

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



Vol. XIII

NOVEMBER, 1936

No. 11

WITH PICTORIAL REGISTER SUPPLEMENT

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*Summer Palace of the Governor General,
Algiers*

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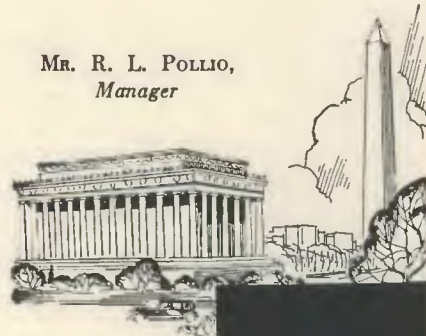
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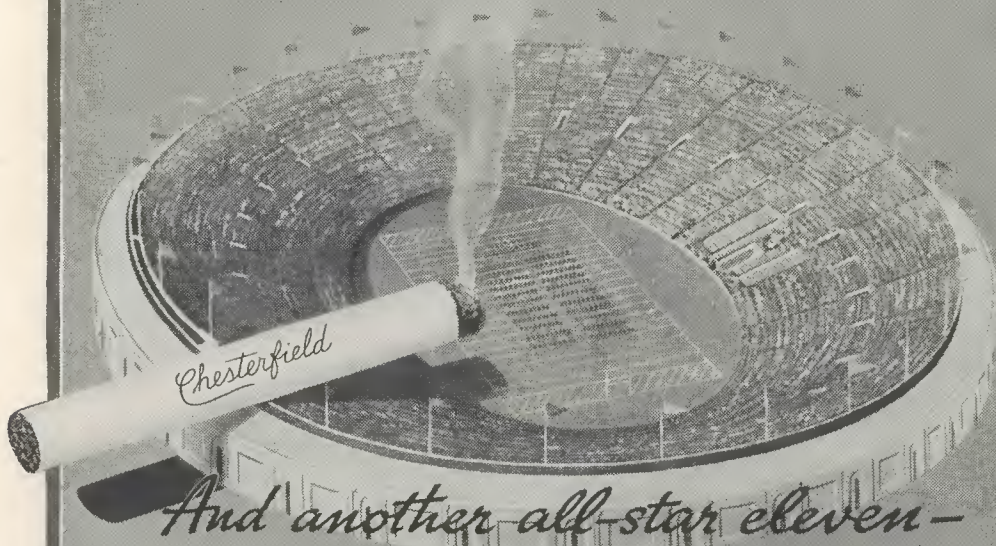




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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. XIII, No. 11

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1936

An Adventurer Turns Diplomat

By ERNEST L. IVES, *Consul General, Algiers*

WHEN Mr. William Shaler was sent in May, 1815, with Commodore Decatur and Captain Bainbridge as joint commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, Mr. Shaler on the flagship *Guerriere* must have felt quite at home. Born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, he went to sea in 1778 at the age of thirteen. Nine years later he was master of a merchantman and engaged in foreign trade.

In 1801 he and Mr. Richard J. Cleveland purchased at Hamburg a ship, the *Lilia Byrd* of Portsmouth, Virginia, for a trading voyage around the world.¹ Both qualified navigators, they flipped a coin to decide who would be the master. Mr. Shaler won and Mr. Cleveland went along as supercargo.

From Hamburg they sailed to Rio de Janeiro, thence around Cape Horn to Valparaiso where, upon arrival, they found four American vessels — the *Meantinomo* and *Oneco* of Norwich, detained and cargo confiscated on the charge of having supplied English privateers with provisions, the *Tyral* of

Nantucket, a whaler, detained for alleged illicit trade, and the *Hazard* of Providence on a voyage similar to their own and detained on suspicion of being English, as it was armed and a part of its cargo consisted of muskets. The Governor demanded that the muskets on the *Hazard* be surrendered. Captain Rowan refusing to comply, the Governor ordered that all Americans found on shore be arrested and imprisoned in the Castle. Among those arrested were Mr. Shaler and Mr. Cleveland. The

latter wrote that:

"Our arrest prevented our sailing, as we intended to do, the same evening. Having passed a most uncomfortable night, without beds, in the Castle, we were annoyed by myriads of fleas, and having been without food of any kind, since noon the preceding day, we wrote to the Governor in the morning, requesting to be provided with food and beds."

Their letter was returned unopened. A message, however, from the Governor informed them that they were at liberty to return to their vessel.

"We were," wrote Mr. Cleveland, "doubtful of the propriety of availing ourselves of the liberty so ungraciously proffered, till



WILLIAM SHALER

¹Voyage and Commercial Enterprise, by Richard J. Cleveland, published by Pierce, Boston, 1850.



an apology should be made to us for the aggression.

"It was finally settled that Shaler, being the most important person, as Master of the vessel, should remain in prison. We therefore sent him a bed and provisions. This was a determination for which the Governor was entirely unprepared, and which seemed to confuse him. With characteristic imbecility he went to the Castle; and greeting Mr. Shaler with apparent cordiality, begged him to go on board his vessel, and proceed to sea. This Shaler offered to do on condition of receiving a written apology for imprisoning us."

Continuing, Mr. Cleveland wrote—

"Although the ostensible reason for refusing a compliance with the Governor's order to go to sea was to obtain satisfaction, yet the real cause of our delay was the hope and belief of being able to extricate Rowan from his difficulties."

The muskets on the *Hazard* were surrendered at the request of the Captain General at Santiago to the Governor, and

"the portentous cloud, which had been lowering over the affairs of our countrymen, in this place, appeared to be now dissipated. The colors of defiance, which had been waving on the ships and at the castle, from the beginning of the dispute, were hauled down; the cannon, which had been transported to the beach, were returned to their ancient position; the sentries were no longer seen at the gangways of the *Hazard*; the old women and children returned to their habitations; and everything indicated peace and repose.

"To gain an additional number of days in port, therefore, in the hope of obtaining leave to proceed to the capital, or of meeting some person from there desirous of purchasing the cargo, was another inducement for the refusal of Mr. Shaler to leave the Castle. When, therefore, this object was attained by opening a correspondence with the Captain General, he left the Castle, and proceeded on board the *Lilia Byrd*."

Mr. Shaler called on the Governor, who received him most cordially and "expressed much regret at what had occurred."

After a delay of two-and-one-half months at Valparaiso they sailed for San Blas, touching on their way the Galapagos Islands; thence to San Diego, California, where they encountered further difficulties at the hands of the Spanish authorities. Some members of the crew were arrested and Mr. Shaler with several picked men went to their rescue, overcame the guards, dipped their guns in the water and with the released members of the crew returned to the vessel with the guards as prisoners. On departing they were fired upon from the fort at close range but little damage was done to the vessel. The guards were landed some distance from the fort and their guns returned. En route for the Sandwich Islands the ship touched at Guadaloupe for water and took on four horses as a present to Tamaahmaah the "Great" King. According to Mr. Cleveland the horses were the first "that ever trod the soil of Owhyhu and caused, among the natives, incessant exclamation of astonishment." Upon arriving at Canton the cargo was disposed of and Mr. Cleveland embarked for Boston.

Mr. Shaler remained in command of the *Lilia Byrd* and with a cargo of tea and silks set out for the west coast of North America. While cruising along this coast the ship sprung a leak and warned by past experience with the Spanish he decided that it was unwise to endeavor to have repairs done at San Diego and prepared to go to the Sandwich Islands once again. There he exchanged the *Lilia Byrd* for a smaller vessel belonging to King Tamaahmaah, who had not forgotten the gift of the four horses and was of great help to Mr. Shaler.

The venture proving only a qualified success, Mr. Shaler returned to the United States. He and Mr. Cleveland purchased another vessel at Baltimore. Mr. Shaler did not return to the sea but obtained employment with the Government in the lower Mississippi Valley.²

His call to foreign service and a mission to the intractable Dey



Photo Ofalac, Algiers

COURT OF THE DEY'S PALACE

The small frame room is the scene of the famous "Chasse Mouche" incident.

²The Autobiography of Nathaniel S. Shaler, Boston, 1909.



Photo Ofalac, Algiers

BOMBARDMENT OF ALGIERS IN 1816 BY THE COMBINED SQUADRONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HOLLAND

of Algiers was a wise choice in view of his previous experience. The problem he had to solve with peace and honor was not an easy one, for his predecessors had found it impossible to secure the fulfilment of the obligations undertaken by the Regency of Algiers. As a result of the treatment meted out by the then Dey to Colonel Tobias Lear,³ American Diplomatic Agent and Consul General, culminating in his compulsory departure in 1812 and the subsequent maltreatment of American citizens in spite of the efforts of Mr. John Norderling, the Swedish representative who was left in charge of American interests, Congress early in 1815 declared war on the Dey and Regency of Algiers.

The largest squadron ever sent from the United States was ordered to the Mediterranean to carry out naval operations against the Dey of Algiers whose predecessor had commenced hostilities in

1812. The first encounter of the squadron was with a frigate of forty-six guns, the *Copper Bottom* in command of Admiral Rais Hammada,⁴ the most famous of the many Algerine corsairs, off Cap de Gatt, Spain. The frigate, badly damaged, was captured and sent to Carthage, Spain.

Three days later, in quest of the Algerine Navy, Commodore Decatur's squadron encountered and captured off Cape Palos, Spain, an Algerine brig of twenty-two guns. This prize was also sent into Carthage and was to be the cause of no end of trouble.

Commodore Decatur continued in the direction of Algiers, where his squadron arrived on June 28, 1815, and anchored some five miles off the port. His instructions were that:

"In coming before the town, it is usual to hoist the flag of a neutral friendly power to invite negotiation with a view to peace before proceeding to extremities. The Consul of that Nation then comes on board in an Algerine boat and he is made the organ of a message to the

³Colonel Tobias Lear—FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, April, 1936.

⁴Rais Hammada—FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, 1935.



Dey such as the Powers thus circumstanced may think proper to send him. Should this be done, as the Consul of Sweden, Mr. Norderling, has been friendly to the United States, the flag of Sweden is preferred."

The following day a flag of truce was hoisted on the *Guerriere*, with the Swedish flag at the main. Mr. Norderling, the Swedish Consul General, accompanied by the Captain of the Port, went on board. The Commissioners were requested by the Captain of the Port to state the conditions of peace. He was handed a note to the Dey in which it was stated that the Commissioners were:

"... ready to open a negotiation for the restoration of peace and harmony between the two countries on terms just and honorable to both parties; and they feel it incumbent upon them to state explicitly to his Highness, that they are instructed to treat upon no other principle, than that of perfect equality, and on the terms of the most favored nation; no stipulation for paying any tribute to Algiers, under any form whatever, will be agreed to."

The Captain of the Port and Mr. Norderling returned the following day and said they had been commissioned by the Dey to treat with the Commissioners on the proposed basis. The American Commissioners then showed the Algerine Commissioners the draft of the treaty which they declared would not be departed from in substance, but added that although the United States would never stipulate for paying tribute under any form whatever, yet that it was a magnanimous and generous nation and upon the presentation of consuls, would do what was customary with other nations in the friendly intercourse with Algiers.

The Algerine Commissioners, after studying the terms of the treaty, were of the opinion that it would not be acceptable to the Dey, and requested that the article requiring the restoration of captured property which had been disposed of, be eliminated, alleging that such a demand had never before been made upon Algiers. This request was refused, on the ground that it was considered just and therefore would be adhered to. They then asked whether, if the Dey signed the treaty, the two captured vessels would be restored. The American Commissioners consulted on this latter request and decided that,

"... considering the state of those vessels, the sums which would be required to fit them for a passage to the U. S., and the little probability of selling them in this part of the world, we would make a compliment of them to His

Highness in the state they were, the Commodore engaging to furnish them with an escort to this port. This would, however, depend upon their signing the Treaty as presented to them and would not appear as an article of it, but must be considered as a favor conferred on the Dey by the U. S."

The Algerine Commissioner asked for time to deliberate upon the terms of the proposed treaty. This was refused. He then pleaded for three hours. The reply was "Not a minute. If your squadron appears in sight before the treaty is actually signed by the Dey, and the prisoners sent off, ours would capture them." The Algerine Commissioner went ashore and returned in three hours with the prisoners and the treaty signed by the Dey, and none too soon, for an Algerine corvette appeared in sight and would have been captured had the Commissioner delayed another hour. In less than two days the American Commissioners had signed with the Dey and Regency of Algiers a Treaty of Peace, abolishing the payment of tribute, piracy and the slavery of Christians, as far as the United States was concerned.

