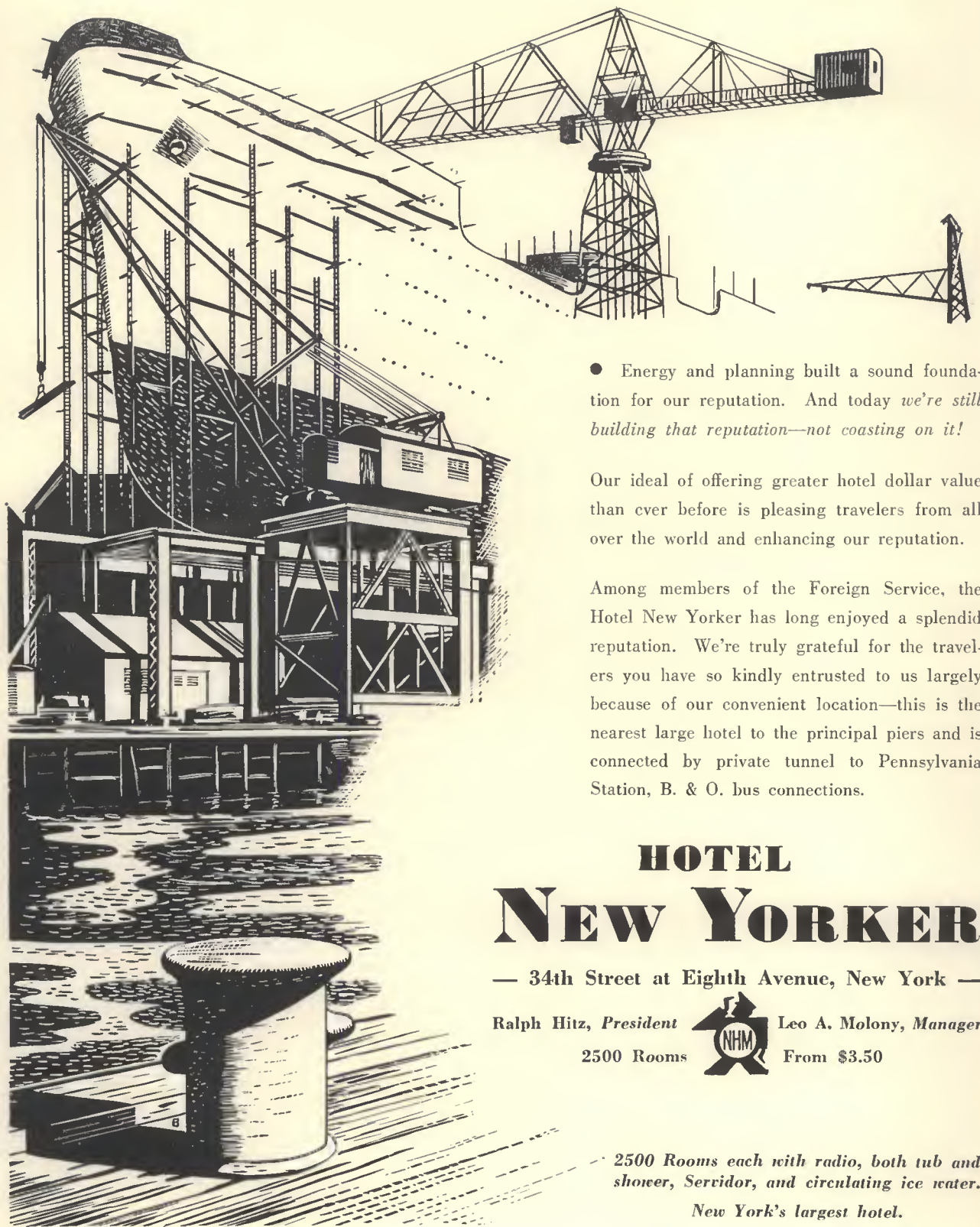


The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL

VOL. 16, NO. 12

DECEMBER, 1939





● Energy and planning built a sound foundation for our reputation. And today *we're still building that reputation—not coasting on it!*

Our ideal of offering greater hotel dollar value than ever before is pleasing travelers from all over the world and enhancing our reputation.

Among members of the Foreign Service, the Hotel New Yorker has long enjoyed a splendid reputation. We're truly grateful for the travelers you have so kindly entrusted to us largely because of our convenient location—this is the nearest large hotel to the principal piers and is connected by private tunnel to Pennsylvania Station, B. & O. bus connections.

HOTEL NEW YORKER

— 34th Street at Eighth Avenue, New York —

Ralph Hitz, *President*



Leo A. Molony, *Manager*

2500 Rooms

From \$3.50

2500 Rooms each with radio, both tub and shower, Serridor, and circulating ice water.

New York's largest hotel.



CONTENTS

(DECEMBER, 1939)

Cover Picture
Lafayette Park, Washington, D. C.
(See also page 649)

The British Commonwealth Goes to War
By Robert B. Stewart..... 645

Report of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association, 1938-39..... 649

Oath of Fealty in Liechtenstein
By Arthur C. Frost..... 650

On Repatriation of a Foreign Service Wife
By Charlotte S. Littell..... 652

The Evolution of British Diplomatic Representation in the Middle East
By J. Rives Childs..... 655

The President's and the Secretary's Annual Greetings to the Foreign Service.....658-659

Editors' Column
Prize Competition 660
Association Library 660

News from the Department
By Reginald P. Mitchell..... 661

News from the Field..... 664

The Bookshelf
J. Rives Childs, Review Editor..... 666

In Memoriam 667

Births 667

Activities of the F.S.O. Training School
By David T. Ray..... 668

Foreign Service Changes..... 672

Service Glimpses 673

Marriage 676

Trade Agreement Notes..... 677

Visitors 696

Issued monthly by American Foreign Service Association, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

LANGUAGES
Made *easy* By
LINGUAPHONE

Thousands of men and women have mastered a language by the world-famous LINGUAPHONE METHOD—at home, on trains, on shipboard—quickly, easily and with positive pleasure.

LINGUAPHONE gives you not merely a smattering but a compact 3,000 word vocabulary of the living language, with correct sentence structure and perfect native accent. It gets you into the habit of *thinking* in the foreign language. 150 of the world's most famous linguists of the Sorbonne, Oxford, Columbia, Heidelberg, Salamanca and other universities have made Linguaphone the modern, *natural*, simplest method for acquiring a new language.

Endorsed by leading travelers, educators, writers, lecturers, men in the diplomatic service, Army and Navy men, and a vast number of men and women in all walks of life.

LINGUAPHONE COURSES:

FRENCH	GERMAN	SPANISH
RUSSIAN	ITALIAN	PORTUGUESE
SWEDISH	IRISH	DUTCH
LATIN	GREEK	ENGLISH
CHINESE	JAPANESE	PERSIAN
POLISH	ESPERANTO	CZECH
BENGALI	FINNISH	HEBREW
HINDUSTANI	EFFIK	AFRIKAANS
HAUSA	ARABIC	MALAY

Will Ship To Any Part of the World

Send for FREE Book

LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE

35 R.C.A. BUILDING

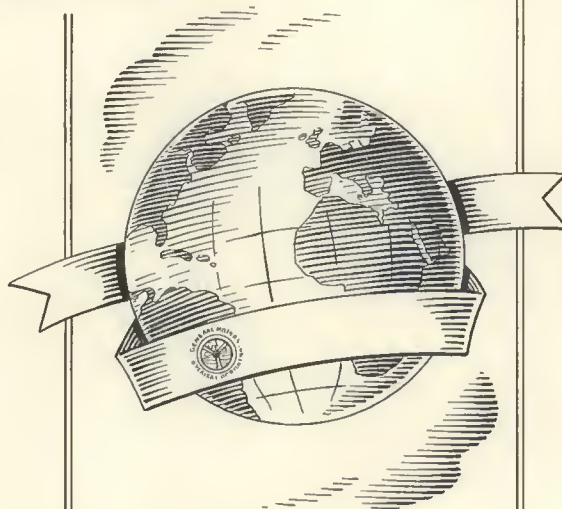
NEW YORK CITY



Worldwide Sales and Service . . .

In the States or overseas, when you think of cars you think of General Motors. Through its assembly plants, sales offices, distributors and dealers, General Motors facilitates delivery and service on its products to the end of pavement, and beyond. Wherever you are, and especially when planning your leave, learn what General Motors is doing to make motoring easier on disposition and pocketbook.

- CHEVROLET
-
- CHEVROLET TRUCKS
-
- PONTIAC
-
- OLDSMOBILE
-
- OLDSMOBILE TRUCKS
-
- BUICK
-
- LA SALLE
-
- CADILLAC
-
- GMC TRUCKS



- ADELAIDE
- ALEXANDRIA
- ANTWERP
- BATAVIA
- BIENNE
- BOMBAY
- BUENOS AIRES
- COPENHAGEN
- MELBOURNE
- MEXICO CITY
- OSAKA
- PARIS
- PERTH
- PORT ELIZABETH
- SAO PAULO
- SOUTHAMPTON
- STOCKHOLM
- SYDNEY
- WELLINGTON

•
Branch Offices,
Warehouses,
Distributors and Dealers
in Principal Cities and
Towns throughout the
World

General Motors Overseas Operations

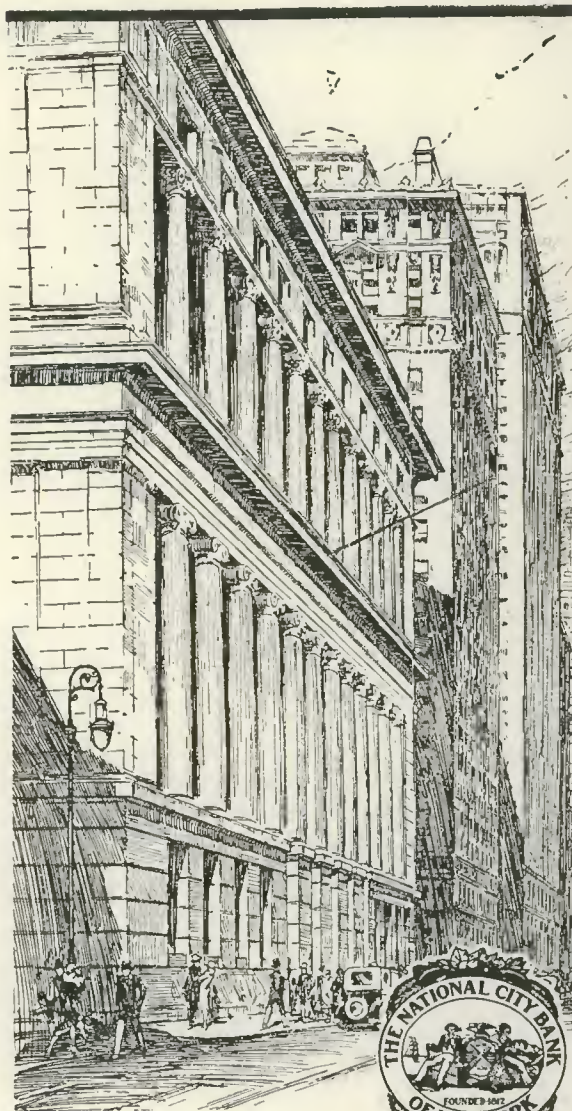
1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY



INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS

Allies' Inn	691
American Export Lines.....	680
American Security and Trust Company.....	669
Bacardi, Santiago de Cuba.....	695
Calvert School.....	696
Cathay Hotel—Shanghai.....	695
Chase National Bank.....	694
Continental Hotel—Paris.....	695
Crillon Hotel—Paris.....	695
Federal Storage Company.....	671
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.....	644
France et Choiseul Hotel—Paris.....	695
General Motors Corporation.....	642
George V. Hotel—Paris.....	695
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Export Co.....	
Grace Line.....	682
Gude Bros. Co.....	696
International Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	689
Kressmann & Co., Ed.—Bordeaux.....	695
Lingnaphone Institute.....	641
Mayflower Hotel.....	678
Metropole Hotel—Shanghai.....	695
Moore-McCormack Lines.....	686
National City Bank.....	643
National Geographic Magazine.....	687
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.....	691
New Yorker Hotel.....	II COVER
Packard.....	677
Pagani's Restaurant—London.....	695
Palazzo-Ambasciatori Hotel—Rome.....	695
Pan-American Airways, Inc.....	670
Park Hotel—Shanghai.....	695
Plaza Hotel.....	670
Rockefeller Center.....	III COVER
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.....	679
Sapp, Earl W., C.L.U.....	691
Savoy-Plaza Hotel.....	694
Schenley Products.....	684
Sea Captains' Shop, The—Shanghai.....	695
Security Storage Company of Washington.....	669
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.....	675
Southern Engraving Co.....	693
Turner's Diplomatic School.....	696
Tyner, Miss E. J.....	691
Underwood Elliott Fisher Company.....	683
United Fruit Company.....	674
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.....	674
United States Steel Export Company.....	681
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.....	IV COVER
Walton School.....	696
Woodward & Lothrop.....	690

Please mention THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL when writing to Advertisers.



"55 WALL STREET"



Community branches throughout Greater New York; overseas offices, affiliates and correspondent banks in every commercially important city in the world.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

"Your personal representative throughout the world"

Head Office: 55 Wall Street

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Firestone CHAMPION

THE TIRE WITH THE NEW SAFETY-LOCK
CORD BODY AND NEW GEAR-GRIP TREAD



Champions of Speedway, Highway and Skyway Insist on Firestone Tires for Greater Safety • • •

For years Firestone Tires have been the Choice of Champions because they are the only tires made with patented and exclusive construction features which assure utmost safety and longer mileage. The most important records for safety, speed and endurance on the speedway, on the road and in the air have been set on Firestone Tires.

Follow the lead of champions by equipping your car with a set of new Firestone Champion Tires. See your nearby Firestone Dealer today.



WILBUR SHAW...

won his second victory in the 500-mile Indianapolis Race on May 30th, 1939, on Firestone Champion Tires—20th consecutive Firestone victory in this classic.



LOUIS UNSER...

five-time winner of the thrilling and dangerous Pike's Peak Climb uses Firestone Champions.



AB JENKINS...

driving on Firestone Champion Tires, set 45 new records for speed and endurance on the salt beds of Lake Bonneville, Utah, running his total speed and endurance records to 218.



ROSCOE TURNER...

America's Champion Speed Flyer and only three-time winner of the Thompson Trophy Air Race, relies exclusively upon Firestone Safety-Built Airplane Tires.



THE ONLY TIRES MADE THAT ARE SAFETY-PROVED ON THE
SPEEDWAY FOR YOUR PROTECTION ON THE HIGHWAY

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 16, No. 12

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER, 1939

The British Commonwealth Goes to War

*Specially written for THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL By ROBERT B. STEWART**

THE quarter of a century since the outbreak of war in 1914 has seen the evolution of the British Empire into a group of sister states united by allegiance to a common Crown yet in no way subordinate to one another in any aspect of their domestic or international affairs. In this association, now known as British Commonwealth of Nations, the self-governing Dominions have become—in fact if not always in form—free and equal partners with the Mother Country.

In 1914 the old Imperial supremacy which had long since vanished in respect of international commercial and technical matters still lingered on in matters of high policy. Downing Street still exercised sole authority in the conduct of foreign policy, the maintenance of peace, and the declaration of war. In the formalities of international intercourse, too, the Dominions were dependent upon the Foreign Office in London and the British diplomatic service abroad. Imperial authority in these spheres, Prime Minister Asquith declared before the outbreak of the war, could not be shared with the Dominions.

The war had scarcely reached its half-way point, however, before the Dominions, certain of whose Cabinet Ministers met with the British War Cabinet to form the Imperial War Cabinet, were participating directly in deliberations which determined the main outlines of Empire foreign policy. At the conclusion of the war the Dominions were given separate representation at the Paris Peace Conference and became separate members of the League of Nations and of the International Labor Organization. Shortly thereafter they took the unprecedented step

of exchanging diplomatic representatives with foreign powers and of concluding formal international engagements solely through their own representatives and on their own authority and responsibility. These practices, now commonplace, continue on an ever broadening front.

The declarations of the Imperial Conferences of 1923, 1926, 1930, and 1937, and the practices which were developing during these years in the actual conduct of inter-Commonwealth and international relations had gone a long way toward defining and clarifying the position and mutual relation of members of the British Commonwealth. Nevertheless at the outbreak of war in 1939, there still remained certain areas of obscurity as to the fundamental nature of the Commonwealth association. One of the unsolved questions—and perhaps the most puzzling and most controversial of all—was that of automatic belligerency of the Dominions. Might any member of the Commonwealth remain legally neutral when another member was at war? Would a declaration of war by Great Britain automatically involve all the Dominions in war also? Conversely, would a declaration of war by a Dominion automatically place Great Britain and the other Dominions in a state of belligerency? Over this issue international lawyers, British constitutional lawyers, and members of Commonwealth Parliaments alike have fought many pitched battles in recent years. On the one side stood those who maintained that the British Commonwealth is a personal union under a crown divisible for all purposes. On the other were those who held firmly to the principle of the unity of the Crown, and who, therefore, believed it legally impossible for Great Britain to be at war without the whole of the Commonwealth being at

*Division of European Affairs, Department of State, Author of *Treaty Relations of the British Commonwealth of Nations*.



war also. Between these extremes all shades of opinion arranged themselves. Some eminent international lawyers admitted the divisibility of the Crown for purposes of the conclusion of treaties and of diplomatic representation, but drew the line when it came to the declaration of war. From that point onward they followed the principle of an indivisible Crown.

With the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany on September 3, 1939, the issue ceased to be academic and assumed a very practical significance. The Governments of the United Kingdom and the Dominions were not alone concerned. Foreign Governments as well had to decide whether they would consider the whole Commonwealth, or merely a part of it, as being at war.

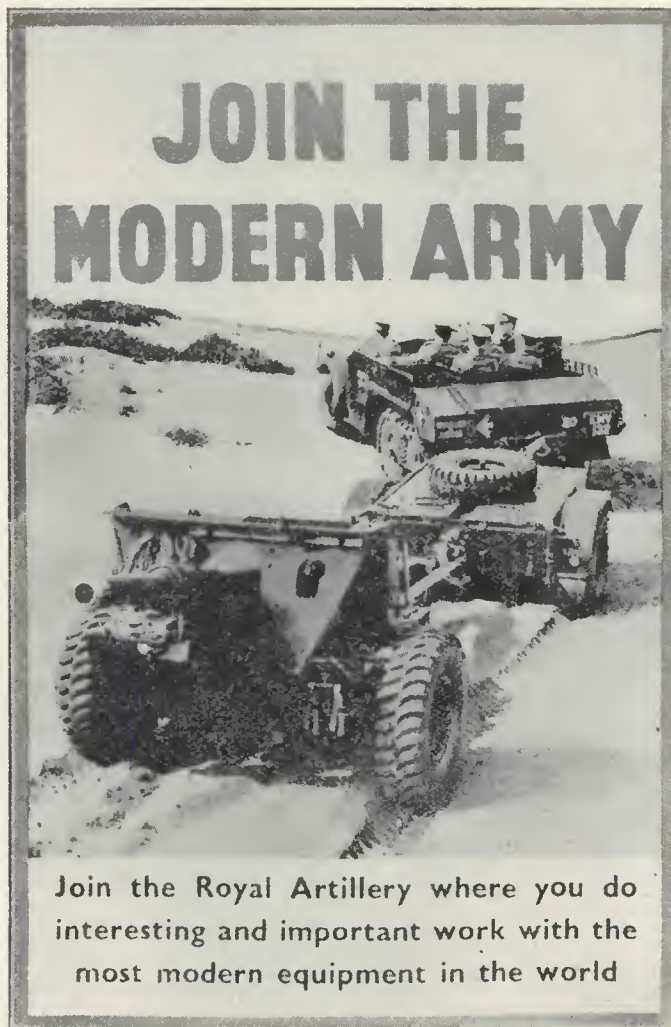
Although formal declarations of war have rather gone out of fashion of late, Great Britain in opening hostilities on September 3, 1939, reverted to the traditional practice.

