, were unnecessarily foolish and humiliating. 'Militia diplomacy' John Adams called such representation, evidently having in mind its amateur and volunteer character, as contrasted with the efficiency of a regular establishment. To

Franklin also the proposal seemed revolting. 'I have not yet changed the opinion I gave in Congress,' Franklin wrote Arthur Lee on March 21, 1777, 'that a virgin state should preserve its virgin character and not go about suitering for alliances, but wait in decent dignity for the applications of others. I was overruled; perhaps for the best.'

At the time Franklin wrote this protest he was

himself a 'militia' diplomat, head of the American Commission in Paris, and Arthur Lee was sojourning in Vitoria, Spain, engaged in one of the amateur excursions which the philosopher so disapproved. However, the 'militia' character of outposts at France and Spain did not utterly blemish the 'virgin' purity of the new United States. Both of these nations had already made half-shamefaced approaches to America. At the time of Franklin's letter their subsidies amounted to 4,000,000 livres; cannon, mortars, and powder were being stealthily removed at nighttime from His Most Christian Majesty's arsenals, whence they were transported

to French harbors and loaded on ships that presently cleared for parts unknown. Gifts like these might make the most maidenly country suspect that she was an object of interest to distinguished 'suiters.' The love affair embellished by these sumptuous gifts was an illicit one, yet it manifestly gave promise of something ultimately more regular and aboveboard. When, in October, 1776, the American Commission to France was appointed, with Franklin as head and Silas Deane and



Courtesy D.A.R. Magazine

ARTHUR LEE



Arthur Lee as his associates, Poor Richard evidently saw no reason for not accepting. At his first meeting with Arthur, however, he expressed surprise that his former deputy in the Massachusetts agency should surrender an excellent position in London and identify his lot with Revolutionists.

'You are making a great sacrifice,' said the prudent Benjamin. 'Your employment here is only temporary. When this war is over you will be left without establishment. You will be proscribed in England.'

Lee thanked him for his consideration, but was determined to go on.

That the embassy to France rested on more substantial grounds than contemplated missions to other powers presently appeared, for the three men were cordially received by Vergennes, the Foreign Minister, assured the protection of France, and promised a new gift of 2,000,000 livres—which was duly handed over in installments. The stipulations surrounding this subsidy made it clear that Franco-American friendship still continued on a back-alley basis. 'Such was the King's generosity,' the Commissioners wrote Congress, 'he exacted no condition or promise of repayment. He only required that we should not speak to anyone of our having received their aid.' At the first meeting with Vergennes, Arthur especially was most cordially greeted. 'Yes,' said the Minister, with a smile, 'I have heard much of Dr. Lee.' Figaro's correspondence of the preceding months was clearly still in mind.

II

And now the question arose of approaching that other power which had made friendly gestures in the direction of America. Besides being one of the Commissioners to France, Franklin found himself slightly embarrassed with similar credentials to Spain. The season was midwinter; Franklin was now seventy years old; his letters at this time are full of references to his increasing feebleness. Would not Lee undertake this journey in his stead? Arthur demurred. He had no authority from Congress to visit the Court of Madrid; certainly his usefulness in that capacity, doubtful at best, would be handicapped by this fact. Franklin insisted. He would write Congress, resigning the post to Madrid, and ask for Arthur Lee's appointment in his stead; meanwhile, in view of the pressing circumstances, he thought the Commissioners had power to make this change.

'I am really unable, through age,' Franklin wrote Arthur, 'to bear the fatigue and inconvenience of such a journey.' Lee has left a written record of his experiences—still in manuscript form; this indicates on every page that Franklin's apprehen-

sions were well founded. In this journal one catches glimpses of the sturdy Virginian crossing the Pyrenees in his slow-going chaise, his servant following on horseback, traveling night and day, snatching such sleep as was possible in the jolting conveyance or in the shelter provided by that unprogressive country. There were no inns, even of rudimentary sort; now and then this primitive ambassador of a primitive nation found lodging in the second story of some barn, the ground floor having been preëmpted by horses, cows, hens, swine, rats, and other friendly companions. Arthur, always famous for his complaints, was not sparing of them on this occasion. The backwardness of the country and the dirtiness of the people made him groan. The noble Castilian, as a human being, he rated lower than the American Indian, and further than this dispraise could not go. 'There is no accommodation for travelers,' he wrote, 'or the least attention shown them but by the fleas and other vermin who pay their compliments in troops.' The natives, however, 'are alert enough at demanding your money for their dirt and at picking and stealing.'

When the American reached Burgos, halfway to Madrid, another shock awaited him. The Spanish Ambassador in Paris had given him a passport to the Spanish capital, and letters of introduction to important officials there. But here was an impassioned plea from the Marquis Grimaldi not to advance beyond Burgos; that gentleman was himself on his way to the historic city and the negotiations must wait his arrival. Arthur did not appreciate the fact at the moment, but his peregrinations had caused little less than a panic in the Spanish Court. Spain was at war with Portugal over an obscure boundary dispute in La Plata, South America; England was Portugal's historic ally, and was displaying much interest in this dispute; that she might take a hand in the fray and send her mighty navy crashing on Spanish ports was a momentary fear in Madrid. The presence of Arthur Lee in the capital would probably give British statesmen the excuse for which they seemed to be searching.

Besides, the Declaration of Independence, which had increased French enthusiasm for the American cause, had had the contrary effect in Spain. Spanish statesmen feared—and developments amply justified their suspicions—that an independent Republic in North America would in due course be followed by similar political sovereignties in South America, with the result that the great Spanish Empire would materially shrink. Spain cared nothing for John Locke and 'the state of nature'; the minister who sent this peremptory message to the bland Virginian innocently approaching his

(Continued to page 644)

The Romantic Bazaars of Baghdad

By ELEANOR WOOD MOOSE



Photo by E. Boesinger, Baghdad

THE OLD WALLS OF BAGHDAD

"Away, for we are ready to a man,
Our camels sniff the evening and are glad,
Lead on, oh master of the caravan—
Lead on the merchant princes of Baghdad."

OVER the rim of the purple desert, silhouetted against the sunset glow of the evening sky, appears the moving line of a caravan. At this great distance the camels, unwieldy ships of the desert, give the impression of waving palm trees. Closer, closer they come with their shambling gait until one can distinguish the great bales of cloth and of merchandise piled skyward on their backs. From the topmost balcony of the minaret near at hand comes the voice of the muezzin, floating into the starlit darkness, calling the faithful to evening prayer. Right willingly the great beasts stop and stand with heads drooping with weariness from the length of the road, while their equally weary masters kneel with faces ever toward Mecca—

"Allah is merciful—Allah is greatest—there is no god but Allah"—and once again he has granted a safe journey over the trackless wastes of the Syrian or Arabian desert. And another caravan has arrived, as they have been arriving for centuries past at the caravan-serails in the ancient bazaars of Baghdad.

Whosoever would wander through these justly famous bazaars must take with him a strong heart and strong shoes. For the streets are rough and crowded with a new world of people. From the glare of the pitiless sunshine without, from the noise of the teeming streets filled to overflowing with *arbanas*, honking taxis and the bells of the ubiquitous donkeys; filled too with his brother of burden the Kurdish coolie; away from the pensive gaze of the innumerable smokers of nargilehs who line the hard wooden benches of the coffee houses and watch life meditatively with the rapt and studied gaze of the East; away from all this one escapes through an arched and open door into the shadowy and unreal world of the bazaar.

Ahead stretches a long covered alleyway and little by little as your eyes grow accustomed to the gloom, you see that each aisle is divided into small stalls or booths. Each booth is piled high with the wares of its owner—while he sits contemplatively on the hard raised wooden floor, awaiting the customers that Allah will send. He scarcely glances at you in this alley for here he is a vendor of cotton cloth—and it is not for the likes of you. Here you find the brightly printed cotton cloth peculiarly dear to the heart of the Oriental. Glowing



purples, ruby reds. Your practical mind assures you that such colors would never wash. Here is pile on pile of the thick black stuff from which the *abbas* of the Moslem women of Baghdad are made. A garment which preserves unseen and undefiled the faces of the wives and daughters of the True Believers. Here are gay checks and dazzling circles. Passively, unmoved the merchant sits as you saunter by. You go—but customers will surely come—for Allah is Merciful.

The next aisle brings more of interest for here is the silk bazaar. Each booth piled skyward with all the hues of the rainbow, rose, red magenta, yellow, purple, blue. Silks from Japan, silks from France, real silks, artificial silks and best of all the glorious brocades from Damascus and Aleppo.

Here are georgettes, crepe and satins. Eagerly the merchant beckons you toward him. Well he knows the weakness of a woman's will when piles of this lustrous satin slip through her fingers to fall around her in a dazzling rainbow heap. "Cheap cheap," he chirps helpfully. And cheap

it is, measured by the prices of these same silks in far away New York. But well you know the folly of assenting. One beautiful shimmering rose takes your eye—"Besh hada?" you ask as you wave the coveted material in the air. He begins to measure expectantly. Well a yard Engleezy is so much, a dragh is so much less. You shake the stuff insistently. "How much?" He smiles cherub-like and motions you to sit down with him on his ruged floor. One does not buy standing. One does not hurry. One enjoys the customers. He inumbles, he counts with his eyes expectantly fixed upon you. He is converting annas and rupees into the more modern fils of present day Iraqi currency. "300 fils per yard Engleezy." It is a gift that he gives you out of the greatness of his heart. You raise your eyes heavenward, calling on Allah to wit-

ness. Why does he a true follower of the Prophet pull your beard in such a foolish fashion. You rub your chin with a meditative stroking motion which means "I too have reached man's estate and wisdom—I too am a sage in my own country—then let us talk business." Little by little the price lowers. An admiring throng surrounds you. Black phantoms with the most frivolous of shoes peeking from beneath the austere *abba* join you to feel the silk with envious fingers, stretching forth white forearms jingling with heavy bracelets. Black eyes look out expectantly, hennaed hair peeps from under the black hood. One may frequently even glimpse a nose ring set with turquoise—but the face remains concealed. Coolie boys stop and rest their empty baskets, eager for the chance to carry

your package and to act as guide in your further rambles. Beggars afflicted with the great curse of the East, total blindness, stop before you, calling down on your head the blessings of the Most Merciful; wishing for you the joy of many sons and not one daughter to darken the family thresh-



Photo by E. Boesinger, Baghdad

BAGHDAD ROPE BAZAAR

hold; praying health and long life for your lord, the white sahib—and all for the price of a few copper fils. He moves away, crying in the voice peculiar to the blind, "Alms for the love of Allah." To be answered in some cases by the polite suggestion that Allah himself will attend to looking after him—so the bystander won't bother. Still this is rare, for did not the blessed Prophet himself enjoin the Faithful to practice charity? The stuff is bought, paid for, and as promptly slipped into the basket of one of the waiting coolies. From now on, he is your man, ready to fight or die for you and to wander the length and breadth of the bazaars for you.

Just by a second you avoid being knocked down by a Kurdish horseman who rides through the narrow aisle looking to neither right nor left. Voices



of those less fortunate than yourself are raised in expostulation, describing the rider's family back to its very beginning in most unflattering terms. A Kurdish coolie bent double beneath his weight of lumber, fragrant goat skins or iron beds or what not—comes down the middle of the aisle clearing a path before him. A train of donkeys loaded with the ever present yellow bricks of Baghdad and tinkling with bells, come doggedly along under the never ending rain of blows of their master. A vendor of cold water passes, carrying his wares in a large porous vase. He stops to sell a glass for a few fils to a thirsty traveler. All drink from the same flat metal bowl. Alas for the ways of hygiene and sanitation! He is followed by a gentleman whose

usual flowing robes are tucked coyly to the knee while he is engaged in sloshing water most abundantly from his bag, made of a whole goat's skin—turning the dusty aisle into a slippery morass. Further on a gentleman is having his head shaved. The barber, oblivious of the jolting moiling crowd, plies the lather copiously. His customer seems half asleep, only to awaken to life at the call

of the vendor of roasted beets and turnips. This movable feast is contained all on one great copper tray, the piles of vegetables kept warm by the glow of smouldering charcoal and the whole covered from the dirt and dust of the bazaar by a heavy cloth, whose color testifies to the fact that it has housed whole generations of similar vegetables. Only the slightest of signs is necessary for the feast to come to a halt beside the barber's customer—to settle down comfortably into the dust while the vendor gets at the business of peeling and laying into four large mouthfuls, a succession of beets and turnips. How delicious the aroma is from the steaming vegetables. It tickles your own palate and makes you look enviously upon this hardy one who is consuming an unending succession of beets and turnips with such intrepid bravery.

Evidently the people of Iraq are blessed with an appetite for the vendor of vegetables is followed by a small boy who carries displayed on a flat basket, balanced adroitly on his head, all manner and kind of breads. Here is a hard crisp roll evidently a near relative of our own salt rising bread at home—flat pancakes—thin as paper and baked until crisp on the walls of the oven. French rolls—hard and likewise crisp—you have your choice.

He is scarcely by when a boy carrying a most marvelous selection of *hors d'oeuvres* appears, arranged most artistically upon a copper tray, the red of the tomato and the white of the egg gleaming like jewels against the green of the lettuce, but recently washed in the waters of the nearest

irrigation canal. He too may have kababs for sale—bits of meat rolled into rings and roasted over a slow fire on tiny spits. If so, they will be fairly dripping with their own fat and send forth the most tempting of aromas. The hungry gather around. For a few fils they may eat bountifully for food is cheap.

You turn a corner and as suddenly Dante's *Inferno* has burst upon you. Pandemonium reigns in this aisle. All is gloom, obscurity

lightened only by the dancing flames within the tiny stone caves or cubicles that line each side. Flames that gleam redly on the bronzed backs and arms of the men, arms that rise and fall with the regularity and precision of machines, gleam too in russet fashion on the sheets of copper and brass. For these are the copper workers of Iraq. From these sheets of copper and brass they are beating out the water jugs—water jugs for all the world like the one that Rebecca carried to the well in her meeting with Isaac—and even named after her—Rebecca jug. Fashioning, too, delightfully rotund and dumpy lunch baskets, platters, trays and shallow cooking utensils. Hammering out the tiny bells that rustle from the necks of the donkeys or the cascade of bells that encircle the neck of the leading





camel on each caravan. Bowls, platters, plates, they are here for your seeking. An eager merchant motions gently for you to approach. He holds a peculiarly inviting bowl in his hand. If you are interested, he will call in the owner of the scales, measure the bowl before your eyes and sell it to you by weight. Not one gram would he add to its weight or price!

On and yet on you wander. The atmosphere

colorful silk *izzars* of purple, rose, magenta or blue, the heavy silk decorated with borders of silver or oxidized thread. The Christian goes unveiled.

The Jewess wears a black visor bound with gold which practically conceals her face while the colorful *izzar* conceals the figure as does the black *abba* of the Mohammedan women.

Into the tailoring aisle you wander, where tailor-

like, as the world over, the tailor sits cross-legged upon the floor cutting and basting. Outside his stall hang the latest things in haberdashery for the young bloods of Iraq. Abbas of brown thin cloth or of heavy black for ceremony and best; keffiyahs of all colors and kinds hang there—these most useful head dresses of the East.

The fruit and vege-



"INTO THE SHADOWY AND UNREAL WORLD OF THE BAZAAR."

becomes ever darker and more mysterious. You are in the aisle of the silversmiths. There is no pandemonium here for the silver is rolled to the thickness of a sheet of paper and must be handled with care. What a lack of originality and variety is displayed in its fashioning. For vases, bowls and platters all have one fixed design.

Close by are the merchants of precious stones. Diamonds flash in the palms of grimy hands, turquoises cool, remote and disdainful sell for little or nothing here, Sapphires gleam with the brilliance of the king's own blue. Here is a deep quiet. The aisle is scantily peopled with robed and bearded men, men of age and dignity but whose eyes gleam with cupidity at the sight of the jewels. Now and then a Jewess or a Christian woman invades this quiet, clad in the



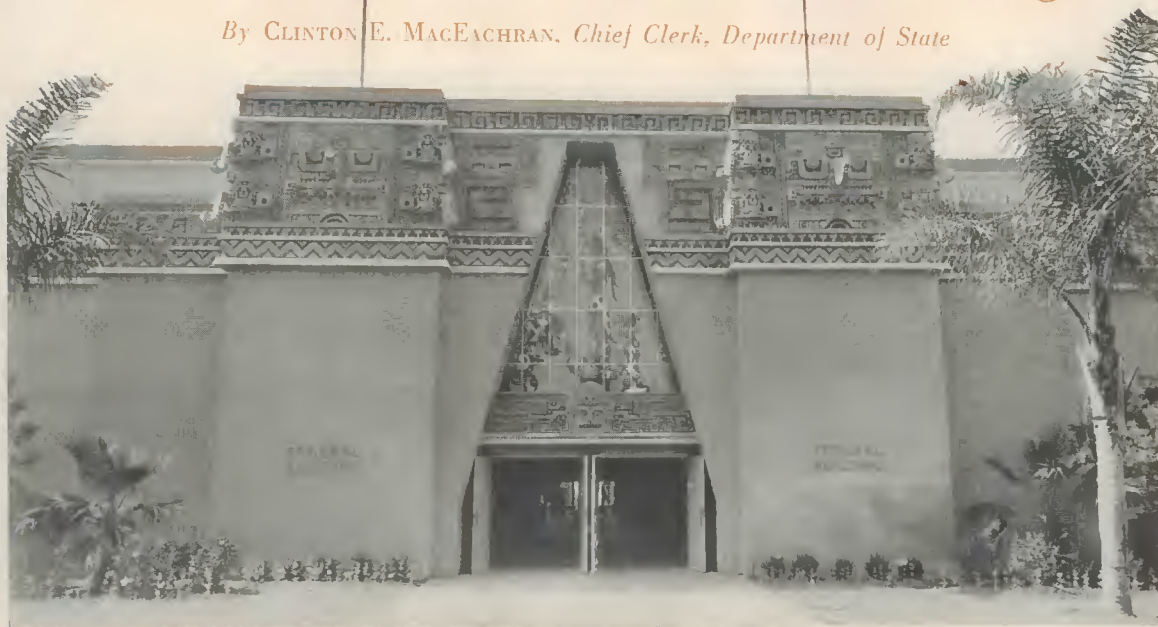
COPPER WORKERS OF IRAQ

table market lie farther along and here the merchant sits like a veritable Midas before his wealth of multi-colored fruits—great golden globes of oranges, pomegranates oozing with their own purple juice, honey-sweet grapes, dates which are sold still hanging from the branch or perhaps by the pound after they have been pressed into

(Continued to page 631)

The Department of State at San Diego

By CLINTON E. MACEachRAN, Chief Clerk, Department of State



FEDERAL BUILDING, SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION

Navy Department Photograph

THE citizens of San Diego, California, are to be congratulated upon their successful presentation of an international exposition which has been operating since May 29 of this year with a large and undiminishing attendance every day in the week. Erected in beautiful Balboa Park, the site of the 1915 exposition, the California Pacific International Exposition rests in a setting of natural beauty quite beyond adequate description.