Mr. Shaler wrote to the Secretary of State that:

"As this treaty has been negotiated through the agency of John Norderling Esquire Consul of Sweden, who acted for the Regency, I feel bound in honor to observe that he acted throughout in honorable and candid manner; that he has treated me with every possible attention; that his kindness to our countrymen in captivity has been unremitting; and that I think he has a strong claim upon the gratitude of the government and people of the U. S."

The Commissioners called on the Dey and Mr. Shaler exhibited his commission as Consul General at Algiers.

In the entrance to the English Church in Algiers there is a large tablet:

IN MEMORY OF A
DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA
COMMODORE STEPHAN DECATUR
WHO IN CONNECTION WITH CAPTAIN W. BAINBRIDGE
AND W. SHALER, ESQ., ON THE 30TH DAY
OF JUNE 1815 CONCLUDED A TREATY WITH THE
DEY OF ALGIERS THUS BEING THE FIRST TO BREAK
THROUGH THE INTOLERABLE BONDAGE IN WHICH
MANY CHRISTIAN NATIONS WERE HELD BY
THE BARBARY STATES.
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED 20 JUNE 1887 BY CITIZENS
OF THE UNITED STATES GRATEFUL FOR THE
PRIVILEGE OF ASSOCIATING THIS
COMMEMORATION OF THEIR COUNTRYMEN WITH



THE JUBILEE OF THAT
ILLUSTRIOUS SOVEREIGN LADY
QUEEN VICTORIA
WHO HAS MADE THE NAME OF ENGLAND DEAR TO
CHILDREN AND TO CHILDREN'S CHILDREN
THROUGHOUT ALL LANDS

The frigate, the *Copper Bottom*, was delivered on July 23, 1815, having been accompanied to Algiers from Carthage by the U. S. S. *Spark* and *Spitfire*. The brig however was turned over to its Algerine commanding officer in the port of Carthage, but the Spanish refused to permit its departure, on the ground that it had been captured in its territorial waters. The question of the restoration of the brig was brought up on every possible occasion by the Dey, who insisted that the United States had not fulfilled its obligation to return the brig, and the prisoners, since both were detained in Carthage. On the other hand, Commodore Decatur maintained that his obligations had been fulfilled by turning over to the Algerine commanding officer the ship and crew. Mr. Shaler was of the opinion that the Dey was not wholly in the wrong, for the return of the prisoners was a treaty stipulation which had not been entirely carried out, inasmuch as some of them still remained with the brig in Carthage. Eventually the brig and prisoners were released by Spain, in exchange for the passengers, officers and crew of a Spanish frigate wrecked on the Algerine coast near Bougie during December, 1815.

Additional difficulties with the Regency continued to arise, which kept its relations with the United States in a state between peace and war until a new treaty was signed in December, 1816.

These difficulties arose as a result of the detention of the brig by Spain and the loss of the U. S. S. *Epervier*, which was carrying to the United States the signed copy of the treaty of 1815. The ratification of the treaty was based on a copy taken to the United States by Commodore Decatur. This copy was returned to the Consul General, who presented it to the Dey for signature, much to his embarrassment, for when a comparison was made it was discovered that the Dey had caused to be inserted in his copy as articles the oral agreement to return the frigate and brig and another to give a "consular present" on the presentation of a new officer, though it was expressly stated in the treaty that "tribute either as biennial presents, or any other form whatever, shall never be required by the Dey and Regency of Algiers from the United States of America, on any pretext whatever."

The treaty was returned unsigned. The Dey

refusing to receive Mr. Shaler, all negotiations had to be carried on through the Minister of the Marine, who accused Mr. Shaler of mis-stating the facts, that the loss of the U. S. S. *Epervier* was not true and "that the Dey did not recognize any favor in the returning of the prizes."

After this interview Mr. Shaler retired on board the U. S. Frigate *United States*, where a conference of the officers of the squadron was called, to decide as to how best to meet the situation.

After various exchanges of notes and visits, it was agreed that the Dey should write a letter to the President, setting forth his claims.

Mr. Shaler remained in Algiers and while awaiting further instructions from Washington endeavored to fulfil his regular mission and to coordinate the work of the other Consulates in the Barbary States, for, as his instructions state, he was charged with the supervision of the offices of Tunis, Tripoli and Tangier.

Mr. Shaler witnessed Lord Exmouth's first expedition in 1816, as commander of the British squadron sent against Algiers, and also the second expedition comprising nineteen vessels-of-war, together with a Dutch squadron of six vessels under the command of Vice Admiral Baron van Capellan. The second expedition arrived off Algiers on August 27, 1816, and bombarded the forts and the city. Mr. Shaler and a former naval officer, Admiral George F. Ulrich, the Consul General of Denmark, witnessed this bombardment, all the other consuls having retired to their villas in the Valley of the Consuls, except Mr. Hugh McDonnell, the British Consul General, who was in a dungeon of the Palace, chained to the wall. Mr. Shaler's villa was on the waterfront near the Mole, which was built by Kheir-ed-din, the brother of Barbarossa, and joins the mainland with the island called El-Djezair from which Algiers derived its name. Within range of the cannon of the bombarding ships, the villa was practically destroyed: his office was the only part of the building undamaged.

Of the bombardment of Algiers, Mr. Shaler wrote that:

"The moral effects of the battle, which are perceptible, are a total discouragement and despair on the part of the natives and rage and mortified pride on that of the Turks. They have long cherished, and not without reason, a belief of their superior prowess by sea and land, and within little more than a year they have seen the complete practical refutation of both theories."

During the hostilities Mr. Shaler lost no oppor-

(Continued to page 628)

A School for Budding Ambassadors

HARD by the White House, on Washington's broad Pennsylvania Avenue, the nation's rarest and most exclusive academy reopened this week. The swinging back of the creaking Havana doors of the United States Foreign Service Officers' Training School on the third floor of the State Department building signalized the end of three years of dust-collecting caused by economy in the Foreign Service.

With a class limited to fourteen embryonic Ambassadors and Ministers, who came from the far corners of the globe for their three-months' study course, the school is the world's only institution of its kind.*

The lucky fourteen are a part of a group of forty who competed successfully against 675 candidates in foreign service examinations. Since last October, when the forty received appointments as foreign service officers, they have lived in Canada, Cuba, Mexico, France, Italy, Germany, Poland and Hungary, assigned to temporary posts for preliminary training. Ten of them are on duty in China and Japan as language students and will not return for study at the school; three more are in non-career service (mostly clerical in nature) and do not require the specialized training; and the remaining thirteen will attend a second class opening in January.

Keeping the same hours as regular State Department employees—9 to 4:30—this year's class faces a heavy curriculum. In training to handle *Uncle Sam's* business and diplomatic relations overseas, drawing Texans and twanging Yankees joined forces with soft-spoken Southerners, tackling such complex subjects as administration (allowances, office estimates, leases, government property, etc.), visas and temporary immigration, documentation of merchandisc, quarantine regulations, marketing, packaging, shipping, hiring and firing of seamen, bills of health, disputes, passports, citizenship, notarial duties, estates and accounts, commercial reports, protection of trade and citizens, and political reporting.

In addition, they hear lectures on international law, claim procedure, early United States history and treaty procedure. An innovation is a first-hand study of port conditions at Baltimore and Norfolk.

Director Lowell C. Pinkerton, who has been

through the mill in his twenty years with the Service, does no actual teaching. Regular officers of the State Department give the lectures on the fields in which they are engaged. Some of them are foreign service officers, others permanent officers of the Department.

The destinies of the school are in the hands of a Board of which Mr. Pinkerton is a member. Others include Assistant Secretaries of State Wilbur J. Carr, Sumner Welles and Robert Walton Moore, and Thomas M. Wilson, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

The school, authorized by President Coolidge in June, 1924, followed the reorganization and merger of the Diplomatic and Consular Services by the Rogers Act; it plays a salient part in providing the United States with a foreign service the equal of any other.

Thousands of young Americans aspire to the long and honorable career the Service offers. To enter it today, a college education is necessary, though a study of the records of those who are already officers shows 75 per cent to be college graduates, 17 per cent who attended but did not finish college, and 8 per cent with no college background whatever.

At the last examination, held in the State Department in May, 700 candidates competed. Among them were thirty-eight aspiring Ruth Bryan Owens, young women who are hoping they get the necessary marks of 70 per cent so that they will be called to the Capital the week of October 13 for final oral tests.

Only six women have been appointed to the Service. Mrs. Owen resigned in August following her marriage to Capt. Boerge Rohde of the Life Guards of King Christian X of Denmark. Three other women also have married and resigned.

The two remaining in the Service are Miss Frances E. Willis, of Metropolis, Illinois, Third Secretary at the Brussels Embassy, and Miss Constance Ray Harvey, of Buffalo, New York, now with the Consulate General in Milan, Italy.

Written examination for the Service includes elements in international, maritime and commercial law; arithmetic; modern languages; elementary economics; political and commercial geography; American history, government and institutions since 1776; political economy; English and composition.

Upon appointment to the Service, officers receive the minimum \$2,500, lowest salary of the

*France's famed *Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques* trains men for the whole government service; England and Germany usually pick their men from the universities, give them training within their foreign offices.



Plate courtesy "The Military Engineer"

ON THE WHARVES AT ST. NAZAIRE

Capt. J. Andre Smith

unclassified group. Generally, it takes five years for an officer to move from the unclassified into the classified brackets. Thereupon, advancement is largely up to the individual.

He has eight classes to hurdle before he reaches Class 1 (\$9,000 to \$10,000 a year), where he can join such distinguished career envoys as Ambassador Joseph C. Grew (Japan), Ambassador J. Van A. MacMurray (Turkey), Minister G. S. Messersmith (Austria), and Minister Norman Armour (Canada). Incidentally, such chiefs of diplomatic missions are Presidential appointees; therefore, curiously, must resign from the Foreign Service to accept the posts.

Last week, America's newest batch of diplomatic tyros were much more interested in where they

would be assigned upon completing their course on December 19. The destinations will not be known until that time, and examination results have a lot to do with fixing them.

When the students learn where they'll go, pandemonium breaks loose and study is impossible—which is one reason announcements are saved for the last moment.

Director Pinkerton, currently a foreign service officer on duty in the Department, goes out in the field again himself next year. And he's in the same boat as his charges. Asked whether he had a hint of his new post, he chuckled:

"No, that's one of the joys of the Foreign Service. You don't know where you're going, and you don't care."
—*Literary Digest.*

The "Last March" of the G. A. R.

By EDWIN SCHOENRICH, *Department of State*

IT was an intensely moving ceremony, deserving more than passing attention from all Americans, at home and abroad. A mere remnant of the GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC it was that labored, this warm September day of 1936, over the historic course. Up Pennsylvania Avenue, around the Treasury and on to the reviewing stand at the White House. Seventy-one years ago these few hundred shuffling but so willing feet strode out manfully in a mighty host. Then were filled these streets with 150,000 fighting men and steel. Then they took two days to file past that reviewing stand. President Andrew Johnson was in there, as was their general, Grant. That, on May 23-24, 1865, was the Grand Review. The hard-bitten

veterans of Sherman, the strength of the Armies of the Potomac, the James, and the Cumberland—every man-jack of them swung along with the Battle Hymn in his heart.

"When we think of that great Army that marched down Pennsylvania Avenue," said the 1936 Commander-in-Chief, Oley Nelson, "we cannot help think at the same time of how that Army melted away into the different States and territories and of how the boys in blue took up the thread of their citizenship not as a victorious Army, but as common members of the communities in which they lived. They took off their uniforms and put on hickory shirts and overalls and went to work to build up their communities and the country



Photo by Gus Chinn, Courtesy, Washington Sunday Star

"THE THIN BLUE LINE"—UP THE AVENUE THEY MARCH AGAIN
These veterans of the Grand Army, last of "The Boys in Blue," who marched in '65.



under a constitutional Government second to none in the world."

Mustered out, the Grand Army of the Republic adopted the custom of holding an encampment once a year. From veritable cities of tents these encampments became reduced, in time, to dwindling conventions. Five times the encampment was held in Washington, and on these occasions the Grand Army repeated its famous Review: in 1870, 1892, 1902, 1915 and, lastly, on September 23, 1936. The Avenue will see it no more.

The last march. It was dramatic. The Army Band was in the van. Once again welled up the thrill of "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord!" Once more approached Boys in Blue and battle flags of long ago. The onlookers were transported into yesterday. But the little handful of aged men brought home the fact of today, and the reality was startling. No

wonder there were tears. Said the *Washington Star*:

To all with any imagination these old men were turning back the pages of history, and doing that service for a generation all too inclined to live thoughtlessly in the present. The thin files of those whose memories look back to days before the Civil War are human reminders of the continuity of our national existence. They represent the immortality of traditions which, like battle flags, are passed on to others as the individual standard bearer is struck down.