Great Britain's declaration of a state of war on September 3, 1939, conformed in every respect with rules of the Hague Convention and with the practices generally followed during the World War. On September 1 the British Ambassador at Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson, handed the German Foreign Secretary a communication stating that unless the German Government was prepared to give satisfactory assurances that it suspended all aggressive action against Poland and was prepared "promptly" to

withdraw all its forces from Polish territory, the British Government would "without hesitation" fulfill its obligations to Poland. This was clearly an ultimatum though without a specified time limit, unless it were given orally. Two days later the ultimatum was repeated, with a specific time limit. At 9 a. m. on September 3 the British Ambassador informed the German Government that unless "not later than 11 a. m., British Summer Time, today, 3rd September, satisfactory assurances to the above effect have been given by the German Government and have reached His Majesty's Government in London, a state of war will exist between the two countries as from that hour." The zero hour had thus already passed when at 11:20 a. m. Herr von

Ribbentrop handed to Sir Nevile Henderson a memorandum declaring that "The German Government and the German people refuse to receive, accept, let alone fulfill, demands in the nature of ultimata made by the British Government." Hence not only had the time limit expired but the ultimatum had been rejected. Great Britain and Germany were at war. Accordingly, the British Foreign Secretary later in the day addressed a note to the German Chargé d'Affaires in London referring to the assurances which had been demanded and stating: "No such assurances having been received, I have the honor to inform you that a state of war exists between the two countries as from 11 a. m. today, September 3rd."

That the British



Courtesy The Field Artillery Journal

Recent British recruiting poster



Government kept in closest touch with the Dominion Governments and kept them continuously informed of all developments on the eve of the war may be taken for granted. The extent to which the Dominions may have committed themselves in advance has not yet been made fully public. It is well known, however, that certain pledges were given in advance of the outbreak of war, and subsequent events revealed very clearly those Commonwealth Governments which had *not* pledged their assistance.

Speaking in the House of Commons on August 24 on the gravity of the international situation, Mr. Chamberlain referred to pronouncements which had been made by the Dominions and expressed his gratitude for them.

That assurances had been received from some of the Dominions was further indicated by Mr. Chamberlain's statement in Parliament on September 1, that, if war should come, Great Britain would enter it "with a clear conscience, with the support of the Dominions and the British Empire, and the moral approval of the greater part of the world." On the same day the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, at the conclusion of a Cabinet Meeting, announced the decision to summon Parliament forthwith and issued to the press a statement that, "In the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in war in the effort to resist aggression the Government of Canada have unanimously decided, as soon as Parliament meets, to seek authority for effective cooperation at the side of Britain."

Whatever may have been the nature or extent of advance pledges by the Dominions, the form of the British declaration carried no direct implication that they were included. The British Government took the position that, while the colonies were obviously covered by the British declaration, so far as the Dominions were concerned, they must themselves make the necessary declarations. This Aus-



Inter-Continent Press Photo. Courtesy "The Field Artillery Journal"

British staff college students examine new 3.7 howitzer.

tralia and New Zealand did immediately. The Union of South Africa followed suit three days later, on September 6, and Canada on September 10. Ireland, on the other hand, which has lost no opportunity in recent years to assert its fully sovereign status, chose to remain neutral. In the Union of South Africa alone was there serious controversy or division of opinion as to the course which should be pursued.

The Governments of Australia and New Zealand, which so far as I am aware, have never claimed the right of neutrality, proclaimed the existence of a state of war on their part as soon as it became evident that the expiration of the time limit and the rejection of the British ultimatum placed Britain in a state of war with Germany. At the same time they asked the British Government to take the necessary steps to notify the German Government that they associated themselves with the United Kingdom. The issuance of their own proclamations should not be taken as proof that they suddenly changed their stand on the question of automatic belligerency. Quite the contrary. Proclamations of war were issued by Governors of Crown colonies—sometimes considerably later than September 3—and no one would accept this fact as evidence that Crown colonies might, if they chose, remain neutral. It is everywhere admitted that the colonies went to war automatically with the Mother Country. Apparently



this also represents the attitude of Australia and New Zealand with respect to their own position, namely, that they were automatically at war and that their proclamations were issued in recognition of this fact. Clear indication that this was their attitude is found in Prime Minister Robert G. Menzie's announcement on the evening of September 3:

It is my melancholy duty to announce officially that in consequence of Germany's persistence in her invasion of Poland, Britain has declared war, and as a result Australia is at war also.

The Government of the Union of South Africa had repeatedly asserted the legal *right* of neutrality without, however, making clear in advance what its *policy* might be in any particular situation. At the time of the Munich crisis in September, 1938, Prime Minister Hertzog refused to be forced into a declaration that the Union would remain neutral in the event Great Britain should become involved in war. Immediately after the outbreak of war, however, he outlined a policy of neutrality which his Government proposed to follow. On September 4 he moved in the House of Assembly:

That this House approves and accepts as the policy of the Government of the Union that the existing relations between the Union of South Africa and the various belligerent countries will, in so far as the Union is concerned, persist unchanged and continue as if no war is being waged: Upon the understanding, however, that the existing relations and obligations between the Union and Great Britain, or any other member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, in so far as such relations or obligations result from contractual undertakings relating to the Naval base at Simonstown, or from its membership in the League of Nations, or in so far as such relations and obligations result *impliciter* from the free association of the Union with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, shall continue unimpaired and shall be maintained by the Union; and no one shall be permitted to use Union territory for the purpose of doing anything which may in any way impair the said relations or obligations.

Certainly there are some who would deny that the program here outlined could in fact be called neutrality, that the Union could permit one of the belligerents to use the Simonstown naval base and at the same time claim the right to be treated as a neutral.

This program had no opportunity to be tested by actual practice. General Smuts, Minister of Justice and former Prime Minister, proposed an amendment declaring that the policy of the Union should be based on the following considerations and principles:

(1) It is in the interest of the Union that its relations with the German Reich should be severed, and that the Union should refuse to adopt an attitude of neutrality in this conflict.

(2) The Union should carry out the obligations to which

it has agreed, and continue its cooperation with its friends and associates in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

(3) The Union should take all necessary measures for the defense of its territory and South African interests and the Government should not send forces overseas as in the last war.

(4) This House is profoundly convinced that the freedom and independence of the Union are at stake in this conflict and that it is therefore in its true interest to oppose the use of force as an instrument of national policy.

General Hertzog's proposal was defeated and Smut's amendment was approved on the evening of September 4 by a vote of 80 to 67. The Governor General refused to call an election on the issue and summoned General Smuts to form a new Government. With this express approval of Parliament a proclamation was issued on September 6 declaring that "from this the sixth day of September, 1939, the peaceful relations between the Union and the German Reich are severed and the Union is, for the purpose of all laws, at war with the German Reich as from the aforementioned date."

The South African war proclamation, it is interesting to note, was issued by the Governor-General "in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King." The issuance of public documents in this fashion has become the normal practice in the Union whenever the delay necessary for securing the King's signature would unduly retard the despatch of public business. The usual procedure in such a case is to notify the King by telegraph that it is proposed that the Governor-General sign a document on his behalf, and the King expresses his pleasure by return telegram. The latter step, although followed in practice, is not legally necessary under the Royal Executive Functions and Seals Act, 1934, which authorizes the Governor-General to execute instruments on behalf of His Majesty. This same constitutional machinery used to proclaim a state of war might, therefore, have been used just as easily to issue a proclamation of Union neutrality if it had been so desired.

The Canadian Government, as already noted, announced on September 1 that in the event of war it would seek Parliamentary authority "for effective cooperation at the side of Britain." Up to that date it had avoided any public statement of its position. The question of automatic belligerency had been debated in Parliament at great length in the Spring of 1939, but the Prime Minister had declined to commit himself definitely either on the hypothetical question of automatic belligerency or on the question of the Government's policy in the event of war. He merely declared that, so far as Canadian "participation" in war was concerned, "it will be for our Parliament to decide."

(Continued on page 692)

Report of The Executive Committee of The Foreign Service Association 1938-39

The Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association was active in a number of matters during the year October 1, 1938-September 30, 1939. As customary in the past, the Committee provided flowers at the funerals of deceased Foreign Service officers, or members of the Department of State, action having been taken in this regard in 9 cases. A committee was appointed to consider the matter of obtaining price reductions or discounts for members of the Foreign Service, along the lines of the group insurance plan sponsored by the Foreign Service Protective Association. This Committee undertook to study the question in conjunction with the plan now in operation by the Public Health Service, but for a number of reasons no final solution of this matter could be attained. However, a confidential list of merchants giving discounts to members of the Service was prepared and mimeographed for the confidential information of members of the Foreign Service Association. This list has been of considerable interest and use.

The Executive Committee sponsored informal receptions for Mr. and Mrs. Harry McBride and for the members of the new Foreign Service class. Weekly luncheons for Foreign Service Officers and officials of the Department were inaugurated, and the large attendance at these functions attested to their popularity.

A permanent Secretary of the JOURNAL was assigned in Room 121 to furnish suggestions and assistance to visiting officers. A bulletin board in the Foreign Service Room was installed in order to keep officers currently informed as to: names of officers assigned to the Department, names of retired Foreign Service officers and their addresses, names of officers who are expected to arrive in Washington, and names of real estate agents who are prepared to assist officers locating houses or apartments in Washington.

A circular letter was drafted and sent to officers who have been transferred from the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture extending to them an invitation to join the Foreign Service Association.

The letter was also sent to the Foreign Service officers who are not members of the Association and to persons who are eligible for active membership, such as retired Foreign Service officers.

In August the Committee studied the applications for the two Association scholarships for the year 1939-40 and awarded them to Miss Madeleine Hale and Miss Adele Davis. The committee decided to adopt the policy of not making scholarship awards to the same recipient for more than two years in succession.

The Educational Committee appointed by the Executive Committee completed the preparation of its report, which was mimeographed and sent to the members of the Association.

The officers of the Department in charge of proposed legislation affecting the Foreign Service welcomed and gave careful consideration to suggestions in respect to pending bills offered by members of the Executive Committee and other members of the Association. Therefore, it has not only been possible for the officers of the Association to cooperate effectively with the Department in regard to legislation, but this cooperation has enabled the officers of the Association, by means of communications to its members and through the columns of the JOURNAL, to disseminate information on this subject to the Service in the field.

Correspondence was maintained with officers in the field and persons interested in the Service on a variety of other subjects, and the Committee gave detailed study to many minor problems which were brought up for discussion.



COVER PICTURE

Lafayette Square in front of the White House. The equestrian statue portrays General Andrew Jackson on his horse acknowledging a salute. The statue was dedicated January 18, 1853, and is the work of Sculptor Clark Mills. It was cast from bronze cannon captured at Pensacola during the War of 1812. Photograph by Horydczak, courtesy *Mayflower Hotel's Log*.

Oath of Fealty in Liechtenstein*

By ARTHUR C. FROST, *Consul General, Zürich*

OF the many German monarchies, which decked the map of Central Europe during past centuries, the tiny Principality of Liechtenstein is the last one that still survives. This monarchy, which has enjoyed an independent sovereignty since 1718, is the fourth smallest country of Europe as regards area, San Marino, Monaco, and Vatican City only being smaller. It is the third smallest in population, yielding in this respect to Andorra and Vatican City. Liechtenstein is in the very heart of Western Europe, a central point roughly equidistant from Berlin, Rome, Vienna, Brussels, and Paris. The International railways line between Paris and Vienna passes through the country. The station, however, is at Schaan, so Vaduz can boast that it is the only capital in Europe without railway connections.

The principality occupies for seven miles the right bank of the Rhine, between Switzerland and what once was Austria. The Country is 22 miles long, 6 miles wide, 65 square miles in area, and has 11,500 population scattered among 15 villages and hamlets. The average altitude of the valley is 1,640 feet but the peaks, resembling the Dolomites, shoot

up sharply for several thousand feet. The capital, Vaduz, has 1,700 inhabitants and the Government activities are housed in a three-story brick building of modest dimensions. Dr. Joseph Hoop has served for eleven years as the chief administrator of the country and there is a Diet (Landtag) of 15 members elected for four years by popular vote. The population is agricultural, dealing principally with wheat, wine, fruits, lumber, and cattle. A cotton factory and some small production of pottery and leather goods complete the industrial picture. There is one modern hotel but the tourist industry is still undeveloped, notwithstanding the great charm of the unspoiled countryside and the beautiful panorama of mountains that divide Liechtenstein from the Vorarlberg of Austria and across the Rhine loom up the snowy peaks of the Swiss Canton of Graubünden. The budget of Liechtenstein is two and a half million Swiss francs, but the treasury is not troubled by the world-wide problem of deficits since the Prince is accustomed to make up such losses out of his own private purse. As a famous New England candidate for President once said: "The Nation that borrows with honor pays with ease."

While the big powers have been talking disarmament for the last quarter of a century, Liechtenstein

*See "An Alpine Arcadia," by G. Bie Ravndal, *FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL*, March, 1936.



Photograph by A. Buck, Schaan, Liechtenstein

The official guests attending the Oath of Fealty exercises. The Prince is directly under the floral crown. His mother, the Archduchess Elizabeth Amalia von Habsburg, is at his right and the Bishop of Chur at his left.



The artist's conception of the original ceremony in 1718.
(The design of the new 5 franc postage stamp of Liechtenstein.)

is perhaps the only country which has really practiced it. The people have been exempt from military service since 1867, and the army in recent years has consisted of one man, Andreas Kieber, a veteran of the war of 1866 against Prussia, who died not long ago at the age of 95 leaving no successor. The only military symbol that Liechtenstein now possesses is a mannequin dressed in full uniform, as a mute example of real disarmament to a war-mad world.

Liechtenstein severed its connections with Austria in 1920 and has become economically a part of Switzerland. It joined the Swiss Customs Union in 1924, uses Swiss currency, and the Swiss postal, telegraph and telephone service operates in the Principality. Its foreign relations are usually conducted through the Swiss Foreign Office. Customs houses do not exist between Switzerland and Liechtenstein, but only between Liechtenstein and Germany. Liechtenstein's postage stamps are the philatelist's joy.

The United States had no official relations with Liechtenstein until January 19, 1938, when a commission and the corresponding exequatur from Liechtenstein were issued to the present American Consul General at Zürich. Having the honor, therefore, to be the first United States representative to

Liechtenstein, it was a unique pleasure for me to receive from that Government an invitation to attend at Vaduz, on May 29, 1939, the ceremonies in connection with the taking of the oath of fealty to His Most Serene Highness Franz Joseph II, the new Sovereign Prince of Liechtenstein.

The Prince is the twelfth in line since the establishment of the Government in 1718. He has actually been in power since March 1938, at which time his predecessor, Prince Franz I, became ill; he died a few months later in his 85th year. Prince Franz I served only about eleven years as he came to power late in life. The previous ruler, Prince Franz's brother, Prince Johann II, had the extremely long rule of 71 years, from 1858 to 1929, a reign, it is said, exceeded only by Louis XIV. The French king, however, ascended the throne when only five, whereas Prince Johann II became ruler upon attaining his majority, at the age of 18, and, therefore, if some historically minded F.S.O. does not correct me, had a longer reign in his own right than any other monarch.

The new ruler, Prince Franz Joseph II, has been called the last of 500 Princes of the Holy Roman Empire, and more specifically, the last of the Habs-

(Continued on page 670)

On Repatriation of a Foreign Service Wife

By CHARLOTTE S. LITTELL

Illustrated by ROBERT STEVENS



“ . . . the kind of list which all Service wives have tucked in their largest handbag.”

THE small son and I were at sea. My husband preceded us by a week to his post after having taken “home leave.” We headed south over an indolent ocean and my thoughts were weary but complacent. After a hectic week in a large city I had fulfilled the kind of list which all Service wives have tucked in their largest handbag. It included the essential replenishings for my linen cupboard, decks of cards, presents for our Black staff, and only summer clothes as we were living in the sub-Tropics.

My little boy spoke happily of seeing his dog and we both felt we were going home, for we had been all of eighteen months in this land we were approaching.

We docked one early morning and I noticed a slightly grim expression on my husband’s face as we trotted down the gangplank. “I was transferred to Washington yesterday,” he said brightly, “and am to report as soon as possible.” “Oh!” was really all there was left for me to say.

Three weeks later we departed for the United States once more, saddened at parting from our friends and a little worn with packing.

We arrived in Washington in the late fall. It was cold and gray and we shivered in hastily acquired woollens.

After a three days’ intensive search we found a furnished apartment and a superior being as a maid, and then I went to the hospital.

Now I had been ailing for over a year and I submitted wanly but gratefully to all the equipment and care of an American doctor, and an American hospital.

When there was no gadget left to try on me they let me go home and I went, well, and full of awe. The best care we could get abroad had never been like this.

Housekeeping was the next item and I started from the very beginning, as after ten years as a Foreign Service wife I had kept house in the United States for only six months. Cuts of meat, amounts of food, new brands of canned fruits and vegetables were only a few of the things which I had to learn.

Neither the Mandarin language nor a workable knowledge of the metric system helped me. The superior maid proved to be a melancholy person who felt definitely degraded by doing menial labor, so the trial and error method began and I tried to learn to cook.

Many of my school-day friends are married and not a few have babies, do their own work, and keep the Duco on their fingernails intact, but it was very hard going for me.

Not a policeman saluted on the street. As we all know, most policemen abroad can be kept happy with a heaming smile and a wide-eyed look of surprise when one is caught going up a one-way street backwards. But not here. Campaigns for Safe Driving urged me to cooperate, so no leniency could be hoped for.

Then there was the matter of being a Government employee. Abroad we represented our country and if we were occasionally overworked and cross we could always think we were of some importance and that cheered us. Here of course my husband is one of many, and was warned by a



“ . . . and I tried to learn to cook.”

waggish friend to be as inconspicuous as possible and tiptoe up and down the vast black and white checkerboard corridors of the State Department.

The Foreign Service Women's luncheons are an oasis. Here for an hour or two is a group whose interests and experiences parallel mine and where I inwardly appraise the result of time and posts and appreciate those quantities of strength and weakness which make or mar an officer's wife.

A peculiarly feminine joy is not having to buy a complete wardrobe for two years at one time and inevitably in the “off season.” For to be a serene and well-dressed spouse is far easier and more fun this way.

A minute indulgence in gadgets is also a new diversion, for abroad new American inventions are expensive and untried by one's friends and I

hesitate buying them in a breezy five-and-ten-cent store mood.