Outstanding in importance to our citizens, particularly those who have not had the privilege of visiting Washington, is the exhibit of the United States Government presented in a building of Mayan architecture, having a floor space of 15,000 square feet. There the Government has set up a picture of its activities of great educational value.

The experience gained at A Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago in 1933 and 1934 has enabled the Department of State to go to San Diego with an exhibit that is attracting a great deal of attention and is receiving favorable comment from the press and large numbers of the visitors to the Federal Building.

The first exhibit to meet the eye is that of the Department of State occupying an area of more than 1,000 square feet, about 20 feet from the main entrance. Since the principal lesson learned at Chicago

was that lack of animation and color meant a small attendance, the Department has endeavored to supply those features at San Diego in so far as a very limited allotment would permit. That this endeavor has succeeded is evidenced by the constant flow of visitors through the Department's exhibit area.

The criticisms of the exhibit at Chicago offered by the editor of a daily newspaper contained the statement that there was lacking only "the ceremonial wardrobe of a third under secretary, including his second best spats and a phonograph record of his Oxford accent." There is of course little doubt that had such material been included and draped upon an animated wax figure it would have "stopped the show" and thousands would have been turned away. Without, however, adding the material claimed by the learned editor to have been omitted at Chicago, various mechanical devices have been installed at San Diego that are holding the interest of the crowds in the Department's entire exhibit.

A model of the Government-owned American consular building in Yokohama is presented in a large and attractive diorama, equipped with mechanical lighting and dimming devices producing a daylight-to-darkness effect, with lights appearing in the windows of the buildings and on small fishing boats moored at the seawall in the foreground which



move slowly on the swell of the tide. The showing of this diorama alone in San Diego placed the Department immediately in successful competition with other and larger Departments, the nature of whose activities lends directly to spectacular display. There is also an excellent model of the United States Government-owned building in Paris. In addition large and attractively framed pictures of the Embassy building at Tokyo, the Legation building at Ottawa and the proposed new building to house the Consulate General at Shanghai have prominent places in the exhibit.

Since the average citizen is unaware that his Government owns any buildings abroad and is gradually increasing such property holdings in the interest of economy and efficient administration of its work in foreign countries, the lively interest in these models and pictures of Government-owned buildings abroad is very gratifying.

At one end of the exhibit area the Department again presents its huge world map 10½ feet high and 24 feet long, showing the posts of the Foreign Service in colored lights. At previous expositions these lights have been shown constantly flashing on and off. At

San Diego the visitor operates the lights from a switchboard and the line is always "forming on the right."

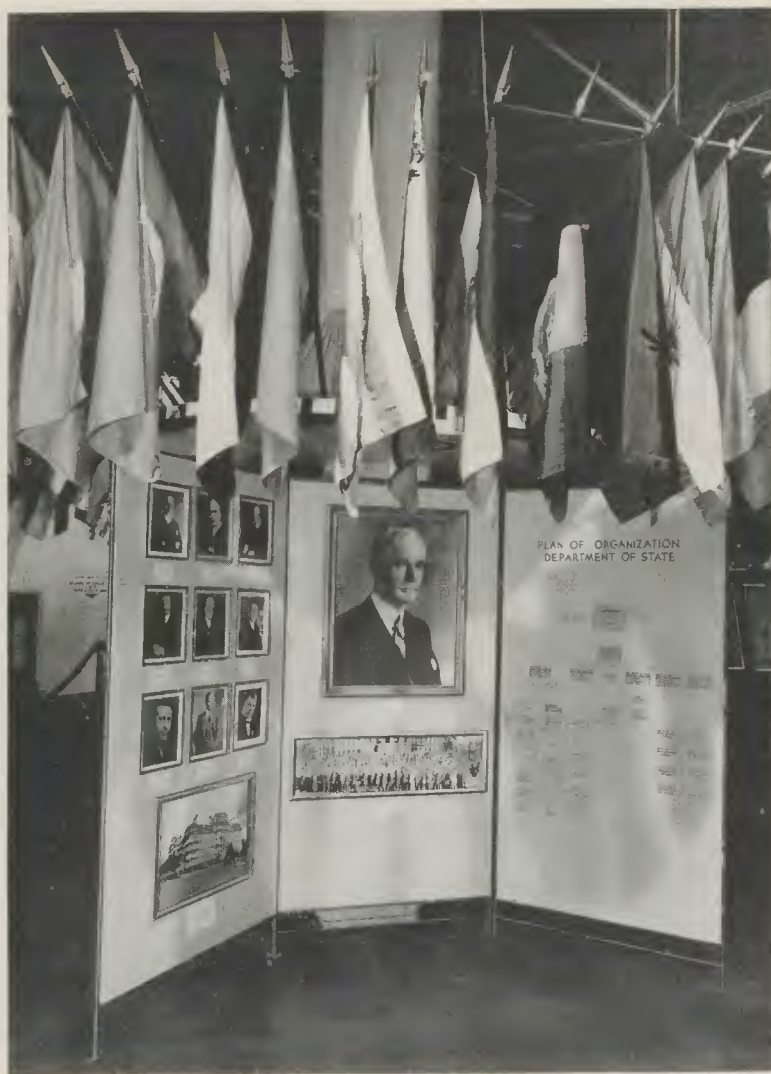
Two electric automatic display machines—one for the Department and one for the Foreign Service—are being used to tell in concise language of the functions of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. Each machine holds twenty-four lettered posters.

Then there is a replica of the Seal of the United States in colors, five feet in diameter, flanked on either side by the national colors and the official flag of the Secretary of State. At the base of the

Seal, in a glass display case, is a photographic reproduction of the Bill of Rights. This photograph has been put through an aging process that gives it the appearance of the original document. The entire ensemble rests against a background of gold velvet.

A single pillar in the Department's exhibit area for the display of lettered panels presented excellent possibilities. By erecting wings extending from each corner of the pillar twelve panels were created, each 72 inches high and 38 inches wide. One complete section of three

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Navy Department Photograph

A PANEL IN THE DEPARTMENT'S EXHIBIT
(See also page 638)

Our Methods of Giving Effect to International Law and Treaties

*Address by the HONORABLE FRED KENELM NIELSEN
Former Solicitor, Department of State*

IT IS a pleasure to respond to a courteous invitation, which I have construed to authorize some general discussion of practical methods of dealing with international problems. I venture to urge the importance of wider interest and serious concern among members of the Bar generally with respect to measures to uphold the law of nations. To be sure, sage observations may have been made occasionally to the effect that there is no such law. And there is much less than voluminous writings may indicate to be in existence. A great deal has been written which is merely the views of writers as to what the law might be. I shall roughly sketch some of the numerous questions which concern the lawyer engaged in a practical way in the application of international law. Perhaps my remarks may suggest that the problems of that law with which he deals are far from being purely academic, and that the fields of questions of domestic law, pertaining to both civil and criminal matters, through which he must browse are so vast that at times they have uncomfortable aspects of a wilderness.

There has been considerable impetus for lawyers and laymen of Ohio to interest themselves in matters pertaining to international law and diplomacy. Under the Constitution of the United States, the President is charged with the conduct of our foreign relations, including the important functions of negotiation of treaties, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the protection of the lives and property of American citizens abroad. If my recollection is correct, five citizens of Ohio have been entrusted with those great public duties in the course of a relatively short period of our history. The official through whom the President acts in such matters, as a general rule, is the Secretary of State. As I recall, on three occasions eminent statesmen of Ohio have filled that high office with distinction. Both posts have been occupied simultaneously by citizens of Ohio. This was the situation in one of the critical, abnormal periods of our history. President McKinley, a man of kindly and peace-loving instincts, was confronted with the question, whether our nation should suddenly be plunged into war, and the further questions as to the specific reasons on which the beginning of hostilities should be

grounded. The latter problem was a grave one from the standpoint of our purely domestic interests. And its solution defined our Government's position in the eyes of the world.

President McKinley was urged, as President Cleveland and President Grant had been, to give some form of recognition of belligerency to Cuban insurgents. Suggestions were also pressed that our Government should recognize the independence of Cuba. Whatever may be said of the American policy of hostile measures of intervention, it was fortunate that muddled expedients, without basis in the law of nations, were rejected.

It is gratifying to recall the composition of the American delegation to the peace conference at Paris in 1898; outstanding statesmen and lawyers; representatives of both the dominant political parties of our country. The head of the delegation was a citizen of Ohio, William R. Day, eminent lawyer, able diplomat, an honored judge on the nation's court of last resort. At home, foreign affairs were guided by the steady hand of John Hay of Ohio.

Recently, while acting in a temporary, diplomatic capacity, I became personally acquainted with another distinguished citizen of Ohio, former Governor Cox, and had the pleasure of observing his sincere efforts together with those of the head of the American delegation to the recent London conference, the Secretary of State, to protect American interests and to contribute on a high plane to the solution of international problems on the basis of fair dealing towards all nations.

INTEREST OF LAWYERS IN PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

I have suggested that members of the Bar may not be generally disposed to concern themselves much with international affairs. If the reason for any lack of interest is a feeling that such matters are not of great practical importance so far as our country and all its citizens are concerned, then it is not well grounded. Associations of lawyers, particularly the large American Bar Association, concern themselves with improvements in the teaching of domestic law, the administration of justice by the court and the clarification of various branches of our jurisprudence, some of which may be of no



considerable direct concern to many lawyers. I do not want to appear in the rôle of someone conceiving himself to have a mission or a lesson to administer. But it is perhaps not odd that one who has devoted about a quarter of a century to intensive, practical activities in international affairs should cherish a strong desire that such matters should, in some effective way, share in the useful thought and efforts devoted by members of the Bar to problems of law and government.

In connection with this thought, it is pertinent to observe that international law, and not the domestic law, statutory or constitutional, of our country and of other countries, is the supreme law of all members of the family of nations. For convenience I make a distinction between the two branches of jurisprudence, although international law is of course a part of the law of our land. I mean that the law of nations is supreme in the control of those subjects with which it is concerned; supreme in the regulation of the relations of States; supreme in the sense that acts of authorities of a government and its laws must square with the prescriptions of international law, if nations are to maintain their honorable positions as members of the family of nations by living up to their international obligations.

The interest of the lawyer and the layman in international stability, conserved through the maintenance of international law, is assuredly brought home to us keenly at the present time. It can scarcely be doubted, that the shadows that hang so gloomily over our land today, are at least in part aftermath of the great world struggle, from which it may seem to be difficult now to discern any worthwhile by-products. Unhappy Europe, as long as we have any recorded history of it, has been afflicted intermittently—one might almost say continuously—by the world's most hideous phenomenon, as I think war might be termed. In some of the numerous struggles, weaker powers have occasionally triumphed, largely through diplomatic moves, that have secured support of combinations, brought together by temporary common interests, and often soon dissolved by opposing interests. We have seen a kaleidoscopic picture of such historical events. President Roosevelt observed in one of his addresses that "alliances, combinations and balances of power have proved themselves inadequate for the preservation of world peace."

Far removed as we have been from such conflicts, especially in early days when distance so much more than now meant actual removal, the interests of the United States, even in the days of its infancy, have been seriously affected by European struggles. The wise father of his country quickly

advised a definite policy of aloofness. In those early days our commerce was devastated by practical application given to decrees of belligerent sovereigns, each of whom undertook to extend dominion over vast areas of the seas, the common highways, and to declare interdiction of communication by neutrals with other belligerents. We were a very weak nation then, and we submitted to many indignities. Our Government undertook to forbid our ships from leaving American ports. Our vessels were promiscuously seized. Our seamen were taken from them on the high seas, and even in our own ports. Yet a noteworthy struggle was made in those days to maintain American honor and the rights of the nation and its nationals. Chief Justice Jay was sent to England to wrestle with unfortunate controversies. He negotiated a celebrated, unique treaty which contained provisions inaugurating international arbitration in its modern form. The great John Marshall was sent to France to negotiate with Talleyrand, said to have been the most accomplished diplomat of his time. Against chicanery, both subtle and crude, and proposals of dishonor, Marshall put unbending standards of honor and clear statements of principles of law. He did this even though, as Lord Craignyle, a former member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, observes in a delightful little book recently published:

"He must have been conscious as his honour leaped to the battle of resentment, that a false step might precipitate a war, in which an infuriated France would dash the infant's brain out."

In discussing Marshall's equipment for his diplomatic mission, Lord Craignyle summarizes his conclusions in this language: "I question whether, if other lands . . . had been ransacked, they could have produced a man better equipped than this Virginian to outface Talleyrand in Paris." The writer, in making this estimate, undoubtedly had in mind, not only the records of negotiations at Paris, but the later exceedingly interesting judicial pronouncements on international law, which are interspersed among the celebrated opinions of the great judge, and which reveal his careful study of principles of that law.

Lord Craignyle ends his fascinating account of the episodes between these two striking representatives thus:

"Shall any nation, even America itself, ever forsake the Marshall test, ever lower the Marshall standard? May God forbid!"

Marshall's weapons, moulded from powerful mental and moral forces, are always superior when employed by a national representative in any in-



ternational activity, if they are supported by authorities of his own government. There have been interesting and varied descriptions of the work of foreign offices, and a distinguished phrase-maker is reported to have said that a diplomat is a person sent to lie abroad for his country. Diplomacy, without discussion of numerous ramifications of its activities at home and abroad, might, I think, be defined to be in the main a wise, painstaking, conscientious application of international law to questions that enter into international relations. Comity plays an important part in the relations of States, and comity may perhaps be roughly defined as treatment by nations of each other in the manner in which gentlemen deal with one another in private relationships.

We did have some kind of a war with France in the early days. And we formally declared war against Great Britain, relying on the just legal cause of a violation of international law with respect to the exercise of sovereign rights on the high seas which were disregarded by British naval authorities when they hoarded American ships and took from them American seamen. A little more than a century later, we quarreled with two sets of European belligerents and finally went to war with one. Our position then as a great and powerful nation was very different from what it was in those early, troubled days.

We are told occasionally nowadays that the law of neutrality has disappeared. International law is altered by the same painfully slow processes by which it is formulated; that is, through the general assent of nations, over which there is no superior authority that can prescribe rules. I find it difficult to perceive just how and when the law of nations with respect to neutrality disappeared. Federal statutes enacted to give effect to that law have not been repealed. We are a powerful government now, capable at all times of effectively asserting legal rights and of meeting the correlative requirement of complying with duties defined by international law. It seems to me that, when we are in a fortunate position of neutrality, free from the horrors of war, we may have a trust to uphold and vindicate the law through influences derived from the nation's position of prestige and power. I have the temerity to suggest a simple plan looking to the effective accomplishment of these and other purposes. It is, that officials of our Government should ground its position, in all serious crises, and with respect to all international difficulties, on a rock foundation of right under the law and then stand firmly on that foundation. Right, in a broad sense, may be a relative term, and honest men may differ with regard to the law. But even though little sus-

tained effort has been made for the purpose, it is altogether feasible and not so very difficult, for our country to have a foreign office, or, as we say, a Department of State, equipped with an adequate number of officials who are guided by a lofty purpose and who are experts in the law and practices of nations. When a strong government speaks through such an agency, we may have the general expectation that it will speak well from the standpoint of law and of ethics. There is good prospect that its firm stand for observance of law will command respect, although it does not resort to hostilities or even to a threat of force.

INJURIES TO ALIENS COMMITTED BY PRIVATE PERSONS

I think it is a long time since the American Bar Association gave more than slight attention to international affairs. We have some annual reports on current events. But as far back as 1892, we find an interesting discussion in the Association's *Report* for that year concerning a bill pending before Congress. The measure was entitled "A Bill to provide for the punishment of violations of treaty rights of aliens." It provided in part "that any act committed in any State or Territory of the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country secured to such citizen or subject by treaty between the United States and such foreign country, which act constitutes a crime under the laws of such State or Territory, shall constitute a like crime against the peace and dignity of the United States, punishable in a like manner as in the courts of said States or Territories . . . and may be prosecuted in the courts of the United States."

The presentation of this bill and the discussion of different aspects of questions pertaining to the protection of aliens in the United States were not prompted by infractions of such concrete treaty stipulations as those relating to customs, taxation, rights of aliens to do business and other subjects that enter into the so-called commercial treaties. The agitation evidently grew out of the riots which occurred in New Orleans in 1891 and resulted in the loss of life of several Italian subjects. The discussion would have been more useful had it not centered largely about the construction of a brief, conventional treaty provision, such as that the nationals of each of the contracting parties shall receive in the territories of each other the most constant protection and security for their persons and property.

The treaty, said the committee in its reports to the Bar Association, secured nothing more than equality of treatment of citizens and foreigners.

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Epiphany in Ethiopia

By W. PERRY GEORGE, Consul, Malta



A. Adler

THE "GHEBBI" HILL, WITH THE MANY BUILDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE, ADDIS ABABA

SATURDAY, January 19th, 10 A. M. I've just returned to my rooms in the Imperial Hotel from the most extraordinary spectacle I've ever witnessed. If this statement leads to an anti climax the reflection must be on my vocabulary. Not on the experience.