But the venerable soldiers will not be struck down. Insurance statistics predict that none will survive beyond 1940. Yet they will endeavor to hold a national encampment again next year, their seventy-first, at Madison, Wisconsin. And from the Deep South, Miami, has come an invitation for 1938. In July of that year, too, will be the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. The GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC still marches on, now but a shadow, soon but a name.



L. C. Handy Studios

"THE GRAND REVIEW" FROM THE PAINTING BY JAMES TAYLOR
The Grand Army of the Republic is seen passing the corner of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, 1865.

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*The American Foreign
Service Association*

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

The Staff of the JOURNAL take pleasure in releasing with this issue an unofficial Pictorial Register of the American Foreign Service.

It is hoped that the publication will be of interest and assistance to members of and those interested in the Service.

Included in the Supplement are photographs of the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Undersecretary and the Assistant Secretaries of State, and the Chiefs of the Divisions of the Department of State—all representing the home direction of the Service—and of the entire commissioned personnel of the Service abroad. Photographs are also included of officers of the Department of State eligible for reinstatement in the Foreign Service.

Moreover, the Supplement contains photographs of all of the establishments abroad of the Foreign Service, as well as of the Department of State and other public buildings in Washington.

Copies of the Supplement will be mailed to any address at a price of \$1.90 per copy; in de luxe binding the price is \$3.50.

TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL
(November, 1926)

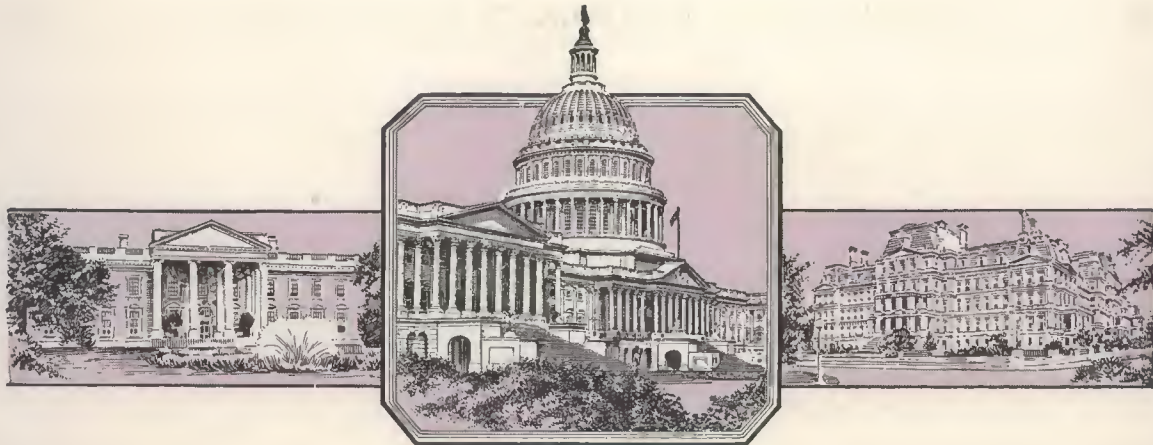
- Consul Stewart E. McMillin contributed an article entitled "La Paz," illustrated with photographs taken by the author. On the cover of the November, 1926, issue was reproduced another picture from Consul McMillin, which gave a bird's-eye view of La Paz.
- Paul W. Eaton's annual report on the World Series appeared in the November, 1926, issue. His story on the 1936 Series appears elsewhere in this issue.
- George S. Messersmith, then Consul General at Antwerp, delivered a noteworthy address at the annual Thanksgiving dinner of the American colony of that place aboard the *S. S. Lapland* in November, 1925. This address was published in the November, 1926, JOURNAL.
- Tennis matches, then as now, interested the fans in the Department, and ten years ago we find the State Department team playing the Diplomatic Corps, who nosed out the Department by a score of 5-4, and took possession of the "Evermay Challenge Cup."

COVER PICTURE

*Photo de l'Ojalac—Alger Office Algérien d'Action
Economique et Touristique*

MAIN SALON, SUMMER PALACE OF THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL, ALGIERS

This is another of the series of photographs obtained by Consul General Ernest L. Ives for the JOURNAL.



News from the Department

On September 15 the Secretary delivered an address at the dinner of the Good Neighbor League in New York, summing up the policies of this Administration in the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States. Due to its importance the full text of this speech is quoted below:

"Our foreign relations are largely shaped by the physical geography of our country, the characteristics of our people and our historical experience. Those who are in charge of the conduct of foreign policy must suit their actions to these underlying facts with due regard to the shifting circumstances of the times. This is particularly true in a democracy, where even in the short run the policies of the government must rest upon the support of the people.

"We inhabit a large country which provides the basis for satisfactory and improving conditions of life. We do not seek or threaten the territory or possessions of others. Great oceans lie between us and the powers of Asia and Europe. Though these are now crossed much more quickly and easily than they used to be, they still enable us to feel somewhat protected against physical impacts from abroad. We are a numerous, strong and active people. We have lived and developed in deep traditions of tolerance, of neighborly friendliness, personal freedom and of self-government. We have had long training in the settlement of differences of opinion and interest among ourselves by discussion and compromise. The winds of doctrine that are blowing so violently in many other lands are moderated here in our democratic atmosphere and tradition.

"Our contribution must be in the spirit of our own situation and conceptions. It lies in the willingness to be friends but not allies. We wish extensive and mutually beneficial trade relations.

We have the impulse to multiply our personal contacts, as shown by the constant American travel abroad. We would share and exchange the gifts which art, the stage, the classroom, and the scientists' and thinkers' study contribute to heighten life and understanding; we have led the world in promoting this sort of interchange among students, teachers and artists. Our wish that natural human contacts be deeply and fully realized is shown by the great number of international conferences in which we participate, both private and inter-governmental. In such ways we would have our relations grow.

"In deciding upon the character of our political relations with the outside world we naturally take into account the conditions prevailing there. These, today, are not tranquil or secure; but on the contrary in many countries are excited and haunted by mutual dread. In less than twenty years events have occurred that have taken away from international agreements their force and reliability as a basis of relations between nations. There appears to have been a great failure of the spirit and out of this has come a many-sided combat of national ambitions, dogmas and fears. In many lands the whole national energy has been organized to support absolute aims, far-reaching in character but vaguely defined. These flare like a distant fire in the hills and no one can be sure as to what they mean. There is an increasing acceptance of the idea that the end justifies all means. Under these conditions the individual who questions either means or end is frightened or crushed. For he encounters two controlling rules, compulsory subordination to autocratic will, and the ruthless pressure of might. The result is dread and growing confusion.



"Behind this lies the knowledge that laboratories and shops are producing instruments which can blow away human beings as though they were mites in a thunderstorm; and these instruments have been placed in the hands of an increasing number of young men whom their leaders dedicate to the horrors of war. When Foreign Offices engage in discussion with each other today, they have an inescapable vision of men living in concrete chambers below the earth and concrete and steel forts and tanks upon the earth, and operating destructive machines above the earth. They have strained and striven in many negotiations since the war to dispel that vision, but it appears to grow clearer and clearer.

"The world waits. You may be sure that in most human hearts there is the steady murmur of prayer that life need not be yielded up in battle and that there may be peace, at least in our time.

"It is in these circumstances we must shape our foreign relations. It is also these circumstances that present to us the problem of seeking to achieve a change in the dominant trend that is so full of menace.

"I find as I review the line of foreign policy we have followed that we come close to Thomas Jefferson's expression—'peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.' It is dangerous to take liberties with the great words of a great man, but I would add—settlement of disputes by peaceful means, renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

"I think that the term 'good neighbor' is an apt description of that policy. We have tried to give full meaning to that term. The good neighbor in any community minds his own essential business and does not wilfully disturb the business of others. He mends his fences but does not put up spite fences. He firmly expects that others will not seek to disturb his affairs or dictate to him. He is tolerant, but his toleration does not include those who would introduce discord from elsewhere. He observes his agreements to the utmost of his ability, he adjusts by friendly methods any troubles that arise; he mingles freely in the give and take of life and concerns himself with the community welfare. All of this is in contrast with the hermit who isolates himself, who ignores the community, and in his resistance to change, decays in a mean and bitter isolation. But the role of the good neighbor is a positive and active one which calls upon the energies, the friendliness and the self-restraint of man or nation.

"In affairs between nations the neighborliness

obviously is less direct than between individuals in the local community. Its expression takes the form of just and fair dealings, without encroachment upon the rights of others, or oppression of the weak or envy of the more fortunate. It contemplates liberal economic relations on the basis of mutual benefit, observance of law and respect for agreements, and reliance upon peaceful processes when controversies arise.

"In the everyday work of the Department of State dealing with critical issues, we have resolutely pursued this course.

"We have tried to bring together American opinion and opinion in other countries in a common determination against the use of force for the settlement of disputes or for other national purposes. In that connection we have sought to maintain the vitality of the international agreement to renounce war which was signed by virtually all countries of the world when Mr. Kellogg was Secretary of State. But strong nations have chosen to proceed in disregard of that agreement and this basis for international trust has thus been greatly impaired. We have tried to soften quarrels between other countries when they have arisen.

"At times there has been criticism because we would not depart from our traditional policy and join with other governments in collective arrangements carrying the obligation of employing force, if necessary, in case disputes between other countries brought them into war. That responsibility, carrying direct participation in the political relations of the whole of the world outside, we cannot accept, eager as we are to support means for the prevention of war. For current experience indicates how uncertain is the possibility that we, by our action, could vitally influence the policies or activities of other countries from which war might come. It is for the statesmen to continue their effort to effect security by new agreements which will prove more durable than those that have been broken. This Government would welcome that achievement. It would be like full light overcoming dense darkness. It is difficult to see how responsible governments can refrain from pushing compromise to its utmost limits to accomplish that result.

"Of late we have increased our defense forces substantially. This has appeared essential in the face of the universal increase of armaments elsewhere and the disturbed conditions to which I have alluded. We would not serve the cause of peace by living in the world today without adequate powers of self-defense. We must be sure that in our desire for peace we will not appear to any other country weak and unable to resist



the imposition of force or to protect our just rights. At the same time I would make clear with the utmost emphasis that we stand ready to participate in all attempts to limit armaments by mutual accord and await the day when this may be realized.

"I need say little of our relations with our great neighbor Canada. The American people and the Canadian people have lived in unbroken friendship. A new index of that friendship is the trade agreement signed last year. I have had to reckon with a number of attacks on this or that schedule of the agreement. In virtually every instance I have found, and I do not wish to be partisan in this remark, that the criticism represents misjudgment or distortion of the facts. I have watched the malicious attempts of some to juggle a few minor figures in the trade returns in such a way as to prejudice the minds of particular groups against an agreement which was the first step taken within the past half century to enable the American and Canadian peoples to obtain greater mutual benefit from their work and trade.

"We have confirmed our good neighbor policy by our actions in dealing with the American republics to the south of us. This Administration has made it clear that it would not intervene in any of those republics. It has endorsed this principle by signing at the Montevideo Conference the Inter-American Convention on the rights and duties of states; it has abrogated the Platt Amendment contained in our treaty with Cuba; it has withdrawn the American occupying forces from Haiti; it has negotiated new treaties with Panama, which, while fully safeguarding our rights to protect and operate the Canal, eliminate the rights we previously possessed to interfere in that republic. In all this we have shown that we have no wish to dictate to other countries, that we recognize equality of nations and that we believe in the possibility of full cooperation between nations. Later this year there will be held in Argentina a conference between the American republics, which has been warmly welcomed, and there is general confidence that further ways can be found to assure the maintenance of peace on this continent.

* * * *

"In trade interchange baleful elements enter particularly the trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war. This trade is at present mainly incidental to the preparation for war. However, in some times and circumstances, it may itself be an element in stimulating or provoking war. Therefore, we have established a system requiring full disclosure regarding American trade

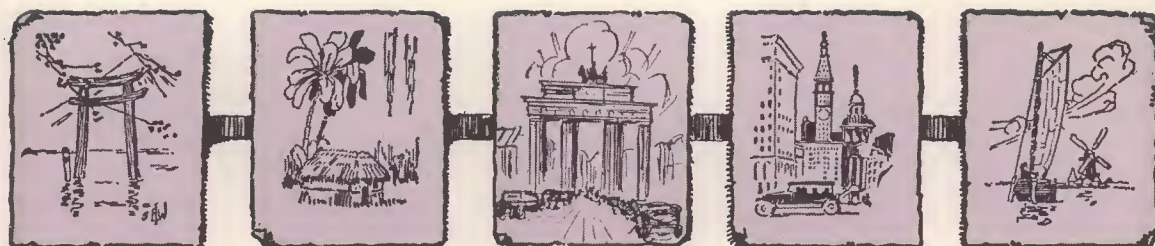
in this field by placing those engaged in it under a license plan. Whether and to what extent it may be wise to regulate or restrict such trade between ourselves and other nations, for reasons other than the protection of military secrets, is a matter on which we are constantly weighing our current experience. Our existing legal authority is limited. But, as in the present Spanish situation, we assert our influence to the utmost to prevent arms shipped from this country from thwarting national or international efforts to maintain peace or end conflict. But action of that character cannot best be governed by inflexible rule, for to a large extent, it must be determined in the light of the facts and circumstances of each situation. This much is certain—we are always ready to discourage to the utmost the traffic in arms when required in the interest of peace.