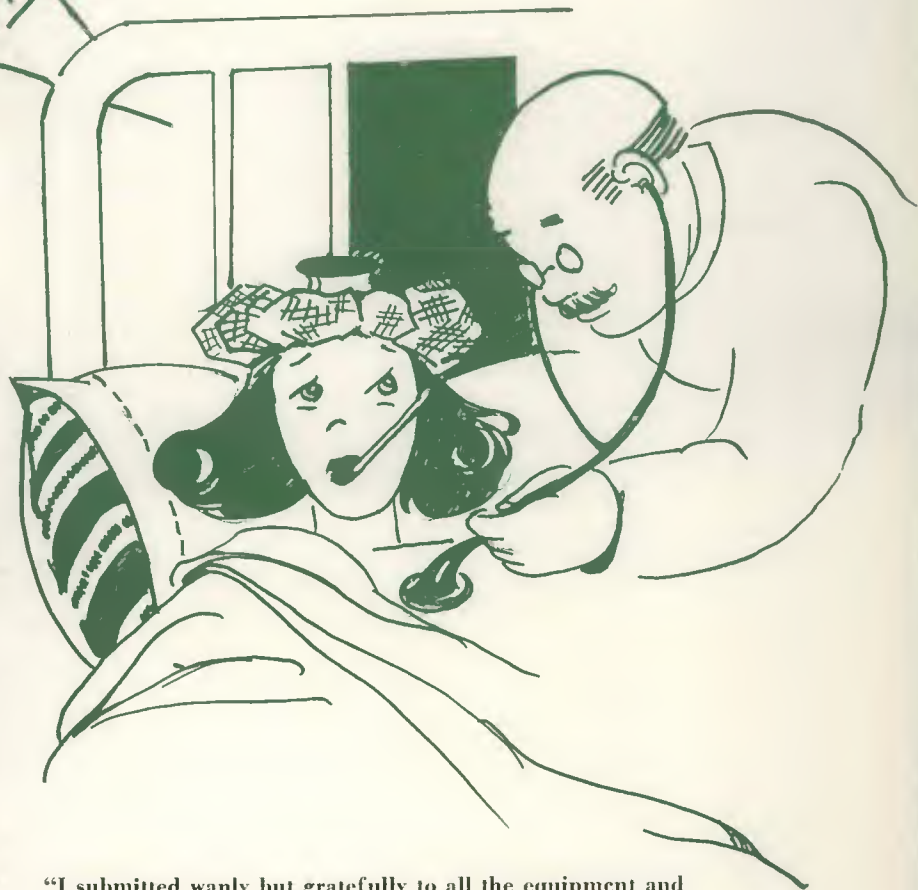
My son goes to Nursery School and has lost his foreign accent. He still puts his “boots” outside the door at night but says an occasional “Okay” and considers Donald Duck an intimate friend. His cheeks are rosy from his second Northern winter and he has friends of his own nationality and is happy.

We both read endlessly about national and local issues so that I am beginning to follow the daily paper with less effort and more pleasure.

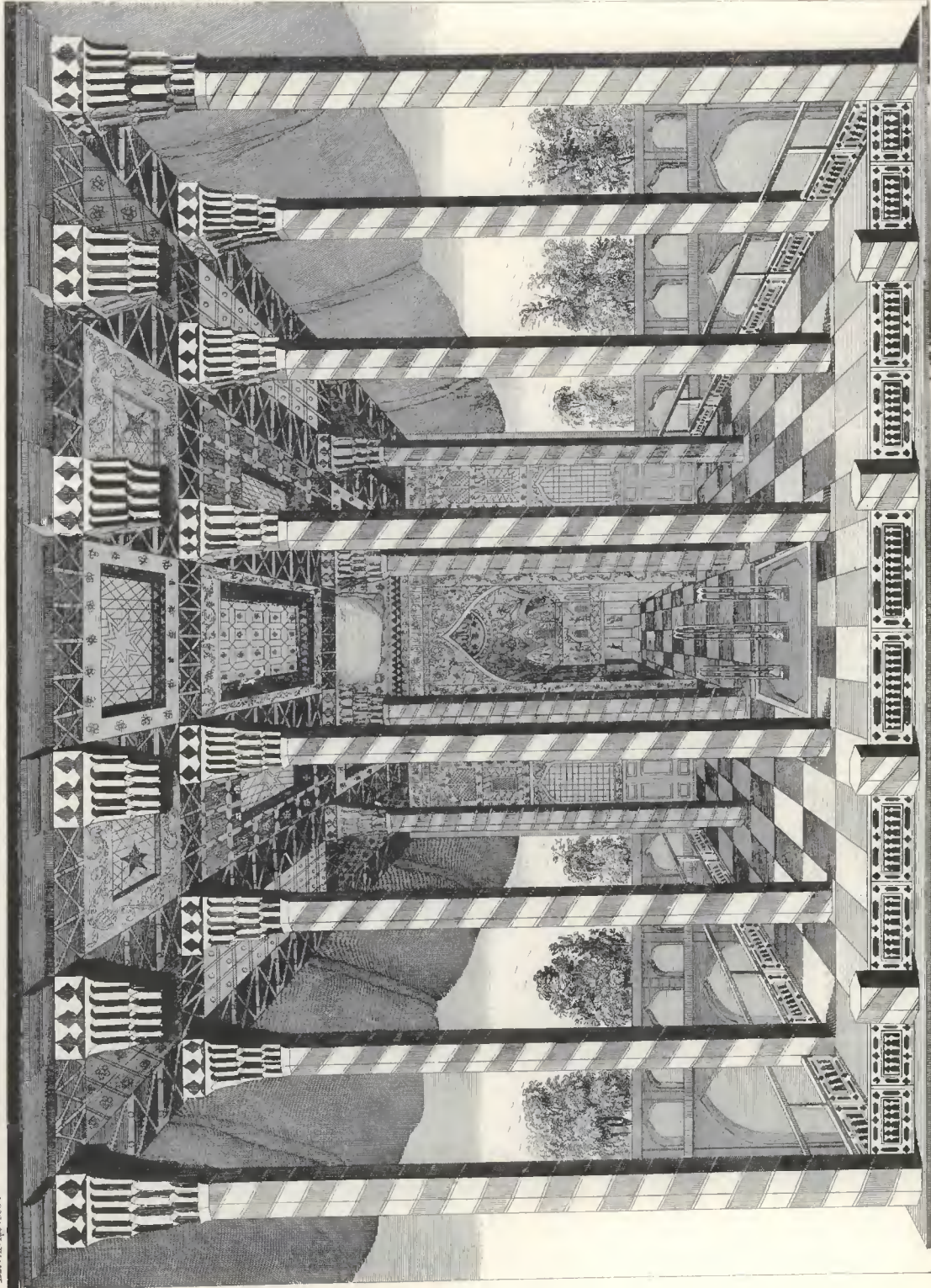
After smiling at Chinese jokes and Latin-American cartoons and English witticisms, it is a great pleasure to see American humor and hear American stories, for laughter is spontaneous and refreshing and it is a lovely moment when one explodes without forethought and mental savoring.

The important antidote in a Foreign Service wife's medicine cupboard labelled “sense of humor” is kept in the large household size, and is effective,

(Continued on page 676)



“I submitted wanly but gratefully to all the equipment and care of an American doctor, and an American hospital.”



Pavillon du Palais Royal à Ispahan

The Evolution of British Diplomatic Representation in the Middle East*

By J. RIVES CHILDS, *Department of State*

UNTIL modern times diplomatic embassies possessed a temporary rather than a permanent character, being dispatched only on occasions demanded by special circumstances. The development of British trade relations in the Middle East, notably the establishment of the Levant Company, the Muscovite Company, and the East India Company, contributed to the transformation of British diplomatic relations with Persia, Turkey and Russia and the placing of British diplomatic establishments in the Middle East on a permanent basis.

The first English embassy to Persia was that of Geoffrey de Langley commissioned in 1290 by Edward I to Arghun (1284-1291), the Mongol sovereign. Reports of the embassy were no doubt still current at the Il-Khan's Court at Tabriz when Marco Polo reached there in 1294 as the escort deputed by the Great Khan in Karakorum of a Princess of the Royal House intended as the bride of Arghun. De Langley's mission was in answer to the overtures of Arghun, bent on obtaining the cooperation of the west against the Seljuk Turks, then in possession of the Holy Land, the Mongols' most formidable adversaries.

Three centuries elapsed before the resumption of diplomatic relations between England and Persia. The occasion was the quickening of commercial intercourse between the England of Elizabeth and the whole of the Near and Middle East—that age which saw also the extension of England's interest in the west under Raleigh and Drake.

The sixteenth century witnessed the formation of the East India Company, the Muscovite Company, the Levant Company, and soon thereafter the Virginia Company of London. The last mentioned, of course, led directly to the establishment of the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown in 1607.

This present brief study is concerned, however, more particularly with the East India Company and the Levant Company and the manner in which English diplomatic and consular representation in the Middle East grew directly out of the development of the interests of those companies.

The Levant Company nominated and defrayed the salaries of the British ambassadors and British consuls in Turkey from 1582 until 1804. That company was founded in 1581 and one year later, on November 20, 1582, William Harborne received the royal commission "constituting him 'our true and undoubted orator, messenger, deputie and agent' at the sultan's court." In Wood's *A History of the Levant Company* from which the above is taken it is added that:

"From its inception therefore the embassy at Constantinople had a dual aspect; its holder was at once a royal representative, commissioned by the sovereign and employed in diplomatic duties, and a commercial agent paid by a company of merchants, and pledged to safeguard and promote their business interests." (Pages 12-13.)

Sir John Chardin in his *Travels . . . into Persia*, published in London in 1686 (pages 4-6) has this to say on the subject:

"I arrived at Smyrna the seventh of March 1672. . . .

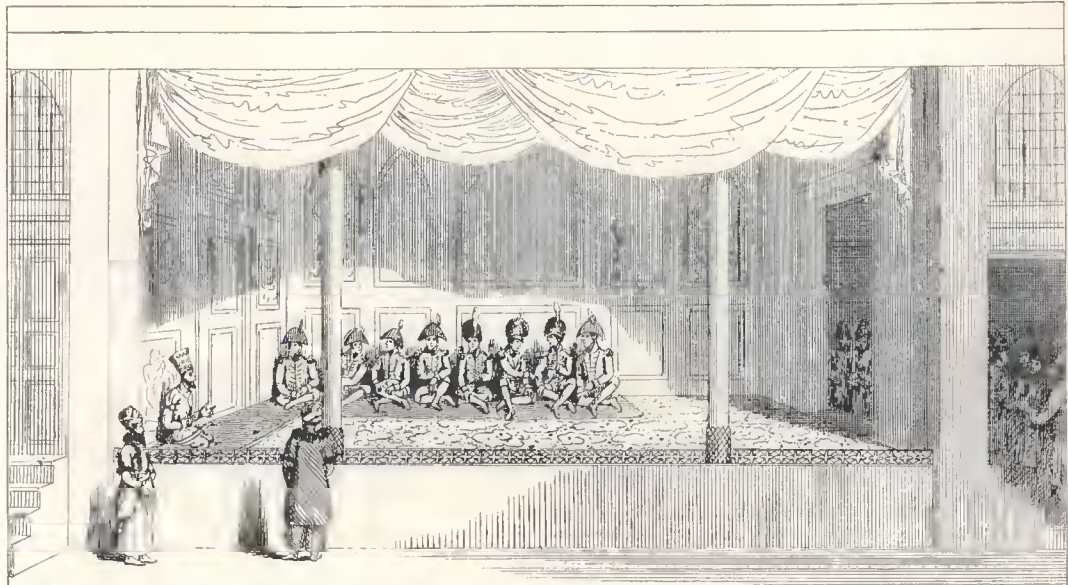
"The English drive a great Trade at Smyrna, and over all the *Levant*. This trade is driv'n by a Royal Company settled at *London* . . . It has stood almost three hundred years, being first confirm'd towards the middle of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. A Reign famous for having, among other things, giv'n life to several Trading Companies, particularly those of *Hamborough*, *Russia*, *Greenland*, the *East Indies* and *Turkie*, all which remain to this Day. Trade was then in its Infancy; and there is no greater mark of the Ignorance of those Times, in reference to countries, though but a little remote, than the Association which those Merchants made: for they joyn'd several together in one Body, for mutual conduct and Assistance. That Company which relates to the Turkish Trade, is of a particular sort: For it is not a Society, where every one puts in a Sum for one Central and United Stock: It is a body which has nothing in common, but a peculiar Grant and Privilege to Trade with the *Levant*. It assumed to it self the name of *The Regulated Company*. None are admitted into it, but sons of Merchants, or such have ser'd an Apprenticeship in the Trade, which in England is for Seven Years . . .

*Sources used in the preparation of this paper include, in addition to the works cited in the text, *Calendar of State Papers (East Indies)* and *Letters Received by the East India Company*.



VOL. II, p. 14

PL. XXVI.



Persian Prince's Levee.

From Sir William Ousley's *Travels in 1810-12.*

The Company never commits to any one single Person their Power, nor the sole Management of their Affairs, but manage their Business among themselves by the Plurality of Voices. So that who has sufficient to drive a Trade that will bear an imposition of Eight Crowns, has as good a Vote as he that Trades for a Hundred Thousand. This Assembly, thus *Democratical*, sends out Ships, Levies Taxes upon all their Commodities, presents the Ambassador whom the King sends to the *Port(e)*, elects two Consuls, the one for *Smyrna*, the other for *Aleppo*, and prevents the sending of goods which are not thought proper for the *Levant* . . .

“. . . the Company gives a Pension to the English Ambassador, who resides at the *Port(e)*; to the *Consuls*, and all their Principal Officers, as the Minister, the Chancellor, the Secretary, the Interpreters, the Janissaries and others. Which Officers have no Power to Levy any Taxes of Sums of Money upon the Merchandize, whether under the pretence of Duties, or Presents, or any other Extraordinary Expenses. That when anything of that Nature is to be done, they give notice to the Deputies of the Nation, who are two Persons appointed to Act in the Name of the rest. These Deputies examine and debate with the Am-

bassador, or the Consul, what is fit to be given, what Journeys are necessary to be made to the *Port(e)*, and what is there to be transacted . . .¹ Thus the Ambassador and Consuls have no more to do but only to mind the Security of the English Nation, and the good of Trade, without being incumber'd and diverted by their own Interests.”

The association of the Levant Company with the British Embassy in Constantinople for more than two centuries was terminated only in 1804 or a brief twenty-one years prior to the liquidation of the company. In 1804 the Levant Company was instructed by the British Government to appoint a consul-general at Constantinople to look after its commercial interests in order that the ambassador might confine himself to political concerns. Wood adds that:

“Henceforth the crown appointed and paid the ambassador, whose duties now became exclusively diplomatic, and the Company's business passed into the hands of its new agent at Constantinople.” (Wood, page 184.)

The transfer of the appointment and control of
(Continued on page 678)

¹Such Deputies of the Nation continue to form a part of the organization of the French communities in Egypt. They may survive in other parts of the former Ottoman Empire.



Cours d'Ispahan بستان (Ménar djeryb)

Seventeenth-century engraving of the Royal Gardens at Ispahan, from Chardin's *Voyages en Perse*.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To the Foreign Service:

Whatever may be your rank in the Foreign Service, whether you are Chiefs of Mission or junior Foreign Service officers or clerks, you are in some measure active and responsible participants in world affairs at a turning point of history. As such your willingness to sacrifice yourselves, your stamina and the quality of the intelligence which you bring to the performance of your duties are being tested and will continue to be tested as they have never been tested before. I do not send you a conventional holiday message at this time of anxiety and suffering for many millions throughout the world. Instead I wish to tell you of my faith in you and of my confidence that you will prove equal to the heavy burdens which you must carry.

Franklin D. Roosevelt



THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

To the Foreign Service:

The thanks and appreciation which it is customary for me to convey each year to the officers and clerks of the Foreign Service through the Foreign Service Journal must this year be expressed with particular warmth. For the past four months the work of the Service has been carried on in the midst of a war, the consequences of which it is impossible to foresee. Dangers have had to be incurred, heavy duties have had to be undertaken and personal sacrifices made as different in kind as in degree from those characteristic of the Service in times of peace. That the Service has proved equal and more than equal to such conditions is a hopeful sign for the troubled days which lie ahead of us. There are many officers and clerks whom I should wish to thank personally and to assure that if for them the holiday season is such in name only, I am both mindful and appreciative of their service and sacrifices. I congratulate the Service on its record of the past year and I am confident of the continued devotion and efficiency of its members in the future.



THE
AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. 16 DECEMBER, 1939 No. 12

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The American Foreign Service Journal is open to subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$4.00 a year, or 35 cents a copy. This publication is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions.

Copyright, 1939, by the American Foreign Service Association

The reprinting of any article or portion of article from this publication is strictly forbidden without permission in writing from the publisher.

JOURNAL STAFF

HENRY S. VILLARD, <i>Chairman</i>	} Editorial Board	
CHARLES W. YOST.....		
HERBERT S. BURSLEY.....		
REGINALD P. MITCHELL.....		
LEO D. STURGEON.....		
EDWARD PAGE, JR.....		
JANE WILSON, <i>Secretary</i>		
GEORGE V. ALLEN.....		<i>Business Manager</i>
CHARLES B. HOSMER.....		<i>Treasurer</i>

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.

Honorary President

CORDELL HULL..... *Secretary of State*

Honorary Vice-Presidents

SUMNER WELLES.....	<i>Under Secretary of State</i>
ROBERT WALTON MOORE.....	<i>Counselor</i>
GEORGE B. MESSERSMITH.....	<i>Assistant Secretary of State</i>
ADOLPH A. BERLE, JR.....	<i>Assistant Secretary of State</i>
HENRY F. GRADY.....	<i>Assistant Secretary of State</i>
JOHN K. DAVIS.....	<i>President</i>
JOHN FARR SIMMONS.....	<i>Vice-President</i>
LLEWELLYN E. THOMPSON, JR.....	<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

JOSEPH W. BALLANTINE, *Chairman*
AVRA M. WARREN, *Vice-Chairman*
CHARLES B. HOSMER, ELLIS O. BRIGGS,
LOY W. HENDERSON
Alternates

JOSEPH FLACK, LLEWELLYN E. THOMPSON, JR.

Entertainment Committee

JAMES K. PENFIELD, LEWIS CLARK AND GERALD A. DREW

EDITORS' COLUMN

PRIZE COMPETITION

The Editors of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL believe that nearly every Foreign Service Officer has on one or more occasions been a witness of some unusual or amusing event or incident, or has undergone some experience of an extraordinary or dramatic character. With a view to publication of such material, the Editors take pleasure in announcing a prize competition for articles descriptive of actual personal experiences. This contest is also open to the wives of Foreign Service officers. The following prizes are offered:

First prize	\$50.00
Second prize	20.00
Third prize	15.00

The conditions of the contest are that stories shall not exceed 2,500 words in length and that for purposes of authentication manuscripts shall be accompanied by an actual reference to the date and place of the event or incident. Fictitious names may be used, if desired, in order to avoid possible embarrassment or criticism. The JOURNAL reserves the right to publish any manuscript submitted, with payment at its usual rates.