Ever since as a midshipman, many years ago, I spent four months in the Naval Hospital at Annapolis with little else to do than watch the boats that ply the Severn, submit to the gentle ministrations of Miss Brooke and her corps of nurses, and mark the passage of time, I have had a peculiarly developed faculty for divining the hour, and the minute, and have never allowed myself to be awakened. Call lists and alarm clocks are unnecessary interventions in my life, and they annoy me. If I retire at midnight no assistance is needed to get me up for a three A. M. train. It is almost Napoleonic, and I have besides, doctors tell me, a Napoleonic heart. So it was an easy matter for me to turn out this morning at five-twenty.

It was still quite dark. The lions in the great *gibbi* were making a noise like distant thunder, as I rose and dressed without bath or shave, and with precious little light. The Ethiopian *gibbi* corresponds approximately to the Turkish *konak*, or residence. It is the headquarters and dwelling place of the local governor or chief. The great *gibbi* in Addis Ababa is the Imperial Palace. There are almost always a few lions about in an Ethiopian *gibbi*, encaged or at large.

I took a small fly swish and a camera and hurried down to the little thatched roof *tukul* that is Cramp's home, and banged on the flimsy door. He doesn't share my faculty for easy early rising.

"Who's that? Who the Hell's that?" from within, in startled Pennsylvania accents. And I, contemptuous of the forbidding tone:

"Rise and shine! Hit the deck! Turn out in there!" I did not go in. I did not want to miss anything. The moon was just setting and the East showed its early pale blue light. Stars still shone



MENELIK STATUE, ADDIS ABABA

A. Adler

whitely when from the direction of the *gibbi* under the dawn there came a faint sound of drums, in slow, ceremonious, muffled, mysterious rhythm.

He did not keep me waiting long, and presently we were off toward the French Legation through streets silent save for the complaints of every body-bolt in the hotel car. The way twists through the town and over the Ras Makonnen bridge to the foothills of Entoto, and is covered in fifteen or twenty minutes. It fetches up at the entrance to the French compound.

Just to the left of this entrance, on the banks of a small stream, the devout were encamped. They had been there all night. Abandoning the car, we descended the slope, carefully picking our way among prone, sleeping figures; their knees drawn up, heads down, and completely swathed from head to foot in a light gray-brown or dirty white cotton cloth, like prehistoric corpses laid out for space-saving burial. Or like sacks of bran, and just as still. A few large tents emerged from the darkness and outlined themselves grayly against the silhouette of a forest, feebly lighted here and there by small smouldering fires of dung. The only sound, the whispered deep bass thumping of a great *negarit*, issued from the largest tent and scarcely created a ripple in the stillness. These ceremonial drums are truncated cylinders of hide with an axis of about four feet, and sounding surfaces at either end to provide the bass and the

sharp alto. They are employed in religious ceremonies, and on the great feast days when the Emperor feeds thousands of warriors at the *gibbi* they are sounded from sunrise until sunset and until all have had their fill. The *negarit* is sounded as a signal for mobilization and marks the rallying point in battle. It is to the Ethiopian what our flag is to us. The idea of a banner or national flag is an innovation in this country.

We wandered, attracting no more attention than invisible spirits. Few were yet awake, and these probably a bit dazed from their all night vigil and the penetrating chill that descends on Africa at the approach of dawn. A small group nevertheless performed their ablutions, silently, some quite naked, in the muddy, soon-to-be-sanctified waters of the Kabana.

Gradually the scene animated itself, sleepers unfolded, commenced a slow, quiet circulation to and fro. In the gray dawn rich carpets were produced and spread on a little knoll above the stream and along the path from a rustic footbridge. A canopy was erected on this natural stage, the shape of a bath tent and topped with a red silk umbrella fringed with gold. The gigantic figure of a man, in gorgeous green robes, with Excalibur in a golden scabbard by his side, appeared with escort, creating a quiet stir, and took a position to the left of the canopy. The drums of the imperial cortege became faintly audible.

It was now bitterly cold, and I was grateful for the woolen jersey underneath my coat.

Servants of the French Legation came bearing chairs and, more interesting, odd boxes and bottles, and cups that could not be anything but coffee cups. Cramp could not restrain himself from having a

BUSINESS SECTION, ADDIS ABABA

A. Adler





peep into one of the boxes and his face told me they were full of food.

Priests arrived under marvelous gold embroidered umbrellas of different colors. The high priests themselves were in vestments of a richness words cannot describe, nor art represent. They assembled on the little knoll and received benisons from on high in the first shafts of brilliant sunshine to top the eastern hills, like celestial regards. Their chant, so modulated as to be scarcely audible, commenced, as altar boys in shimmering garments slowly balanced silver censers.

From the near side of the stream I tried snap after snap, wishing my antiquated camera had a chromatic lens, yet realizing how futile even that

All the glory and tradition of Christ in the Ethiopian isle of Africa arrived in the holy person of the Abuna. The Abuna is the Ethiopian Patriarch: yet neither Ethiopian nor Patriarch. By tradition the head of the Ethiopian church cannot be an Ethiopian, but a bishop appointed for life by the Coptic Patriarch of Egypt. In point of fact the present Abuna is the first ever to leave Ethiopia even for a short visit to Egypt, after once joining his diocese.

Things moved slowly, quietly toward an incredible, unimaginable climax of color and action, and thought was reduced to hysterical numb expectancy of the unknown. It gradually dawned on my consciousness that I was about to be transported into a



Chante, Addis Ababa

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE REVIEWING TROOPS

This picture, taken several years ago, shows left to right, Ras Guksa Araya, of Makalle (Tigre); Ras Hailu of Godjam; on either side of the Emperor, two Liguamases who technically impersonate him in battle, dress like him, and draw fire.

would be. It was like desperately trying to capture a precious fleeting moment, without being a poet.

The chairs of the French were set up on a promontory just opposite and on a level with the exquisite pageant of ecclesiastics. The position was ideal. And if ever it is my luck to be in Ethiopia on another Epiphany I will encumber myself with no camera, but consume the experience with all my eyes, my ears, heart and soul. M. Bodard and his wife came slowly down the hill on foot, preceded by their escort of Somali lancers. He joined in the photography, frantically. We hated to miss anything, yet the dazzling scene went on impossibly *crescendo*.

premediaeval fairyland and there to be shown a miracle, and that for once delirious expectation was not to be disappointed. What was about to transpire was far beyond my faculties to foresee, perhaps even to grasp. As it went hurtling down through Christian ages imagination reeled, and prayed for time. It was being surfeited, and could not take in what it was being confronted with. Oh, for more cameras. Futility! More eyes! *More ears!* For now the woods were filled with the weird, almost unperceived yet penetrating treble ululation only Africa can produce.

A sudden convulsion of action amongst the now

(Continued to page 636)



THE FIRST U. S. PEWTER DOLLAR
"Mind Your Business"



EARLIEST AMERICAN COIN
New England Shilling



Numismatology

By EMERY MAY NORWEB

THE hobby of coin collecting is as perfect a one for the Foreign Service as can be imagined. A couple of hundred coins will fit in a cigar box, although I do not advise it, and no one is going to worry about the transportation of a few such receptacles. Further, half of one's collecting is done with photographs, for coin collecting can be carried on like big game hunting, "Bring back the head or a photograph thereof."

In my collecting I have kept entirely to United States and early colonial coins but even this is larger than advisable from the average collector's viewpoint. I have perhaps seven thousand of copper, nickel and silver coins not including duplicates. It is wiser to limit one's collecting to half dollars, large cents, half dimes or any one of the branches of the colonials. Do not think by doing this your collection will be puny or childish. In one year, twenty-six varieties of half dollars were coined and in another sixty-seven kinds of large cents.

The history of coinage is fascinating, human, and above all logical. The first currency in our country was beads, tobacco and cattle, which the colonists were anxious to replace by monies to which they were accustomed, not only because such monies

were more convenient, but because it raised them above the red-skinned tradesmen. New England, as far as we know, made the first coins. Theirs were plain planchets of silver, stamped with N. E. All too quickly the God-fearing colonists found there were sinners in their midst, and coins began to show up with pieces clipped out, where some less pious neighbor had endeavored to make one coin do for one and a half. Quickly they altered the design so that each coin bore a ring of dots close to the edge and no coin was good unless this ring was intact. But by this time the art of coinage had advanced and some wiggles appear on the coins which old documents tell us were supposed to represent a willow tree. The oak tree next appears and is almost recognizable, while the pine tree which ended the series in 1678 was unmistakable.

After that coins of all shapes and designs appeared in quantity. Each colony had its own coinage and sometimes two or three.

Finally the time came when the United States was born and a universal coinage had to be adopted. One of the first American dollars was made in pewter, in brass and in silver. Of the silver only a few were coined, of the brass a few more, while the pewter ones were quite



FRANKLIN PRESS
CENT



THE BAR CENT

WASHINGTON PRESIDENT I

common. By 1792 the art of coinage had reached such heights that the design for the Washington President I coins was passed unanimously by the Senate, and the mint set to work coining them. Unfortunately, George Washington was not so pleased and, stating that President I sounded too much like monarchy, he refused to approve the design. The mint stopped the coinage but a few pieces leaked out and appear in collections. Another striking coin was the Bar Cent, which, unfortunately, had a very short life, probably because it would not stack well. Several other coins have been retired because of the same difficulty, especially in later years, when the artists have become more ambitious.

As to the sources of coins for collections, go to reliable dealers until you have a knowledge and a discriminating eye. Any well-known reputable dealer is perfectly honest and scrupulously careful of the record he gives a coin. It is to his advantage to be for he stands or falls by his decisions, and his professional reputation is at stake each time he makes a sale. On the other hand, be careful of valuable coins offered at low prices by peddlers. Counterfeiting rare coins for sale to gullible collectors is a well established business, although this does not mean that one cannot sometimes make a find. It all depends if your luck is in. Foreign countries seem to offer marvelous opportunity for United States coins and I have picked up a

great many good pieces outside the United States.

And finally, to contradict a word lightly spoken in jest. Do not keep your coins in cigar boxes. The wood of which cigar boxes are made has an oil which will quickly tarnish fine coins and consequently lessen their value. As far as I know there is no way of removing tarnish from a coin without spoiling the surface and I regret to add I know of no sure way to keep tarnish from appearing. The best one can hope is to retard its development by the use of tarnish proof paper, sulphur-free envelopes and tin boxes.

"HOBBY" ARTICLES

The Editors hope that other readers will prepare articles on their hobbies for the JOURNAL.

Those who are photographers can also assist materially if when they take good pictures of scenes or events in foreign countries they will have an extra print of each made (on glossy paper, if possible) for the JOURNAL, which is endeavoring to establish a comprehensive file of photographs in order that the magazine may be better illustrated.

A brief description of each photo and the name of the photographer should be lightly pencilled on the reverse side. Please do not use the typewriter—the keys usually cut through. It is better not to attach paper clips to photographs.



FRANKLIN PRESS CENT

An example of the tokens in private use in early American days.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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

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ARE YOU CONTENT?

Do you want an improved JOURNAL?

In the near future the JOURNAL plans to discuss in detail its plans and hopes for making of this Service organ a more useful forum for the dissemination of ideas on Service matters.

Meanwhile, in commending to its readers for careful reconsideration G. Howland Shaw's letter published on page 328 of the June, 1935, issue, the JOURNAL registers its disappointment that a greater number of officers have not responded to the very definite suggestions advanced in that letter.

The staff of the JOURNAL can, of course, fill it from cover to cover with material of their own concoction. In consequence of the magazine's present sound financial condition, material can be purchased from outsiders. A number of officers continue to contribute articles (including those of a professional character) of substantial merit and in most cases express no interest in the payment which is readily and properly available to them.

But it does not seem desirable nor should it be necessary to go outside to any great extent. However, reliance solely upon the JOURNAL staff and the few present regular contributors will make for the very inbreeding it is sought to avoid.

On the whole the Service has not responded in full measure to the eminently sound proposal that a greater professional touch be given to its magazine. The considerations to which this may be due are not of great importance if, for the future, action can be evoked.

Members of the Service are asked to believe that the brightening of the pages of the JOURNAL is symbolical of a new departure and that live material is really sought. The only restrictions are that any criticism shall be constructive and shall avoid reference to individuals.

To those who for reasons of modesty or caution are reluctant to submit articles or letters for publication in the JOURNAL under their own names it may be said that, when request to that effect is made, the authorship will not be divulged, to anyone, of material sent to the Editor in envelopes marked "Personal."

Appreciation is again expressed to past contributors, and a cordial invitation is extended to these and other members of the Service to submit articles of professional character and other suitable material.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Few field notes have been received during the past month from the JOURNAL's correspondents.



News from the Department

On October 5, the President issued two proclamations of the greatest importance in the conduct of our international relations. The first was an embargo on shipments of arms and ammunition and implements of war to Italy and Ethiopia. In this proclamation the President declared that a state of war existed between Italy and Ethiopia and laid down a list of articles the export of which was prohibited to either belligerent. At the same time he issued a statement warning American citizens that any transaction with belligerents on their part in other commodities would be carried on at their own risk.

This proclamation and the President's statement follow:

"Whereas, Section 1 of a Joint Resolution of Congress, entitled 'Joint Resolution providing for the prohibition of the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to belligerent countries; the prohibition of the transportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war by vessels of the United States for the use of belligerent states; for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war; and restricting travel by American citizens on belligerent ships during war,' approved August 31, 1935, provides in part as follows: 'That upon the outbreak or during the progress of war between or among two or more foreign states, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States, or possessions of the United States, to any port of such belligerent states, or to any neutral port for transshipment to, or for the use of, a belligerent country,'

"AND WHEREAS, it is further provided by

Section 1 of the said joint resolution that—

"The President, by proclamation, shall definitely enumerate the arms, ammunition or implements of war, the export of which is prohibited by this Act."

"AND WHEREAS, it is further provided by Section 1 of the said joint resolution that—

"Whoever in violation of any of the provisions of this Section, shall export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition or implements of war from the United States, or any of its possessions, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and the property, vessel, or vehicle containing the same shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, Title 6, Chapter 30, of the act approved June 15, 1917. (40 Stat. 223-225; U. S. C. Title 22, Secs. 238-245)."

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the same joint resolution of Congress, do hereby proclaim that a state of war unhappily exists between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Italy; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States or any of its possessions and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States or its possessions to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the joint resolution above set forth, hereby made effective and applicable to the export of arms, ammunition or implements of war from any place in the United States or its possessions to Ethiopia or to the Kingdom of Italy, or to any Italian possession, or to any neutral port for transshipment to, or for the use of Ethiopia or the Kingdom of Italy.

"And I do hereby declare and proclaim that



the articles listed below shall be considered arms, ammunition and implements of war for the purposes of Section 1 of the said joint resolution of Congress:

"CATEGORY I:

"(1) Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of cal. 26.5 and their barrels;

"(2) Machine guns, automatic rifles, and machine pistols of all calibers, and their barrels;

"(3) Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibers, their mountings and barrels;

"(4) Ammunition for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, i. e., high-power steel-jacketed ammunition in excess of cal. 26.5, filled and unfilled projectiles and propellants with a web thickness of .015 inch or greater for the projectiles of the arms enumerated under (3) above;

"(5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;

"(6) Tanks, military armored vehicles, and armored trains.

"CATEGORY II:

"Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines.

"CATEGORY III:

"(1) Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed, adapted, and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2), below.

"(2) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

"CATEGORY IV:

"Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of one pound six ounces (630 grams) using ammunition in excess of cal. 26.5, and ammunition therefor.

"CATEGORY V:

"(1) Aircraft assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in category III;

"(2) Propellers or air screws, fuselages, hulls, tail units, and under carriage units;

"(3) Aircraft engines.

"CATEGORY VI:

"(1) Livens projectors and flame throwers;

"(2) Mustard gas, lewisite, ethyldichlorarsine, and methyldichlorarsine.

"And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution, and this my Proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

"And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power of prescribing regulations for the enforcement of Section 1 of the said joint resolution of August 31, 1935, as made effective by this my Proclamation issued thereunder."

At the time of signing this proclamation the President issued the following statement:

"In view of the situation which has unhappily developed between Ethiopia and Italy, it has become my duty under the provisions of the Joint Resolution of Congress approved August 31, 1935, to issue, and I am today issuing my proclamation making effective an embargo on the exportation from this country to Ethiopia and Italy of arms, ammunition and implements of war. Notwithstanding the hope we entertained that war would be avoided, and the exertion of our influence in that direction, we are now compelled to recognize the simple and indisputable fact that Ethiopian and Italian armed forces are engaged in combat, thus creating a state of war within the intent and meaning of the Joint Resolution.

"In these specific circumstances I desire it to be understood that any of our people who voluntarily engage in transactions of any character with either of the belligerents do so at their own risk."

At the same time that he issued this proclamation the President made public an additional proclamation of the same date, advising American citizens that travel on the ships of either of the two belligerents would be at their own risk. This proclamation is quoted below:

"WHEREAS, Section 6 of the Joint Resolution of Congress, approved August 31, 1935 (Public Resolution No. 67, 74th Congress), provides that—

"Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that the maintenance of peace between the United States and foreign nations, or the protection of the lives of citizens of the United States or the protection of the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or the security of the United States requires that the American citizens should refrain from traveling as passengers on the vessels of any belligerent nation, he shall so proclaim and thereafter no citizen of the United States shall travel on any vessel of any belligerent nation except at his own risk, unless in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to a citizen traveling on the vessel of a belligerent whose voyage was begun in advance of the date of the President's proclamation, and who had no opportunity to discontinue his voyage after that date. *And provided, further,* That they shall not apply under ninety days after the date of the President's proclamation to a citizen returning from a foreign country to the United States or to any of its possessions. When, in the President's judgment, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall



revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply."

"AND WHEREAS, war now unhappily exists between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Italy; and

"WHEREAS I find that the protection of the lives of citizens of the United States requires that American citizens should refrain from traveling as passengers on the vessels of either of the belligerent nations:

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said Joint Resolution of Congress, do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States to abstain from traveling on any vessel of either of the belligerent nations contrary to the provisions of the said Joint Resolution; and

"I do hereby give notice that any citizen of the

United States who may travel on such a vessel, contrary to the provisions of the said Joint Resolution, will do so at his own risk."