"Up to this point I have dealt with the principles of our policies and relationships with other countries when peace prevails. Lately, after a lapse of almost twenty years, we have been called upon to consider with great seriousness the question of what these relationships should be if war were unhappily to occur again among the other great countries of the world. We must squarely face the fact that to stay clear of a widespread major war will require great vigilance, poise, and careful judgment in dealing with such interferences with our peaceful rights and activities as may take place.

"Legislation recently passed provides some of the main essentials in a wise anticipatory policy. I have in mind the resolutions of Congress of 1935 and 1936 which, in addition to providing for the licensing of all imports and exports of arms, ammunition and implements of war, prohibit their shipment to belligerent nations. Those same resolutions prohibit the flotation of loans and the establishment of credits in our market by belligerent countries, and otherwise strengthen our existing neutrality laws. On some of these matters the Congress by law has modified policies formerly pursued by this Government in times of war abroad. There are other vital aspects of this problem which will continue to receive the careful attention and study of the Department of State.

"The problems arising during a period of neutrality are so great that they constantly renew in one the determination to spare no reasonable effort to play a full part in the encouragement of the maintenance of peace. We have sought to demonstrate that we are interested in peace everywhere. Surely this endeavor must continue to command our full abilities if war elsewhere

(Continued to page 615)



News from the Field

JAPAN

The JOURNAL's reportorial lyre for Japan has been silent for some months, but now its strings twang with news of brides and Benedicts and the flutterings of the connubial bird.

Two Foreign Service officers have or are to marry Service sisters, and a third will lead a charming Canadian to the hymenal bower. Positivity marches on through the arrival of two prospective Foreign Service officers at Taihoku and Nagoya.

Secretary Morris N. Hughes on October 3 will marry Miss Calista Cooper at Humboldt, Nebraska. Miss Cooper is a sister of Vice Consul Charles A. Cooper who recently finished his language course and is now under assignment at the Consulate General. It was while on a visit to her brother that Morris met Miss Cooper, and as far as eyes could see the ancient adage was belied, for the course of true love did indeed run smooth.

The charms of Miss Rella Johnson, who has been visiting her brother, U. Alexis Johnson, language officer, proved too much for Language Officer Gerald Warner. The nuptials were solemnized at Karuizawa on August 30 following the civil formalities at the Consulate General and the Prefectural Office on the 29th, fast upon a surprise announcement of the engagement. Vice Consul Alvin T. Rowe of the Consulate General was best man.

At Toronto, Canada, James Graham Parsons, Jr., of the Embassy staff, wed Miss Peggy Boulton on September 25, whom he met while she was visiting her uncle and aunt, Sir Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, and Lady Marler.

The goings and comings of F. S. O.'s en route to and from posts, under assignment and on leave, are becoming more and more frequent, so officers in the capital and other posts are constantly renewing old and making new Service friendships.

From Moscow via the Trans-Siberian Railway recently came Secretary and Mrs. Bertel E. Kuniholm on their way to Washington. Vice Consul and Mrs. H. Merrell Benninghoff and their young daughter enjoyed the luxury of the Embassy pool before proceeding to Harbin, after a visit to the States. Vice Consul L. Randolph Higgs from Batavia and Vice Consul Ralph Cory from Seoul called at the Embassy and Consulate General.

Two old members of the Consulate General staff departed with their wives to take up new assignments within a few weeks of each other. The Chapmans (Consul and Mrs.), with dogs, fishing rods, and guns, departed for Bangkok and Consul and Mrs. Charles A. Hutchinson for Adelaide, which, says Hutch, is the farthest post from Washington. Whether this is mileage to be traveled or as the bird flies or by string over the library globe is not known. Comments are in order.

Ambassador and Mrs. Grew, with Jeff Parsons in attendance, have gone home, the Ambassador for the Harvard reunion and Jeff, as stated above, to be married.

Vice Consul Raymond P. Ludden at Yokohama departed on leave via the Panama Canal and had in charge Mary and Richard (aetas 14-13), daughter and son of Consul and Mrs. Richard F. Boyce of Yokohama, who are going to the Westtown School at Westtown, Pennsylvania.

Consul and Mrs. Winthrop R. Scott are now well settled at Kobe, and Consul Kenneth H. Krentz is off for leave after a protracted period of uninterrupted application to duty.

Early in September Consul Arthur F. Tower arrived in Tokyo to take up his assignment at the Consulate General, accompanied by Mrs. Tower and two sturdy sons, Frederick Julius and Arthur Reid, aged four and two respectively.

A. G.



How to Take Pictures and Write for The Geographic told in Free Booklet

AS a Foreign Service Officer, you are ideally equipped, through your travel experiences and your many contacts with peoples of the world, to prepare articles that satisfy the human-interest requirements of The National Geographic Magazine. An illustrated 16-page booklet, describing in detail the type of photographs and narratives we desire, is available on request. We urge you to send for this helpful guide and to participate editorially in The Magazine's far-reaching work in geographic education. A million reader-homes are eager to share your enlightening adventures in lands far or near. Liberal payment is made for all material accepted for publication. Before preparing a manuscript, it is advisable that you send a brief outline of your proposed article.

The National Geographic Magazine

Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Right: In Shiraoui, Japan, preparing for annual bear festival and dance—an Ainu tradition. Photograph by W. Robert Moore.



NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 613)

can create such difficulties for us, if it can change for the worse the world in which we must live, if it can threaten the civilization with which all of us are concerned.

"I cannot believe that the world has completely changed in mentality and desire since those great decades when the principles of liberty and democracy were extending their reign. I believe that this was a natural evolution of our civilization. I do not believe that with the great and growing facilities for education and for personal development people will permanently abandon their individual liberties and political rights. In my judgment it is not a basic defect of democratic institutions that has led to their decline in so many places but rather the onset of weariness, fear and indifference, which can and must be dispelled. These are the heritage of the last war. They must not be permitted to bring on another.

"*** Our task is to formulate out of the wishes and wisdom of a popular Democracy a sound foreign policy which will ensure peace and favor

progress and prosperity. In the conduct of that task we must be able to distinguish between the sharp voice of excited or prejudiced minorities which may from time to time arise and the fundamental and more lasting welfare of our nation." * * *

"Satisfactory foreign policy must be able to count upon the qualities of patience, of sympathetic understanding, of steady poise and of assured inner strength among the people. In the past crises of our history Americans have shown that they possess these qualities in full measure. I do not doubt that they are still present as a firm support. *** Let us avoid flabbiness of spirit, weakness of body, grave dissent within our own numbers, and we shall have nothing to fear. * * * We must keep before us the knowledge that our Democracy was built on the solid qualities of hardihood, individual self-reliance, full willingness to put general welfare above personal interest in any great matter of national interest, forbearance in every direction, and abiding patriotism. They alone can furnish the necessary assurance that our foreign policy and our foreign relations will continue to bring peace with the whole world and will not fail in that leadership appropriate to a country as great as ours."

A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

JAMES G. BLAINE, A POLITICAL IDOL OF OTHER DAYS. By David Saville Muzzey. (New York, Dodd Mead and Company, 1935. Pp. xiv, 514.

It has been said of James G. Blaine that "No man in our annals has filled so large a space and left it so empty." Posterity has not given him that spacious niche in American history to which his contemporaries thought him clearly entitled. At the time of his death Depew declared that "His name will rank with Lincoln's and Grant's" and Senator Hale believed that "In all the history which may be written of his times, he will stand as the central figure." Yet since his death Blaine's once vivid reputation has tobogganed toward oblivion or, when he has occasionally received consideration from the historians of his period, he has been grouped with the political rascallions of an age when political rascality abounded. Gamaliel Bradford contributed to the decline by including Blaine in his volume of "Damaged Souls." Professor Muzzey has made a real contribution by producing a scholarly, fair and dispassionate life of the enigmatical Blaine.

Blaine was a charming gentleman. In him the Celt and the Caledonian were happily united. He had almost all of the qualifications essential to a successful politician—dignity, eloquence, generosity, and magnetism for men in the mass; he had political sense. But above all else, according to Professor Muzzey, the key to his strength and to his weakness was his devotion to his party. A pre-Lincoln Republican, he never forgot the issues of '61, and to him Republicanism was synonymous with patriotism. He was, consequently, a great party leader but, except in his foreign policies, no more than that.

Professor Muzzey points out that many of Blaine's shortcomings can be attributed to this zealous partisanship. In an era when American politics sadly needed purification, he could see in any reform movement only treason to the Party. Not that he was opposed to reform as such, but he shunned it because the Independent Republicans and reformers like George William Curtis and Carl Schurz were threatening the solidarity of the Republican Party. Blaine was a "plumed knight" only in the war against se-

cession (and even then only in legislative halls); he never broke a lance against the corrupt phalanx that disgraced the Washington government in the years following the war between the states.

On the other hand it cannot be definitely shown that Blaine was personally corrupt. He was certainly injudicious at times; he was wealthy with no visible means of income adequate to his situation; and he allowed himself to become involved in certain malodorous affairs like that of the Mulligan Letters. In the latter incident it was obvious, when the haze of controversy cleared, that Speaker Blaine had saved a land grant for the Little Rock Railroad and had thereupon been allowed to sell its bonds secretly on a very generous commission. If Blaine was honest, he was nevertheless skating on very thin ice—and when fortune turned against him, the ice gave way, carrying Blaine down with it and leaving the presidency to Cleveland.

Muzzey very correctly points out that Blaine's first claim to enduring fame rests upon his Latin-American policy. "It was he who conceived the idea of transforming the unilateral Monroe Doctrine into a coöperative scheme of Pan-Americanism, which should substitute arbitration for constantly recurring warfare between the countries south of the Rio Grande and bind the nations of the Western Hemisphere in mutually advantageous ties of commercial and cultural intercourse. Each successive Pan-American Congress has been a step in the fulfilment of Blaine's pioneer project of 1831 and pattern of 1839." He had had no training in administration to fit himself for the high post of Secretary of State, no experience in diplomacy, and no training in international law. Yet he belied the critics who declared in 1831 that he would be no more than a political adviser to President Garfield; he made foreign affairs his chief interest, and he evolved an amazingly effective and significant foreign policy in an era which can be called, only too accurately, the nadir of American diplomacy.

The vigor of Blaine's foreign policy naturally exposed him to charges of "jingoism." The author of this biography believes, however, that while Blaine may have been something of a

(Continued to page 626)



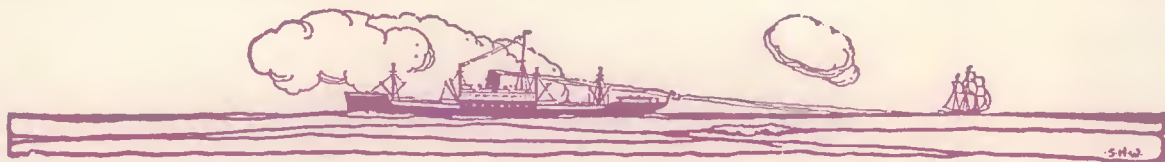
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Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service:

Caesar F. Agostini, American Consular Agent at Tarragona, Spain, assigned to Marseille as American Vice Consul.

Edward S. Benet of North Roxbury, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Cienfuegos, assigned Vice Consul at Matanzas.

Alfred D. Cameron of Seattle, Washington, American Consul at London, England, assigned Consul at Vancouver.

Harry E. Carlson of Lincoln, Illinois, First Secretary of Legation at Tallinn, assigned American Consul at London, England.

William E. Chapman of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, American Consul at Bilbao, was evacuated from that post on September 15, 1936. He has been assigned American Consul at Cherbourg for temporary duty.

Manuel J. Codoner of New York City, American Vice Consul at Bilbao, was evacuated from that post on September 15, 1936. He has been assigned American Vice Consul at Marseille for temporary duty.

Felix Cole of Washington, D. C., Counselor of Legation at Riga, assigned American Consul General at Algiers.