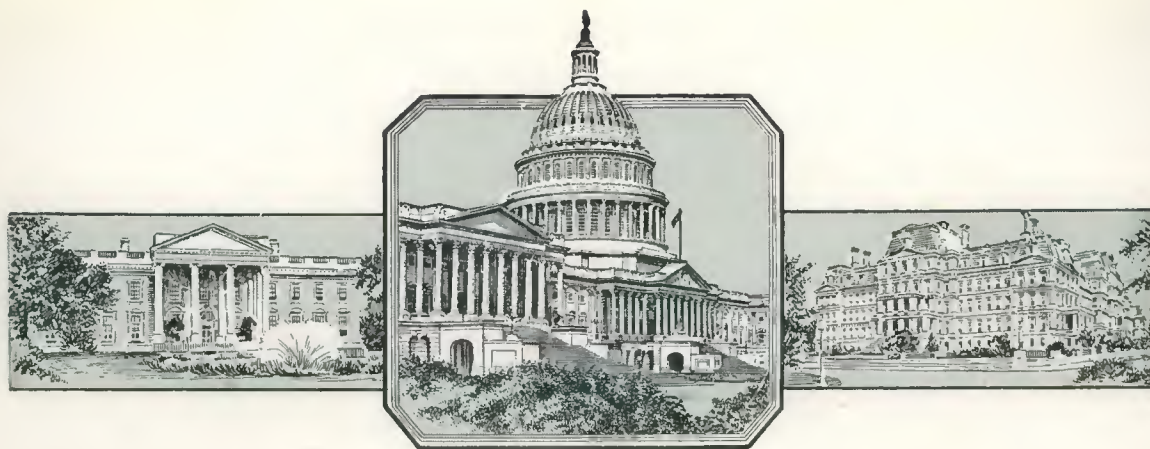
The contest will close on July 1, 1940, and manuscripts must be in the hands of the Editors by that date. The Editorial Board will appoint a committee, the members of which will be announced later, to decide on the merits of the articles submitted and to award the prizes.

If a sufficient quantity of interesting material is obtained, the Editors plan to give consideration to publishing a book consisting of a collection of the best articles, anecdotes or stories submitted. The chief requisite in this connection is that the material should be striking and interesting, with an appeal to the public because of its unusual setting or because of the amusing, dramatic or illuminating incidents portrayed. For this purpose the experience must be authentic. It is believed that a book of this kind would not only be of considerable interest to the public but would assist in making known the type of service rendered at foreign posts by Foreign Service Officers.

ASSOCIATION LIBRARY

Members of the Foreign Service Association are reminded that there are now on hand in the Association Library in Room 121 a selection of books which have been recently reviewed in the JOURNAL. These

(Continued on page 696)



News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

The Secretary

On October 17 the Secretary made a short speech at a meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees held in the Department. On October 20 he received Wilbur J. Carr, who recently returned to the United States with Mrs. Carr after a sojourn in Europe following his retirement as Minister to Czechoslovakia. On October 24 he received General Trujillo, former President of the Dominican Republic who was returning to Ciudad Trujillo following a visit in Europe, and on October 27 he received Paul van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium, who was here in connection with the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees.

On November 9 Secretary Hull delivered an address at the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education which was held in the Mayflower Hotel.

On November 13 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull left Washington by train for a brief vacation at Forest Hills Hotel in the environs of Augusta, Georgia. He told correspondents that in case a situation developed which necessitated his presence in Washington he could arrive in Washington within three hours by plane.

The Under Secretary

Under Secretary Welles made a short speech on November 9 at the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education held in Washington on the subject, "The Policy and Program of the United States Government in International Cultural Relations." On November 13 he delivered an address on the subject of the recent Consultative Conference at Panama over the blue network of the National Broadcasting System as a speaker in the

National Radio Forum of the *Washington Evening Star*.

On November 14 the Under Secretary was chosen as chairman of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee at its first organizational meeting held in Washington. It will be recalled that this Committee was authorized by the Panama Conference. On November 15 Mr. Welles delivered an address before this Committee.

Ambassadors

No Ambassador registered at the Department during the past month, and none was known to have been on leave in the United States during this period. Among Ambassadors who figured in the news were Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell and Ambassador Josephus Daniels.

The *New York Times* of November 1 published a news item from Madrid stating that Ambassador and Mrs. Weddell had offered to establish an annual scholarship at historic University of Salamanca in the interests of promoting better understanding between the United States and Spain. They were quoted as stating that they planned to continue the scholarship for an indefinite period and that scholars would be chosen only from the University of Virginia and the College of William and Mary.

The *New York Times* of November 15 announced that Ambassador Daniels was the author of a new book entitled, "Tar Heel Editor," the story of a North Carolina country editor. The publication date was set for November 25.

Minister Boaz Long

The Minister to Ecuador, Mr. Boaz Long, accompanied by Mrs. Long, arrived in New York City



from their post on October 31 on the S.S. *Santa Maria*. The press reported that as soon as they cleared their effects through the customs they hurried away to visit the World's Fair before it closed that night.

Minister Meredith Nicholson

The Minister to Nicaragua, Mr. Meredith Nicholson, who has been on home leave in his home city of Indianapolis, Indiana, visited the Department for consultation on November 6-11. He planned to return to Indianapolis and to continue leave until about mid-December.

Minister Hugh G. Grant

The retiring Minister to Albania, Mr. Hugh G. Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and their daughter, Louise, arrived in New York City on October 22 on the S.S. *Manhattan* from Europe following the closing of the Legation at Tirana.

Foreign Service Officers

There were a total of 833 Foreign Service Officers in the Service and a total of 306 Foreign Service posts, including consular agencies, at the beginning of October.

* * *

The December issue of the magazine *Fortune*, scheduled for delivery about November 24, features the Department of State and devotes considerable attention to the Foreign Service. Several writers, a sketch artist and a photographer of the staff of *Fortune* visited the Department over a period of four to five weeks and gathered considerable material.

* * *

Marcel E. Malige, recently assigned as Consul and Second Secretary at Rio, visited the Department for a week at the end of October before sailing from New York City on November 3 for his post on the S.S. *Brazil*. Mr. Malige, Mrs. Malige and their three daughters left their last post, Warsaw, less than three weeks before the war began. They visited in Idaho and then placed their daughters in school in Burlingame, California. Mrs. Malige and the daughters planned to proceed to Rio early next Summer.

William W. Butterworth, Jr., Second Secretary at London, arrived in Baltimore on November 9 on the "Atlantic Clipper," via Lisbon, and boarded a waiting Coast Guard amphibian plane which brought him to Washington. He registered at the Department on the following day and began a temporary detail in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. He visited his home in New Orleans for several days during the following week,

returning to the Treasury for a stay of about one week or 10 days. His plans called for his return to London immediately thereafter.

Clifford C. Taylor, until recently Agricultural Attaché at London, visited Washington in October and proceeded with Mrs. Taylor to Ottawa, where he arrived on October 31 and assumed his new duties there as Agricultural Attaché.

John Randolph, until recently Consul at Quebec, visited the Department for several days beginning on October 20 and sailed from New York City on October 28 on the S.S. *Manhattan* for his new post at Belfast. Mrs. Randolph and their children remained in Iowa.

Walter J. Linthicum, until recently Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Kaunas, accompanied by Mrs. Linthicum, visited Washington in mid-October on October 20 and sailed from New York City on home leave and planned to sail from New York City about December 15 for their new post at Pernambuco.

Howard Donovan, until recently Consul at Hong Kong, visited the Department on October 20 at the end of leave and planned to have sailed for his new post at Bombay on October 28 on the S.S. *Exeter* from New York City.

Perry N. Jester, until recently Consul at Southampton, arrived in New York City on November 1 on the S.S. *Washington* and joined Mrs. Jester, who had preceded him about three weeks earlier. They visited Washington for several days and proceeded to Richmond, Virginia, to visit friends. He planned to sail from New York City about November 30 for his new post at Lagos.

John S. Calvert, until recently Consul at Regina, visited the Department on November 3 while on home leave. He planned to leave soon for his new post at Bilbao.

Cabot Coville, Second Secretary at Tokyo, with Mrs. Coville and their two sons, have been spending recent weeks with Mrs. Coville's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, at their home, "Wild Acres," at Bethesda, Maryland, following their return from a stay in Bedek, Nova Scotia.

David C. Berger, Consul at Tientsin, accompanied by Mrs. Berger and their three daughters, arrived at San Francisco on October 12 on the S.S. *President Coolidge*. They visited Canada and arrived in Washington on November 10, spending several days before proceeding to Mr. Berger's home in Gretna, Virginia.



William P. Cochran, Jr., who has been on temporary detail in the Special Division for several weeks, concluded this assignment on October 21 upon the cancellation of his recent assignment as Second Secretary and Consul at Moscow and upon the receipt of his new assignment as Consul at Veracruz. He spent nine days at his home in Wayne, Pennsylvania, and left there by automobile on October 30 to drive to his post.



Wm P. Cochran, Jr.



H. C. Hengstler

Herbert C. Hengstler, Consul General at Toronto, arrived in Washington on November 8 by automobile from Toronto for a stay of two to three weeks at his home here.

H. D. Robison, Foreign Service Officer until recently with the Department of Commerce, registered on November 6 prior to leaving for trade conference work in Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

He planned to sail for his post at Singapore from San Francisco on November 25.

J. Kenly Bacon, Second Secretary and Consul at Port-au-Prince, accompanied by Mrs. Bacon, visited the Department on November 13 while on home leave and planned to leave for Port-au-Prince on November 24.

James Hugh Keeley, Jr., Consul at Salonika, concluded a temporary detail in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs on October 16 and began a temporary detail in the Special Division on the same day.

* * *

Parmely C. Daniels has been appointed divisional assistant in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel and assumed his duties on October 27.

Mr. Daniels was born in Lorain, Ohio, on June 28, 1902. He received an A.B. degree in 1924 from Drake University and an M.A. degree in 1930 from the University of Iowa. He has been engaged in personnel administration activities for a considerable period. He was associated in the field of personnel administration with the Western Electric Company in Chicago and entered Government service as Assistant Director of Personnel, and subsequently as Director of Personnel for the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. He developed a personnel program for the Panama Canal and during the past year developed a personnel promotion program for the Social Security Board.

It was stated that there has long been a need in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel for a person with appropriate training to devote himself to research in connection with such important problems of Foreign Service personnel administration as to transfers, the more effective utilization of personnel, unhealthy posts, educational, medical and other conditions as they affect children, and other special problems. Long-range planning in the personnel field is particularly essential to achieve satisfactory results.

Augustus S. Chase, Consul at Canton, who has been on temporary detail in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs for about 16 months, concluded this assignment on November 3 and left immediately for his father's home in Waterbury, Connecticut, for approximately five weeks' leave. He will join Mrs. Chase and their six-year-old son, Thomas, in Waterbury and await orders probably assigning him to a new post.

H. Merrell Benninghoff, Second Secretary at Peiping, visited the Department on November 8-13. He arrived at San Francisco on October 29 on the S.S. *President Taft* from Amoy, where he had been on temporary detail, and proceeded immediately to Canandaigua, New York, to join Mrs. Benninghoff, who had arrived at San Francisco two weeks earlier on the S.S. *President Coolidge* after proceeding from Peiping. On leaving Washington he resumed home leave at Canandaigua and planned to visit the Department at least once more before leaving in January for Peiping.

Philip W. Bonsal, on duty in the Division of the American Republics, was a speaker at the semi-annual dinner meeting of the Voteless District League of Women Voters in Washington on November 15, taking as his subject inter-American relations.

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACLY, ROBERT A.— <i>Union of South Africa</i>	HALL, CARLOS C.— <i>Panama</i>
BARNES, WILLIAM— <i>Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay</i>	HICKOK, THOMAS A.— <i>Philippines</i>
BECK, WILLIAM H.— <i>Norway, Sweden</i>	JOSSELYN, PAUL R.— <i>British Columbia</i>
BOHLEN, CHARLES E.— <i>U.S.S.R.</i>	KUNIHOLM, BERTEL E.— <i>Baltic countries</i>
BONBRIGHT, JAMES C. H.— <i>Belgium, Holland</i>	LANCASTER, NATHANIEL, JR.— <i>Portuguese East Africa</i>
BRADDOCK, DANIEL M.— <i>Venezuela, Colombia</i>	LATIMER, FREDERICK P., JR.— <i>Turkey</i>
BUTLER, GEORGE— <i>Peru</i>	LEWIS, CHARLES W., JR.— <i>Central America</i>
BYINGTON, HOMER, JR.— <i>Yugoslavia</i>	LYON, CECIL B.— <i>Chile</i>
DICKOVER, ERLE R.— <i>Netherlands Indies</i>	MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.— <i>Mexico</i>
ENGLISH, ROBERT— <i>Eastern Canada</i>	PLITT, EDWIN A.— <i>Northern France</i>
FERRIS, WALTON C.— <i>Great Britain</i>	REAMS, R. BORDEN— <i>Denmark</i>
FULLER, GEORGE G.— <i>Central Canada</i>	SCHULER, FRANK A., JR.— <i>Takya area</i>
GADE, GERHARD— <i>Ecuador</i>	SERVICE, JOHN S.— <i>Central China</i>
GROTH, EDWARD M.— <i>India</i>	SMITH, E. TALBOT— <i>Nairobi area, Kenya</i>
	American Embassy, Berlin— <i>Germany</i>
	American Consulate General, Algiers— <i>Algeria</i>
	American Consulate, Yokohama— <i>Yokohama area</i>

MANILA

An event of outstanding interest occurred on Saturday, October 21st, with the arrival in Manila on the S.S. *President Cleveland* of former Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre to assume his position as United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands. The new High Commissioner was accompanied by Mrs. Sayre and her two sons, Ralph Graves, Jr., and William Graves, and by members of his staff. Of these Mr. Woodbury Willoughby, administrative assistant, and Miss Anna Belle Newcomb, confidential stenographer, also come from service in the Department of State.

An estimated twenty thousand people assembled on Manila's Luneta to watch the "fluvial parade" which accompanied the launch bearing the High Commissioner from his ship to the Presidential Landing and there to see him greeted by President Quezon and other high American and Filipino officials. Immediately following this reception, Mr. Sayre reviewed infantry units of the American and Philippine armies and then, upon being introduced to the assembled crowds by the President of the Commonwealth, he made a brief speech to the Philippine people.

Since the moment of their arrival, the Sayres have been occupied with numerous official duties and functions. The calls of the various elements of Manila officialdom were received at specified hours on Saturday and Monday, and on Tuesday the High

Commissioner assumed the reins of his office. On Thursday, October 26th, the President and Mrs. Quezon gave a large state dinner at Malacanang attended by more than one hundred and fifty guests, and on Sunday, the 29th, approximately one thousand members of the Manila Polo Club were afforded an opportunity to greet Mr. and Mrs. Sayre at a reception given by the president of that organization. These and other affairs of less magnitude have attested the warmth of Manila's welcome to the new High Commissioner.

Mr. and Mrs. Sayre are temporarily occupying the house where former High Commissioner and Mrs. McNutt lived when in Manila. It is hoped that the magnificent new combined office and residence quarters now nearing completion will be ready for occupancy early in 1940.

Among the pleasant features of an assignment to Manila is the opportunity of meeting those fellow members of the Foreign Service who pass through this crossroads of the Far East. During the past two or three months it has been a pleasure to see Consul and Mrs. Charles S. Reed en route to Saigon, Consul Horace Smith on leave from Shanghai, Consul Thomas S. Horn en route to Surahaya, Consul and Mrs. Willard Galbraith en route to Batavia, Vice Consul Otis Rhodes from Kobe, and Consul and Mrs. van den Arend on their way to the Department.

THOMAS A. HICKOK

MANAGUA

The Nicaraguan Canal Mission arrived at Managua August 21 from the Canal Zone in two army planes under the command of Brigadier General H. A. Dargue. Lieutenant Colonel Charles P. Gross heads the Mission. He will assume the duties of District Engineer at Rock Island, Illinois, and complete the report on the Nicaraguan project at his post there. He is accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Paul R. Hawley, Medical Officer, Army Medical Field School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Captain Leslie R. Groves, A.E., General Staff, War Department; Captain Thomas H. Stanley, A.E., who will also assist at Rock Island, and Mr. Canter Page, office of the Chief of Engineers, who since 1926 has handled all inquiries about the Nicaraguan Canal. Lieutenant William B. Bunker, accompanied by Mrs. Bunker and their son, and Mr. Eugene F. Heyler, Disbursing Officer, arrived via Corinto August 25. Colonel Gross, Colonel Hawley, Captain Groves and Captain Stanley were members of the Sultan Commission. Captain Rafael Ezekiel, resident at Managua for the Commission, joined its members here.

The Mission has included among its activities in Nicaragua visits to the principal cities and ports on both the East and West Coast, as well as to interior sections. The Mission also traveled down the Rio San Juan to Greytown and return to plan out the field work to be done by Lieutenant Bunker with the aid of some four American engineers from the Canal Zone, who are shortly to arrive. These field survey operations will commence about the middle of October and continue for some four to six months.

The Mission also visited the Rivas Isthmus on the Pacific side, going over the route mapped out by the Nicaraguan Canal Commission of 1929-31.

Its activities in Managua will be completed prior to its departure for San José on October 19 via Pan-American Airways. The preparation of the report on the medium draft canal which it was instructed to submit will, of course, await the receipt of the statistical data to be obtained by its field parties on those sections of the San Juan River and delta not covered by previous detailed surveys.

Mr. William E. Flournoy, Jr., reached Managua July 28 following leave principally at his home at Norfolk, Virginia, en route from Sao Paulo. Mrs. Flournoy and their daughter, Bruce, arrived in Managua via Cristobal and Pan-American Airways September 1. They are comfortably settled in their new home.

Thirty-two United States Army pursuit planes and one bomber stopped at Managua overnight en route to the Panama Canal.

(Continued on page 687)

Dr. Vladko Macek, Vice President of the Council of Ministers and President of the Croatian Peasant Party, with Minister Lane taken in Belgrade after Dr. Macek's first call on a diplomatic representative since he entered the Yugoslav Government.



The Consulate General at Tientsin photographed during the flood in August.

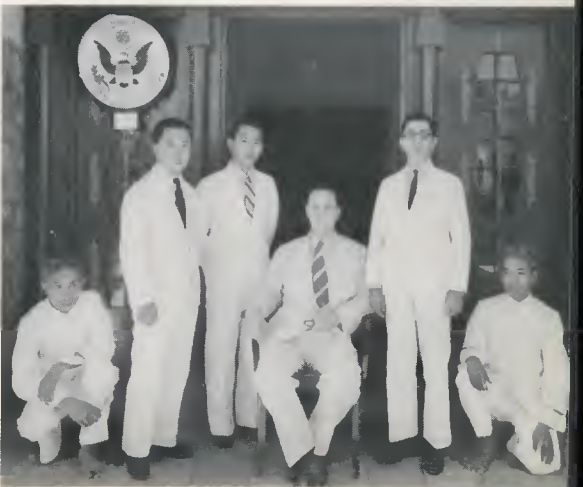


Courtesy Consul David C. Berger

Consul John Randolph greets Rear Admiral A. W. Johnson of the flagship U.S.S. York on a visit to Quebec.



Staff of the American Consulate, Surabaya, Java. From left to right: Dachlan, Messenger; Liem Kian Gwan, Clerk; Sho Eng Swi, Clerk; F. van den Arend, Consul; Aram Nicolas Arratoon, Clerk; Kas-madi, Messenger.