On October 7, at the press conference of the Secretary of State, his attention was called to varying interpretations which have been placed on the President's neutrality proclamations and he was asked whether he could give any further explanation regarding these moves. The Secretary replied that he did not know of anything to say in addition inasmuch as the language of the proclamations was clear and explicit. The Secretary emphasized that the United States had acted solely on its own initiative and had been governed in its decision by the interests of the American people and without any foreign collaboration from any quarter whatever. On the following day in

(Continued to page 651)



International News Photo

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LEAVING THE CAPITAL FOR A WEST COAST VACATION IS BID ADIEU BY FRIENDS AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET. POSED ON THE REAR PLATFORM OF THE PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL, WHICH, INCIDENTALLY IS ONE OF THE LARGEST PRESIDENTIAL TRAINS ON RECORD, ARE (LEFT TO RIGHT): JESSE JONES OF THE R. F. C., POSTMASTER-GENERAL FARLEY, SECRETARY ROPER, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, SECRETARY HULL, MRS. ROPER, AND MRS. HULL.

The World Series

By PAUL W. EATON, *Department of State, Retired*

THE World Series was played October 3 to 7. The Detroit Tigers, American League Champions, won from the Chicago Cubs, National League's top team, 4 games to 2. This battle of carnivores was suggestive of the good old horse and chariot days of the Roman Colosseum. Its zoological character was further emphasized by the name Goslin, followed by that of Fox, in the Detroit lineup. Shelley might have written, "If Goslin comes, can Fox be far behind?"

The Cubs were cubs indeed, young, inexperienced players, with a sprinkling of veterans. Few picked them to finish higher than third, and they remained there or thereabouts during most of the season. Their manager, Charley Grimm, who was also their first baseman, retired as a player, and his place was taken by Phil Cavarretta, a nineteen-year-old boy. Augie Galan, another recruit, did not satisfy as an infielder and was transferred to the outfield. Experts agreed that the Cubs must have two more starting pitchers, to get anywhere. Bill Lee, a young hurler, was only beginning his second full year with them. They were experimenting at third base and shortstop.

The Tigers were about the same as in 1934.

Good luck followed the Cubs insistently. Charley Root, an old reliable pitcher, thought to be all washed up, made a wonderful comeback, and they picked up a youngster named Henshaw, almost an amateur, who was so good from the start that he beat the formidable Pittsburgh team in six straight games. And there were their two starting pitchers! Galan was brilliant in the outfield. He is a mite in size, but mighty at bat. Bill Lee led the National League pitchers in percentage of games won. Hack and Jurgens, youngsters, made good at third and short, respectively.

The Cubs were in or near the second section of the first division until September 4, when Manager Grimm suddenly started them on an unbroken string of 21 victories, the longest but one in major league history, reached first place September 14, and held it. In 18 of these 21 contests, their starting pitcher finished his game, a record unapproached in recent years. It was a Grimm's fairy tale!

Many old-timers began to think the Cubs could carry on this stampede through the World Series, but the unemotional New York betting commissioners continued to offer odds on Detroit. The Series went six games, as everybody predicted, and the Cubs were almost able to muscle in.

In the first game, each manager started his top pitcher, Schoolboy Rowe for Detroit and Lon Warneke for Chicago. Rowe has not had as good a year as in 1934. Warneke was the great, shining, brilliant pitching star of the Series, the Ursa Major of the Bear-Cubs. He won both of his starts in the Series, while Rowe lost both of his. Tommy Bridges, of the Tigers, who also won both his starts, shared the honors with Warneke. In the 15 innings Warneke pitched in his two starts, he allowed not a single run. In the first contest, he allowed only four hits, and



Tommy Bridges, Tiger hurler, out at first in the final game when Billy Herman speared his high bouncer and threw to Cavarretta at first, who had to go flat for the catch.



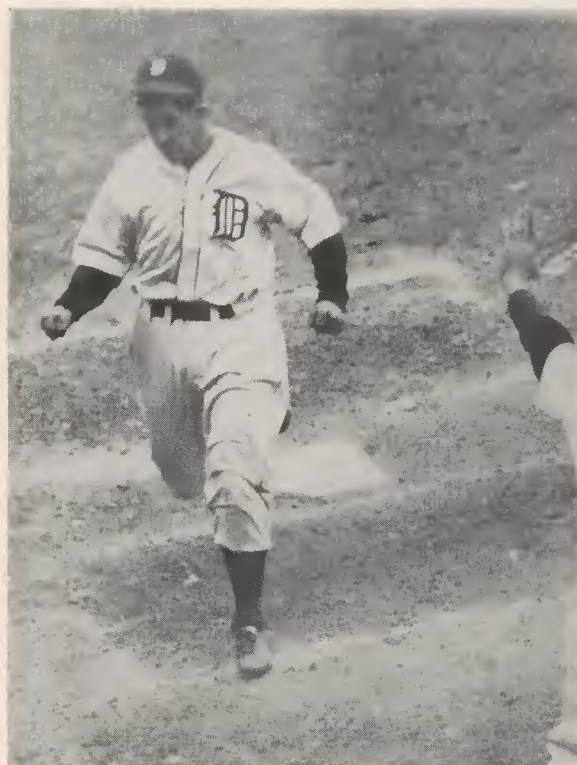
won, 3 to 0. Detroit won the second game, 8 to 3. Charley Root, the reincarnated veteran, who won 15 games and lost 8 for the Cubs in the regular season, quickly ended his Series career. The first four Detroit batsmen hit him safely and, as the fourth blow was a home run by Hank Greenberg, four Tigers tallied. That was enough to win. Henshaw succeeded Root and was knocked out in the fourth round, and Kowalik finished. Tommy Bridges, a great moundsman, held the Cubs to six hits. In this game, Greenberg, leading home run hitter of the major leagues and adjudged "most valuable American League player," was hurt so badly that he was out of the Series. Third Baseman Owen was shifted to first base, "Flea" Clifton, good fielder but light batter, replaced him at the hot corner, "and the band played on."

The third game went 11 innings and was won by Detroit, 6 to 5. It was as full of changes as a kaleidoscope, and must have caused a flock of heart failures and nervous prostrations. Starting pitchers were Lee for Chicago and Elden Auker for Detroit. During the regular season, Lee won 20 games and lost 6, and Auker won 18 and lost 7, each leading his league in percentage. Lee lasted only 7 1/3 innings and Auker 6. Rowe and Hogsett relieved for Detroit and Warneke and French for Chicago. Rowe was credited with winning and French debited with losing.

Every modern World Series must provide a major upheaval of some kind. In this one the outburst came when Umpire George Moriarty got into an argument with Chicago players who questioned his decision when he called Phil Cavarretta out in an attempted steal of second base. A wrangle ensued, and Moriarty banished Manager Grimm, Field Captain Woody English, and Outfielder Tuck Stainback. Chicago representatives told Commissioner Landis that Moriarty's language was unethical and unparliamentary. The Judge held a hearing and will announce his ruling soon.

In the fourth game, the two managers, who had used six pitchers on the previous day, were at a loss to select starting flingers. The Cubs chose Tex Carleton and the Tigers Alvin Crowder, former Washington star. Crowder turned in the best pitched game of the Series except Warneke's first, to make the record three wins to one for Detroit.

Crowder pitched a scientific game, the experts' delight. Never perturbed, although the race was neck and neck all the way. He was invincible in the constant succession of pinches that reached from Hartnett's home run in the second inning until the last man was out. Crowder opened the third Detroit time at bat with a single and made the run that tied the score. The final figures were



Manager Mickey Cochrane crossing the plate with the run that won the series. Goose Goslin's single in the ninth inning of the sixth game broke a 3-3 tie.

2 to 1. The winning run was due to errors in the sixth inning. Crowder allowed only five hits.

The fifth game was another close, small-score thriller, which the Cubs won, 3 to 1. Warneke gave three hits and no runs in the six innings he pitched. He wrenched his arm badly in the third round, but did not make it known until Catcher Hartnett detected it and insisted upon his leaving the game. Lee finished. This upset the Cubs' pitching plans and greatly reduced their chances to win the Series.

This was a great Series, with all the games but one about 50-50 from start to finish. The sixth and last battle was the most exciting. After eight innings, in which neither team was more than one run ahead at any time, the rivals entered the ninth round in a 3 to 3 tie. Bridges was pitching for Detroit and French for Chicago. Stanley Hack, first up for the Cubs, tripled to start the inning.

It looked like an almost sure run and a probable victory for Chicago, except to Tommy Bridges. He struck out Jurgens with three pitched balls, threw two strikes to French and made him pop up, and Galan's best was an easy fly. Manager



Cochrane said that, in disposing of those three batsmen, Bridges pitched nine of the best curves he ever saw.

Detroit's hopes drooped when Clifton struck out to commence the Tigers' half. But Mickey Cochrane lammed a single towards second base which Bill Herman knocked down but could not field in time to get him. Gehringer followed with a terrific smash which First Baseman Cavarretta

stopped, stepped on first base to eliminate the runner, but hesitated momentarily before throwing to second base for a double play. Cochrane, one of the quickest of starters in such plays, slid into the base safely, and instead of three out, the Tigers had Goose Goslin at bat. The Goose did the needful, with a long single, scoring Mickey from second with the run that ended the game and the Series. The score was Detroit 4, Chicago 3.

COMPOSITE SCORE OF WORLD SERIES GAMES

	DETROIT TIGERS											Bat					Fldg
	G	AB	R	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	BB	SO	SB	Avg	PO	A	E	TC	Avg
White, cf	5	19	3	5	5	0	0	0	5	7	0	.263	14	0	0	14	1.000
Cochrane, c	6	24	3	7	8	1	0	0	4	1	0	.292	32	3	1	36	.972
Gehringer, 2b	6	24	4	9	12	3	0	0	2	1	1	.375	14	25	0	39	1.000
Greenberg, 1b	2	6	1	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	.167	17	2	3	22	.864
Goslin, lf	6	22	2	6	7	1	0	0	5	0	0	.273	12	0	1	13	.923
Fox, rf	6	26	1	10	15	3	1	0	0	1	0	.385	8	2	1	11	.900
*Walker, cf	3	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.250	0	0	0	0	.000
Rogell, ss	6	24	1	7	9	2	0	0	2	5	0	.292	13	12	0	25	1.000
Owen, 3b, 1b	6	20	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	.050	46	5	1	52	.981
Clifton, 3b	4	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	.000	2	9	1	12	.917
Rowe, p	3	8	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	.250	3	4	1	8	.875
Bridges, p	2	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	.125	1	5	0	6	1.000
Auker, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	2	0	2	1.000
Hogsett, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1	1.000
Crowder, p	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.333	2	1	0	3	1.000
Total		206	21	51	67	11	1	1	25	27	1	.248	165	70	9	244	.963

	CHICAGO CUBS											Bat					Fldg
	G	AB	R	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	BB	SO	SB	Avg	PO	A	E	TC	Avg
Galan, lf	6	25	2	4	5	1	0	0	2	2	0	.160	12	1	1	14	.929
Herman, 2b	6	24	3	8	15	2	1	1	0	2	0	.333	15	19	1	35	.971
Lindstrom, cf, 3b	4	15	0	3	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	.200	8	1	1	10	.900
*Klein, rf	5	12	2	4	7	0	0	1	0	2	0	.333	4	0	0	4	1.000
Hartnett, c	6	24	1	7	10	0	0	1	0	3	0	.292	33	6	0	39	1.000
Demaree, rf, cf	6	24	2	6	13	1	0	2	1	4	0	.250	8	1	0	9	1.000
Cavarretta, 1b	6	24	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	.125	58	3	1	62	.984
Hack, 3b, ss	6	22	2	5	8	1	1	0	2	2	1	.227	6	10	0	16	1.000
Jurges, ss	6	16	3	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	.250	16	15	1	32	.969
Warneke, p	3	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.200	2	9	0	11	1.000
Root, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1	1.000
Lee, p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	1	0	2	1.000
French, p	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	.250	1	2	0	3	1.000
Henshaw, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1	1.000
Kowalik, p	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.500	0	2	1	3	.667
Carleton, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	.000	0	2	0	2	1.000
*O'Dea	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	0	0	0	0	.000
*Stephenson	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Total		202	18	48	73	6	2	5	11	29	1	.238	164	74	6	244	.975

*Pinch hitter.

COMPOSITE SCORE BY INNINGS

Detroit	5	0	1	4	0	3	1	4	2	0	1-21
Chicago	2	3	3	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	0-18

Runs batted in—Detroit: Gehringer 4, Fox 4, Goslin 3, Greenberg 2, Cochrane, Rogell, White, Bridges, Owen. Chicago: Herman 6, Demaree 2, Klein 2, Galan 2, Hartnett 2, Jurges, Lee, O'Dea.

Games won—Detroit 4, Chicago 2. Pitching record—Games won: Bridges 2, Rowe, Crowder, Warneke 2. Games lost: Rowe 2, French 2, Root, Carleton. Hits—Off Rowe 19 in 21 innings, Bridges 18 in 18, Auker 6 in 6, Hogsett 0 in 1, Crowder 5 in 9, Warneke 9 in 16 2/3, Root 5 in 2, Henshaw 2 in 3 2/3, Kowalik 3 in 4 1/3, Lee 11 in 10 1/3, French 15 in 10 2/3, Carleton 6 in 7. Struck out—By Rowe 14, Bridges 9, Crowder 5, Auker 1, French 8, Warneke 5, Lee 5, Carleton 4, Henshaw 2, Root 2, Kowalik 1. Bases on balls—Off Bridges 4, Crowder 3, Auker 2, Rowe 1, Hogsett 1, Carleton 7, Lee 5, Henshaw 5, Warneke 4, French 2, Root 1, Kowalik 1. Earned runs—Off Rowe 6, Bridges, 5, Auker 2, Crowder 1, Hogsett 0, Lee 5, French 4, Root 4, Henshaw 3, Kowalik 1, Warneke 1, Carleton 1. Hit by pitcher—By Henshaw (Owen), by Kowalik (Greenberg), by Hogsett (Jurges). Wild pitch—Henshaw. Balk—Carleton. Passed ball—Cochrane. Sacrifices—Detroit: Owen, Gehringer, Walker. Chicago: Lee 3, Herman, Lindstrom, Cavarretta, Hartnett. Double plays—Detroit: Gehringer, Rogell and Owen 2; Rogell, Gehringer and Owen 2; Cochrane and Gehringer; Bridges, Rogell and Greenberg; Rogell, Gehringer and Greenberg. Chicago: Jurges, Herman and Cavarretta 2; Herman and Cavarretta; Jurges and Herman; Jurges and Cavarretta. Left on bases—Detroit 51, Chicago 38.—New York Times.



BAGHDAD BAZAARS

(Continued from page 613)

compact masses by the feet of the packers. Nuts of all kinds are for your asking. Men pass carrying chickens, turkeys and ducks slung like necklaces around their necks or over their shoulders.

On and on and into the spice bazaar. Always you have heard of the fabled spices of Araby—they lie before you—cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg, all-spice, pepper, salt, coarse and fine—sugar in cones—and their pungent odors mingle and rise heavenward like an oblation to the gods of gastronomy.

From out the bustle and scurry of the narrow aisle you dodge through an arched and open door. You have entered a caravan-scrail, blessed backwater in this whirlpool of activity. A hostel where man and camel and merchandise may seek protection and quiet for the night. In one of these khans lives Hassan the rug dealer. Hassan, who knows rugs as few know them, and who knows people even better. Would you have an Afghan with its brilliant brave red? Or a Baluchistan with its red the richness of rubies? Perhaps you prefer the pastel shades and the floral designs of the Persian rugs. You might want a Feraghan or a Shirvan or one of the many patterns of Persia. Would you like bowls from the ancient China of the Manchus? Turkish and Chinese daggers gleam sinisterly down upon you from the walls. Whatever you wish is here, for over the desert even now come caravans from each corner of the ancient world.

Hassan waits in his door to welcome you. He assures you that all is cheap, cheap. His most exorbitant price in his eyes is a mere gift from the Gods. For well Hassan remembers the war days when money flowed like a golden and never ending stream from the soldiers of the Engleezy. Now the golden harvest is over and all is cheap—cheap.

You must sit down upon Hassan's rug-covered bench. Will you drink a coffee as sweet as the sweetest of candies, or a wonderful tea brewed from an unnumbered variety of teas—and served in the small glass of the East? While you leisurely sip your drink brought in from the nearest coffee house, Hassan pulls down each and every rug from the shelves to lay them at your feet. In the end you will buy and the faithful coolie will emerge with one more parcel for his basket. If you buy generously you will even be awarded baksheesh by Hassan, a gift whose utter worthlessness you will discover in your own time.

The late afternoon sun fails even faintly to en-

Always Obey the Inspector



In 1931, Lowell C. Pinkerton, then a Foreign Service Inspector, suggested to Consul Clifton R. Wharton, Las Palmas, that he take up golf as a pastime. The "Pagan Cup," a trophy donated by the late Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Pagan of the British Army, has been played for every year since 1906, in Las Palmas. Mr. Wharton won it this year. It has not been held by the Consulate since 1926, when it was won by Julian C. Greenup, then Consul and now at the Department of Commerce.

ter the narrow aisles. Shadows deepen and evening is coming on. One by one the fronts of the tiny booths are pulled down and locked and bolted for the night, while their wise owners turn homeward to seek rest and sleep behind bolted and barred doors. The quick sudden night of the East has fallen. The bazaars must close. From the lighted minaret of the Haider Khan mosque, whose dome is the color of the Arabian skies while the daylight lingers, comes the velvety voice of the muezzin. Into the night he cries and his cry is taken up by the voices of the other minarets until the soft darkness is alive with the melody of their words—

"Allah Akbar"—In this far land of the East there is no god but Allah!



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes occurred in the Foreign Service between September 15, 1935, and October 15, 1935:

Franklin B. Atwood of Massachusetts, Third Secretary of Legation at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Santo Domingo.

J. Webb Benton of Cornwell Heights, Pennsylvania, Second Secretary of Legation at Prague, Czechoslovakia, designated First Secretary of Legation at Prague.

Pierre de L. Boal of Boalsburg, Pennsylvania, First Secretary of Legation at Ottawa, Canada, designated Counselor of Legation at Ottawa in which capacity he will serve until his departure for Toronto, where he has been assigned as American Consul General.

John M. Cabot of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Third Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro.

James D. Child of Oregon, American Vice Consul at Strasbourg, France, died at his post on September 16, 1935.