Landreth M. Harrison of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State, assigned Third Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw.

Ernest L. Ives of Norfolk, Virginia, American Consul General at Algiers, assigned Consul General at Stockholm.

Hallett Johnson of South Orange, New Jersey, Counselor of Embassy at Madrid, assigned Counselor of Embassy at Warsaw.

Walter A. Leonard of Evanston, Illinois, American Consul General at Stockholm, commissioned

as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Walter A. Leonard of Evanston, Illinois, American Consul General at Stockholm, assigned Consul General at Tallinn.

Dale W. Maher of Joplin, Missouri, American Consul at Budapest, commissioned as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

O. Gaylord Marsh of Wenatchee, Washington, American Consul General at Guatemala, assigned Consul General at Seoul.

Walter H. McKinney of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, American Consul at Yarmouth, commissioned as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Hugh S. Miller of Chicago, Illinois, American Consul at Johannesburg, assigned Consul at Yarmouth.

Lee Murray of Hereford, West Virginia, American Vice Consul at Moscow, assigned as clerk in the Embassy at Paris.

Orsen N. Nielsen of Beloit, Wisconsin, First Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, assigned to the Department of State.

Carmel Offie of Sharon, Pa., American Vice Consul at Moscow, assigned American Consul at Strasbourg.

Walter T. Prendergast of Marion, Ohio, Second Secretary of Embassy at London, England, assigned American Consul at Strasbourg.

Lincoln C. Reynolds of Viola, California, American Vice Consul at Tientsin, resigned from the Service effective October 31, 1936.

The Honorable Jesse Isidor Straus, former American Ambassador to France, died at New York City on Sunday, October 4, 1936.

Walter C. Thurston of Phoenix, Arizona, Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State, assigned Counselor of Embassy at Madrid.

Clare H. Timberlake of Jackson, Michigan, Third Secretary of Legation at Montevideo, assigned American Vice Consul at Lagos.





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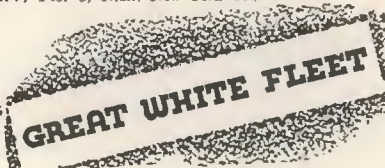
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PERSONNEL ITEMS

Consul General Warren is on an inspection trip.

Selden Chapin, who had been 2nd Secretary at Port au Prince, is now in LA.

Alan N. Steyne, who had been Consul at Hamburg, is now in TA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

Mr. Charles F. Knox, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner to Buenos Aires, Argentina, recently sailed for his post.

Assistant Trade Commissioner B. Miles Hammond, Madrid, Spain, returned to Washington for special assignment.

Mr. Avery F. Peterson, Assistant Trade Commissioner, Ottawa, Canada, is in the United States for his tri-ennial leave.

Trade Commissioner Charles E. Brookhart is in Stockholm to relieve Trade Commissioner Dahl, who is returning at an early date to the States for leave.

L. C. Z.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE CHANGES

Surgeon W. G. Nelson. Relieved from duty, Naples, Italy, upon arrival of Passed Assistant Surgeon F. Paul Burow, on or about Oct. 6, 1936; proceed to Berlin, Germany, for duty in the Office of the American Consulate. September 11, 1936.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. V. Hargett. Relieved from duty, Stuttgart, Germany, upon arrival of Passed Assistant Surgeon E. C. Rinck, on or about Oct. 10, 1936; proceed London, England, for duty in the Office of the American Consulate. September 11, 1936.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. Paul Burow. Relieved from duty, Hamburg, Germany, upon arrival of Senior Surgeon H. A. Spencer, on or about Oct. 3, 1936; proceed Naples, Italy, for duty in the Office of the Consul General. September 11, 1936.

Senior Surgeon H. A. Spencer. Relieved from duty, London, England, on or about Oct. 1, 1936; proceed to Hamburg, Germany, for duty in the Office of the American Consulate. September 11, 1936.



BIRTHS

A son, Peter, was born to Vice Consul and Mrs. Charles H. Stephan, at Nagoya, May 4, 1936.

A son, Michael Mason, was born to Consul and Mrs. Edward S. Maney at Taihoku, on August 13, 1936.

A son, Charles J. Maleady, was born to Consul and Mrs. Thomas J. Maleady, September 14, 1936, at Houston, Texas.

A daughter, Mary Kathleen Harlow, was born to Vice Consul and Mrs. William McGrath Harlow, October 8, 1936, at Ottawa.

Born, September 24, 1936, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Calvert Earl Gidden, at Belize, British Honduras, a son, David Shufeldt Gidden.

MARRIAGES

S. Pinkney Tuck and Mrs. Katherine Demmé Douglas were married in Paris, July 29, 1936.

Glion Curtis, Jr., and Miss Mary Ellen Chivvis were married September 20, 1936, in St. Louis, Missouri.

IN MEMORIAM

With deep regret the JOURNAL records the deaths of:

Jesse I. Straus, American Ambassador to France, 1933-1936, who died at New York City, October 4, 1936. Of him the Secretary of State said:

"I have just learned with deep sorrow of the death of former Ambassador Jesse I. Straus. He was one of my official associates and loyal friends, and I feel a keen sense of personal loss. The nation did not have a more outstanding or capable representative abroad than Ambassador Straus. His resignation, forced by ill health, was a matter of keenest regret throughout our Foreign Service. His death will be greatly deplored and he will be sincerely mourned by his fellow citizens."

Mrs. John R. Putnam, wife of Consul General Putnam, who died September 4, 1936, at Genoa.

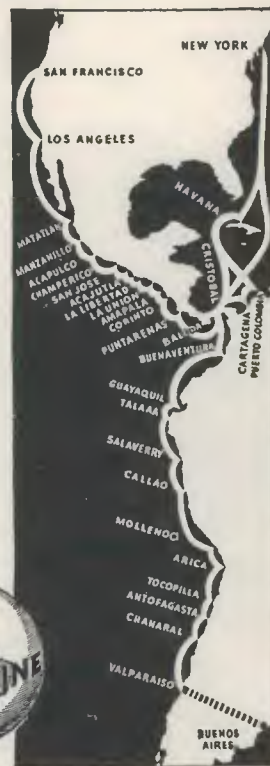
Consul Alfred D. Cameron, who died in London October 14, 1936.

H. Percival Dodge, Foreign Service Officer, Retired, who died in Zurich, Switzerland, October 16.

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Settlement or Disposition of the Personal Estates of American Citizens who Die Abroad or on the High Seas

BY GLENN A. SMITH, *Department of State*

AS is generally known, not a few citizens of this country have established residence abroad, some of whom have there accumulated property of considerable pecuniary or sentimental value, consisting, sometimes, of valuable antiques or objects of art, et cetera. When such citizens die abroad, or on the high seas, many interesting, if not fascinating, and often perplexing, problems arise. Tragic circumstances in connection with such deaths sometimes present themselves; romance, too, occasionally plays its part, and disagreements as between rival claimants are not always absent when such property comes into the custody of American consular officers for appropriate disposition.

It therefore might be of interest to state in this connection that as of January 1, 1935, approximately 409,306 American citizens were living abroad; that during the year 1935, 118,101 passports were issued by the Department of State to American citizens and that the number of personal estates of such citizens who die annually in foreign countries and on the high seas varies considerably; 400 might be said to be a fair annual average.

Doubtless many persons have wondered what disposition is made of the estates, other than real property, and the personal effects of such deceased American citizens who are resident in foreign countries, or who are abroad merely as visitors or who die on the high seas. It might conceivably be asked whether such property is left for disposition entirely to the courts of the foreign states, or whether American consular officers have any rights in such matters or are charged with any duty in respect thereto.

The answer to these questions will be found, generally, in the appropriate sections of the United States Code (Title 22, Sections 75, 76, and 77), and in the applicable sections of the United States Consular Regulations, based thereon, with interpretative notes thereto, issued by the Department of State (Art. XXIII, Con. Regs.).

Under those sections American consular officers are charged by law with certain mandatory duties in connection with the disposition of such property. An officer is not to be regarded as an administrator, since an American consular officer may not, without specific authority, accept from a foreign state

an appointment in a fiduciary capacity. He is "by the law of nations and by statute the provisional conservator of the property within his district belonging to his countrymen deceased therein." Before disposing of such personal property an officer is required, when practicable, but without instituting legal proceedings, to collect in the country of death all claims owing to such an estate, and to pay all obligations incurred by the decedent in the country where the death occurred; and to deliver the estate over to the decedent's legal representative, upon the production of satisfactory proof of the claimant's right thereto.

The above-mentioned laws and regulations, however, have no extraterritorial effect. They become effective only when consuls are authorized to act by virtue of treaty stipulations, by the provisions of the laws of the foreign nations; or are permitted so to do in accordance with established usage, or, in a particular case, upon the consent or, sometimes, the request of the appropriate foreign authorities.

The laws and regulations cited herein do not, as a rule, apply to such estates in extraterritorial countries. There they generally are disposed of in the consular courts by American consular officers acting in their judicial capacity and in accordance with applicable American laws.

The personal estates of those American citizens who die on the high seas usually are delivered by the captain of the steamer to the consular officer at the first port of call where such officer is stationed for appropriate disposition, unless the decedent is accompanied by a near relative who might assume custody thereof.

If, within the statutory period of one year, no claimant appears the residue of an estate of this character, i. e., money and, possibly, articles of a sentimental value are, under the above-mentioned laws and regulations, required to be transmitted by the consul concerned (through the Department of State for administrative action) to the Comptroller General of the United States to be held in trust for the person or persons who present proof satisfactory to that official.

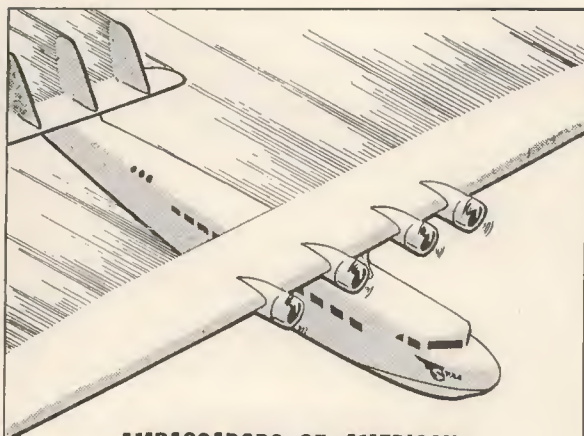
Difficulties often arise in the case of death in a foreign country of an American citizen who, for various reasons, might change his name before or



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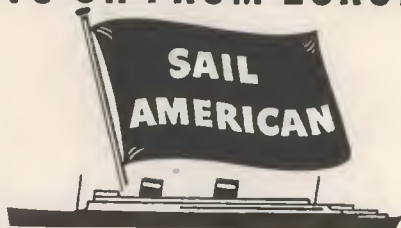
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after arriving in that country. It is possible that he may have abandoned in the United States a wife and children and, under an alias, and without being divorced, married in the foreign state, or have taken unto himself a common law wife. When children have been born under these circumstances, the question arises whether the laws shall recognize the right of such illegitimate children, or children born out of wedlock, to share in the decedent's estate equally with the decedent's legitimate children. It is not difficult to conjecture what complications might arise out of such conditions.

The difficulties which sometimes arise are illustrated by the following example of the disposition of the personal estate of a consular officer who died abroad. We will assume that he is transferred from his post in China to a post in India. He left at his former post certain property in the form of personal effects, bonds, et cetera, and a will designating another consular officer at the former post and an American citizen there as executors of his will. Shortly after arriving at his new post, with considerable money, household effects, et cetera, he died. The consul who had been named as one of the executors was not permitted and the other refused to act. The local authorities at the deceased consul's new post, where the question of an inheritance tax was involved, consented finally to the waiver of such taxes and to the release of the property there to the consular officer in charge at the new post for appropriate disposition. Satisfactory arrangements eventually were made with the court at the place of domicile in the United States of the deceased consul which resulted in the court's appointment of the decedent's sister there to act as administratrix with the will annexed. There were many discouraging complications involved in connection with the settlement of the estate which, for obvious reasons, cannot here be described in detail.

Another case might be mentioned; that of an itinerant dentist, a naturalized American citizen, who had resided over a period of years at numerous places in various states of the United States. After leaving the United States he resided in several foreign countries. En route to the land of his birth he died on the high seas. His personal effects were delivered by the captain of the steamer to an American consular officer for disposition. They were subsequently sent to the Department of State for transmission to the Comptroller General of the United States for disposition. The decedent apparently left, in addition to his personal effects, funds on deposit in various banks in several cities of the United States and property in other countries where he had resided, thus rendering difficult the matter of establishing the decedent's actual domi-



cile in order that the competent court might exercise jurisdiction over the estate.