The Bookshelf

J. RIVES CHILDS, *Review Editor*

CAN AMERICA STAY NEUTRAL? by Allen W. Dulles and Hamilton Fish Armstrong. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1939. pp. 277. \$2.50.

The authors state in their introduction that they endeavor to accomplish two things in this volume: "We try to draw the lessons from past experience as to the practicability and wisdom of attempting to legislate in advance the precise manner in which our Government must always proceed in the dual effort to keep the country at peace and guard its vital interests. And we try to indicate what lessons our actual experience in recent wars carries for Congress and the public in the present war in Europe."

At the outset the authors state that there is no general agreement on a definition of the precise rights and duties of neutrals; that the trade rights of a neutral are as broad as the power the neutral is willing and able to assert to maintain those rights; that if the neutral is unable or unwilling to exert power, those rights are wholly at the mercy of the belligerent and exist only in so far as the belligerent does not find it expedient to curtail them. The authors use the term "neutrality" not as indicating a status defined under international law, but in the sense of "that policy which a country at peace adopts towards countries at war."

The authors sketch very briefly the course of the United States as a neutral during the Napoleonic Wars and conclude that the policy of attempted insulation was tried and found wanting. In a brief sketch of the neutrality of the United States during the World War, they state that "there is no doubt that President Wilson was entirely sincere in his desire to maintain neutrality." They conclude from our experience as a neutral in 1914-1918 that it is the attack on human life rather than the attack on property interests "which is most likely to set in motion the tides of resentment which can impel a country like the United States into war."

There is a brief discussion of four legislative enactments: The Neutrality Acts of August 31, 1935, February 29, 1936, and May 1, 1937, and the Spanish Arms Embargo Resolution of January 8, 1937. There is also a discussion of this legislation in connection with the war in Ethiopia, the Spanish civil conflict, and the conflict in the Far East. The authors conclude that "the one lesson we should have learned from those three wars is that the successive laws which were enacted in that period were for the most part either inapplicable, or proved highly unsatisfactory where applied."

Under "Devices to Keep Out of War" the authors state their views on several subjects. They do not favor an arms embargo, they believe that the "cash and carry" system merits trial, and they believe in a ban on loans and credits to belligerents. They are not convinced of the desirability of "moral suasion":

"If our trade is to be restricted, we think it should be by law, or under a 'trade at your own risk' policy, and not by moral pressure, which may influence the honest and high-minded trader and throw whatever business he renounces into the hands of less scrupulous competitors. Further, we can imagine cases in which moral arguments would not be effective. For example, they would have no influence whatever upon the agents of belligerents, who either directly or through corporations organized for the purpose might continue to export articles, while American citizens, bowing to the Executive's wishes, refrained. . . . But to restrict American foreign trade by moral pressure seems, generally speaking, to attempt to graft a new idea onto our domestic law, and to stop American citizens from carrying on, even inside the United States, activities which are legally open to them. The necessity or wisdom of this is not clear."

The authors state that when Congress proposes to legislate in general for all wars, it should pause to study the experience of the past. Congress should then realize that in this field "the legislation of today is the headache of tomorrow." In this connection they state their position on Executive discretion:

"On the whole, we are willing to accept at the outset the premise that the Executive must be allowed liberty of action, within certain limits, to conduct the foreign relations of the United States in periods when other nations are at war just as he is accorded that liberty when the world is at peace. There is no alternative to giving him this discretion if we are to have a sensible and constructive foreign policy under either condition. As between the risk that the Executive may possibly abuse this discretion and the risk inherent in a policy which ties the Executive with legislative restrictions in the conduct of foreign policy, the former alternative seems to us preferable. The Constitutional safeguards which already limit Executive action will remain. When we go beyond these, and try to legislate in advance on details of foreign policy, we run the risk of forcing the Administration to embark on a course which, in unforeseen and absolutely unforeseeable situations, may lead toward war rather than peace, and handicap rather than help those who are trying to protect our real national interests."

The authors state that the sole purpose of neutrality legislation is to prevent the country from reaching a decision on the "great question of peace or war in the passion aroused by some incidental happening or because material interests have been infringed upon after being unwisely engaged"; that the treatment which our trade or even our citizens may receive from belligerents, even if lawless, is not



in itself an adequate reason for the United States to abandon neutrality unless the attacks are deliberate and direct; that "if we start by insisting upon technical rights we are likely to follow the same course as in the years preceding 1812 and 1917."

This readable volume, published before the enactment of the Neutrality Act of November 4, 1939, contains but 154 pages of text. It is obvious that in such a small space there could not be complete treatment of all the issues involved. However, the volume contains a concise summary of, and a carefully formulated commentary on, our experience with neutrality legislation. The volume includes as appendices a selection of pertinent documents, the last of which is the President's address to Congress of September 21, 1939. Also included are a useful bibliography and a chronology.

—CARLTON SAVAGE.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS IN UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY, by James W. Gantenbein, pp. xiv, 264. New York, Columbia University Press, 1939. \$3.25.

This book was written by Mr. Gantenbein while he was detailed by the Department last winter to pursue studies in economics at New York University and Princeton University. It was brought up to date in galley to include certain matters occurring as late as June.

The author delimits the scope of his studies by pointing out that the participation of the United States Government in international financial matters arises chiefly from its interest in (1) the maintenance and development of the country's foreign trade, (2) the protection of American foreign investments, (3) the intergovernmental debts arising from the World War, (4) Federal revenue, and (5) general economic and political stability in relation to international peace. Within these fields he proposes to furnish brief summaries and analyses of several of the more important groups of international financial matters with which the United States Government is called upon to deal. These include foreign exchange instability and exchange control, the intergovernmental debts, foreign dollar bonds in default, international double taxation, and governmental financing of foreign trade.

In carrying out this purpose, Mr. Gantenbein is completely successful. On each of these topics he presents a well-documented, succinct chapter including a full outline of the historical and factual material, and carefully selected quotations reflecting the opinion and position of the United States Government. His considerable scholarship and long experience in such problems is amply demonstrated.

The chapter on the intergovernmental debt, in particular, is notable.

There may be some who will disagree with Mr. Gantenbein's remark that the Government is not generally interested in the facilitating of profitable investments abroad for American capital, and who feel that the entire field of international economic and financial relations of the United States should be considered primarily in connection with their effects upon and interrelations with the domestic economy of the United States.

The book contains an excellent selected bibliography and a useful index. It should be of interest and value to all members of the Department of State.

—E. G. COLLADO.

GIDDY MINDS AND FOREIGN QUARRELS, by Charles A. Beard, Macmillan & Company. \$0.50.

The racy rapier-thrust style is in the best traditions of the pamphleteer. The little volume bears the sub-title "An Estimate of American Foreign Policy."

ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING, by Duncan Hines. \$1.50.

France has its excellent *Guide Gastronomique* and Michelin guides to the incomparable inns and restaurants of the gourmets' paradise. Foreign Service Officers, in touring the United States on leave, will find Mr. Hines' "Directory of the Good Eating Places Along the Highways and in Villages and Cities of America" equally useful for this country.

IN MEMORIAM

Spencer Eddy, former Minister to Argentina, and to Roumania and Servia, October 7 at New York City.

Joseph W. Carroll, former Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, on November 6 at Washington, D. C.

BIRTHS

A son, Howard Davis, was born on October 11 to Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Orebaugh in Trieste, where Mr. Orebaugh is Vice Consul.

A son, Bruce Elder, was born on October 26 to Mr. and Mrs. Reginald P. Mitchell in Washington. Mr. Mitchell is assigned to the Division of Current Information and is on the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL.

Activities of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School

By DAVID T. RAY

A FEATURE in the program of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School has been a series of talks by the student officers, which are directly concerned with life and work in the Foreign Service and, for the most part, have dealt with experiences or observations at the probationary post.

Vice Consul William Belton, who spent his probationary year at Habana, subsequent to two years in Ecuador and Colombia, talked on the problem of the Ecuadorean Indian. He gave a sketch of the geographical and historical background of the country, concluding with interesting detail on the present position of the Quichua-speaking Indians in the social structure.

Vice Consul Norman L. Christianson discussed the Mexican labor movement. The character and accomplishments of the two principal figures in Mexican labor during the last twenty years were presented, with remarks on the influence of the country's two leading labor organizations.

After a year in Budapest, Vice Consul H. Francis Cunningham considered some causes of the complicated minority pattern in past and present Hungary and the underlying reasons for "Hungarian Irredentism."

The problem of citizenship and protection at the Ciudad Juarez Consulate in Mexico was presented by Vice Consul Leon Cowles. The demands of American citizens, including those among the Mormons in settlements in Chihuahua, have always been a major feature of the work at this border post, to which there is now added the effect of the Mexican agrarian reform program on American landowners.

Vice Consul John Goodyear, who has completed his year at Vancouver, British Columbia, outlined visa procedure and problems at that post. The introduction of limited entry certificates, the issuance of transit visas to certain aliens in Canada wishing to pass through the "Alaska corridor" to northern British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, and a fair share of Chinese and Japanese visa cases, are features there.

Vice Consul David T. Ray, returned from Veracruz, Mexico, outlined the philological characteristics of Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and the vernaculars of India. He gave a structural comparison of Arabic and Turkish and reviewed the highlights of Sanskrit grammar, concluding with an account of the importance of that language as a major cultural factor in the Middle East and Indo-China.

Two of the men in the training school this autumn have had experience in more than one post. Vice Consul David M. Smythe, who was stationed at Le Havre and Paris, compared these posts from the student's point of view. At the smaller post, experience could be obtained in several types of work, including shipping, and it was possible to keep informed regarding the activities of the whole office. In Paris, however, the volume of work and the rapid pace made it impossible for the student to do other than care for a specialized subdivision of the visa work.

Vice Consul G. Lybrook West, Jr., who was employed by American petroleum interests in Arabia prior to entering the Foreign Service, gave an account of the petroleum resources of Asia, from Japan to Saudi Arabia, and discussed the Near Eastern situation in detail, describing the international character of the Iraq Petroleum Company, the Bahrain concession and the progress in exploration and development of a vast new petroleum concession granted by Ibn Sa'ud in Central Arabia.

Vice Consul Philip M. Davenport, who came to the school from Berlin, presented a topic of current interest in "The British Blockade and German Raw Material Sources," well documented by statistics.

A third officer who served in Mexico, Vice Consul Vernon L. Fluharty, concluded the first series of talks at the Training School with a discussion of current Mexican political developments, weighing the possibilities of the two leading candidates in the forthcoming Mexican presidential elections.

PROGRAM

There follows the calendar of the course of study of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School for the month of November:

- November 1-2: Immigration—Visas (Mr. Warren)
- November 3: a.m.—Dr. Herbert Feis, Adviser on international Economic Affairs;
p.m.—Mr. N. P. Davis, Chief of the Division of Foreign Administration
- November 4: Division of Research and Publication (Dr. Spaulding)
- November 6-11: Commercial (Mr. Murphy and the Department of Commerce)
- November 13-18: Commercial



INSURANCE

for foreign
service officers

Wherever you are you can obtain an annual Government Service Policy covering fire, lightning, burglary and theft, and marine hazards, or a special trip policy or a baggage policy by writing us. Give the value of the goods to be insured, the date the policy is to start. If for a trip policy, also give date of shipment, routing and name of vessel if possible.

Even if your letter is received after the departure of the ship, or after the date you wish the annual policy to start, the insurance will be in force from the time specified, provided that no known loss has occurred before the writing of the order for insurance.

Since it costs no more . . . perhaps less,
Give American Underwriters a Chance

Security Storage Company of Washington

Affiliated with the American Security & Trust Co.
1140 FIFTEENTH STREET
A Safe Depository for 49 Years

European Office:
31 Place du Marché St. Honoré, Paris

Security
Steel lift vans
for Safety, Convenience, Economy

Foreign Service
Officers
Throughout the World

BANK HERE

AMERICAN SECURITY is serving the financial needs of foreign service officers stationed throughout the world through its general banking, trust and safe deposit facilities.

Wherever your post of duty may be, you will find it advantageous to establish and maintain a banking connection here in Washington, D.C. American Security gives special attention to the requirements of such accounts and their need for specialized service.

We cordially invite your inquiry.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE:
FIFTEENTH ST. AND PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
(Opposite the United States Treasury)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Capital - \$3,400,000.00
Surplus - \$3,400,000.00

MEMBER
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



America's MERCHANT MARINE of the AIR

On duty or on leave, Pan American will take you there three times faster, and more comfortably. Service to 48 countries and colonies of Central and South America, Alaska, the Pacific, and China . . . Connecting service to all parts of the world.



 A true Ambassador of good will with its friendly hospitality, perfection of appointments, excellent service and cuisine, the Plaza is the popular New York headquarters for members of the Diplomatic Service all over the world. The Persian Room for dining and dancing adds the final cosmopolitan touch to this internationally famous hotel.



A 25% discount from room charges is allowed members of the Foreign Service.

HENRY A. ROST
Pres. & Managing Director

The **PLAZA** *New York*
Facing Central Park • FIFTH AVE. AT 59TH STREET

November 20-22: Experiential. School divided into four sections and assigned alternately one week each to FA, PD, VD and A-M/C

November 23: Thanksgiving Day

November 24: Commander Lovett, U.S.N.

November 27-30: Experiential

The Editorial Board of the JOURNAL wishes to renew its thanks to Miss Peggy Lane for her continued cooperation in furnishing photographs for our use. An excellent example of her work appears on the cover of the November issue. See page 691 of this issue for the announcement of the order recently awarded her by the Yugoslav Government.

OATH OF FEALTY IN LIECHTENSTEIN

(Continued from page 651)

burgs. His mother, Archduchess Elizabeth Amalia von Habsburg, was present at the ceremonies and numerous relatives of that regime. The Archduchess is the sister of Francis Ferdinand, whose assassination at Serajevo in 1914 ushered in the World War. Prince Franz Joseph II is only 33, is still unmarried, and may look forward to a long reign if his little country can maintain its independence.

The Principality of Liechtenstein paid homage to a Prince of the House of Liechtenstein for the first time on September 5, 1718, when the Austrian Prince Adam of Liechtenstein created a Principality by buying for 440,000 gulden the County of Vaduz and the Barony of Schellenberg. The present ruling Prince became heir to the title on the death of Prince Johannes II in 1929. His father, Prince Alois of Liechtenstein, renounced the right to the throne to which he was entitled by virtue of the laws of the ruling House.

The present Chief of State was educated in Austria. He completed his studies at the University for Horticulture. Later he managed the estates of the House of Liechtenstein in Czechoslovakia.

Vaduz, the village Capital, was elaborately decorated with arches and pennants in the National colors of blue and red, for the inaugural ceremonies of the Prince. The principal event was the taking of the oath of office by the Prince and the oath of fealty by his subjects. This ceremony, which has probably undergone slight change since feudal times, took place on Whitmonday, May 29, 1939, on the hillside adjacent to the age-old castle in



Vaduz. Practically the entire population of this small country was present en bloc and massed itself against the magnificent natural setting of verdant slopes and precipitous peaks. The spirit of cordiality between the people and the ruling House, the ardent love of liberty and the strong devotion to country manifested by these patriotic Liechtensteiners made the occasion impressive and historic, particularly in Central Europe where such vital political changes are taking place. In March last over 95 per cent of the voters expressed the determination to preserve their independence and retain the present economic arrangement with Switzerland.

Before his assembled people, in this colorful amphitheater, the Prince arose and took, in German, the following oath:

I swear to be true to my people and to govern them in accordance with the Constitution and the laws, to preserve and protect their rights and to take all steps to further their maintenance, security, and welfare, so help me God!

At its conclusion the assembled multitude raised their hands and pledged their fealty to the Prince in the following words:

We swear allegiance to our Prince, obedience to the Constitution and to the laws, and to observe, in accordance with the Constitution and the laws, all that is useful for the maintenance, the security, and the welfare of our country, so help us God!

In his proclamation the Prince interpreted the act of allegiance as a solemn expression of the fact that the people of Liechtenstein wished to continue to adhere to the principles of the Fatherland on the upper Rhine. The people's diligence and industry made it possible to lead a contented life in a free and independent country. Recalling the achievements of his two predecessors, Prince Franz Joseph promised, as the First Citizen of Liechtenstein, to administer his heritage in the same spirit and for the well-being and prosperity of his country. The Prince has further endeared himself to his people by declaring his intention to set up his domicile within the country, an appreciated departure from the absentee practice of his predecessors.

After several days of steady rain, it was a happy augury that, just as the Prince took his oath, the clouds lightened and the sun shone forth to lend Nature's blessing on a simple and enchanting pastoral scene, depicting a sturdy, self-reliant people, demonstrating their loyalty to and affection for their liege lord and ruler.



FOREIGN SHIPPING

with safety



The world over everyone likes the internationally known Bowling Green steel lift vans for foreign shipment of household effects and art objects. Carefully prepared and loaded by expert packers, all articles are safe from point of origin to destination in these sealed steel vans. The Federal Storage Company is the Exclusive Agent in Washington.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

- LONDON**
Tottenham Court Rd.,
London, W.
- PARIS**
29 Rue de la Jonquiere
- VIENNA**
Walfischgasse 15
- BERLIN**
Wichmannstrasse 7-8



FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY

E. K. MORRIS, President

1701 FLORIDA AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 7, 1939:

North Winship of Macon, Georgia, Counselor of American Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, has been designated Counselor of American Legation at Pretoria, Union of South Africa.

Kenneth J. Yearns of Washington, District of Columbia, American Consul at Tientsin, China, has been assigned American Consul at Swatow, China.

Albert H. Cousins, Jr., of Oregon, American Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Mr. Cousins will serve in dual capacity.

Glen W. Bruner of Sterling, Colorado, Language officer at American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan.

William E. Yuni of Hoquiam, Washington, American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Tientsin, China.

Clifford C. Taylor of Virginia, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Agricultural Attaché at London, England, has been designated Agricultural Attaché at Ottawa, Canada.

Paul G. Minneman of Ohio, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Agricultural Attaché, has been assigned to the Department of State and detailed to the Department of Agriculture.

Non-Career

Ben Zweig of Illinois, American Vice Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, has been appointed American Vice Consul at San José, Costa Rica.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 14, 1939:

Lester D. Mallory of California, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Agricultural Attaché at Paris, France, has been designated Agricultural Attaché at Mexico City, Mexico.

Hallett Johnson of South Orange, New Jersey, American Consul General at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated Counselor of Legation at Stock-

holm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

Gardner Richardson of Connecticut, American Foreign Service Officer, designated Commercial Attaché at Bucharest, Rumania, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Istanbul, Turkey.

Heyward G. Hill of Hammond, Louisiana, American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, has been assigned American Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

The assignment as American Consul at Hamburg, Germany, of Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr., of Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, has been canceled. Mr. Clattenburg has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Warren M. Chase of Gary, Indiana, American Consul at Hamburg, Germany, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Brewster H. Morris of Villanova, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Dresden, Germany.

Ogden H. Hammond, Jr., of Bernardsville, New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Leipzig, Germany.

Taylor W. Gannett of Omaha, Nebraska, American Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France.