Cabot Coville of Los Angeles, California, Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo.

Robert F. Fernald of Ellsworth, Maine, Second Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

George M. Graves of Bennington, Vermont, Third Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, assigned American Consul at Malaga, Spain.

Archibald E. Gray of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, American Consul at Bordeaux, France, designated Third Secretary of Legation and assigned American Consul at Helsingfors, Finland, where he will serve in a dual capacity.

Frederick P. Hibbard of Denison, Texas, First Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, Rumania, assigned American Consul at Bucharest, to serve in dual capacity.

Williamson S. Howell, Jr., of San Antonio, Texas, American Consul General at Calcutta, India, has resigned from the Foreign Service, effective September 28, 1935.

J. Klahr Huddle of Fort Recovery, Ohio, American Consul General at Warsaw, Poland, assigned to the Department of State.

Foy D. Kohler of Toledo, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, to serve in dual capacity.

John McArdle of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Third Secretary of Legation at Sofia, Bulgaria, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Sofia.

George R. Merrell, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, Second Secretary of Embassy at Peiping, China, designated First Secretary of Embassy at Peiping.

Gordon P. Merriam of Lexington, Massachusetts, Second Secretary of Legation at Cairo, Egypt, designated Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Teheran, Iran, where he will serve in a dual capacity.

Hugh Millard of Omaha, Nebraska, Second Secretary of Embassy at London, England, designated First Secretary of Embassy at London.

Sheldon T. Mills of Portland, Oregon, American Vice Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, to serve in dual capacity.

William D. Moreland of Portland, Oregon, American Vice Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, assigned American Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France.

William B. Murray of Iowa, American Vice Consul at Mantanzas, Cuba, appointed American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Joseph E. Newton of Philadelphia, Pa., American Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, assigned to the Department of State.

Orsen N. Nielsen of Beloit, Wisconsin, Second Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, designated First Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw.

James A. Noel of San Diego, California, clerk in the American Consulate at Ensenada, Mexico, appointed American Vice Consul at Ensenada.





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William L. Peck of Washington, Connecticut, American Consul at Riga, Latvia, has been appointed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States.

Hugh F. Ramsay of Washington, D. C., American Consul at Munich, Germany, will remain at Munich. His assignment to Jerusalem, Palestine, is canceled.

Raymond O. Richards of Rockland, Maine, American Vice Consul at Foochow, China, resigned from the Service, effective September 30, 1935.

Robert M. Scotten of Detroit, Michigan, Counselor of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, designated Counselor of Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

The assignment of John S. Service of Ohio, as American Vice Consul at Yunnanfu, China, has been cancelled. He has been assigned to the American Embassy at Peiping, China, as Language Officer.

Walter H. Schoellkopf of Buffalo, New York, Second Secretary of Embassy at Madrid, Spain, designated First Secretary of Embassy at Madrid.

Harold Shantz of Rochester, New York, Second Secretary of Embassy at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, designated First Secretary of Embassy at Moscow.

James B. Stewart of Santa Fe, New Mexico, designated Counselor of Legation at Budapest, Hungary. He will continue in his present capacity of American Consul General at Budapest and will serve in a dual capacity.

Cyril L. F. Thiel of Chicago, Illinois, Third Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Helsingfors, Finland, assigned American Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Milton Patterson Thompson of Chattanooga, Tennessee, American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, assigned American Vice Consul at Matanzas, Cuba.

George Wadsworth of Buffalo, New York, First Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, Rumania, designated Counselor of Legation and assigned American Consul General at Bucharest, to serve in dual capacity.

Edwin C. Wilson of Palatka, Florida, Foreign Service Officer now assigned to the Department of State, designated Counselor of Embassy at Paris, France.

The following officers, who have been serving as American Vice Consuls (not of career) at the posts indicated and whose appointments as American Foreign Service Officers were effective October 1, 1935, have been assigned as American Vice Consuls at their respective posts:



Hector C. Adam, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Managua, Nicaragua.

Harry M. Donaldson of West Newton, Pa., Marseille, France.

Owen W. Gaines of Atlanta, Ga., Bilbao, Spain.

Bolard More of Delaware, Ohio, Madrid, Spain.

John S. Service of Ohio, Yunnanfu, China.

George F. Scherer of New York, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

William P. Snow of Bangor, Maine, Paris, France. (To continue as Assistant D. A. and D. O.)

Duncan M. White of Augusta, Ga., Habana, Cuba.

BIRTHS

Born to Mr. and Mrs. David Williamson on August 20, 1935, a son, Peter.

Born to Vice Consul and Mrs. Walter W. Hoffmann in Pasadena, California, October 1, 1935, a daughter, Caroline.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bingham, Jr., at London on September 24, 1935, a son, Hiram Anthony Bingham, and a daughter, Rose Tiffany Bingham.

Sarita Southgate, a daughter, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Southgate, at Washington on October 15, 1935.

MARRIAGES

Medalie-Zaiser. Married at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, on September 25, 1935, Vice-Consul Donn Paul Medalie and Miss Gertrude Zaiser.

Steiner-Janata. Married at Prague, Czechoslovakia, September 16, 1935, Mr. B. Franklin Steiner and Miss Hedda Janata. Mr. Steiner is a member of the staff of the Consulate General in Prague.

IN MEMORIAM

The JOURNAL regrets to report the death of Mr. William U. Bowman, father of Mrs. Ray Fox, at Germantown, Maryland, September 20, 1935.

Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Huston, the mother of Cloyce K. Huston, died on August 25 at Crawfordsville, Indiana. The JOURNAL extends deepest sympathy to her family.

Deepest sympathy is extended to Consul Lewis V. Boyle, whose father, Charles E. Boyle, died near San Diego, California, on October 8, 1935.

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EPIPHANY IN ETHIOPIA

(Concluded from page 621)

dense mass of white robed humanity covering the hillside, and the huge *preventors* of the Emperor, splendid in robes of striped gold and brown silk, trotted heavily down, wielding their long staves and clearing a broad way before them. No resistance here, no protest! The crowd melted back as by magic. Few tarried to have their heads cracked. Then, on the heels of the *preventors*, the field was in a flash overrun by gunbearers; some in bright yellow, some in red, some in green; each carrying on his shoulder a gun, in bright red velvet case. There was no order or rank, they were spread intermingled, broadsown across the sward, a flood of color, darting, scintillating. Their costume? Memory, paralyzed with amazement, could not fix it. My impression was vaguely that of a riot of Robin Hoods on some incredibly gala occasion. Something unseen but to the imagination of fanciful childhood, conjured up from listing to a reading of Walter Scott, and fairy tales of long ago. Ere it could be taken hold of, the whole vast scene had shifted, and there was a procession of prancing mules and horses, gorgeously caparisoned in cloth of gold and silks of every rich hue, only their eyes, hoofs, and tails uncovered.

Through the middle of it all, slowly, unconcernedly strolled toward the little bridge, a crimson umbrella held over his head: the King of Kings of Ethiopia!

The heir to the throne of the descendants of Solomon and Sheba and of the Empire that is ancient by thousands of years was there, but one could not perceive him for the supernatural splendor of the scene and the overwhelming presence of the little man under the red umbrella.

The spellbinding thing about it all was, I think, as I reflect on it, that this was real. They were for once in a way being their immemorial selves and not putting on a show. How powerful is reality. And is this not why the orator is he who has something to say, to express? Why the most lowly may approach to greatness and magnificence if but his soul be permitted to rise so near the surface without masquerade, be he in tatters?

There was a religious ceremony, of the details of which, alas, I painfully understood little. The Abuna blessed the waters of the little stream, and a promiscuous rebaptism followed. The thousands,

barefoot and bareheaded, surged forward to allow a few drops of the muddy water being cast about to fall upon their features or garments, and, abruptly, it was over.

The way was cleared again, and in fifteen minutes the scene over the stream was one of pastoral simplicity, deserted.

I followed the crowd. Way was made for me, I don't know why, until presently I found myself standing on the fringe of a clearing: a poor bit of modern gray serge and a slouch felt hat in a superb tapestry of color and harmony. And observed. Indeed, such a blot could scarcely hope to go undetected. I must go forward now, and greet the King of the Kings of this unfathomable people! Blatantly I crossed the field, all eyes on me, felt hat in hand and a white fly swish suspended from my waist. A pause, low bow from the waist, forward again, and within two paces of my Imperial host another low bow. The Emperor clasped my hand warmly, firmly; gently inquired:

"Cela vous intéresse?"

"I have never been so impressed in my life," I answered. "It is the most remarkable, the most beautiful scene I have ever witnessed!"

A Court official provided a seat for me among the dignitaries of the Empire, and I sat shading my eyes, uncovered. The sun was bright now, and hot. The Emperor noticed my discomfiture and sent an *elfigne-askelkay* to tell me to put my hat on.

A dance of priests was in progress, slow, graceful, rhythmic, cadenced by the soft hand-thumping of both ends of a great drum. Now and then a great chief advanced to greet the Emperor. They did not shake hands as I had done. They did not approach nearer than fifteen feet, and there deposited their arms and placed their heads on the ground before their master.

This ceremony over, the Emperor departed, and I rejoined the French party for a cup of coffee and sandwiches: forgotten in the excited transports of the pageant extraordinary. When again I turned my head the field was cleared of the crowd. A few servants remained to fold the tents, already struck. In the distance, shimmering in the sunlight, a procession of multicolored umbrellas framed by a dense column of white robed figures moved slowly toward the town.

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DEPARTMENT AT SAN DIEGO

(Continued from page 615)

panels is devoted to a presentation in pictures, maps, and printed legend, of the very important activities of the American Section, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico. Another section is utilized exclusively for data graphically and concisely showing to the public what is going on in respect to the making of reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries. A third section is taken up entirely with a plan of the Department's organization and photographs of the Secretary and his assistants as well as a large group picture of the entire staff. In the fourth section, one panel presents data relating to the Government's participation in International Conferences, one shows the increasing volume of the Department's work, and one carries a list of the names of the Secretaries of State since the beginning of the Department.

Atop the panels extending from concealed sockets in a drum built around the pillar are the flags of all nations with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations—61 in number. The

flags are of silk 24 by 36 inches, and hang free so that each flag may be easily identified. They constitute a unique and colorful unit of the exhibit.

Three large display cases contain reproductions of documents selected by the Historical Adviser, Dr. Hunter Miller, as best adapted for an International Pacific Exposition. In the case of ceremonial letters, it was possible to reproduce the colored borders of the originals, with the result that visitors are taking time to examine all of the reproductions with greater interest than has heretofore been displayed.

The display case devoted to passports contains a ship's passport

— 1804 —
signed by Thomas Jefferson; a United States passport — 1811 — signed by James Madison; a United States passport — 1866 — signed by William H. Seward; a United States passport — 1921 — signed by Charles Evans Hughes; and a contemporary passport signed by Cordell Hull.

One display case contains the Whale's Tooth sent to the President by the King of Fiji in 1870 "as an earnest of his desire to negotiate a treaty of friendship union and protection with the Government of the United States"; and the golden



Navy Department Photograph

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key to the enclosure guarding the Tree of Confraternity of the American people planted at Habana on the termination of the Sixth International Conference of American States.

Representative publications of the Department, including volumes of Foreign Relations and Dr. Miller's Treaty Series are appropriately displayed and literature respecting the Department of State and the Foreign Service is available for distribution to interested visitors.

The Exposition management has just announced the definite closing date as Armistice Day, November 11, and stated that the attendance had far exceeded expectations, with an average of 29,817 a day and an estimated total of 5,000,000. The attendance at the Federal Building has been very heavy and many thousands have seen the Department's exhibit. There is no doubt of the value to the Department and to the public of the participation of the Department of State in expositions of this kind.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Among Foreign Commerce officers who have recently returned to the States are: Commercial Attaché Julian E. Gillespie from Istanbul; Commercial Attaché James T. Scott from Copenhagen; Assistant Commercial Attaché Charles E. Lyon from London and Assistant Trade Commissioner J. G. Stovall from Paris.

Commercial Attaché Lynn W. Meekins, who has been spending several months on duty in Washington, has returned to his post at London.

Mr. Malcolm P. Hooper, Trade Commissioner, assigned to Rome, Italy, and Mr. Carl H. Boehringer, Assistant Trade Commissioner recently assigned to Tokyo, will sail at an early date for their respective posts.

Mr. Jesse F. Van Wickel recently returned to his post at The Hague, after having spent the last year on duty at Washington.

Commercial Attaché Clayton Lane at Warsaw has been given an assignment in Washington and Mr. George R. Canty transferred from Brussels to Warsaw as Acting Commercial Attaché.

L. C. Z.

PUBLIC HEALTH CHANGE

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. J. Wickman. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., upon the arrival of Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Ryon, on or about October 4, 1935, and assigned to duty in the Office of the American Consul, Toronto, Canada, for the examination of aliens under the Immigration Laws of February 5, 1917, and the enforcement of Quarantine procedures under the Act of February 15, 1893.



Photograph by L. W. Hoffecker

Chinese Woman Unloading Sand, Victoria, Hong Kong

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SIAM

(Continued from page 607)

legs like the feet of the skies; his tread like the sound of thunder; his looks full of meditation; his voice the voice of a mighty warrior; and his bearing that of an illustrious monarch."

Reading this lyric description, one can understand why it was that a Siamese ambassador described Queen Victoria as being in "eyes, complexion and bearing, like a beautiful and majestic white elephant."

The birth stories of the Buddha,—old folk tales, told to illustrate a verse in the sacred writings, have given rise to the belief among the uneducated Siamese, that the Buddha has ensouled the forms of white animals—particularly the white elephant. This makes him peculiarly cognizant of the dangers besetting mankind, and the possession of a white elephant was supposed to ensure prosperity to the kingdom.

In the olden days this reverence was very real. Elephants were considered sacred, and treated with all the pomp and ceremony accorded to royalty. A rare old book, "A New Voyage to the East Indies," by Mr. Glamis (pronounced Glames) published in 1682, has this to say:

"The titles of the King of Siam, all the words thereof are Royal, soft and delicious, but Almighty and Energical. . . . The Divine Master of the Heaps of Gold, of the white, red, and round-tail elephants, which three animals are the Sovereign God of the nine sorts of Gods."

There is something charming about a nation dramatizing an elephant no matter what color, and it is cause for regret that the picturesque custom is dying out. It is true that not long ago a white baby was born in the Borneo Teak Company's camp and was brought down to Bangkok by special train. But while the occasion was played up, one had the feeling that the educated Siamese merely considered it a good omen for the newly crowned king. Rather as one would send a prize dog to the White House for a mascot.

The present collection of elephants, five of them, stand in a row under an open shed behind the museum. There you can see them and feed sugar-cane to the Sovereign God of the nine sorts of Gods. The native keeper will sell you the sugar-cane and if you ask by sign language for one of the magic hairs, he will dart into his hut and produce something that looks like the string of a tennis racquet. He will expect a *tical* (the local dollar) in payment. The jewelers make them into bracelets by connecting two strands with little gold bands. But you don't have to go to Bangkok to buy a lucky ring. I have seen



them on sale—"Rings made from the Hair of a White Elephant" in one of New York's sophisticated shops!

There is much to see in Bangkok. The Royal Palace is one of the great show places of the world. Within the walled enclosure it is as though you had stepped into a Siamese fairy-tale. Before you are enchanting vistas of jeweled *wats* with their manifold roofs of orange and blue: golden stupas like dinner bells: resembling decorative wedding cakes with towers: enameled pillars supporting the overhanging roofs: tessellated courtyards dotted with stone images of mythological men and beasts, and towering over all the two Yaks—giant images of Siamese frightfulness. Wat Prae Keo is within this enclosure and the Temple Royal of the Emerald Buddha—sixteen inches high and supposed to have been cut from a solid stone. But many are the legends concerning its origin, and I for one, prefer the tale that it was Phya In, the god Indra, who sent down a TéWābūt who created this exquisite buddha from some unknown green translucent stone.

Bangkok is called "The Venice of the East." The city is criss-crossed with picturesque klongs whose waters rise and fall with the tides. You can take a launch trip on the klongs, crossing the river under the shadow of Wat Chang, steaming for miles along the waterways through what appears to be virgin jungle.

The river life is as it was in the beginning—untouched by the ugly hand of modern improvement. The old grandmother with a single strip of cloth round her waist, comes down the landing steps to wash her pot of rice in the klong: naked brown babies sport like dolphins: the father squats on his haunches mending a net: the mother is pounding something with a pestle—but no matter what else they are doing they are all chewing betel-nut and spitting jets of vermillion.

The women of the lower classes are not Balinese beauties according to our standards. But there is a translation of a Siamese love song to a maiden by the name of Chin describing her as having black eyebrows as shiny as any fine healthy leech, and—

"No elephant, white, black, short or tall
Can boast such eyes, so loving and small."

As for Chin's nose, none other has one so wide and flat, and the ebony's bark, in its core beneath, was never so black as her shiny teeth!

So you see! Beauty is in the eye of the beholder. But if you begin by thinking the Siamese women superlatively ugly, you end by admit-

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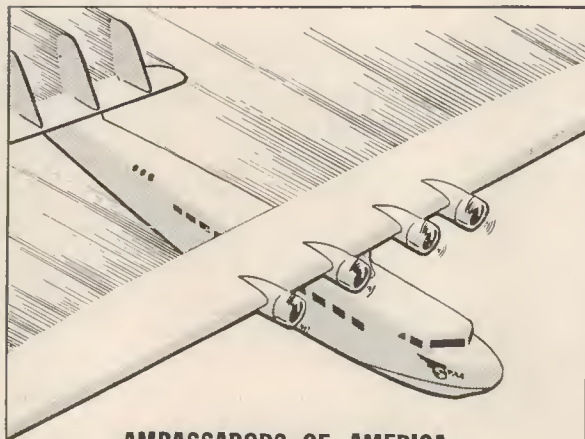
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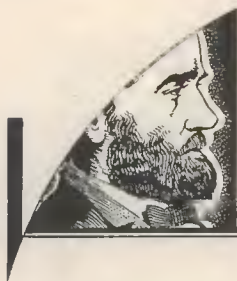
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ting that they have charm born of native good manners, and that a spirit of friendliness shines in their eyes as they call after you—"Where are you going, mother dear?"