Complications and delay sometimes follow when an American citizen dies abroad, where he leaves a will naming as executor thereof a person at the place of death, and designating thereby various beneficiaries, both in the foreign state and in the United States. It may happen that the administrator of the decedent's property in the United States may not cooperate with the consular officer concerned or with the executor in respect of the payment of the official fees which the consul is required by the Tariff of United States Consular Fees to collect for his services in inventorying and handling so much of the decedent's property as is in his district.

It not infrequently happens that the liabilities incurred by a decedent in the country of death exceed the assets of such deceased American citizen. If the creditors in that country are unwilling to agree upon a basis of settlement satisfactory to all concerned the consul who is handling the property may inform the claimants that the property will be delivered into the custody of the appropriate local court where the claimants may prove their claims.

Sometimes the death of an American citizen may occur at a place quite remote from a consulate. In order to reach the place of death and to assume jurisdiction over the decedent's personal property it might be necessary that the consul in certain countries proceed (sometimes by mule back) over very narrow mountain trails which, at certain periods, are rendered almost impassable by torrential rains. In such circumstances the consul may, in some countries, designate to the appropriate court some person at or in the vicinity of the place of death to act as conservator of the property, as the most practicable method of protecting American interests involved in the property. American citizens, as a rule, do not appreciate the difficulties with which a consul is confronted in cases of this character; otherwise, unjust criticism often would be withheld.

Reference might be made to other cases, ad infinitum, but it is thought that those to which allusion has been made will serve generally to outline the procedure which usually is followed by consular officers in disposing of the personal estates of American citizens who die abroad which estates come into their custody for disposition, and to indicate the varying circumstances with which such officers frequently contend.

This address should not be concluded were not credit given where it belongs. It is a pleasure, therefore, to state that it is a most commendable record that American consular officers have made



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by their uniform efficiency in handling the personal estates of American citizens who have died in foreign countries, with the disposition of which they were charged. Only one case, for the moment, can be recalled where an officer was involved in litigation, due to alleged loss in connection with such an estate. In this case (see *Cunningham v. Rodgers et al.* [171 Fed., p. 835; 267 Fed., 609; 257 U. S., 466]) the decision of the lower court in favor of the consul was upheld. On the other hand the consular officers of various other countries who are or were stationed in the United States have from time to time been involved in litigation in many of the states where their nationals have died leaving therein certain property.

The foregoing address was delivered before the Federal Bar Association.

A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 616)

tingo in 1831 when his intimate friend Garfield gave him a free rein in the Department of State, he was moderate and statesmanlike when he returned to the Department in 1839. Muzzey points out, for instance, that Blaine was fundamentally right in his insistence upon the preservation of the seal herds in the Bering Sea even though, with his hand forced by public opinion and by circumstances, he lost the American case in the arbitration of the controversy by taking the position that Bering was a closed sea. He was not merely twisting the British lion's tail as his critics have asserted; he was assuming a position already taken by the Cleveland administration. Likewise, he inherited the Samoan dispute; he did not precipitate it. Muzzey explodes the old myth that when Bismarck raged at the Berlin conference of 1889 and refused to concede the American demands regarding Samoa, Blaine flashed back to the American commissioners the reply: "The Chancellor's irritability is no measure of American rights!" The Chancellor had no part in the conference. It was Bayard's diplomaey and not Blaine's that was crowned with success at Berlin. Blaine's policy was, of course, spirited enough when occasion demanded, as when the Italians were too insistent upon immediate reparation after the New Orleans riots and Blaine promptly demanded the recall of the offending Italian Minister, but he was not the jingo that he has been painted.

The author reminds us that, although Blaine might contend with all sincerity that a protective tariff was "an adjunct to Christian charity," he advocated what might be called reciprocal trade agreements with the nations of this hemisphere.

The intent of such agreements was to open a market to American produce in South America, which he believed was trading too much with Europe, and to assist in cementing the Pan-American system that he was attempting to build. The McKinley Tariff Act was amended to make such agreements possible, but Blaine's few tariff treaties remained in force only a few months.

Blaine was the prophet of other foreign policies that were to be more effectively carried out by later administrations. His insistence upon keeping Hawaii a part of "the American system," like his Samoan policy and his refusal to accept European control of an isthmian canal, served to emphasize the fact that even before McKinley and the Spanish-American War the United States had turned into the path that was to lead to empire and world power.

Professor Muzzey's book is far and away the best biography of Blaine now available and it may well prove to be the definitive one. That the book should lack somewhat the flavor of Blaine the man and concern itself almost too objectively with his public career and his times was inevitable, for most of his personal letters and papers were destroyed at his own order. Many phases of his career, like the second marriage ceremony, still remain unexplained. It is, furthermore, not as clear as Dr. Muzzey would have us believe just which decisions in foreign policy were Blaine's own—for his signature on a note or instruction does not, of course, prove that the policy involved was not the President's or an Assistant Secretary's. But otherwise the biography is a full and eminently fair account of a man who has hitherto been treated either as a public rascal or as "a paragon of virtue pursued by the lying slanders of jealous detractors."

This biography will do much to keep green the memory of one of the most significant of American Secretaries of State. It may be, however, that Blaine will be chiefly remembered by the interesting galaxy of slogans that attach themselves to his name: "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," the coinage of the Reverend Dr. Burchard that probably lost Blaine the State of New York in the election of 1884; his own characterization of Conkling as the gentleman with the "turkey-gobbler strut;" "Blaine of Maine," "plumed knight;" and that devastating refrain of the marching crowds of 1884 referring to one of the embarrassing Mulligan Letters that Mr. Fisher had somehow neglected to burn:

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SHALER

(Continued from page 605)

tunity to alleviate the hardship of his friend the British Consul General, Mr. McDonnell, and other British subjects. Admiral Lord Exmouth wrote to Mr. Shaler that:

"Mr. McDonnell having stated to me your extreme kindness and attention to him during the period of his cruel confinement by the Dey of Algiers; I feel it to be no more my inclination than my duty as Commander in Chief of this fleet to convey to you in the name of my nation as well as individually, my sincere acknowledgment for this proof of your friendly disposition.

"I am fully aware of the extent of your humanity towards the officers and men of His Majesty's Ship *Prometheus* who were so unjustifiably detained and thrown into chains by this ferocious chief; inasmuch as you not only clothed them, but furnished them with money to relieve the cravings of hunger; such acts of human generosity ought not to go unrecorded; particularly when they were exercised at the risk of your personal safety; and it will be a gratification to me, to bring the circumstance before the view of his Majesty's Government in the light it merits."

No reply having been received from the President to the Dey's letter, Mr. Shaler decided to take advantage of the opportunity to go by the U. S. S. *Washington* to Tangier to visit his colleagues there. During his absence Mr. William Buel was left in charge.

Upon the arrival of the squadron, as also when Mr. Shaler departed for Tangier, the Dey was at the Admiralty, an unusual procedure which Mr. Shaler thought argued well for the Dey expressed the hope that "I would soon return with powers to make a valid peace upon terms equally satisfactory to both parties."

En route for Tangier the U. S. S. *Washington* fell in with the U. S. brig *Spark*, which was bringing the commissions of Mr. Shaler and of Commodore Chauncey as Commissioners to make peace, also a copy of the Dey's letter to the President in which the Dey proposed a renewal of the first treaty of peace, concluded on September 5, 1795, which provided for the payment of tribute, and the President's reply, as well as instructions to the Commissioners.

The squadron in command of Commodore Chauncey, consisting of the U. S. flagship *Washington*, the *Java*, *United States*, *Constellation*, *Erie*, *Ontario*, *Peacock*, and *Spark*, returned to Algiers in December, 1816.

The Commissioners delivered the President's letter in which he told the Dey:

"The United States, whilst they wish for war with no nation, will buy peace with none. It is a principle incorporated in the settled policy of America that as peace is better than war, war is better than tribute"

and added that:

"The United States, while anxious to maintain the former, are prepared to meet the latter."

Mr. Shaler conducted the negotiations and the treaty of 1815, with but slight alterations, was signed on December 23, 1816. This treaty continued in force until the occupation of Algeria by the French on July 5, 1830.

Shortly thereafter Mr. Shaler tendered his resignation and while awaiting a reply he embarked on the U. S. S. *United States* for a tour of inspection of the Consulates at Tunis and Tripoli. While at Tripoli he settled certain differences which had arisen between Mr. Richard B. Jones, the American Consul there, and the latter's colleagues, over the question of precedence, in their receptions by the Bey. While approving of the stand taken by Mr. Jones, the Secretary of State, Mr. John Quincy Adams, did not approve of his note to the Bey, which carried a menace of the approach of the American squadron. Mr. Adams wrote that:

". . . the President's wishes that Americans in the foreign service should avoid 'captious or trivial' disputes, but to make themselves if not agreeable at least estimable, by a deportment as conciliatory and unassuming, as can be consistent with the faithful discharge of their duties, to temper their firmness with moderation, and not to appear unless with very special necessity, conscious of the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. . . . While the exhibition of our naval force in the Mediterranean has the most salutary effect upon our relations with these Powers, it is the President's decided opinion that the Consuls in their official intercourse with the Regencies, can not be too sparing of their allusions to it."

Proceeding to Tunis, Mr. Shaler was of great assistance to Consul Thomas D. Anderson, in the settlement of a citizenship case and the custom of hand-kissing which was insisted upon by the Bey.

Mr. Adams, in referring to Mr. Shaler's report, observed that:

"The general principle, which should govern all the agents of this country abroad, in their personal intercourse with the Sovereigns to whom they are accredited, should be, in matters of form, rather that of accommodation to the established usages of the place, than that of ad-



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herence to those of their own country. We expect this deference to our customs and manners from foreign Agents residing here, and it is but just that we should yield it elsewhere. As Mr. Anderson complied with the practice on his first arrival at Tunis, the Bey might with some appearance of reason consider it a more pointed mark of disrespect in him to refuse the same compliance afterwards. It is not conceived that either national or personal dignity requires an inflexible resistance to the formalities of personal respect, which, however, uncongenial to our own institutions, are understood to imply no degradation in the countries where they are observed."

While at Tunis Mr. Shaler heard that plague had broken out in Algiers, that the disease was spreading and increasing in violence, and that in a short time sixteen thousand persons had died of it. Later, Mr. Shaler wrote that Constantine, Bona and Blida were reported to be "quite depopulated."

"This contagion appears to act with the rapidity of thought, many die instantly, few live beyond 24 hours, and there is hardly an instance of recovery."

Probably the greatest service to his country was Mr. Shaler's arrangement with the Dey as a consequence of which orders were given Algerine commanders and their crews forbidding them to stop and visit American merchant vessels during the time of plague epidemics. In reporting his action, which subsequently was unqualifiedly approved by the President, Mr. Shaler said:

"I am sensible of the great responsibility I am assuming; but, when I reflect that it may avert a great national calamity; that it will enhance our consideration in Barbary; and elevate our national character throughout Europe; I feel well assured of its receiving the approbation of the President."

and later wrote:

"The general prevalence of this pestilence in Barbary and the Levant has become a subject worthy of the most serious consideration in the U. S. In Europe they are sensible of the danger of its introduction and the sanitary precautions taken to prevent it may be relied on, but as none such are taken in any of the Mahometan ports of the Mediterranean, vessels arriving from thence in the U. S. without bills of health from some Lazarette of established credit can not be too scrupulously quarantined."

The difficulties attending the supervision of the several offices under the jurisdiction of Mr. Shaler, due to inadequate means of communication and the necessity of being quarantined for two months



in some hospital on leaving one of the Barbary states where the plague was prevalent, prompted him to:

"Suggest for the consideration of the Government, if consulates should not be made independent of each other, whether it would not be best to have only vice consuls, or agents, resident in Barbary and directly responsible to a Consul General afloat with the Naval Commander."

Mr. Shaler's recommendation was acted upon some years later and Commodore David Porter was named Consul General to the Barbary states in March, 1830, and arrived off Algiers in September of the same year.

After the pestilence ceased to ravage the Barbary States, Mr. Shaler availed himself of his long overdue leave, and in 1821 left for the U. S. via Genoa, where he was quarantined for some time, as had been his experience at Marseille on several occasions. The settlement of his official and personal affairs required more time than he had anticipated. He was absent from his post for over a year. Arriving at Gibraltar, he learned that the plague had again broken out at Algiers and that his friend, the Danish Consul General, had died of it.