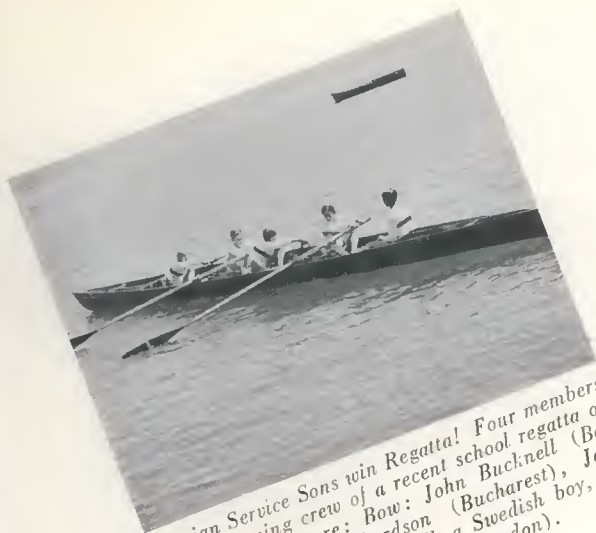
Marcel E. Malige of Lapwai, Idaho, American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, and will serve in dual capacity.

Ware Adams of Savannah, Georgia, Second Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, and will serve in dual capacity.

Randolph Harrison, Jr., of Lynchburg, Virginia, Third Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, and will serve in dual capacity.

Richard D. Gatewood of New York, New York, American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has





Foreign Service Sons win Regatta! Four members of the winning crew of a recent school regatta on Lake Geneva were: Bow: John Bucknell (Barcelona), Peter Richardson (Bucharest), John Travers (Budapest), Tytzell, a Swedish boy, and Cox: Robert Steere (London).



Three Douglas Jenkins photographed in London. Left to right: II, I, III.

Service Glimpses

THE PROOF OF THE STORIES



George Andrews pulled this one out of Panama Bay—and his son vouches for it.



George P. Shaw even offers a Miami Beach notary's certificate to back up this sailfish whopper.



This one entitled Fisherman Adrian Colquitt for membership in the Panama Sailfish Club.



*To the Foreign Service Officers
of the United States*



THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY puts at your disposal its service in writing your bond. Special attention is given to the requirements of Foreign Service Officers. Our Washington office specializes in this service.



**UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND
GUARANTY COMPANY**

Lee H. Bowen, *Manager*

1415 K ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Telephone—National 0913

Write for your copy of the "Insurance Guide."

AMERICAN COURIERS

IN THE

Caribbean



To South America, Central America and the West Indies, the Great White Fleet carries trade and travelers on weekly sailings from American ports. Bound for a new post or new pleasures in this part of the world, you will appreciate the congenial atmosphere aboard these trim liners—first-class throughout and with all outside staterooms. Splendid cruises available at all times.

Apply to UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, 1514 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Pier 3, N.R. or 632 Fifth Ave., New York; 111 W. Washington St., Chicago; 321 St. Charles St., New Orleans; Pier 9, North Wharves, Philadelphia; 462 Boylston St., Boston . . . or any Authorized Travel Agent.

GREAT WHITE FLEET

been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, and will serve in dual capacity.

Philip P. Williams of Berkeley, California, American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, and will serve in dual capacity.

Elim O'Shaughnessy of New York, New York, American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, and will serve in dual capacity.

Non-Career

Paul H. Demille of El Paso, Texas, American Vice Consul at Monterrey, Mexico, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Victoria, British Columbia.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 21, 1939:

Hasell H. Dick of Sumter, South Carolina, American Consul at Strasbourg, France, has been assigned American Consul at Bordeaux, France.

Laurence W. Taylor of Bakersfield, California, American Vice Consul at Strasbourg, France, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France.

Boies C. Hart, Jr., of Mystic, Connecticut, American Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Cologne, Germany.

C. Burke Elbrick of Louisville, Kentucky, American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, Rumania, has been assigned Third Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France.

Landreth M. Harrison of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Second Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, has been assigned American Consul and Second Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, Rumania.

William C. Cochran, Jr., of Wayne, Pennsylvania, Second Secretary of Embassy at Lima, Peru, has been assigned American Consul at Veracruz, Mexico.

Carlos C. Hall of Kingman, Arizona, American Consul at Colón, Panama, has been assigned American Consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

Walter T. Prendergast of Marion, Ohio, Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, has resigned from the Foreign Service effective October 19, 1939.

Donald C. Dunham of Cleveland, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia, has resigned from the Foreign Service effective October 30, 1939.

David K. Caldwell of Washington, District of Columbia, American Vice Consul at Canton, China, resigned from the Foreign Service effective November 26, 1939.

Charles E. Dickerson, Jr., of Oldwick, New Jer-



sey, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Commercial Attaché at Stockholm, Sweden, has been assigned American Foreign Service Officer at the Embassy at Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Henry E. Stebbins of Milton, Massachusetts, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Paris, France, has been designated Assistant Trade Commissioner at London, England.

George C. Howard of New York, New York, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at Athens, Greece, has been designated as Commercial Attaché at Stockholm, Sweden.

Thormod O. Klath of Sioux City, Iowa, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Commercial Attaché at Warsaw, Poland, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Oslo, Norway.

Jule B. Smith of Fort Worth, Texas, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at Warsaw, Poland, has been designated as Trade Commissioner at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Non-Career

Fred E. Waller of Washington, District of Columbia, American Vice Consul at Lille, France, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Nantes, France.

William W. Walker of Asheville, North Carolina, American Vice Consul at Ceiba, Honduras, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Colón, Panama.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933 OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for October 1, 1939. State of District of Columbia } ss. County of Washington, D. C. }

Before me, a Notary in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared George V. Allen, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, American Foreign Service Association, Department of State, Washington, D. C.; Editor, Henry S. Villard, Department of State, Washington, D. C.; Business Manager, George V. Allen, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

That the owner is: American Foreign Service Association, an unincorporated association composed of several hundred members. President, John K. Davis, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Secretary-Treasurer, Llewelyn E. Thompson, Jr., Department of State, Washington, D. C.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

GEORGE V. ALLEN, *Business Manager.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1939.

NORVELLE H. SANNEBECK.

TODAY IT'S STILL The First Service Of Its Kind!



Socony-Vacuum

*Correct
Lubrication*

The first complete lubrication service ever offered is preferred today in leading plants of more than 100 industries because it's

BACKED BY 72 YEARS OF LUBRICATION EXPERIENCE

THE MAKERS of Gargoyle Industrial Lubricants were the first to recognize that "Correct Lubrication" meant more than just good oil . . . the first to establish a special engineering staff to work with plant men on individual problems . . . to help them *apply* oils in the right way!

Today, Socony-Vacuum's Engineering Service is by far the most popular in the oil industry!

It's popular because it's *practical!* Based on Socony-Vacuum's 72 years' experience, it has proved time and time again that it helps cut costs and increase plant efficiency.



SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., Inc.



REPATRIATION OF A FOREIGN SERVICE WIFE

(Continued from page 653)

non-irritating, and quick, but after being at home for a year I find resource to this halm is more infrequent because the funny side of every day is in my own language and I do not need a catalytic agent.

A further compensation for the admittedly new life is our geographical location: Washington is a Government town with the variety of nationality and the impermanence of population I have become used to in posts abroad, and any problem I may have is shared by many other Foreign Service wives of various countries. As we know more Washingtonians whose families have lived here for generations we have the advantage of association with well settled and long established Americans and we adjust ourselves more easily through their friendliness and help.

Many friends come through and we have settled down in a modern apartment with all the conveniences and enough view to help soothe my spirit for the lack of a garden.

The first year I felt exactly like a piece of land taken over by the Department of Agriculture — all plowed up. But now, familiarity with this city, new friends, and an increasing joy in being in the land we so often refer to and which we work for seem satisfying and good. Now that we are nicely settled, I wonder where our next Post will be?



The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Copley Ballantine, daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Joseph William Ballantine, and Mr. Herbert Grove Dorsey, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Grove Dorsey, scientist of the United States Geodetic Survey, took place October 29 in Bethlehem Chapel of Washington Cathedral.

The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Louise Adele Ballantine, and her other attendants were Miss Janet Davidson of Upper Montclair, New Jersey, and Wellesley College, Miss Nancy Whittemore and Miss Helen Myers, daughter of Consul General Myrl S. Myers.

The best man was Mr. William Rowlett Dorsey, brother of the bridegroom and a member of Harvard, Class of '41. The ushers included Consul Laurance E. Salisbury, Consul James K. Penfield, Mr. William W. Rodgers and Mr. Thomas E. Naughten.

Mr. Dorsey is a graduate of Harvard College and will be a meteorologist on the forthcoming U. S. Antarctic Expedition under the leadership of Admiral Byrd.

TRADE AGREEMENTS NOTES

Uruguay

Announcement of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with Uruguay was made in October 20. December 5 has been set for the hearings on this proposed agreement.

Venezuela

A trade agreement between the United States and Venezuela was signed at Caracas on November 6. This agreement comes into effect provisionally on December 16, 1939. It is the twenty-second agreement negotiated under the Trade Agreements Act and the eleventh concluded with another American Republic.

Foreign Trade of the United States First Three-quarters of 1939

The exports of the United States for the first nine months of 1939 were 5 per cent less than for the similar period of 1938. The imports for the first three-quarters were 13 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1938. Imports, a large proportion of which are raw materials and semi-manufactured products, usually respond quickly to increased industrial activity.

EDWARD MULLINS.

MORE GRIEF

. . . Following his grief detail in the Department he began leave. — AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, November, 1939.



Packard Motors Export Corporation

and its

Distributors throughout the world

take this opportunity

of wishing the readers

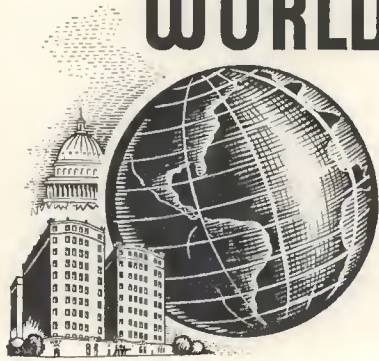
of the American Foreign Service Journal

a very Merry Christmas

and a Happy New Year.



HOST *to the* WORLD



IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

When you step into the lobby of this world-famous hostelry you instantly feel that it is a great hotel, great in the sense that it is the home of international personages and a colorful setting for the great events occurring daily within its corridors. This endless procession of important happenings and distinguished guests never fails to thrill the discriminating traveler seeking a standard of service conforming with individual requirements in comfort, hospitality and service. That is why they stop at The Mayflower, when visiting the National Capital. Its every modern service and convenient location assures the most for a pleasant stay, yet, its rates are no higher than at less finely appointed hotels.

*Diplomatic discount extended
to officers of the Foreign Service
in Washington on active duty.*

WASHINGTON'S FINEST HOTEL

The MAYFLOWER
WASHINGTON, D. C.
R. L. Pollio, Manager

THE EVOLUTION OF BRITISH DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

(Continued from page 656)

British consuls in Turkey followed in 1825. Wood, quoting from the *Proceedings of the Levant Company*, notes that:

"On Friday, February 11, 1825, a special general court of the Company was summoned to meet at South Sea House, with Lord Grenville, the veteran governor, in the chair, to hear a new communication from Canning. He now wrote to advise the merchants that a bill was being prepared for the better regulation of the consular establishments, one object of which would be to transfer the Company's authority in this respect to the crown. The change was designed purely from motives of public expediency and from no feeling of disrespect to the Company or blame for its past administration and he hoped that it would readily acquiesce in the transfer. The letter closed with a hint which decided the Company's fate. 'I cannot refrain from suggesting to you,' the foreign secretary wrote, 'whether it may not be expedient to give up the remaining privileges of your charter, which being no longer connected with the protection of public interests may be deemed by parliament and the public to be useless and injurious restrictions upon trade.'" (Wood, pages 199-200.)

The attention of the writer was first drawn to the interesting genesis of British diplomatic representation in the Middle East while stationed in Teheran several years ago. Efforts were made at that time to obtain a full list of British diplomatic representatives in Persia. Through the kind cooperation of his British colleagues he succeeded in obtaining a list of those representatives appointed by the Crown but, as was discovered, British diplomatic missions to Persia until the beginning of the nineteenth century were only occasional. However, the list furnished did not include agents of the East India Company stationed from about 1617 until well in the eighteenth century at the then Persian capital of Ispahan. Moreover, some question was raised as to whether such agents possessed the quality of diplomatic representatives.

Research into the accounts left by contemporary travelers to Persia brought to light information which suggested that, whether or not such agents possessed a formal diplomatic character, they acted in the capacity of diplomatic representatives and were clearly the direct forerunners of the present permanent British diplomatic mission in Iran.

The Muscovite Company was formed in 1557.



Soon afterwards Anthony Jenkinson of that company crossed Russia overland and journeyed to Kazvin where he presented a letter dated 25 April, 1561, from Queen Elizabeth to Shah Tahmasp. The letter, which is published in Jonas Hanway's *Historical Account of the British Trade over the Caspian Sea*, requested the granting to "our saide servant Anthonie Jenkinson, good passports and safe conduets" for the furtherance of his enterprise "to establish trade of merchandize with your subjects." Jenkinson, however, was driven from the Shah's Court.

British connections with Persia were not resumed until 1617 with the arrival at Ispahan in that year of Edward Connock, representing himself as a British ambassador. Connock appears to have been sent to Persia by the East India Company factors at Surat without the express sanction of the authorities of that company in India. He took with him, however, a letter from King James and "suitable presents," departing from Surat on November 8, 1616, on the ship *James* commanded by Captain Alexander Child, with Thomas Barker, George Pley, Edward Petters, Wm. Bell, William Tracy, and Matthew Pepwell, Factors. Sir Thomas Roe, of the East India Company, though entirely disapproving of the action of the Surat Factors, undertook to support the expedition once it was launched and with this purpose he wrote to his correspondent at Ispahan, an English jeweler named Wm. Robbins, inviting the latter's cooperation in Connock's mission.

Pietro della Valle, the Italian traveler, records under date of 8 December, 1617, at Ispahan that:

"... this year an English vessel has anchored for the first time on the Persian coast in the Persian Gulf near Ormuz. (It bore) among others a certain Seigneur Odouard Conac or Connoke, who enjoyed the quality of Agent or Resident of their Nation and whom the Persians treat as Ambassador. However that may be, he arrived in Ispahan the last day of March past. And because he could not find the King; after having been received by the Officers; and treated with all the civilities possible as guest of His Majesty... he left to find the King with the Army..."

"This gentleman proposed to the King of Persia, in the name of his King of England, and of their company of merchants who trade with the Indies, to bring every year to Persia vessels to trade, and especially to obtain at the ports of the Persian Gulf quantities of silk in order to transport them by sea to England without being obliged to transship them in Turkey." (della Valle, *Voyages*, Vol. III, p. 120, edition 1745.)

Sometime in August, 1617, Connock, accompanied only by Robbins, reached the Shah's camp

MAGIC MARGIN

So simple, quick and convenient in operation as literally to outmode all other typewriters...

Only Royal has it!



BY EVERY COMPARISON, the New Easy-Writing Royal is the most modern of typewriters. It includes every worth-while improvement to make typing easier, faster and more accurate. The operator finds that it helps her to produce more with less effort. The executive notes a sharp reduction in typing and maintenance costs. Give this New Royal THE DESK TEST. In your own office... Compare the Work!

**Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.*



THE OLD, HARD WAY is a burden to the typist. It requires awkward, annoying operations whenever she "sets a margin." It wastes time—is hard on finger-tips and eyes.



... AND NOW, WITH **MAGIC MARGIN**, the typist merely touches a tiny lever, positions the carriage and—*presto*—the margin is set the quick, automatic way!

ROYAL

WORLD'S No. 1 TYPEWRITER



THE
 "AMERICAN WAY"
 For Passengers and Freight
 TO AND FROM
 THE
 MEDITERRANEAN
 AND
 BLACK SEA



Home Office:

AMERICAN EXPORT LINES
25 BROADWAY - - - NEW YORK

European Headquarters:

VIA GARIBALDI, 3 - - - GENOA, ITALY

on the Turkish frontier at a distance of twenty-five days' march from Ispahan. According to the account of this mission:

"King James's letter to the Shah, though genuine, was old, and the body of it had apparently been written in India over the royal signature or seal,—a circumstance which seems to have occasioned Connock some anxiety; nevertheless, in spite of doubts cast on its genuineness by a Spanish friar from Isfahan, who had managed to anticipate Connock in the Shah's camp, the letter was accepted by the Shah; and the Englishman met with a very cordial reception. The Persian monarch even went so far as to style King James 'his elder brother,' to drink his health in a large bowl of wine, and to promise that Jashk or any other port which they might require should be given to the English. The 'grant of privileges', which Connock had been sent to negotiate, was obtained in a highly satisfactory form.

"The Shah's Farman² provided for the perpetual residence of an English Ambassador at the Persian Court, and for the despatch, should circumstances make it desirable, of a Persian Ambassador to England; the right of buying and selling freely in the Persian dominions was conferred on all English subjects; they were to be protected in the exercise of their religion; they were authorized to possess arms and to use them, if necessary, in self-defence; a power of appointing Agents and Factors in Persia,—who should be treated with respect and assisted by the Persian authorities,—might be exercised by the English Ambassador, when he should arrive; in criminal cases Englishmen were to be punished by their own Ambassador; and in civil suits between English and Persians, if the value of the subject matter exceeded 20 Tumans, the decision must be pronounced by the English Ambassador, apparently with the concurrence of Persian judges, while in smaller cases justice should be done upon the spot by the Persian legal authorities. At the time of granting this Farman, Shah Abbas also wrote 'a very noble letter' to King James."

Meanwhile considerable criticism appears to have accumulated in India against Connock. The chief charge against him appears to have been that he had styled himself "Ambassador," and it seems that he did actually pose as a royal messenger from a belief, as he explained, that the Shah would not condescend to negotiate with a mere mercantile factor representing the East India Company. The fact remains,

²The text of this Farman does not appear to be extant, but its substance is embodied in a later Farman (1629) of Shah Safi. (See *Letters Received by the East India Company*, Vol. VI, pages 293-7.)



however, that he was the bearer of a letter from King James.

Connock fell ill and died soon afterwards at Gatan in Biyaban, Thomas Barker becoming the principal representative of the East India Company in Persia. In India Sir Thomas Roe directed that Connock should be avowed "to have beene a Messinger sent from the King, though not with absolute Power as Ambassador to treat and Conclude."

In 1619 a letter from the King of England was delivered to Shah Abbas and in November of that year Barker died in Persia.

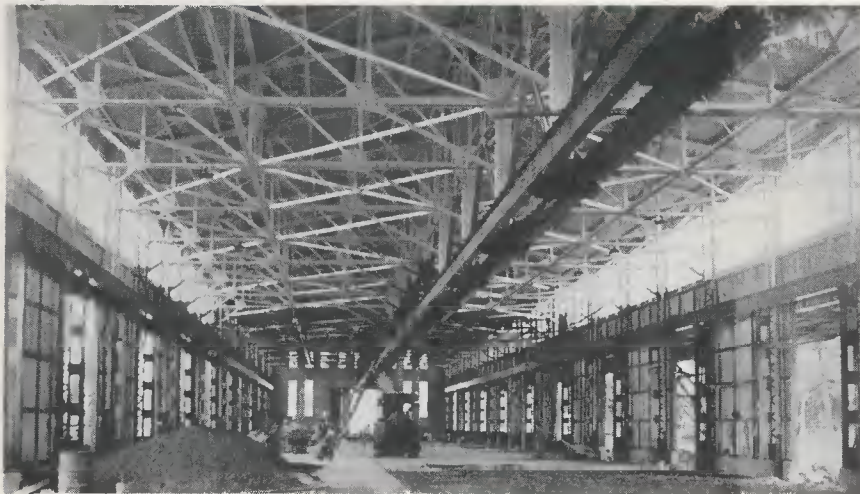
The first envoy from the Crown to Persia of whom there is official record subsequent to the embassy of de Langley in 1290, was Sir Dodmore Cotton, appointed under instructions dated 15 April, 1626, after having been knighted on 12 April, 1626, presumably when kissing hands. He arrived in Persia 6 January, 1628, and was received in audience by Shah Abbas I at Ashraf near the Caspian Sea 25 May, 1628.