Both sexes dress alike in the *panung*, a strip of cloth round the waist, pulled up at the back forming a kind of loose knickerbocker effect. Both men and women wear their hair short and the bobbed heads in the early days, when it was a novelty with us, gave them a certain air of style. A Siamese Beau Brummel wears his *panung* with a difference, using exquisite silk in a variety of colors, draping it smartly, a snow-white tunic buttoned to the throat shows off the advantage of a neat figure, and his smile will be as white-toothed as your own. The younger generation do not seem to go in for shiny black, and yet even to them it presents no disfigurement. A young Siamese who had been educated at Yale was asked if he would marry a girl who chewed betel-nut. "Why not?" was his answer, "you Americans chew gum. What's the difference?"

My husband was employed by the Ministry of Railways to make an exhaustive educational film of the country. That was interesting enough in itself, but he was also commissioned to photograph both events when the reigning king died and the king-elect was crowned. The cremation had been done before but the coronation centering round the "ceremonial bath" had never been seen by the common people and the fact that it was to be photographed caused considerable comment.

Those were stirring days. King Rama lay dying. He had two wives but no heir and his youngest wife was on the point of child-birth. Would it be a boy or a girl? The question held the whole kingdom in breathless suspense. A boy would inherit the throne but a girl-child would have to worry along in the best way she could, just being a royal princess. All the doctors native and foreign were in constant attendance on the king and queen. A detailed bulletin was published in the newspapers, so that we knew everything—even when "a lime drop was administered to His Majesty."

Came the hour when the child was born. It was a girl! The king took the disappointment, if disappointment it was, in a sporting manner. "I am so glad," he is reported to have said, "now I can die in peace." And soon after the salute of cannon announced the birth of a royal princess, the nation was plunged in mourning for its king.

The cremation and coronation were scheduled to take place in February of the year B.E. 2468 (Buddhist Era). The newspapers printed an in-



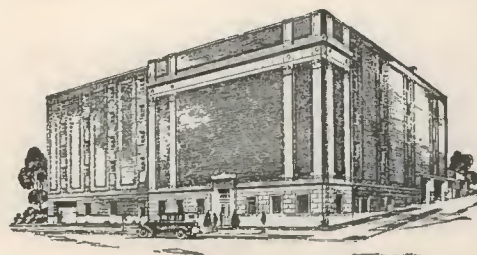
visitation for all "distinguished foreigners" to attend the former, so of course all went,—the only stipulation being that black should be worn. Mossy top-hats were brought out of seclusion and every black frock in town was pressed into service, passing from back to back as it were, until it found one that fitted.

The ceremony took place in the early afternoon. A temporary structure called the Phra Meru had been built on the Premane Ground—a vast open field before the royal palace. The Phra Meru constructed of virgin teak at enormous expense and destined to be torn down after the ceremony, was almost appalling in its mysterious splendor. Steps on the four sides led to the pyre which was hidden by curtains of gold: the Meru itself being decorated with figures and symbols according to the canons of Buddhist ecclesiastical art—jinns and angels and the omnipresent serpent—tapering off to a golden spire of the royal umbrellia of nine tiers.

The Siamese have a genius for pageantry and the scene was one of stupendous magnificence. The air throbbed with the measured beat of the Drums of Death, conch shells brayed like neighing stallions, a lonely flageolet piped a weird cadence, as the impressive cortège escorting the golden urn containing the remains came into view. The funeral car pulled by two hundred men in mediaeval red costumes, stopped at the enclosure and the urn was carried seven times around Phra Meru on a palanquin while priests chanted mantras in the four towers. Then the urn was lifted to the pyre and a Siamese of royal blood mounted the steps and lighted the aromatic woods under the urn, lighted it with a flame taken from Wat Prae Keo where it had been burning for a hundred years. Presently a streak like a swarm of bees smudged the intense blue of the sky over the Phra Meru, and the gold curtains were thrown open disclosing the jeweled urn.

It was no less solemn because we knew that the actual burning would not take place until late at night. The afternoon ceremony was simply a ceremony. But at night when the crowd had disappeared and only a few relatives remained, the golden urn was opened and the lead one exposed to a terrific heat that consumes everything in a short time. The ashes were then gathered and placed in a smaller urn.

The coronation of the king took place shortly after the cremation. It was a terrifically hot day, with a few drops of rain in the morning, which was considered a good omen. The public ceremony of the processional with military bands playing "Marching Through Georgia" was some-



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1707 FLORIDA AVENUE
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SIAM

(Concluded from preceding page)

thing of an anti-climax after the colorful cremation.

The private ceremonies consisting of the sacred ceremonial bath, the coronation and the assumption of the Royal Residence, took place in the Maha Mondira, a group of buildings including the Chakabarti Biman, Baisal Hall, and the Hall of Amarinda. My husband had installed great lights, and while the sacred rites of the Hindu and Buddhist ritual were performed, the camera with its "seeing eye" recorded the drama for the first time in history.

At the conclusion the president of the Sacredotal Chapter pronounced the supreme blessing: "May the Great King Paraminda Maha Prajadhipok of Siam live to a full century of years in happiness and good health. May all his duties and deeds be crowned with success, may wealth and victory be his forever!"

The Siamese have a legend that in the beginning the sun looked down upon an empty earth and was lonely and created the dark skinned races—"the Children of the Sun." And the moon looking down at night was lonely too, so she created the white-skinned people "The Children of the Moon!"

TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL

- "Foreign Service and Agriculture" by Wilson Popehoe of the United States Department of Agriculture reviewed briefly some of the activities of American consular and diplomatic officers in the introduction of new plants into the United States. It also explained how members of the Service may assist the Department of Agriculture in this and other matters.
- Dick Ford, then a vice consul at Penang, described the Snake Temple at his post.
- Paraguay was the subject of an article by William B. Southworth, Diplomatic Secretary, under the title "The Land That's Farthest Off."
- The 1925 World Series between Pittsburgh and Washington was brightly described by Paul Eaton whose article on the 1935 series appears elsewhere in this issue.
- The appointment of Evan E. Young to be Minister to the Dominican Republic and of William W. Russell to be Minister to Siam were reported. Mr. Young, it will be remembered, was prior to this appointment a Foreign Service Officer, Class I. He entered the Service in 1905 as Consul at Harput and is now engaged in private business. Mr. Russell had had various posts in the Foreign Service including that of Minister to the Dominican Republic.

ARTHUR LEE

(Continued from page 609)

capital was that same Grimaldi who had written the letter to Vergeennes envisaging in the War of Independence a kind of cockfight, in which, he said, it was to be hoped that both contestants would destroy each other. He was willing to give money to the Americans for this purpose, but for no other.

III

There was nothing of this in Grimaldi's manner when the two men met at Burgos. His greetings were marked by Latin warmth and sympathy. The whole Spanish Court was afire with zeal for the noble Americans! Underneath all this fervor, however, another emotion was distinctly perceptible—a desperate wish that the representative of Congress would speedily remove himself from Spanish soil. There were personal reasons involved, for Grimaldi's tenure of office was precarious; he had recently been elevated from marquis to duke, a promotion that usually heralded a statesman's sequestration to private life; in fact, soon after this meeting with Arthur Lee, Grimaldi did retire, for good, to Naples, and Arthur's appearance at Madrid would probably have resulted in bringing about this dismissal even earlier.

As these considerations seeped into the American's consciousness, he decided to turn them to diplomatic advantage. The trip to Madrid was not really essential, from the revolutionary point of view. Neither did Lee and his coworkers especially care at this time for recognition and a treaty with Spain. But this land that impressed the Potomac grandee so unfavorably could still be useful to the cause. It had large supplies of that powder and those muskets which keep constantly coming to the front as the prime necessities of transatlantic revolution. It even had considerable supplies of cash; at this very moment one of those *flotas* that annually brought tribute from South America was crossing the ocean with treasure to the extent of \$40,000,000.

All these things the ragged Continentals sorely needed. They were far more important in American eyes than the international courtesies implied in recognition. True enough, when Grimaldi asked Señor Lee in what way Spain could best assist the Americans, there came murmurs of 'recognition,' but when the Duke replied that 'this was not the moment' the talk cheerfully passed to more tangible forms of friendship. 'You should consider in what way we can help without committing ourselves,' suggested Grimaldi.

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steps on the scene, for Grimaldi had brought with him a merchant of Bilbao, son of the great mercantile house of Gardoqui, a firm already well known in Great Britain and America and showing great partiality for America. Gardoqui, indeed, fulfilled a rôle for Spain not dissimilar to that which Beaumarchais performed for France. He was a very different character, however, for he was a solid, matter-of-fact man of business; a gentleman, greatly admired by Americans, who afterward served Spain as minister to the finally recognized United States.

The first time Gardoqui came into association with the nation with which his career was to be so pleasantly identified was at this meeting of Grimaldi and Lee in March 1777. He came, at the instructions of the Catholic King, to discuss with Arthur the details of that aid which Charles III was only too anxious to give. At Grimaldi's request, Lee furnished Gardoqui with a list of the material then most needed. It was a queer assortment: 'large artillery, large anchors, coarse linens and cloths, white and yellow metal buttons, needles and sewing thread, stockings, shoes and hats, tent cloth, sail cloth and cordage, gun locks, gunpowder muskets, bayonets, tin, copper, lead and "white iron."' Both Grimaldi and Gardoqui promised Lee that shiploads of these articles would be presently embarked from Bilbao. Besides there were three thousand tons of powder at New Orleans; the Americans could have this any time they sent for it. At Havana also large supplies of war materials were at the disposition of Congress.

Arthur then suggested a new subject. The United States was building ships of war in Holland, for preying upon British commerce. A credit in Amsterdam to pay for these vessels would be most acceptable. America was also obtaining loans in Europe—or at least she hoped to do so; a credit to assist in meeting interest payments would lubricate these negotiations.

At this Grimaldi hesitated; it was a new idea; he would go back to Madrid and consult the king, and meet Señor Lee at Vitoria on the twelfth of March. He exacted only one promise: Arthur must not go to Madrid. British spies were everywhere; Arthur's presence would at once be reported to London and such a step would infuriate England and probably ruin the whole plot.

IV

So Arthur Lee philosophically spent a few quiet days at Burgos whiling away his time writing reports of his success to the Secret Committee and a memorial to the Spanish king. The latter Arthur composed in Spanish; it set forth the American situation and the reasons why Spain

should accede to the Republican cause. It is quite reminiscent of the letters which Beaumarchais had written, in coöperation with Arthur, to Vergennes and Louis XVI. Those same threatening arguments were again pressed into service. Spain also had great sugar islands in the West Indies—Cuba, San Domingo, Porto Rico, and many smaller possessions. These possessions gave her reasons in plenty for wishing the Americans well. If England subdued the colonies, she would at once pounce on the Pearl of the Antilles; if she should lose her American empire, the Spanish West Indies would be taken as 'compensation.' Should America and Britain be reunited, all Europe could not resist them. 'America,' Arthur Lee admonished the king, 'has been felt like Hercules in his cradle. Great Britain, knit again to such growing strength, would reign the irresistible though hated arbiter of Europe. This, then, is the moment in which Spain and France may clip her wings and pinion her forever.'

No record exists of the emotion of His Catholic Majesty on reading this pronunciamiento, but Grimaldi, returning to Vitoria for the promised rendezvous, brought royal assurances that all Lee's proposals—except recognition of independence—would be acceded to. Gardoqui would, from time to time, ship war materials from Bilbao to a colonial destination. The large supplies at New Orleans and Havana could now be regarded as American property. Spanish ports would be opened for the reception and sale of American prizes. A credit would be established in Amsterdam for American use.

'What amount will that credit be?' asked the practical Lee.

This point had not been settled, but, said Grimaldi, it would be paid in installments.

Another comforting fact was adduced by the Minister. No payment for these advances was expected; they were to be regarded as free gifts. This, like a similar stipulation made by France, looks like philanthropy, but it was also statecraft. Both nations wished surreptitiously to aid America in her excellent work of harassing England, but desired no contracts and no agreements in return. Lending money and munitions on promise of reimbursement would amount almost to the recognition of the insurgents as a sister nation; the deal might easily rise to plague them; after the aid was once extended, the Bourbon princes wished to have the whole thing sink into forgetfulness. They were simply willing to gamble small sums and count them among their war expenditures against the ancestral foe.

Grimaldi exacted only one favor from Arthur: he must immediately get out of Spain. And here



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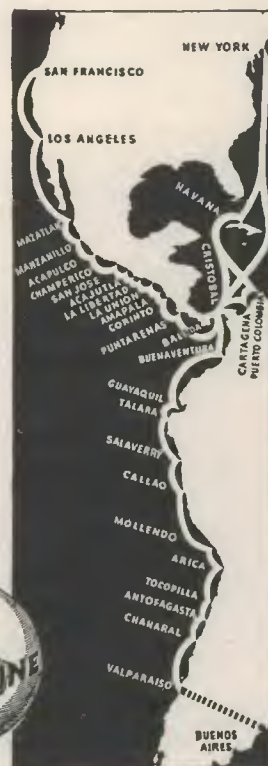
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was another case where Arthur Lee's 'suspicious' nature proved an asset to his country. All these promises seemed almost too good to be true; perhaps they were only promises, to be forgotten as soon as he had transported himself across the Pyrenees! So Arthur quietly sat himself down in Vitoria, determined not to leave until Grimaldi's pleasant gifts had made fair progress towards fulfillment, evidently reasoning that his mere presence on Spanish soil would make the traditionally procrastinating Spaniard get into action.

And for once the Castilian temperament did move expeditiously. That caravan of war materials which proceeded steadily, in the next two years, from Bilbao to American battlefields now set in. And presently Arthur Lee, satisfied that the end had been gained, ascended his creaky chaise, once more braved the mud of Pyrenean roads, and in early April again reached Paris. Soon after arrival, his fondest wishes were realized. The first cash subsidy, of 400,000 livres, came to the American Commission. How personal the transaction had been appeared from the fact that these bills were made payable to Arthur Lee.

V

Arthur's next adventure in 'militia' diplomacy has engaged the pen of Thomas Carlyle; it forms the subject of a most inaccurate chapter in his *History of Frederick the Great*. This expedition had certain qualities of confusion and bleak humor which naturally appealed to that sardonic genius.

That the Americans should approach the Hohenzollern was inevitable. Frederick the Great hated England and its king, and any injury they might suffer, from any source, only afforded him gleeful satisfaction. With rebels he had no more sympathy than had the courts of France and Spain, but, like them, he saw that rebels whose activities weakened the enemy could serve the royal purpose. The position of Frederick, however, was quite different from that of his Bourbon confrères. Prussia was a military, not a naval power; she had no colonies in the West Indies or elsewhere, not much of a mercantile marine, and very little commerce. Prussia therefore was not greatly interested from a material point of view in the outcome of the struggle. The humiliation of Great Britain, on general grounds, would be welcomed but advantages in trade and possessions, which France and Spain might anticipate, held forth little promise to the Prussian Court. Therefore to win Prussia to the American side and obtain from Berlin the money and supplies that had been wangled out of the Bourbons was about the most discouraging mission that 'militia' diplomacy had yet presented to its devotee.

Arthur Lee left Paris on May 15, traveling in an English post chaise, painted a deep green, embellished with his initials in cipher—the nearest approach to diplomatic insignia that it was safe to use. With him, as companion and secretary, went Stephen Sayre, an entertaining character who years before had been William Lee's partner in London. As Sayre and Arthur wheeled out of Paris that May morning in 1777, Sayre told his friend that, after Berlin, he intended to assail Petersburg to try his powers on Empress Catherine. Her interest in handsome men, said Sayre, was well known, and not unlikely she might satisfy her curiosity in an American cavalier. Arthur's humor was not so gay. The route to Berlin was uncomfortable and circuitous. So many of the German states were in alliance with Great Britain, selling their peasants to King George as soldiers in America, that this American embassy was forced to make the trip in most roundabout fashion. Their carriage, drawn by two horses, went first to Strassburg, then to Munich, then to Vienna, and finally, by way of Prague and Dresden, to Berlin.

The roads were almost as bad as those on the Spanish expedition; and the reception from official quarters, while polite, was more disheartening. Baron von Schulenburg, Frederick's chief minister, was courtesy itself; he promptly returned Arthur's call, invited him to dinner, and offered the hospitality of Berlin and its protection. The king had not the slightest objection to the envoy's presence in Berlin—unofficially—and any purchases they might make from German merchants, even for war purposes, would not be interfered with. But His Majesty could not receive the envoys, for that would be an unfriendly act toward Great Britain, a nation with which he was on terms of amity; neither could he make loans or supply munitions—for the same reason. Lee and Sayre were forced to spend their time visiting manufacturers, inquiring about tent cloth and linen,—closely followed by English spies,—when an event suddenly took place which has made this trip one of the most famous on the lighter side of diplomatic history.

The English Minister at the Court of Frederick the Great was a scion of the House of Minto—Mr. Hugh Elliot, then twenty-five years old, an age that naturally inspired adventurous deeds. Mr. Elliot's legation was not far from Baron Schulenburg's house; every time Arthur Lee's chariot drew up before the mansion His Excellency had a perfect view; and naturally these evidences of friendly association of Frederick's chief minister with the arch American rebel proved exasperating. To learn what took place in confabulations of this sort was one of the things for which Elliot had been sent to Berlin, and presently the less delecta-



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ble side of the diplomatic trade began to function.

A German servant in the British Legation was taken into Elliot's confidence; he, in turn, made friends with several retainers in the Hotel Corzica, where Arthur lodged, 'gaining' (that is, bribing) them. How did the American emissaries pass their time? Lee, it was reported, spent many hours, especially in the evening, with his pen; in particular he was accustomed to make nightly entries in a journal, evidently an abstract of his day's proceedings—the same Journal which forms the basis of our knowledge of his voyages in Spain and Germany. 'I would give two thousand ducats,' exclaimed Elliot, in the hearing of servants, 'for that journal!' Presently he and a German lackey completed plans.