Previous to and during the bombardment of Algiers on July 24, 1824, by the British Squadron of twenty-two vessels including a steam vessel, under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Mr. Shaler was of the greatest assistance to the British Consul General, Mr. McDonnell, his family and other British subjects in Algeria, particularly those in chains at Bona and Oran, whom the Dey released at his request. Mr. Shaler wrote that:

"If this family (McDonnell) had been arrested contrary to the faith of treaties and the laws of nations, I had determined to spread my flag over them, and defend them at every hazard, confident that the government of a great and powerful Republic would never disavow a generous action."

and

"As to my actual position here Sir, I stand upon a pedestal more commanding than probably any other public agent ever did in Algiers. I think that with due care this position may be maintained but without it, as I am among capricious Barbarians who are capable of so far forgetting themselves as wantonly and foolishly to provoke war with Great Britain it may be as easily lost."

and

"I trust, Sir, that due allowance will be made in my favor for the egotism which appears in

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my Journals; the truth is that I have always been the prominent character in the events which I relate and by circumstances have been compelled to be the historian of my own actions." In the use of his good offices Mr. Shaler very nearly succeeded in persuading the Dey to accept the terms of the British Admiral. This would have prevented the bombardment of Algiers, which according to Lord Clarence Paget, "was altogether a sorry affair, and the only thing interesting about it was the appearance, for the first time in action, of a war steamer, which had her funnels shot away."⁵

Lieutenant Colonel Playfair, while British Consul General, Algiers, caused to be put in the entrance of the English Church at Algiers a memorial tablet to

"WILLIAM SHALER M.A.
CONSUL GENERAL OF THE U. S. A. AT ALGIERS
FROM 1815-1829
DIED AS CONSUL GENERAL AT HAVANAH
29 MARCH 1832 AET 55
DURING HIS RESIDENCE AT ALGIERS
HE DISPLAYED GREAT ABILITY UNDER TRYING
CIRCUMSTANCES AND IN THE TROUBLOUS TIMES
PRECEDING AND SUBSEQUENT TO LORD EXMOUTH'S
OPERATIONS HE RENDERED SIGNAL SERVICES TO
THE BRITISH CONSUL AND NATION.
HIS VALUABLE 'SKETCHES OF ALGERIA'⁶
SERVED MATERIALLY TO ENSURE THE SUCCESS OF
THE FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
WHICH CAPTURED ALGIERS.
A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO HIS MEMORY
FROM R. L. P."

Fortunately our relations continued undisturbed and Mr. Shaler, who had not been in good health, departed on the U. S. S. *Porpoise* for Port Mahon, Minorca, in May, 1827. From there he went to Spain to await permission to return to the United States, where, upon his arrival, he intended to resign.

"After so long a service in Barbary, I presume the President would not think it unreasonable to grant me permission to resign my post there, even if I am in health, but it would be imprudent in me to ask for such permission now. . . . I may linger a long time yet and might find myself superseded at a time when I should be unable to proceed home and in consequence of the cessation of my salary reduced to great distress. I therefore respectfully but most earnestly request that the President will be pleased to grant me leave to return to the U. S. next year."

⁵Bombardment of Algiers. AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, April, 1935.

⁶Now a rare and much sought-after book, published in Boston in 1826.



In the meantime Mr. Shaler's recommendation, made some ten years previously, had been agreed to, and our first language student,⁷ Mr. William B. Hodgson of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was appointed to Algiers to study the Arabic and Turkish languages.

In May, 1827, the Algerines became involved in a dispute with France, brought on by a discussion its Consul General, Mr. Deval, had with Hussein, the Dey of Algiers, in which both lost their tempers. The Dey struck Mr. Deval with a "chasse-mouches."⁸ The incident led to the recall of Mr. Deval, and the occupation of Algeria by the French three years later.

On returning to his post from Spain somewhat improved in health, Mr. Shaler was of the opinion that the Algerines would be occupied with the French for some time to come, and in 1828 left Mr. Hodgson in charge until the arrival of Consul General Henry Lee of Virginia.

The following year Mr. Shaler was appointed Consul General at Habana where he remained until his death from cholera in March, 1833. His name is eighth on the Memorial Tablet in the Department of State.

Mr. Cleveland, his friend and companion in many adventures, wrote that "In the death of Mr. Shaler, the country lost a most excellent and patriotic citizen; the government a devoted and highly talented officer."

⁷Our First Language Student, by Ernest L. Ives.
⁸Fly-swatter.

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The World Series

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

THE World Series was played September 30 to October 6. The New York Yankees, American League champs, won from the New York Giants, National League leaders, four games to two. It was the twentieth American League victory in thirty-three series. The attendance and receipts were the greatest ever. New York experts declared that, with two big parks, capacity 70,000 and 55,000 respectively, there would be room for all. There was not. Saturday and Sunday at the Yankee Stadium were overflows.

Carl Hubbell, hero of the 1933 series, was the Giants' main reliance. Their three star pitchers, Hubbell with his screw ball, Schumacher with his sinker, and Fitz with his knuckle ball, were their joker, right bower and left bower. The Yankees depended principally upon their batting.

"Hub's" 1936 record was his best—won twenty-six, lost six, average .813, unsurpassed by any National League pitcher except

Dazzy Vance, in 1924. Hubbell is indeed the Hub of the Giant wheel; but see what a strain he was under,—pitched 294 innings in the regular season, most in the National League except Dizzy Dean's 307; declared by Dean to be better than himself.

A New York World Series without Babe Ruth looked unreal. Lou Gehrig, "the Iron Horse," could not quite replace the incandescent Babe.

In the first game, Hubbell opposed Charley Ruffing, a great pitcher and batter, who entered the series with a sore arm. It was a rainy day. The clouds were weeping, the winds were crying, the faithful fans in the open seats held the fort,

using newspapers for *serapes*. Hubbell had a hard battle for seven innings, with the score two to one in his favor. The Yankees may have thought Hubbell was "not what he was cracked up to be," but he didn't crack up. In the eighth came a smash-up for the Yanks, netting four more runs. Score was 6-1 for the Giants. Not one of their outfielders had a fielding chance. What pitching! In the next game they handled thirteen.

The grounds were so muddy, and the consequences of the surplus of liquid, wet, aquatic water so encouraging to pneumonia, old monia, and rheumatism, that no game was played on the following day.

This gave the players, who participate in the receipts from the first four games only, a cut from the big Sunday intake.

In the second contest, the clubs had as their guest the President of the United States, who threw out the first ball. The sun, the great alchemist, turned the leaden clouds to gold. Gomez

started on the mound for the Yanks and Schumacher for the Giants. "Prince Hal," as the latter is called, is a great pitcher who has had an "off" year and a sore arm, winning eleven games and losing thirteen in the regular season. Gomez was wild but effective, allowing but six hits and four runs. The Yanks chose this occasion to unlimber a terrific barrage of their heavy artillery, which drove out Schumacher in the third inning. Off him and four other pitchers they collected seventeen hits, eight walks, and eighteen runs. In that chapter they made seven runs, four of which were contributed by Tony Lazzeri's home run with the bases full,



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the second time this feat was ever accomplished in a World Series.

After this delirious inning, the Giants took "a breathing spell," perhaps in honor of their illustrious guest; but in the ninth they broke loose once more, and again "the music (of the bats) went round and round," to the tune of six more runs. Their total was eighteen runs (a World Series record); the Giants had four.

Di Maggio's catch, which ended the game, seemed miraculous. He ran against the center field barrier to take Lieber's 486 foot wallop, the longest possible within the field limits.

In the third game, Irving Hadley opposed Fitzsimmons, the Giants' knuckle ball artist. Fitz pitched the best game of the series, but lost it by a break. He yielded only four hits, to eleven made off Hadley, and contributed two himself.

The score was one to one at the end of the seventh inning. In the eighth, with one out and two on, Crossetti hit a bounder towards Fitz, who could not quite reach it, though it touched his glove just enough to deflect it from Whitehead, who could have handled it. Before they could get untangled, Crossetti was safe at first and Powell had scored the winning run. Score was 2 to 1.

Nine Giants and only three Yankees left on bases tells the tale. Moral: if you want to win, don't make too many hits.

In the fourth game, Monte Pearson, Yank pitcher who had hurt his back and was not expected to get into the series, opposed Hubbell. As Hub had often pitched out of turn to bring the Giants the National League pennant, he must have been fatigued by his season's work. Nevertheless, he pitched a fine game except in the third inning, when three runs were earned off him. Score was 5 to 2, the Giants getting him only two runs.

Schumacher came back for the Giants in the fourth contest and pitched a wonderful game. They

must have reasoned that, if a lame back could win, a disabled arm ought to. He was wild, at first, passing the first two batters in each of the third and fourth sessions. In the third, he had the bases full, with none out, but escaped with only one adverse tally.

Schumacher gave ten hits and Ruf and Malone, who opposed, seven and one respectively. Errors back of him matched two of his backers' runs, but he showed what Clark Griffith calls "a pitcher's heart." Three dazzling double plays by the Giants and an incredible diving catch at a critical point by outfielder Jimmy Ripple offset the bad support and Schumacher squeezed through, five to four in ten innings.

The sixth and deciding game, Gomez and Fitzsimmons the starting pitchers, was hard fought until the ninth inning. The score then was Yankees 6, Giants 5. At the beginning of the seventh Manager Terry of the Giants began to resort to desperate expedients. He took apart his team to introduce pinch hitters at every possible point, using nineteen players and three more pitchers. It worked to the extent of improving his team's score, as above, but it created a semi-demi-hemi lineup, presenting a front which, in geometrical language, might be called scalene.

To offset this, the Yanks again got out their war clubs in the ninth and started their old merry-go-round. This netted them seven more runs, and made the score thirteen to five in their favor, as the Giants were blanked in their half, leaving the Yanks in possession of the world's championship for 1937.

The belief that base-stealing in a World Series is bad policy received confirmation. Eight tried and seven were caught, the omnipresent Powell alone succeeding. Still, Earl McNeely won a game for Washington in the 1924 series by a steal of second base.

Youth held the spotlight in this series. Alvin

WORLD SERIES PITCHING RECORD

		NEW YORK (AMERICAN LEAGUE)											
	G	CG	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HB	W	L	Pct
Gomez	2	1	15 1/3	14	8	8	11	9	1	0	2	0	1.000
Pearson	1	1	9	7	2	2	2	7	0	0	1	0	1.000
Hadley	1	0	8	10	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1.000
Ruffing	2	1	14	16	10	8	5	12	0	0	0	1	.000
Malone	2	0	5	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	.000
Murphy	1	0	2 2/3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000
		NEW YORK (NATIONAL LEAGUE)											
	G	CG	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HB	W	L	Pct
Hubbell	2	1	16	15	5	4	2	10	1	1	1	1	.500
Schumacher	2	1	12	13	9	7	10	11	2	0	1	1	.500
Fitzsimmons	2	1	11 2/3	13	7	7	2	6	0	0	0	2	.000
Smith	1	0	1 1/3	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Coffman	2	0	1 2/3	5	4	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Gabler	2	0	5	7	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Gumbert	2	0	2	7	10	8	4	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Castleman	1	0	4 1/3	3	1	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	.000



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Jacob ("Jake") Powell led both teams in hits in the first game, reaching Hubbell for three safeties, led both teams in the series with an average of .455; in runs, with eight, and tied with Rolfe in hits with ten. Pearson, Ripple, Di Maggio and Schumacher shone.

The veterans were fatigued by their exertions in the regular season. Fitzsimmons could not repeat. Dickey, the Yanks' great catcher, who batted .358 in the American League race, leading even Gehrig (.356), hit only .120 in the series, and others will occur to the reader.