According to the account given of the audience: "Shah Abbas, rising from his seat to reply, . . . cheerfully embraced the proffered league of friendship and made the Ambassador himself

heartily welcome, adding 'and seeing you have done me that honour none of my predecessors ever had before, for you are the first Ambassador that ever came from Great Britain in that quality to my country, you may deservedly challenge the more respect; yea, as I account your Master chief of the worshippers of Jesus, so do I of yourself in a superior degree to any other Ambassador now present.' After the audience, in another apartment, the Shah called for a bowl of wine and drank to King Charles's health, whereupon 'the Ambassador stood up and uncovered his head, which being noted by the Padshah, the more to oblige he lifted up his turhan, and, after an hour's entertainment dismissed him with much satisfaction.'"

Sir Thomas Herbert, secretary of Sir Dodmore Cotton, who has left a most entertaining account of the mission in Herbert's *Travels in Persia*, records that Sir Dodmore Cotton died in Kazvin in July, 1628, where he was buried "amongst the Armenian graves." Sir Dodmore's embassy was followed by one of the Earl of Denbigh in 1631.

Following the replacement of Barker by Monox as the East India Company's representative at Ispa-



The picture shows the interior of a one-story cargo wharf shed at Hoilo, Philippine Islands. The shed is 59 feet wide and 460 feet long, and consists of 23 bays, each 20 feet. An 18-foot canopy extends along the land side. Within the shed are two crane runways. All of the steelwork for the Guimaras Straits wharf shed was fabricated by American Bridge Company.

Wharves and pier sheds are designed and erected today to meet the special purposes and conditions involved, such as particular liability to hurricanes, the presence of termites or teredos, a necessity to segregate valuable or dangerous cargoes, or the

need to handle quickly and carefully a perishable commodity.

We are prepared to submit estimates for the structural steelwork required for buildings of this type and other steel structures.

UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY

30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cable Address: "STEELMAKER, NEW YORK"



Serves

**NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
CENTRAL AMERICA
CARIBBEAN
PANAMA CANAL**

Consult your Travel Agent or

GRACE LINE

628 Fifth Avenue (Rockefeller Center) or
10 Hanover Square, New York

914 - 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Agents and Offices in all principal cities



han in 1621 there is next mention of a Mr. Gibson as the company's Agent there in 1638 and of a Mr. Craddock in 1662.

According to Sir John Chardin, *The Coronation of Solyman III*, London, 1686, pages 66-67, the Agent of the British East India Company in Ispahan in 1667 was Sir Stephen Flower who was received as had been his predecessor, Edward Connock, with the dignity accorded an ambassador. Thus:

"The English Agent in Persia, *Sir Stephen Flower*, understanding that the Dutch had had audience of his Majesty, was not a little surprised, but much more vexed to see himself prevented; and therefore he was no less importunate to have his; and, therefore, to the end he might be admitted to kiss the King's Feet, he took the same way and method which the Dutch Ambassador had done: for indeed there was no other way: and had therefore the same success. For two days after, being accompanied with his Second in the Factory, about Nine of the Clock in the Morning he was introduced by the *General of the Musqueteers* to make his obeysance to the King; his Interpreter and his Colleague coming behind him. After the usual Ceremonies he presented the Prince with two hundred half Guineys, according to the self-interested Custom of the *East*, where the Kings Stiling themselves God's Lieutenants, forbid all People to appear in their Presence without an Offering. Presently he sate down by the Command of the Prince, and by his Interpreter, and in the behalf of the English Nation and Company, wished him a long and flourishing Reign. Afterwards he made a short rehearsal of the great Services which the English Nation had done to Kings of *Persia* his Ancestors of Immortal memory. For which reason those triumphant Monarchs had always favoured the English Nation more than any other Nation of Europe, of which he was assured his Majesty was well informed; for which reason he hoped that his Majesty would continue the same favours to the English Nation, and grant them a confirmation of all the Treaties and Privileges which had been granted formerly to the English.

"To which the King returned the same answer which he had done to the Dutch Envoy. *Mr. Agent is my Guest, and all the English Nation are most dear to me. Whatever my Predecessors of Glorious Memory have granted to your company I shall also confirm. And if you have anything further to request of Me for the advantage of your Nation, you may confidently propose it, and it shall be decreed if reasonable.*"

In 1669 it was stated that the company's trade in Persia had been, during several years, to a great



extent relinquished and that only an Agent had been maintained at Bandar Abbas, from which it would appear that Sir Stephen Flower may have visited Ispahan as a representative of the company on special mission. In 1669 the company's Court in England sent a Mr. William Rolt to Persia as their special nominee. Five years later a letter from King Charles II was transmitted to Shah Sulaiman and a collection of the farmans in favor of the company was made by the Agent in Persia. In 1680 there is mention of Mr. Pettit as the company's Agent in Persia, in 1682 Mr. John Gibbs, in 1698 Mr. Barwell, in 1699 Mr. Bruce, and in 1700 Mr. Oliver.

On 23 July 1699—

"the Shah, attended by the ladies of his Haram, paid a visit in state to the English Factory at Isfahan, then under the management of Mr. Bruce, where sumptuous preparations had been made for his reception. The visit was prompted by his own curiosity to examine a building of which the agreeable exterior had attracted his notice, but it did not take place until the Shah had satisfied himself that a precedent existed, to prove its consistence with his dignity, in a similar visit by Shah Abbas I to the English Factory after the taking of Hormuz. . . .

"The expenses of the reception amounted to more than £12,000, but the results were advantageous. Not only did the Shah testify to his gratification by presenting a robe of honour, a valuable sword and a horse to the Agent, but one year's arrears of customs were immediately paid at Bandar Abbas, and other solid advantages followed."

The Dutch traveler Le Brun in his *Travels into Muscovy, Persia and Parts of the East Indies*, London, 1759, records that:

"On August 24th, 1704, Mr. Owen, Agent of the British Company, died in Isfahan in the 40th year of his age."

He was succeeded by a Mr. Prescott who was sent from England to convey a letter, accompanied by presents, from Queen Anne to the Shah and to take charge of the company's Factory in Persia. Like so many of his predecessors he lived only a brief time after reaching Persia, succumbing near Bandar Abbas in November, 1705, three months after his arrival in the country. There the scroll of Agents of the East India Company in Persia ends so far as the records available to me extend.

Jonas Hanway, a merchant and traveler to Persia in the eighteenth century, whose work has been previously cited, has this to say of the character of the East India Company representative in Persia:

"When Persia enjoyed repose, the Agent of the East India Company of England lived in splendor:

The New
Underwood
Master



• Underwood leads the field with an entirely new business typewriter that defies tradition in its design and challenges all machines to match its performance. It's the new Underwood Master that gives you Dual Touch Tuning . . . one that permits individual tuning of each key to the finger . . . the other, keyboard controlled, varies the tension of all keys at the will of the operator. •

Underwood Elliott Fisher Speeds the World's Business

Typewriter Division

**UNDERWOOD
ELLIOTT FISHER COMPANY**

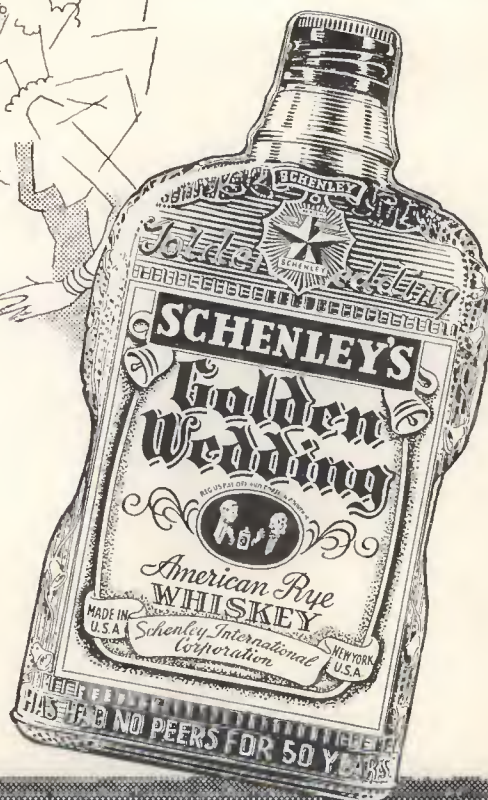
*Typewriters . . . Accounting Machines . . . Adding Machines
Carbon Paper . . . Ribbons and other Supplies*

Homer Bldg., 13th & F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Sales and Service Everywhere



DISTINGUISH YOUR FOREIGN "SERVICE"
by Serving *American Whiskey*



When it's time to be a "good neighbor" . . . turn to Golden Wedding American Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. Outstanding products of two of America's foremost distilleries . . . famous for flavor since the '80's . . . the distinctive *light-bodied* taste of these superb whiskies is pleasing palates from Auckland to Zurich. Golden Wedding Rye and Bourbon are Ambassadors of Good Taste to Americans living abroad.

The whiskey advertised herewith is intended only for export distribution in Bond.
SCHENLEY INTERNATIONAL CORP., EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, N. Y.

Golden Wedding

AMERICAN RYE OR BOURBON WHISKEY



the regal government being held in great veneration in that Empire; he acted as immediately under the Crown of England." (Hanway, *An Historical Account of British Trade over the Caspian Sea*, London, 1754, Vol. I, page 375.)

I can find no further reference in the eighteenth century to Agents of the East India Company in Persia by name. One of the last episodes, however, in the direct connection of the East India Company with British diplomatic representation in Persia offers one of the most curiously anomalous situations which has probably ever arisen in the history of British diplomatic missions.

Diplomatic activities inspired by Napoleon to induce Persia to further the designs of the First Consul upon India provoked great uneasiness on the part of the British authorities in India. These activities led to the dispatch in 1800 by the Honorable East India Company of a mission to Persia under the direction of Sir John Malcolm with a view to counteracting French designs. The mission's objective was realized in the conclusion of a treaty with Persia of far-reaching import.

The Peace of Tilsit gave Napoleon the opportunity to pursue his design upon India through Persia. Accordingly in 1807 a French military mission headed by General Gardanne was commissioned to proceed to Teheran.

By this time both the British Home Government and the East India authorities were thoroughly alarmed. Sir Harford Jones Brydges, who had spent many years in the East India Company service, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary by the Crown and sent from London to Persia "with a commission which, although placing him in subordination to Lord Minto, the Governor General (of the Indian Government), gave him full powers to negotiate a treaty between the King and the Shah." (Sykes, *History of Persia*, II, page 306.)

Sir Harford, in his own published *Account of His Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia*, 2 volumes, London, 1834, recounts that it was only as a result of his strong remonstrances before leaving London that he was able to choose his own staff instead of having to accept secretaries appointed by the East India Company. The British envoy was informed by the British Government in explanation that "as the East India Company 'pay the piper,' and Government appoint the Envoy, it was thought but fair the Company should have the appointment of the two secretaries."

In the meantime, the Government of India (close to the absorption of the East India Company), in ignorance of Sir Harford Jones Brydges' appointment, delegated Sir John Malcolm as envoy to Persia. Malcolm reached Persia before Brydges, but

unable to achieve his mission withdrew and returned to India from where he was redispached "to teach the Shah that, in all matters which regarded the Persian connexion, the Governor-General was the equal of the King of England." (Rawlinson, *England and Russia in the East*, London, 1875, page 27.)

The Government of India, in their exasperation at Sir Harford Brydges, went so far as to endeavor to obtain the suspension of his functions and the more effectively to embarrass him went to the extreme length of permitting his drafts on the company to go to protest, his expenses being defrayed by that company.

Sir Harford publishes in his memoirs a copy of the despatch addressed by him to the Governor-General of India in answer to the minatory accusations brought against the envoy:

"I have now, my Lord," he wrote, "served the East India Company in active service upwards of *twenty-five years*, therefore the greater part of my life has been spent in their employment; and I can safely say, I have never omitted anything in my power to promote their interests, or support their credit. I am, my Lord, still in their service, but if I am *their servant*, I am the *King's subject*, my allegiance is due to him; and beyond all this, in the present instance (unworthy as I am of it), I have the high honor to represent His Majesty at this Court. If there arose, therefore, a necessity of explaining to the Persians the powers of my Sovereign, as contrasted with those possessed by yourself and the East India Company; it was not very likely, with such sentiments as I have expressed above, I should put Your Excellency and the Company before, or even in the same rank, with my King." (Page 218.)

Robert Grant Watson, sometime member of the British Legation in Teheran, in his *History of Persia*, London, 1866, pages 160-161, remarks:

"The exact relation in which the Anglo-Indian possessions stood with respect to the British Crown was not easily understood by the Persian Government. They saw the two envoys striving against each other for influence, as if so far belonging to the same country, they had been the representatives of two hostile Governments; but a solution of this puzzling enigma, which seemed eminently satisfactory, soon suggested itself to the Persian mind. General Malcolm was the more open-handed of the two envoys, and as he was known to be the representative of the Government of a commercial company, they inferred that he of course received a per-centage upon all the money which he spent during his mission, and that therefore it was for his own interest that he



South America

THE "GOOD NEIGHBOR" LAND

It's a great land—greater than you've ever imagined—with scenic wonders that will leave you breathless—cities that stand proudly among the great urban centers of the world—a life pulsing with forward-looking enthusiasm. Mingling the pioneer spirit of our own past with the rich heritage of Latin culture, these "good neighbor" lands to the South challenge the attention of every well-traveled person.



**SAIL ON AMERICAN FLAG
33,000-TON LUXURY LINERS
S. S. BRAZIL • S. S. URUGUAY
S. S. ARGENTINA**

Fortnightly from New York for
Barbados • Rio de Janeiro
Santos • Montevideo
Buenos Aires • Trinidad

All rooms outside, outdoor tiled swimming pools, acres of deck space, air-conditioned dining rooms—interesting programs of shipboard activities

38-DAY CRUISES for those whose time is limited—to Barbados, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Trinidad.



Consult your Travel Agent or

**MOORE-
McCORMACK
LINES**

5 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

should disburse as much money as he might find the Persians willing to accept."

The mission of Brydges was, of course, in the end sustained but the interest of the Government of India in British representation in Iran has persisted to this day.

According to the *Final Report of the Royal Commission of the Administration of the Expenditure of India*, 1900, vol. IV, pages 92-93, the Home Government supported the cost of the British diplomatic mission in Persia from its first permanent establishment in 1810 until 1823 when the expenditure was assumed by the Government of India. From 1823 to 1831 it was wholly supported from Indian funds. In 1835 it was retransferred to the British Foreign Office, the Indian Government contributing £12,000 a year towards its cost. In 1859 the Mission at Teheran and the Consulates at Teheran, Tabriz, and Resht were placed under the Government of India but in 1860 they were transferred to the Foreign Office, the Indian Government undertaking to contribute to the support of the Mission. The Government of India continued to accord such financial support to the British diplomatic mission at Teheran until well in this century. In the *Report* cited it was noted that:

"The two Governments are not agreed as to the extent of their respective interests in Persia. It is, in our opinion, desirable to adopt a general principle of division which will put an end to these discussions. Both countries have admittedly a large interest in Persia, and we think that the charges of the Mission and Consulates should be evenly divided between the two countries. We think, also, that the British Foreign Office should not create or add to the establishments and services under its control without the consent of the Government of India, and *vice versa*, that the government of India should not add to the establishment and services under their control without the consent of the Foreign Office."

It will have been observed that there appears to have been a distinction from the beginning in the respective relations of the Levant and East India Companies to British diplomatic representation in Turkey and Persia. In Turkey the ambassador, although paid by the Levant Company from 1582 to 1804, was appointed from the outset by the Crown and the mission was from 1582 a permanent one. On the other hand, in Persia, no permanent diplomatic mission was appointed until 1810 by which time the East India Company had become merged in all of its important attributes with the Government of India.

The Levant Company disappeared more than a century ago from the scene in Turkey and even



Does THE GEOGRAPHIC Welcome New Writers?

An established reputation as a writer is not a required preliminary to relating your travel experiences for the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE. Most important of all to this magazine are accurate, human-interest facts of everyday geography. That is why you—as a well-traveled Foreign Service Officer with something interesting to say—have an opportunity to help increase and diffuse geographic knowledge. We invite you to submit for consideration narratives of your travel observations, accompanied by photographs that illustrate your story. 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.

Left: Sunlight, and the camera of Maynard Owen Williams, reveal current aspects of life in a corner of old Jerusalem.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

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

WASHINGTON, D. C.

before its passing it had been forced to relinquish its connection with British diplomatic representation in that country. In Persia official relations were maintained by Great Britain through occasional formal embassies and at other times through the Agents of the East India Company who appear to have assumed for themselves as much as possible the character of diplomatic envoys. In 1784 the direction of Indian policy passed definitely from the East India Company to the Governor-General in India and to the Government in England. It was only subsequently that a formal diplomatic mission appears to have been sent to Persia by that company for the first time, namely the first mission of Sir John Malcolm.

In Turkey the Levant Company disappeared entirely; in India the East India Company was transformed into a government. It is significant that it was during the period of this transformation that the respective relations of the Government of India and the British Crown to British diplomatic representation in Persia entered their most acute phase. Even by 1900 the issue had not been completely resolved and to this day the interest of the Government of India in Iran is strikingly illustrated in the

appointment of British consular officers in Meshed and in southern Iran from the Indian Civil Service rather than from the British Consular Service.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 665)

Colonel Charles Love Mullins, Jr., who has been loaned to the Nicaraguan Government as Director of the Military School to be established, reached Managua with Mrs. Mullins August 13. Both are proving splendid additions to the American colony.

Excavation work for the \$119,000 new residence for the Minister to be built on Piedrecitas, some three miles from the center of Managua, was begun without benefit of champagne, and in eighteen months we all hope that our successors will celebrate the completion of suitable living facilities for coming generations of Ministers, after trying years in pleasant but comején-ridden Chico Pelón.

Captain and Mrs. Rafael Ezekiel of the Canal Mission are shortly to leave for their new permanent assignment in the Canal Zone.

LA VERNE BALDWIN.



TURKEY

Mr. S. C. Ebling began his duties as American Consul at Izmir on August 10, having arrived in time to help inaugurate the annual International Fair. Among Mr. Ebling's first experiences was the traditional inspection of the fig "haus" which export to America and an earthquake which broke the china and glass which he had brought with him all the way from Lourenço Marques.

F. P. Latimer, Jr., American Consul at Istanbul, flew down to Izmir with his wife a week after Mr. Ebling's arrival and enjoyed the latter's hospitality and a glimpse of the Fair.