The diary was kept in a *portefeuille*, with other papers, in a locked bureau. Arthur's room was also kept constantly locked, but the making of duplicate keys was a simple matter. On the afternoon of June 26, Elliot's trusty spies reported that both Mr. Lee and Mr. Sayre had left for the country to dine with friends; on such expeditions they usually returned about eight in the evening. Mr. Elliot's German servant immediately made his way to the back of Arthur's hotel, climbed up to the window, entered the room, unlocked the bureau, seized the portfolio, and rushed with it to the British Legation. It was four o'clock; the Minister was entertaining several guests, all of high rank, at dinner—such was the dinner hour in those days; all these gentlemen instantaneously dropped their knives and forks, seized goose quills and paper, and began furiously copying the American's documents.

While these writing implements, in the hands of members of the British aristocracy, were transcribing the stolen matter, the British Minister blandly sauntered over to Arthur's hotel on the pretext of visiting a friend. About eight o'clock Arthur Lee and Stephen Sayre came in. Mr. Elliot greeted them pleasantly, and in a few moments all four men were engaged in conversation. The British Minister was delighted, he said, to meet travelers who spoke his language; it was a rare experience; the talk, ingeniously prolonged, lasted for two hours—thereby giving the lightning-like scribes, a short distance away, just that much more time for their labors.

At ten Arthur rose; he must be excused, he said, for he had some writing to do (that is, he must make the customary entry in his Journal). A minute or two afterwards, sounds of tumult were heard from the general direction of the Virginian's room. In the hubbub such words as 'Thieves! Rohvers! Police!' struck the English-

man's ear. In a few moments Arthur himself appeared, in a high state of mental disorder, and, seizing the landlord, rushed from the hotel, shouting that his papers had been stolen and that he was to lay an information before the authorities.

Arthur's disappearance gave Elliot another opportunity; the Minister hurried to his own mansion, grabbed the papers from the noble scribblers, —whose work was practically finished,—disguised himself (the statement is made on the authority of an official British report), and hastened back to Lee's hotel. Soon the servants gathered in the public room heard a knock, and a smothered voice through the loophole: 'Here are the papers of your American.' The landlady went to the door and presently returned with the *portefeuille* in her hands. 'No one was there,' she said, 'but I found these on the step.' The story was not accurate, for the landlady was in the plot, having been 'gained.' In reality, in opening the door, she had been confronted by the 'disguised' British Minister, who handed her the parcel and sprinted home.

When Arthur and Sayre returned, with officers of police, his precious papers were surrendered. Copies, however, were soon on their way to the Intelligence Office in London. All of these documents repose at the present time among the manuscripts of the Public Record Office.

VI

Many of the most hardened diplomats of the day—a day not especially squeamish in method—thought this proceeding a little beneath the dignity of the British Empire. Even that great practitioner of realistic statecraft, Frederick the Great, was disgusted. In a letter to the Prussian Minister at London, the king relates the episode, with the following comment: 'What a worthy pupil of Bute! What an incomparable man is your goddam Elliot! In truth Englishmen should blush with shame for sending such ministers to foreign courts.' But Elliot fared better with his own royal master. He was reprimanded, of course, for 'excessive zeal,' but a few months following this letter came another from Lord Suffolk, Colonial Secretary, conveying his congratulations, and enclosing a draft from the king of £1000, as a reward.

'This astonishing mass of papers,' writes Carlyle, relating the incident, 'is still extant in England;—the outside of them I have seen, by no means the inside, had I wished it;—but am able to say, from other sources, which are open to all the world, that seldom had a supreme council board procured for itself, by improper or proper ways, a discovery of less value.' This is only one of many inaccuracies in Carlyle's account. The present generation can see the inside as well as



the outside of the packages. They contain information that must have been of great importance to the British Government. Arthur's Journal itself is a mine of secrets. It tells all about the reception of the American Commissioners by Vergennes, of the French promises of supplies and of 2,000,000 livres additional subsidy, of Arthur's negotiations with Grimaldi in Spain, of the Spanish plans and aid, and many matters of similar consequence. That British spies in Paris had reported many of these proceedings is true, but Arthur Lee's portfolio must have been invaluable as corroborative evidence and as giving precisely the light the British service needed as to the reliability of its agents. Indeed, as one surveys this packet, the tip of £1000 which Hugh Elliot received from his royal master seems an inadequate reward.

Only one event was necessary to crown this tragi-comedy. Many years afterward, when the United States had become a free nation and was on terms of amity with Great Britain, the post of Minister to Washington fell vacant. Hugh Elliot, now in mature years and a distinguished member of the British corps, was suggested. However, Washington's memory was still active, and word was conveyed to London that Mr. Elliot was not acceptable.

The foregoing article, "Arthur Lee, the Volunteer Diplomat," was reprinted from the September, 1935, issue of the Atlantic Monthly, whose Editor courteously granted the necessary permission. It is to be noted that this article is a chapter from Mr. Hendrick's new book, "The Lees of Virginia."

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 627)

an informal address to the executive committee of the National Federation of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, who called at the Department, the Secretary called for the organization's wholehearted support to the execution of the President's proclamations "in order that the American people may continue to enjoy the blessings of peace."

On October 10 the Secretary further defined this country's policy of neutrality as follows: "As I said to you gentlemen heretofore, the language of the President's statement has thoroughly well-defined meaning and every person should be able to grasp its meaning and its implications. Technically, of course, there is no legal prohibition—apart from the proclamation governing the export of arms—against our people entering into transactions with the belligerents or either of

them. The warning given by the President in his proclamation concerning travel on belligerent ships and his general warning that during the war any of our people who voluntarily engage in transactions of any character with either of the belligerents do so at their own risk were based upon the policy and purpose of keeping this country out of war,—keeping it from being drawn into war. It certainly was not intended to encourage transactions with the belligerents.

"Our people might well realize that the universal state of business uncertainty and suspense on account of the war is seriously handicapping business between all countries, and that the sooner the war is terminated the sooner the restoration and stabilization of business in all parts of the world, which is infinitely more important than trade with the belligerents, will be brought about.

"This speedy restoration of more full and stable trade conditions and relationships among the nations is by far the most profitable objective for our people to visualize, in contrast with such risky and temporary trade as they might maintain with belligerent nations.

"I repeat that our objective is to keep this country out of war."

On October 14 the Secretary in an address of welcome to the Second General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, said in part: "It seems to me that today diplomacy must seek a much wider, a much more comprehensive, field of activity. Our duties and functions now are not being confined to negotiation alone; they broaden into unremitting effort to bring the peoples of the western world, with common ideals, common aspirations, common purposes and common interests, into a more intimate and cooperative relationship, to understand each other even more sympathetically and to strive with neighborly spirit for the solution of problems common to us all. * * * Were I a delegate to this Assembly, dealing, as it does, with purely scientific questions, I should not consider it appropriate to speak of the present international situation, but as I am addressing you solely in the capacity of one concerned with international affairs perhaps there will be no impropriety in my speaking of such matters. * * * The disturbed and menacing conditions elsewhere constitute a solemn warning to us. It is to be hoped that all nations soon will forever forsake the barbarous institution of war, and that suspicion, mistrust and selfish ambition, will be forever banished. Knowing the sincere devotion to the cause of peace of the governments and peoples of the Americas, I am confident that I speak for all



when, in the name of our twenty-one nations, I say that we are determined to keep the peace and that we call upon the rest of the world to do likewise. * * * To the threats of misunderstanding and war let the answer of the Americas be the maintenance of a stalwart community of nations, not one of which either contemplates or fears aggression. * * * We are united in the common ideal of democracy for which the great heroes of all our countries have contended. We share the high principles that are vital to the material, moral and spiritual well-being of the people of these continents. We are endowed with the culture and knowledge of the older civilizations from which we came, divested of narrow and selfish motives by transplantation and revitalized by the fresher outlook, energy and enthusiasm of a new world. A survey of our assets reveals conclusive evidence that the foundations have been laid and the material is at hand for the building in the Americas of a greater civilization than any of the past. The opportunity is ours, and our duty to meet the challenge of the world's discouragement is plain. By keeping the peace, by clinging steadfastly to our ideals, by working wholeheartedly together, we cannot fail."

The Social Service Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York City, announces its offer for 1936-1937 Grants-in-Aid of Research in the Social Sciences, including economics; social economic and political history; political science; social psychology sociology; cultural anthropology; statistics, and social aspects of related disciplines, which grants are available to mature scholars, without reference to age, whose capacity for productive research has been effectively demonstrated by published work. The closing date for receipt of applications is January 15, 1936.

The Council also offers Research Fellowships in the Social Sciences as above detailed, open to men and women, citizens of the United States or Canada, in three classes—Pre-Doctoral Fellowships for graduate study, Pre-Doctoral Field Fellowships and Post-Doctoral Research Training Fellowships. The closing date for receipt of applications for the first mentioned of these is March 15, 1936, and for the latter two, December 15, 1935, and January 15, 1936, respectively.

Further information may be obtained from the Council at the above address. In making initial inquiry in regard to the grants, mention should be made of previous research experience, published work, nature of project, and amount of aid required; while in regard to the Research Fellowships age, academic qualification, and program of study should be specifically indicated.

SOCIAL CREDIT IN ALBERTA

NOTE: Neither the writer nor the JOURNAL express any views respecting the Social Credit Plan, in offering this interesting objective report.

AT a provincial election held in the province of Alberta August 22, 1935, fifty-six of the sixty-three seats in the provincial legislature were won by candidates of the Social Credit League (better known as the Social Credit Party), which overwhelming majority gave this party led by Mr. William Aberhart an opportunity to put into effect his Social Credit plan based upon the principles popularized by Major C. H. Douglas, a British engineer-economist, even though it differs slightly from Major Douglas's plan.

In September the writer interviewed Mr. Aberhart in Edmonton, and the following is a brief resumé of Mr. Aberhart's explanation of what his Social Credit plan is and how it is to be operated, especially in regard to the issuance of monthly dividends to all adults resident in Alberta. This review does not include all the items in the ten point platform of the party, but only attempts to explain what most people want to know—how can every adult be given \$25.00 a month, without creating an enormous amount of credit with no backing.

In the first place Mr. Aberhart does not promise to put into effect his plan of issuing credit monthly to adults until eighteen months have elapsed. In the meantime every adult resident of Alberta has to register on a prescribed form in order that there may be a complete record of all persons eligible to receive the monthly dividends. The voting districts are to handle this registration using the same organization as for registering voters. The next step is to appoint price-fixing boards to study prices on every article sold in Alberta. These boards will establish a "just price" on all goods, and will regulate the price-spread on all goods sold or transferred within the bounds of the province. The "just price" is to be just and fair to the producers, distributors and consumers. They should not be required to sell goods for less than the cost of production or importation. Minimum prices will be placed on all goods, so that the chain stores especially cannot lower their prices to such an extent that the individual merchant is unable to carry on his business in competition. In deciding on the "just price," wages, cost of production, cost of raw materials, cost of transportation, and other items will all be considered.

Before the dividends are actually issued Mr. Aberhart will have a law passed placing a levy on all sales within the province, which income



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will in time (it has been estimated that it will take from one to eight months) be sufficient to cover the monthly credit dividends. Provincial legislatures in Canada have the exclusive power of direct taxation within the province for raising revenue for provincial purposes.

An example of how the levy is to work as explained by Mr. Aberhart is as follows: "Take a bushel of wheat, say at a just price of sixty cents. Fifty-five cents of this is to go to the farmer, and will provide a fair commission on his turnover, five cents will be set aside for the government levy. The wheat is sold to the miller who grinds it into flour. The cost of grinding will be covered by the shorts and bran and other by-products of the process. This will produce about forty pounds of flour; supposing the flour sells for \$1.10, ten cents is again given to the government as its levy. The flour is next turned to the baker, who makes it into bread which he sells at seven cents a loaf. The forty pounds of flour with the water and other ingredients would make fifty loaves of bread, and supposing the levy is one cent a loaf, this would give an additional fifty cents levy. Thus from a bushel of wheat processing it to flour, the levies collected could amount to sixty-five cents."

The next step according to Mr. Aberhart will be to float a long term bond issue of \$10,000,000, the proceeds to be used as the basis for issuing the first monthly credit dividend, which according to estimates will amount to \$10,000,000 since it has been figured that about 400,000 individuals will be entitled to the \$25.00 monthly dividend. The credit dividends will not only be backed by this \$10,000,000 bond issue, but by the natural resources of the Province, estimated in 1933 to be \$2,406,000,000, or about \$3,518.00 per person. By law the provincial legislatures in Canada have the exclusive power to borrow money on the sole credit of the province.

Existing banks will probably handle the accounting for the credit dividends, otherwise the province will establish agencies to care for them. Each month those persons eligible will receive credit amounting to \$25.00, at the present estimate, and they will be given a pass book containing non-negotiable certificates in blank. During the month they can spend the \$25.00 within the province by filling in and signing the certificates payable to the person or firm that is to receive the credit for the purchase. The receiver of the certificates can deposit them to his credit, in his social credit account, and in turn use certificates from his pass book in an amount equal to the credit deposited. These social credit dividends may also be used to pay provincial taxes. Mr. Aberhart contends that these credit deposits may



be accumulated for a period not longer than a year, but other persons in sympathy with his plan believe that these deposits should have to be spent within a month.

The theory of this plan is that through this increased purchasing power of individuals, in the form of monthly credit dividends, consumption of goods will be so greatly increased that the levy collected from sales will be large enough in a very short time more than to balance the credit allowed each month for dividends.

The question was asked about changing social credit accounts into legal tender for use outside of the province. Mr. Aberhart answered this by stating that supposing a firm in Alberta wanted to buy \$10,000 worth of shoes in the province of Ontario but only had social credit deposits to pay for the order, this credit could be balanced by the account of some firm in Ontario that had Canadian dollars, and wanted to buy \$10,000 worth of furs in Alberta, the shoe factory in Ontario would be credited with the Canadian dollars, and the Alberta fur shippers would receive the social credit deposit, the banks handling the transaction. Should there be no possibility of balancing the credits then the \$10,000,000 received for the bond issue can be used as credit for sending or taking legal tender out of the province. This fund should increase as it will be used for making loans on good security.

Mr. Aberhart contends that he can issue these monthly dividends indefinitely from the proceeds of the \$10,000,000 bond issue at the rate of \$10,000,000 credit monthly, because within a very short time (he says a month) the levy on sales of all commodities will be large enough to balance the social credit issued in one month.

Among the many things Mr. Aberhart claims these credit dividends will bring about are: the paying of private debts, and the clearing of all tax indebtedness; the abolishing of poverty amongst the unemployed; the ending of unemployment; the possibility of young people remaining longer in school, and thus removing them from the labor market a little longer; the older persons will receive increased dividends and will be removed from the labor market; the increase in consumption, would of necessity result in increased employment; the incentive to industry to erect factories for the manufacture of necessities due to the increase in the purchasing power of the consumer; the abolition of poor houses; a reduction in criminal cases since no one will be in want and thus the reason for committing many crimes will be removed; and the standard of living and the health of the average citizen will be greatly improved.—*Francis H. Styles.*

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OUR METHODS OF GIVING EFFECT TO INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Continued from page 618)

That may be true, but I think that treaty provisions of this nature should rather be construed to guarantee to the nationals of the respective Governments rights secured by international law. Such stipulations are really superfluous. In matters such as were under consideration in the unfortunate controversy with Italy, governments always take account of reasonably well established rules and principles of international law.

The general rule of the law of nations with respect to injuries caused by private persons to aliens is, that reasonable care must be taken to prevent such injuries in the first instance, and suitable steps must be taken properly to punish offenders. In cases of this character, it is no defense to a complaint against the administration of penal laws that no better police or judicial measures were employed in cases affecting nationals. There is no precisely defined standard by which to gauge the effects of acts or omissions in the light of international law. With a reasonable degree of precision, it may be said that the propriety of acts or of laws against which complaint may be made should be determined in accordance with ordinary standards of civilization. Doubtless more concise criteria of conduct would often be desirable. But I think that this general rule may be given a useful, practical application by adhering to the principle that one nation cannot properly call another to account through diplomatic channels or before international tribunals, in the absence of convincing evidence of a pronounced degree of improper governmental administration.

The report of the Committee to the Bar Association objected to the plan to inject the Federal judiciary into the administration of criminal jurisprudence in the manner contemplated by the pending bill, and argued that there would be confusion as to the character of the offenses of which the Federal courts might take cognizance. There was considerable force in some of the arguments advanced. But a more effective analysis of the measure—one indispensable to any worthwhile conclusions, would have been to point out that the bill revealed an obvious lack of clear comprehension of the nature of treaties and of international law. Rioters do not violate any treaty or rule of international law by attacking and injuring, or killing aliens. But if authorities, after due warning of apprehended illegal acts, fail to take preventive steps, or to employ proper punitive measures, the nation becomes re-

sponsible for an international delinquency by failure to live up to the rule of law I have indicated.

We have some Federal penal legislation enacted for the purpose of meeting obligations of international law and treaties. Thus, diplomatic officials enjoy certain privileges with respect to restraint of person and property and exemption from judicial process in civil and criminal matters, and by Sections 4062 and 4064 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, restraint of person or property of diplomatic officers and the service of process on them are made Federal offenses, punishable by fine or imprisonment. So a multilateral treaty prescribes rules with respect to assistance and salvage to vessels, and a Federal statute requires the performance of such services and prescribes punishment for failure to render them.

A penal law, efficacious in carrying out the general rule of international law which I have mentioned with respect to the protection of aliens, if a practical measure could be framed, would be one punishing lack of zeal and conscientious discharge of duty by policemen, detectives, prosecuting attorneys, juries and judges. On some supposition, perhaps erroneous, that Federal courts and Federal juries might be less susceptible to anti-alien feelings, statutory provision could perhaps be made for the trial, solely in the Federal courts, of aliens accused of crimes, or of citizens accused of offenses against aliens. Perhaps it could be provided that Federal officers might intervene in proceedings of State courts involving the interests of aliens. But it is unlikely that any such legislation, making such or other distinctions between aliens and nationals in the administration of penal laws, will be enacted.

Some time ago, I recall examining carefully instances of mob violence in the United States since the year 1811, and I discovered records of some twenty unfortunate occurrences of this nature. In some instances indemnities were paid. I believe that such manifestations of anti-alien feeling have decreased in our country. Perhaps it cannot be said that this is because criminal acts have noticeably diminished, nor that there has been material improvement in the administration of criminal jurisprudence. Yet it is in such an improvement that the effective remedy must be found. And obviously it would be useful if State authorities should always be conscious of possible disagreeable international complications in connection with cases affecting aliens.