COMPOSITE SCORE OF WORLD SERIES GAMES

	NEW YORK YANKEES											Bat					Fldg Avg
	G	AB	R	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	BB	SO	SB	Avg	PO	A	E	TC	
Crosetti, shortstop	6	26	5	7	9	2	0	0	3	5	0	.269	11	14	2	27	.926
Rolfe, 3rd base	6	25	5	10	10	0	0	0	3	1	0	.400	14	7	1	22	.955
DiMaggio, center field	6	26	3	9	12	3	0	0	1	3	0	.346	18	0	1	19	.947
Gehrig, 1st base	6	24	5	7	14	1	0	2	3	2	0	.292	45	2	0	47	1.000
Dickey, catcher	6	25	5	3	6	0	0	1	3	4	0	.120	38	4	1	43	.977
†Seeds	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Powell, left field	6	22	8	10	14	1	0	1	4	4	1	.455	12	0	0	12	1.000
Selkirk, right field	6	24	6	8	16	0	1	2	4	4	0	.333	9	0	1	10	.900
Lazzeri, 2nd base	6	20	4	5	8	0	0	1	4	4	0	.250	13	17	0	30	1.000
Ruffing, pitcher	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	.000	1	3	0	4	1.000
*Johnson	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Gomez, pitcher	2	8	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	.250	0	3	0	3	1.000
Murphy, pitcher	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.500	0	0	0	0	.000
Hadley, pitcher	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	3	0	3	1.000
Malone, pitcher	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	0	2	0	2	1.000
Pearson, pitcher	1	4	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	.500	1	2	0	3	1.000
Total	215	43	65	96	8	1	7	26	35	1		.302	162	57	6	225	.973
	NEW YORK GIANTS											Bat					Fldg Avg
G	AB	R	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	BB	SO	SB	Avg	PO	A	E	TC		
Moore, left field	6	28	4	6	11	2	0	1	1	4	0	.214	9	0	0	9	1.000
Bartell, shortstop	6	21	5	8	14	3	0	1	4	4	0	.381	8	13	1	22	.955
Terry, 1st base	6	25	1	6	6	0	0	0	1	4	0	.240	45	8	0	53	1.000
Ott, right field	6	23	4	7	12	2	0	1	3	1	0	.304	12	0	1	13	.923
Ripple, center field	5	12	2	4	7	0	0	1	3	3	0	.333	8	0	0	8	1.000
Leiber, center field	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	.000	13	1	0	14	1.000
Mancuso, catcher	6	19	3	5	7	2	0	0	3	3	0	.263	40	5	0	45	1.000
Whitehead, 2nd base	6	21	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	.048	14	20	0	34	1.000
Mayo, 3rd base	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Koenig, 2nd base	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.333	1	0	0	1	1.000
Jackson, 3rd base	6	21	1	4	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	.190	2	8	3	13	.769
Hubbell, pitcher	2	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.333	2	2	1	5	.800
Schumacher, pitcher	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	.000	0	2	0	2	1.000
Smith, pitcher	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Coffman, pitcher	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1	1.000
*Davis	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.500	0	0	0	0	.000
Gabler, pitcher	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1	1.000
Danning, catcher	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	3	0	1	4	.750
Gumbert, pitcher	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Fitzsimmons, pitcher	2	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	.500	1	2	0	3	1.000
*Leslie	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.667	0	0	0	0	1.000
Castleman, pitcher	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.500	0	0	0	0	.000
Total	203	23	50	71	9	0	4	21	33	0		.246	159	62	7	228	.969

*Pinch hitter. †Pinch Runner.

Runs batted in—Yankees: Gehrig 7, Dickey 5, Lazzeri 7, DiMaggio 3, Gomez 3, Rolfe 4, Selkirk 3, Crosetti 3, Powell 5, Murphy. Giants: Bartell 3, Terry 5, Mancuso, Whitehead 2, Jackson, Hubbell, Ripple 3, Ott 3, Moore.
 Games won—Yankees 4, Giants 2. Left on bases—Yankees 43, Giants 46. Double plays—Yankees: Crosetti and Gehrig; Schumacher, Terry and Mancuso; Mancuso and Whitehead. Sacrifices—Yankees: Rolfe, DiMaggio, Lazzeri. Giants: Ripple 2, Bartell 2, Mancuso, Terry, Leiber. Hit by pitcher—By Hubbell (Gehrig). Wild pitches—Gomez, Schumacher 2, Hubbell. Pitching records—Games won: Yankees, Gomez 2, Hadley, Pearson. Giants, Hubbell, Schumacher. Games lost: Yankees, Ruffing, Malone. Giants, Schumacher, Fitzsimmons 2, Hubbell. Hits—Off Ruffing 16 in 14 innings, Gomez 14 in 15 1/3, Murphy 1 in 2 2/3, Hadley 10 in 8, Malone 2 in 5, Pearson 7 in 9, Hubbell 15 in 16, Schumacher 13 in 12, Smith 2 in 1 1/3, Coffman 5 in 1 2/3, Gabler 7 in 5, Gumbert 7 in 2, Fitzsimmons 13 in 11 2/3, Castleman 3 in 4 1/3. Struck out—By Ruffing 12, Gomez 9, Hadley 2, Murphy 1, Malone 2, Pearson 7, Hubbell 10, Schumacher 11, Coffman 1, Gumbert 2, Fitzsimmons 6, Castleman 5. Bases on balls—Off Ruffing 5, Gomez 11, Hadley 1, Pearson 2, Malone 1, Murphy 1, Hubbell 2, Schumacher 10, Smith 1, Gabler 4, Gumbert 4, Fitzsimmons 2, Castleman 2, Coffman 1. Earned runs—Off Ruffing 8, Gomez 8, Hadley 1, Pearson 2, Malone 1, Murphy 1, Hubbell 4, Schumacher 7, Smith 3, Coffman 6, Gabler 4, Gumbert 8, Fitzsimmons 7, Castleman 1. Times of games—2:40, 2:49, 2:01, 2:12, 2:45, 2:50.—New York Times.



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VISITORS

The following visitors called at the Department during the past month:

	<i>September</i>
Henry M. Wolcott, London	15
J. G. Groeninger, Karachi	15
Leonard N. Green, Strasbourg	15
Raymond P. Ludden, Yokohama	16
Bernard Gottlieb, Trieste	17
Leo R. Sack, San Jose	17
C. J. Spiker, Basel	17
Phil H. Hubbard, Liverpool	18
William Dawson, Bogota	18
Margaret Menzel, Paris	18
Allan Dawson, Rio de Janeiro	18
Warwick Perkins, Warsaw	18
Selden Chapin, Department	18
Winfield H. Minor, Mexico City	21
Alan N. Steyne, Department	21
E. Paul Tenney, Foreign Service School	21
Lucy Richmond Lentz, Santiago	21
Leslie W. Johnson, Gibraltar	21
Frank A. Henry, Melbourne	22
A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Oslo	22
Hervé J. L'Heureux, Windsor	23
Ferdinand L. Mayer, Berlin	23
John Z. Williams, Mexico City	23
Sidney O'Donoghue, Department	24
Ivan B. White, Foreign Service School	25
William C. Trimble, Tallinn	25
Alvin M. Owsley, Dublin	25
Graham Kemper, Rome	25
L. H. Gourley, Shanghai	25
Perry Ellis, Foreign Service School	28
Albert R. Goodman, Foreign Service School	28
M. W. Blake, Foreign Service School	28
Joseph C. Grew, Tokyo	28
T. Eliot Weil, Foreign Service School	28
W. Perry George, Malta	28
P. C. Hutton, Dublin	28
John F. Montgomery, Budapest	28
William F. Busser, Foreign Service School	28
Marselis C. Parsons, Jr., Foreign Service School	28
Glion Curtis, Jr., Foreign Service School	29
Hector C. Adam, Jr., Foreign Service School	29
Robert B. Memminger, Foreign Service School	29
S. Roger Tyler, Jr., Foreign Service School	29
Charles H. Heisler, Hamilton	29
Carl W. Strom, Foreign Service School	30
	<i>October</i>
James Loder Park, Colon	1
J. F. Harrington, Mexico City	1
F. M. Dearing, Lima	1
Paul W. Meyer, Peiping	2
Fay Allen Des Portes, Guatemala	2
Reginald S. Kazanjian, Sao Paulo	2
John P. McDermott, Ottawa	3
Alfred T. Nester, Palermo	5
W. M. Chase, Department	5
Edward M. Groth, Calcutta	5
Fred K. Salter, Danzig	5
Allan C. Taylor, Capetown	5
Henry T. Unverzagt, San Luis Potosi	5
Isabel Pinard, Guatemala	5
Waldo E. Bailey, Lyon	6
Daniel Gaudin, Alexandria	6
L. Randolph Higgs, Helsingfors	6

Albert M. Doyle, Sydney	6
Paul R. Josselyn, Hankow	8
Calvin M. Hitch, retired	8
H. Armistead Smith, Windsor	8
Philip Raine, Asuncion	9
Nelson P. Meeks, Vancouver	9
Charles C. Gidney, Jr., Guadalajara	9
Ben Zweig, Tegucigalpa	10
J. Forrest Ingle, Prague	10
John H. Marvin, Habana	10

POST PREFERENCE REPORTS

Dispatched in the mail-bag official
From Stockholm, the fair Swedish flower,
Has come an inspired dissertation,
The brain-child of Roy E. B. Bower.

Y-clept "Roller Coaster," quite aptly,
Its tenor is merry, not smide;
Impelled by a force solely impish,
It takes certain rules for a "ride."

A card, 3 x 5, is the target
For barbs most adroitly directed;
Alas, that its naive existence
Revolves around transfers expected!

For here is the feeling paternal
In manner laconic suggested,
With query: "Is change now desired?"
And further: "Your reasons requested."

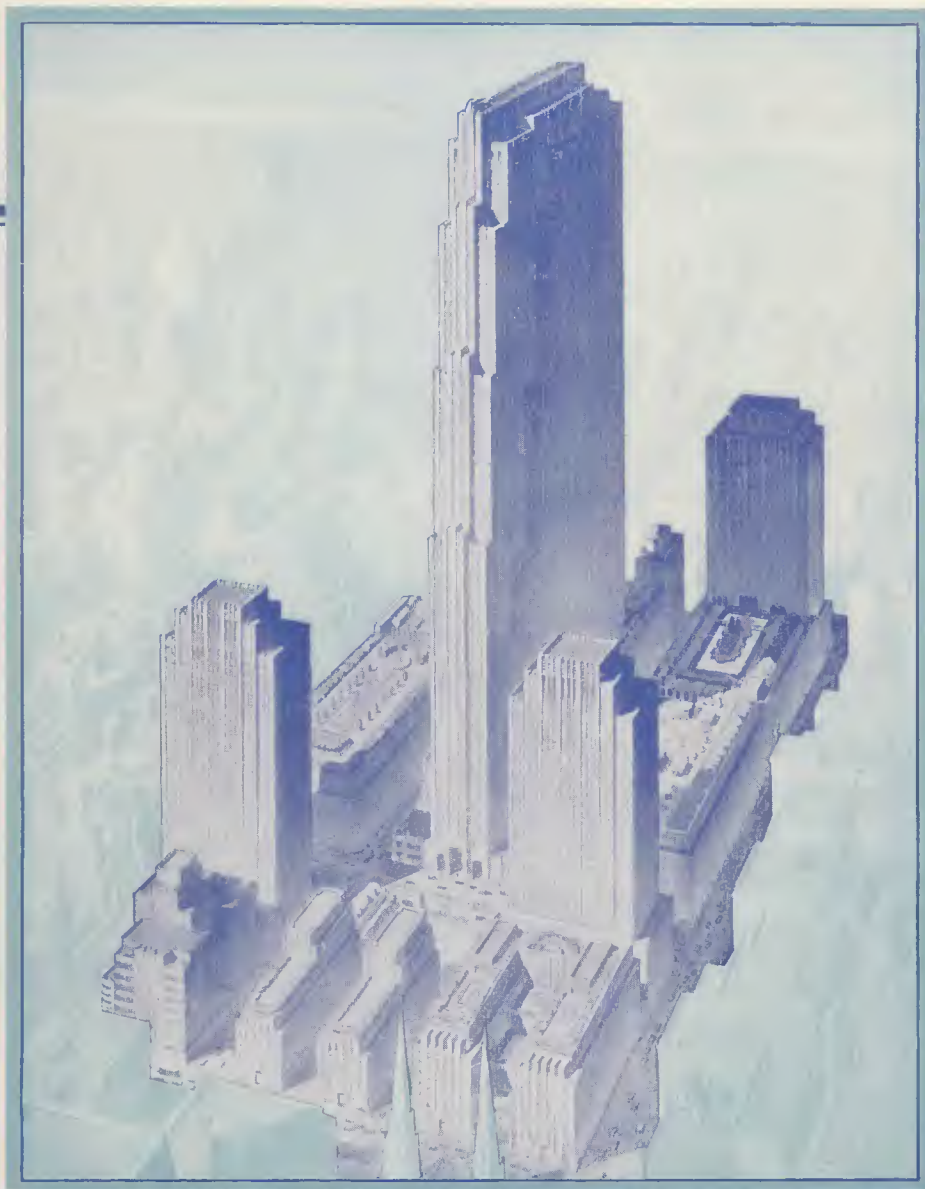
"Post preference?" Maybe it's London,
Or Dublin of Erin-go-bragh;
Why worry, if Fate, intervening,
Replies, "Very true—but, Iraq!"

Now surely that's manifestation
Of interest by kindly intrusion;
Yet minds all-suspicious decry it
To be April Fool's Day illusion!

Oh, Zeus, be you myth or Department,
Lend ear to excesses in prating;
Convey to your misguided mortals
The good things to come for the waiting.


Let little white card do its duty,
Unfettered by guile or deep plot;
On comments that tend to disparage,
Please answer, politely, "So what?"

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