PROTECTION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS OF ALIENS

The protection of property rights of aliens has given authorities much concern. Important interests of Americans abroad have not infrequently



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been jeopardized or damaged or destroyed. American citizens have large interests in foreign countries today. From time to time there have been complaints against acts of authorities of our own country. Our laws safeguard rights of aliens, and I think that in a gratifying manner our courts have as a rule taken measures preventive of unlawful acts and have afforded redress when wrongs have been committed.

There is much evidence in various forms, to show a general recognition of the principle that the confiscation of the property of an alien is violative of international law. It is also important to take account of domestic laws throughout the world generally forbidding confiscation of property. Such laws are indicative of a sentiment and a domestic policy that have been given expression in international practice. I am of the opinion they may also be considered as having an even more direct bearing on the status of international law. It is a maxim of that law that an alien must be accorded the benefits of such law. The principle must be applicable to such important domestic laws as those that safeguard persons from being despoiled of their property. In international law the prohibition against confiscation has a particular significance, I believe, because it may properly be given the very broad application which has been found for it in domestic law; and furthermore, principles underlying it may advantageously be extended into a wider field in which, occasionally, there may be an absence of concrete rules of international law.

International tribunals have frequently rendered awards in cases involving the failure of a government to fulfill contractual obligations. The general policy of our Department of State has been to regard complaints based on breaches of contracts by governmental authorities as falling within a class of cases with reference to which no diplomatic action should be taken to assist American citizens, except in rare instances, save by the use of informal good offices. I think there has been some confusion of thought concerning principles of international law applicable to such cases, and occasionally a convenient failure to give them application. Very seldom has there been any reference in opinions of international courts to rules or principles of law relating to the basis for international responsibility.

The law of nations does not embrace any "Law of Contracts," such as is found in the domestic jurisprudence of nations. Claims presented by governments in behalf of nationals to recover before international courts for losses resulting from breaches of contracts are not suits such as come before domestic courts. An international tribunal does not specifically apply rules of domestic law, either

adjective or substantive, in reaching its ultimate conclusions respecting international liability. The rights of a claimant under a contract must clearly be determined in the first instance by application of the proper, domestic, substantive law governing the right of parties to a contract; the ultimate question of international responsibility for acts of authorities with respect to contractual rights must be decided in accordance with international law, if there is any applicable law which I believe there is.

Possibly some application might be given to the general principle that an alien is entitled to rights secured under domestic law. It may be said that, when in any given case that law requires that compensation should be paid under the terms of a contract, failure to meet the legal obligations of the contract under domestic law is violative of rights secured by international law. But any such reasoning would not be sufficiently comprehensive to cover some cases that have arisen, as when, for example, local law prevented payment of obligations instead of requiring it. It has at times been undertaken to nullify debts by local law.

It would seem that, in the ultimate determinations of responsibility under international law, effect may properly be given to legal principles with respect to confiscation. If for example a government agrees to pay money for commodities and fails to make payment, it may be said that the purchase price of the commodities has been confiscated, or that the commodities have been confiscated, or that property rights in a contract have been nullified. And it would also seem clearly to be proper to apply such principles when rights are destroyed, because an alien is prevented in other ways from realizing the benefits of a contract; when for example a concession is improperly canceled or its development seriously hampered or frustrated; or when one party to a contract is prevented by public authorities from carrying out obligations in favor of another party.

These principles relating to confiscation seem clearly to be applicable to contractual arrangements when a government obtains loans from private alien sources and later defaults in payment. The same may be said with respect to loans which a government may obtain from another government. Moreover, in matters of that kind, it would appear obviously proper to take account of the sanctity which the law of nations attaches to international covenants. A violation of a treaty is a violation of international law. The principle of the rule must be applicable to international covenants generally. In the *Metzger* case,¹ the Honorable William R. Day, sole arbitrator, speaking of the obligations under "settled principles of international law," of

1. Moore, *International Law Digest*, vol. VI, p. 690.



an arrangement between two nations not made with the formalities required by the domestic law of each with respect to the conclusion of treaties, said: "It cannot be that good faith is less obligatory upon nations than upon individuals in carrying out agreements."

Cases before the Permanent Court of International Justice with respect to Serbian and Brazilian loans are interesting in relation to the legal questions involved in international reclamations predicated on allegations of breaches by governments of contractual obligations entered into with private persons.² The fundamental issue in these cases related to the monetary basis on which payments should be made of the principal and interest of government bonds containing the so-called "gold clause." The debtor nations contended for the right to make payments in paper francs. Complaints of bondholders against payment in a depreciated currency were espoused by the French government. The court held that, conformably to the domestic law governing the legal effect of the obligations, payment should be made in gold, which should be taken to be the gold value with reference to the gold standard of value at the time the loans were made; that bondholders were entitled to receive on demand equivalent amounts, according to banking practice, in foreign money, in designated places of payment.

The court's preliminary disposition of jurisdictional questions is interesting, in that it seems to indicate that the court considered that the cases involved no issues respecting liability of the respondent governments under the law of nations. But it declared that its decisions were not limited under the statute by which it was created to questions of international law, and it held that it had jurisdiction in both cases.

It seems difficult to perceive why cases of this kind should not be considered to involve issues with respect to derogations of the law of nations. The court evidently took the view that the legal effect of the contractual arrangements of which breaches were alleged should be governed by the respective laws of the respondent governments; that the private rights which it was contended were disregarded were determined by these local laws, which the court held required payment in gold. In cases of this character, when such a construction is put on local law, it would seemingly not involve any far-fetched reasoning to give effect to the general principle of international law that aliens are entitled to rights secured under domestic law. Nor would there appear to be any obstacle to a proper application of principles of that law with respect to confiscation of property. When the court found that adequate

2. Nos. 20/21, *Collection of Judgments*.

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payment was not made in satisfaction of these loans, it would seem that it might properly have held that there was a confiscation to the extent of the inadequacy.

Both domestic courts and international courts have often been concerned with arbitrary acts of authorities, civilian and military, destructive of property rights. In such cases, opinions of international tribunals have again frequently revealed a vacuity of reasoning in legal terms. Acts of authorities have often been condemned as "arbitrary," sometimes as "wicked." In a great number of cases, the Supreme Court of the United States has given application to provisions of the guarantees found in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution with respect to "due process of law" in matters pertaining to life, liberty and property; "just compensation" for property taken for public use; the "equal protection of the laws"; and impairment of the obligations of contracts. These guarantees are applicable to right of persons and property of aliens. There are some very interesting cases with which you are familiar. I think they are of especial interest in their value by way of analogous reasoning with respect to international cases.

A state law restricting the employment of aliens has been held to be violative of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.³ The "right to earn a livelihood and to continue in employment unmolested by efforts to enforce void enactments," is one, it was said, which a court of equity should protect. The court has sustained the power of a court of equity to restrain civilian and military authorities of a state from interfering with the production of oil within the state.⁴ American courts will interfere to prevent public authorities from requiring public service corporations to render service at rates that are "unjust and unreasonable and such as to work a practical destruction of the rights to the property."⁵

The Supreme Court has declared that, when a law is in the nature of a contract, when absolute rights have vested under that contract, a repeal of the law cannot divest those rights; that a party to a contract cannot pronounce his own deed invalid, although that party is a sovereign state; that a law of one of the states of the Union, annulling conveyances, was unconstitutional, because it was a law impairing the obligation of contracts, within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States.⁶

3. *Traux v. Raich*, 239, U. S. 33.

4. *Sterling et al. v. Constantin et al.*, 237 U. S. 378.

5. *United Railways and Electric Co. of Baltimore v. West et al.*, 280 U. S., 234; *Smyth v. Ames*, 169, U. S. 466.

6. *Fletcher v. Peck*, 6 Cranch, 87. See also Nielsen, *International Law Applied to Reclamations*, pp. 33-41.



The terms of the guarantces found in the Constitution of the United States and in the constitutions of other nations are of course not written into any conventional international law. But I am of the opinion that international tribunals may usefully and properly give effect to the broad principles underlying these guarantces in dealing with problems of international law pertaining to confiscation of property rights in various forms.

(To Be Concluded in the December Issue)

The JOURNAL expresses its appreciation of the courtesy of Judge Nielsen (see page 25 of the January, 1935, issue of the JOURNAL for a brief account of the felicitous termination of the labors of the American-Turkish Claims Commission, in which he participated as principal American delegate) in authorizing the reprinting from the American Bar Association Journal of this address before the Ohio State Bar Association.

In accordance with this magazine's policy of seeking to deal with current issues, the address is reproduced because of its interest, particularly in view of having emanated from a distinguished American jurist, although the views set forth are not necessarily official.

OFFICE OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS CONTROL

By a recent Departmental Order an office was established in the Department of State to be known as the Office of Arms and Munitions Control to which the following duties are assigned:

1. Registration of manufacturers, exporters, importers of articles proclaimed by the President to be arms, ammunition and implements of war, the export or import of which without a license would be a violation of any law of the United States.

2. Issuance of licenses for the exportation or importation of arms, ammunition and implements of war under such regulations as may be promulgated by the Secretary of State.

3. Such supervision of international traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war as falls within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State under treaties and statutes.

Mr. Joseph C. Green has been appointed Chief and Mr. Charles W. Yost has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Office of Arms and Munitions Control.

The office will report through Assistant Secretary Moore.

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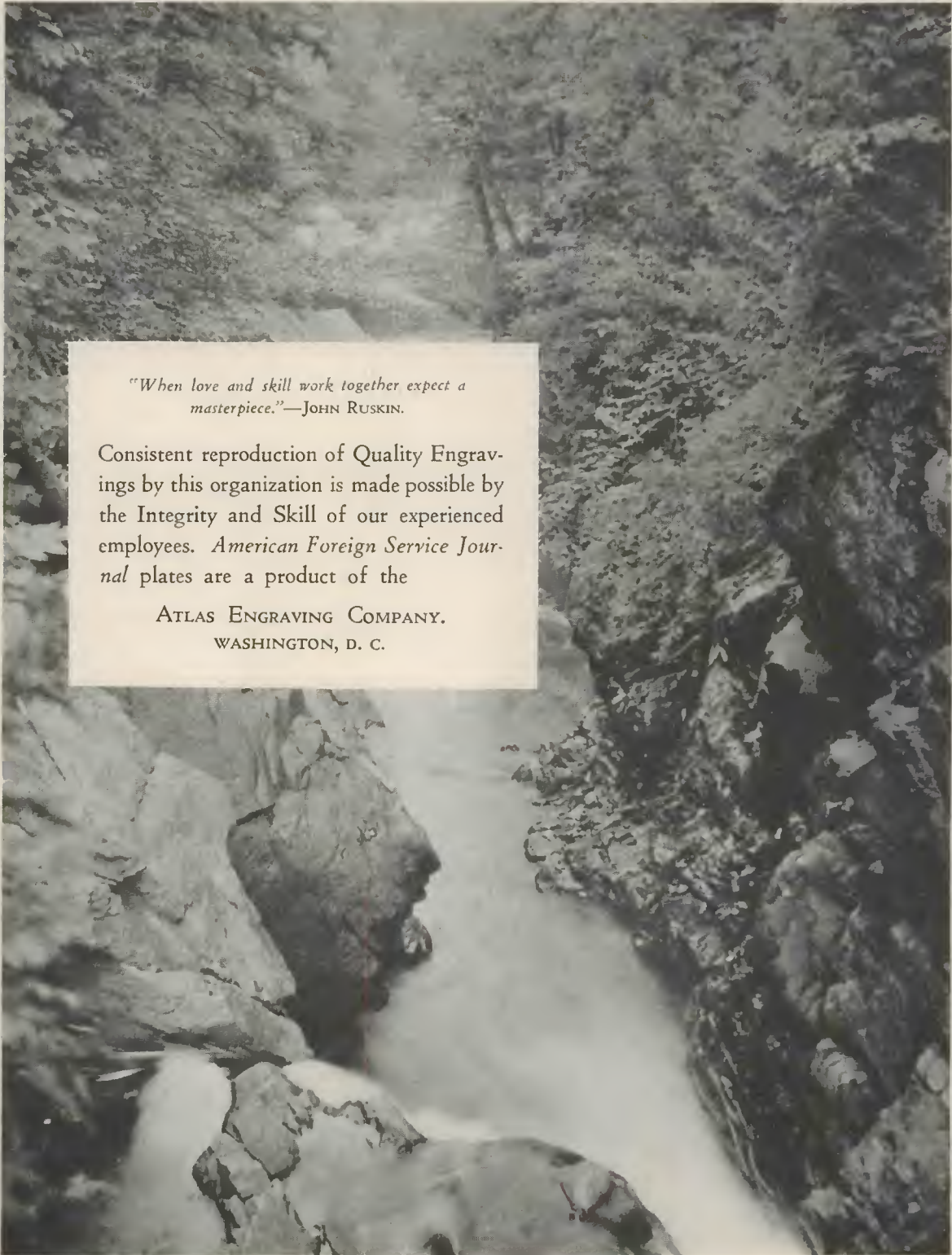
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GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY MAKES GOOD



The numerous friends and admirers of young Herv L'Heureux, who has been helpin' Marsh Vance run President Roosevelt's branch office at this point for some time back, will be pleased to hear that he has been promoted to a full consul, orders to the above effect havin' came through from Washington, D. C. For the time bein' Herv will continue to give Marsh a helpin' hand here, but we suppose it won't be long before he is hustled off to protect American oil interests or missionaries at Moscow, Timbuctoo, Addis Ababa or Bologna.—Caption, legend and caricature from *The Windsor (Ontario) Daily Star*.

SWATOW

Mr. Irving S. Brown, Treasury representative at Shanghai, recently spent six weeks at Swatow studying the linen embroidery business (more than a million dozen handkerchiefs are shipped annually from Swatow to the United States).

Are you helping to improve the JOURNAL?
See the editorial on page 624.

SERVICE VISITORS

The following visitors called at the Department during the past month, their names having been taken from the Register in Room 115:

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT, REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912, OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for October 1, 1935. District of Columbia, City of Washington.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the District and City aforesaid, personally appeared Harry A. McBride, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and business manager are:

Publisher: American Foreign Service Association, Washington, D. C.
Editor: Herbert S. Bursley, Dept. of State, Washington, D. C.
Business Manager: Harry A. McBride, Dept. of State, Washington, D. C.

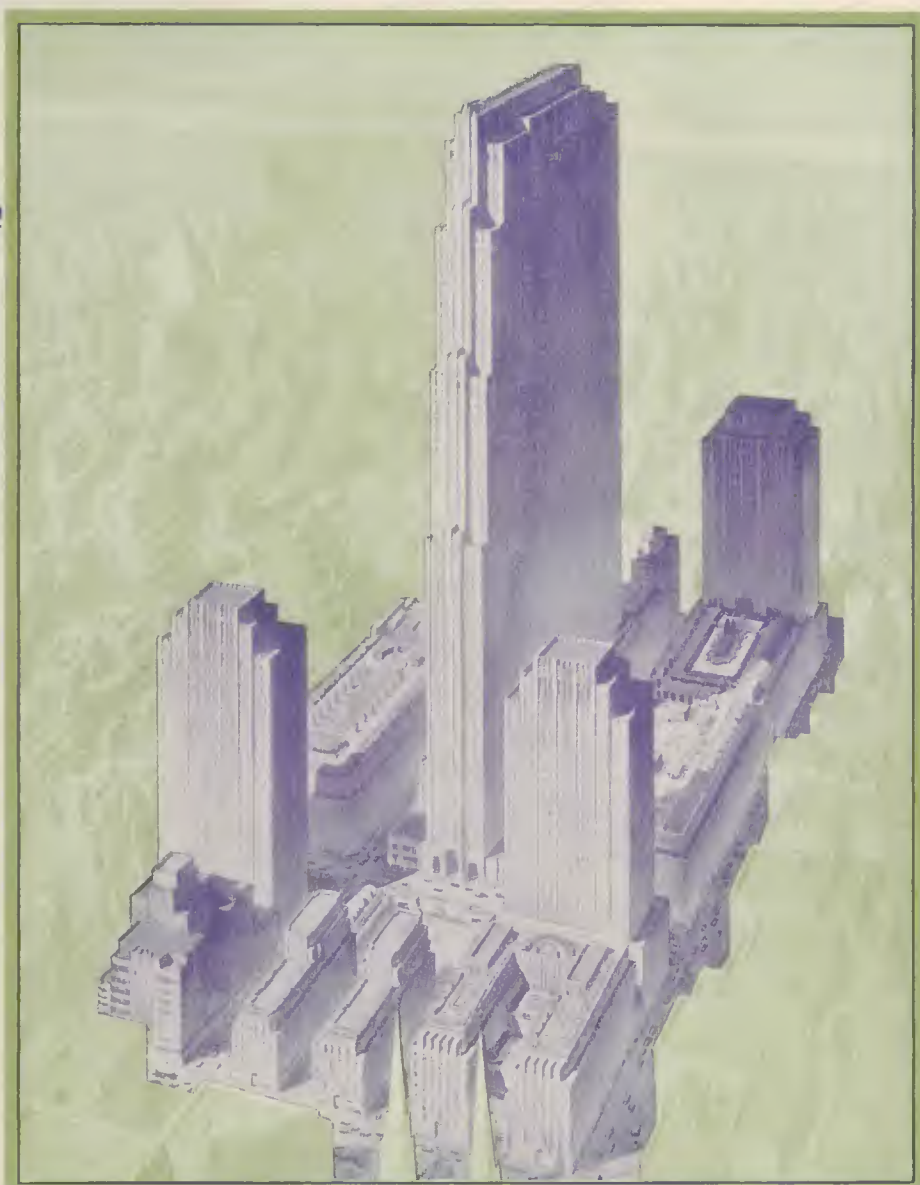
2. That the owner is: American Foreign Service Association, Washington, D. C. President, John Campbell White, Washington, D. C.; Secretary-Treasurer, Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, Washington, D. C.

HARRY A. McBRIDE,
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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1935.

WILLIAM McNEIR,
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(My commission expires September 1, 1937.)



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