A large gap has been left in Istanbul by the departure of Second Secretary and Mrs. Newbegin, accompanied by their children, Dorothy and Bobby; they have been transferred to Ankara. The Newbegins spent part of August at the unofficial Foreign Service pension at Timis, Roumania, with a side trip to Budapest, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schott. The entire family returned to Turkey by plane.

Mrs. Brent, wife of Second Secretary Joseph L. Brent, left on the Taurus Express with Joe Jr. and



At the Gare du Nord, Bucharest, just before the departure of Ambassador Biddle, his family and staff for Paris, September 22, 1939. Left to right: Mr. John T. Quenn, Manager of the Telephone Company in Bucharest; Mr. C. Burke Elbrick, Third Secretary of Legation; Mr. Frederick P. Hibbard, First Secretary of Legation; Ambassador Biddle; Minister Gunther; Mr. Robert A. Cantt, Vice President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company; and Major John P. Ratay, Military Attaché.

Robin on September 6 for Beirut to get an American Export Liner to New York. Joe and Robin are to have their first taste of American schools.

Ambassador and Mrs. John V. A. MacMurray's

eldest daughter, Joan, was married on Sept. 9th at Upwood Park, Abingdon, England, to Mr. Evan James. Plans for the wedding to take place at Istanbul had to be cancelled because of the outbreak of war in Europe.

Miss Lois MacMurray and Mr. Frank MacMurray left Isanbul on Aug. 29 on the Danish freighter



Photograph by "Foto Spur," courtesy Charles W. Lewis, Jr.

The Costa Rican volcano Irazu erupted in mid-October, causing alarm in San José.



For fast, accurate
and reliable telegraph
service to Central
and South America
and to the West Indies,
send your messages —

“*via All America*”

Mackay
Radio



Commercial
Cables

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

*Cablegrams “via All America” may be
sent from any Postal Telegraph Office*

ALL AMERICA CABLES AND RADIO, INC.

Main Office: 67 Broad Street, New York



WOODWARD & LOTHROP

10th, 11th, F and G Streets
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

"A Store Worthy of the Nation's Capital"

Gift Shopping Is Ever-So-Easy

*—when Woodward & Lothrop's
Clever Gift shoppers are more
than willing to solve all your
gift problems*

Perhaps you are far away in some remote corner of the globe where finding exactly what you want in the way of a gift is next to impossible.

Your problem is one with which our Gift Shoppers are well-acquainted — all you need to do is send us suggestions for every one on your gift list—and we will do our utmost to find just what you have in mind.

Do remember to mention age, sizes, color preferences, approximate prices you wish to pay—and any other pertinent information which will enable us to shop for you to better advantage.

Address your communications to Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.; attention Mrs. Marion Tolson.

Gertrud, which carried seven passengers. They arrived safely in New York on September 30.

F. P. LATIMER, JR.

ECUADOR

An Ecuadorean Army airplane with the Commanding General and five other officers was lost between Guayaquil and Manta on October 6th. As only two unsuitable planes were available for search, arrangements were made through our Embassy at Panama to send two American Naval and two Military airplanes to assist. Before they left Panama, however, the Ecuadorean airplane was discovered by peasants, completely destroyed and its passengers cremated. The Ecuadorean Government expressed deep appreciation of the prompt but futile offer of assistance.

Señora Consuelo Luque de Salvador, the wife of a well-known physician in Quito, was recently appointed Civil Attaché to the Cuban Legation. She is the first woman to be a member of the Diplomatic Corps in Ecuador.

A malign fate seemed to pursue the Minister and Mrs. Long in their efforts to take leave of absence in the United States. Twice they were forced to postpone their date of departure through "exigencies of the Service." A third time, after they had already left Quito, they were obliged to remain in Ecuador another week owing to the loss of two anchors by the S.S. *Santa Clara* which, on account of the swift current of the Guayas River, was unable to call at Guayaquil.

GERHARD GADE.

PARIS

We knew that the Gare St. Lazare would be crowded, but if we had expected that the JOURNAL's reporter would be obliged to cope with a gathering reminiscent of a Hollywood "première," he would have started out an hour earlier to procure a place more suited to a field correspondent to see Paris bid goodbye to Ed and Edith Wilson. The Wilsons' departure is regretted by all and they carry with them the best wishes of a host of friends.

Third Secretary and Mrs. Trimble recently arrived to join the Ambassador's official family. Vice Consul Woodruff Wallner has been given a month's detail in Paris before proceeding to his new post at Saigon.

At times during the past week, the Embassy's lobby looked like a special session of Congress, while the delegates of the Oslo Interparliamentary Conference looked in, en route to Scandinavia. We had the honor to conduct some of them over the premises and let them see the wheels that make the Embassy work.

EDWIN A. PLITT.

BELGRADE

Miss Peggy Lane, daughter of the American Min-



Miss Lane's award.

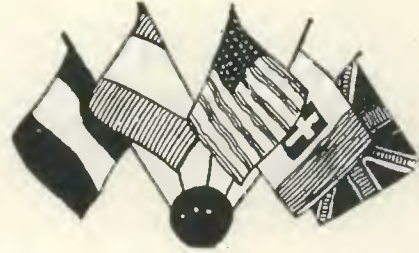
ister and Mrs. Arthur Bliss Lane, was on September 19 awarded the Order of the Chevalier of St. Sava by the Acting Chief of Protocol of Yugoslavia's Foreign Office. This decoration was awarded to Miss Lane for the photographs done by her for the Yugoslav exhibit in the Hall of Nations at the World's Fair in New York City.

Announcement of this award was made by Constantin Fotitch, Yugoslav Minister at Washington, who was guest of honor at a luncheon in the administration building of the fair at New York City on October 14.

TOKYO

Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph Clark Grew were welcomed back to Japan on October 10, 1939, after an extended leave in the United States, most of which was spent at their summer home at Hancock, New Hampshire, where the Grew family represented by members of the Foreign Service in various parts of the world were able to foregather during the summer. As Mr. Francis B. Sayre, the new High Commissioner to the Philippine Commonwealth, and Mrs. Sayre arrived in Japan the following day, a luncheon was given by the Ambassador and Mrs. Grew for the Sayre party, for the Vice President of the Philippine Commonwealth, Mr. Sergio Osmena, and for the new Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura. Characteristic of the speed of the world in which we live, the Sayre party was rushed from the *President Cleveland* to Tokyo for luncheon at the Ambassador's official residence, spent the afternoon in seeing Tokyo, had dinner here that night, and left for Manila the same evening on the same ship.

FRANK A. SCHULER, JR.



The Allies' Inn, 1703 New York Ave., one short block from the White House and near many nationally interesting buildings. Offers delicious food and delightful surroundings, which have earned for it a national reputation. In season a charming garden adds to the pleasure of dining. Cafeteria service; 7:30 to 9:15 a.m., 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4:45 to 7:30 p.m. On Sundays and holidays 12:30 to 7:45 p.m. continuously. Attractive guest rooms.

**PERSONAL SHOPPING SERVICE
IN NEW YORK CITY**

NO CHARGE

For you when you are at your post abroad, with you when you are in the city, thus saving your time and showing you the most economical way to buy. References from Service Families. You may have all the American things you need and are accustomed to have at home.

Shopping Made Easy. Mail Your Shopping List.
Use My Shopping Service When in New York.

MISS E. J. TYNER

Hotel Peter Cooper, 130 E. 39th St., New York City
TELEPHONE CALEDONIA 5-5479 CABLE ADDRESS TYNERPOIL

WHICH CONCERNS YOU MOST?

LIVING TOO LONG—Without adequate retirement income for yourself

OR

DYING TOO SOON—And not leaving at least a minimum living income for your family.

We can help YOU. Why not request information today?

Earle W. Sapp, C.L.U., General Agent

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company
405 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
Phone NAtional 3211



THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GOES TO WAR

(Continued from page 648)

In accordance with this pledge Parliament was convened on September 7 and asked to approve measures necessary for the defense of Canada and for cooperation with Great Britain. The Prime Minister made it clear that the adoption of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne would be considered as approving the Government's policy of immediate participation in the war and that if the address were approved the Government would immediately take steps to issue a formal proclamation declaring the existence of a state of war between Canada and the German Reich. Parliament adopted the address on the evening of September 9, whereupon the King was advised by cable. His reply was received the following morning and a proclamation was issued by the Governor-General declaring that "a state of war with the German Reich exists and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of September, 1939."

Long before the outbreak of war Ireland had not only asserted the *right* of neutrality but had often proclaimed it as a policy. On the question of the *right* to remain neutral, Mr. de Valera said in his speech of April 23, 1939: "If we want to remain neutral, or if we want to engage in any war whatsoever, our right to neutrality or to enter into war is not determined by any will except the will of our own sovereign Parliament." On the question of *policy* Mr. de Valera announced on February 20, 1939: "The desire of the Irish people, and the desire of the Irish Government, is to keep our nation out of war. The aim of Government policy is to maintain and preserve our neutrality in the event of war." On October 31, according to Dublin press reports, the German Minister at Dublin called on Mr. de Valera to assure him of Germany's peaceful attitude toward Ireland and to state that Germany would respect Ireland's neutrality, provided it were adhered to. Mr. de Valera, in reply, repeated his statement of February 20. In introducing the Emergency Powers Bill in the Dail on September 2 he referred once more to this statement as expressing the Government's policy. Again in a radio broadcast on the evening of September 3 Mr. de Valera reiterated the determination of his Government to remain neutral, adding: "As I said in the Dail, with our history and with our experience of the last war and with a part of our country still unjustly severed from us, we felt that no other decision and no other policy was possible."

Although no formal proclamation of neutrality has been issued, Ireland's neutral status has not

been disputed. The German Minister remains in Dublin and the Irish Minister remains in Berlin.

From the above review of events it will be noted that a state of war was proclaimed for the United Kingdom, together with the dependent Empire, and Australia and New Zealand on September 3. The Union of South Africa proclaimed the existence of a state of war on its part as from September 6 and Canada as from September 10. May it not be said that this is final and irrefutable evidence—if further evidence were needed—of the multiple capacity in which the King now acts and conclusive proof that the British Commonwealth of Nations is no longer a single legal unit even in matters of gravest international concern?

There are those who would still answer "no" and who would raise serious doubts as to the legal effect of the Canadian and South African declarations. Canada and the Union, they would argue, were in fact at war from the moment Great Britain went to war and not from the dates specified in their subsequent declarations. (Ireland would probably be placed in a separate category.) Certainly the proponents of the automatic belligerency principle in Canada did not change their views after the outbreak of war. Mr. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, stood by his oft-expressed opinion that it was impossible from a legal point of view for Canada to be neutral. Among other things, he pointed out, Canada had contracts and agreements with Britain for the use of dry docks at Halifax and Esquimalt. That, he argued, is not neutrality. Dr. Manion, Leader of the Opposition, and Senator Meighen concurred fully in the view that Canada, as a member of the British Commonwealth, had been at war from the moment Britain proclaimed the existence of a state of war. Hence the action being considered by the Canadian Parliament, as a method of declaring Canada's belligerency, was not legally necessary.

While the arguments of Mr. Lapointe and his colleagues cannot be lightly dismissed, they now represent a minority view. The fact that the Canadian and Union Governments proclaimed their entrance into the war as of later dates than September 3 indicates their view that they did not go to war automatically with Great Britain.

This position was accepted by the United States in its neutrality proclamation of September 5. As appears from the photostat copy of the proclamation published in the Washington *Times-Herald* on September 6 the proclamation as originally drafted proclaimed the neutrality of the United States in



Photo Courtesy National Aeronautics

A BEAUTIFUL illustration faultlessly reproduced requires a printing plate perfect in every detail. We submit this as an example of the skill and experience of our craftsmen.

SOUTHERN ENGRAVING CO.



WASHINGTON, D. C.



Outstanding Foreign Banking Facilities

The foreign banking organization of The Chase National Bank includes branches and representatives on three continents supplemented by thousands of correspondents. Branches are located in London, Havana, Panama, Cristobal, and San Juan. In addition, the bank maintains offices for its representatives in Rome, Berlin and Mexico City. Through an affiliate, The Chase Bank, branches are operated in Paris, Shanghai, Hongkong and Tientsin.

THE
CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Modern Diplomacy

Through subtleties of service and open covenants of hospitality, the Savoy-Plaza has won the hearts of travelers from everywhere. Smart shops, theatres and subway nearby.

A 25% discount from room charges is allowed members of the Foreign Service.

Henry A. Rost,
Managing Director

George Suter,
Resident Manager

SAVOY=PLAZA

Overlooking Central Park
FIFTH AVE., 58th to 59th Sts., NEW YORK



the war between "Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, the British Dominions beyond the Seas and India." The President in his own hand changed the phrase to read "the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand." A separate proclamation of American neutrality in respect of the Union of South Africa was issued on September 8 and another in respect of Canada on September 10. Thus the Government of the United States officially recognized some members of the British Commonwealth as being at war while others remained at peace.

The issuance of proclamations of war by members of the Commonwealth on different dates, it may be pointed out in conclusion, while standing in sharp contrast to the procedure of 1914 when the British declaration was accepted as binding the whole Empire, is completely in line with precedents which have been built up since 1918. Soon after the close of the war the principle was firmly established that Great Britain should not commit the Dominions to active obligations without their express approval. This principle finds its first application in the abortive Anglo-French Treaty of Assistance of 1919 and again in the Locarno Treaty of 1925. Here it was stipulated that the obligations undertaken by Great Britain should not apply to the Dominions unless they signified their acceptance of such obligations. The same limitations applied, without being expressly stated, to the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of Alliance of 1930, to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance of 1936, and to the military pledges of 1939, including the Anglo-Polish Mutual Assistance Agreement of August 25, 1939.

If Britain's going to war to fulfill these obligations automatically carried the Dominions along with her, then obviously Britain in undertaking the obligations in the first instance had thereby committed the Dominions without their consent. Neither Great Britain nor the Dominions understood the agreements in that light. These obligations were undertaken by the Government of the United Kingdom alone or by the King in respect of the United Kingdom Government alone. This fact — considered in the light of the constitutional principle that no member of the Commonwealth may contract obligations for another member — implied that Britain's going to war would not thereby take the Dominions into the struggle. Whatever the legal position of the Dominions after the British declaration of war on September 3 — and authorities will no doubt continue to argue about it for some time to come — another important constitutional precedent has been established in British Commonwealth relations and its broad implications have been recognized by foreign powers.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL
 DIRECTORY OF SELECTIVE
 FIRMS ABROAD



● BRITISH ISLES

PAGANI'S RESTAURANT
 Great Portland Street, London, England
 WORLD FAMOUS
 Five minutes' walk from American Consulate General
 Patronized by American Foreign Service Officers
 for over 40 years.
 SPECIAL RATES TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

● FRANCE

HOTEL CONTINENTAL
Dominating Tuileries Gardens
 3 RUE CASTIGLIONE, PARIS
 S. PLANTADE, *General Manager*
 Reductions are accorded to Officers of the
 American Foreign Service

● CHINA

SHANGHAI'S LEADING HOTELS

CATHAY HOTEL 250 Rooms and Suites Amer. & European Plan Cable Add.: Cathotel	THE METROPOLE 200 Rooms Amer. & European Plan Cable Add.: Methotel
--	--

P A R I S **HOTEL GEORGE V**
 AVENUE GEORGE V
 (Champs-Elysées)
 Reflects the traditional gaiety of Paris.
 Every modern comfort including apart-
 ments with complete kitchenettes.
 Telg. Georgeotel, Paris **MAX BLOUET, Manager**

The Most Modern Hotel in the Orient
PARK HOTEL—SHANGHAI
 Opposite the Race Course in the heart of Shanghai
 203 rooms and suites, all with bath
 GRILL ROOM and SKY TERRACE on 14th Floor
 Cables: PARKHOTEL

Hotel de France et Choiseul
 239-241 RUE ST. HONORÉ, PARIS
 Near Place Vendôme-Opéra-Champs Elysées
 Every Comfort -:- Large Interior Garden
Special Rates to Foreign Service Officers
 Tel. address: Franchenl, Paris. **Demellette, Prop.**

THE SEA CAPTAINS' SHOP
 MRS. W. TORNROTH
 119 Nanking Road *Shanghai*
 Lingerie, Lounge Garments and Pajamas for Women and
 Men. Chinese Suits, Costumes, Old Embroideries, Bags,
 Curios and THINGS CHINESE.
Mail Orders a Specialty

PARIS HOTEL DE CRILLON
 Place de la Concorde
 (Opposite the American Embassy)
RESTAURANT BAR GRILL-ROOM
 Cable Address: **A. COLAS,**
 Crilonotel-Paris **Manager**

● CUBA

BACARDI
 Created in Cuba — Known the world over.

KRESSMANN
 Bordeaux - Alsace - Armagnac
 Inform their faithful clients that in spite of the war,
 all orders will be executed with usual care.

● ITALY

Hotel Palazzo-Ambasciatori, Rome
 (OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN EMBASSY)
 (Special Reduced Rates for Diplomats)
 This hotel is unrivalled for its Palatial Beauty, located in
 the exclusive section of Rome, and near the Pincio Gardens
 RENOWNED FOR ITS FINE CUISINE
 RESTAURANT :: AMERICAN BAR :: GRILL ROOM
 P. T. GALANTE, Gen. Manager



Since 1889

Perfection in
FLOWERS!

Satisfaction Guaranteed
Across the Street or Miles



Gude's

This is Our
Golden
Anniversary
Year!

Washington, D. C. Phone NAtional 4276

T U R N E R ' S

Diplomatic School

1774 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A fully equipped institution devoted exclusively to the preparation of college graduates for the written examinations for the Foreign Service. Teaching staff of 12 experienced university instructors.

Next course begins Monday, February 5, 1940.

For further information and bulletin, address
Colonel Campbell Turner, Director.

KINDERGARTEN TO HIGH SCHOOL

Parents in the Foreign Service, and others residing abroad ENDORSE CALVERT SCHOOL HOME STUDY COURSES FOR CHILDREN. You can give your child a superior education from kindergarten up to high school . . . while traveling and living abroad . . . with the world-famous Calvert School Home Instruction Courses. Used successfully for 30 years to educate the children of American Foreign Service officials, Army and Navy officers, missionaries and world travelers. Costs are low.

Write today for booklet of complete information.

CALVERT SCHOOL

132 E. TUSCANY ROAD, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND



Send Children Away from War Atmosphere

(Cost of cabled inquiry deducted from tuition)

Diplomatic Discount

The Walton School

Boys and Girls—Day and Boarding
Grades one through nine
FOUR MILES FROM WASH., D. C.

Five acres, high ground, clean air, pure water, wholesome food, balanced diet, excellent beds, home atmosphere.

THOMAS W. WALTON, M.A.

HEADMASTER

1600 Old Georgetown Rd. Bethesda, Md.

Experienced, understanding men and women instructors.
Supervised work and play. Small class groups. Individual attention.



EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 660)

are at the disposal of all members of the Association and are loaned for a period of two weeks.

As announced in the October issue of the JOURNAL, the Association will welcome contributions from its members of any books which they have read and which they believe would be suitable for its library. Recent donations include "The House That Hitler Built" by Stephen H. Roberts, and "Europe on the Eve" by Frederick L. Schuman, both of which have been contributed by Mr. Robert L. Buell.

VISITORS


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

	<i>October</i>
James H. Wright, Bogotá	12
William D. Moreland, Jr., Bordeaux	12
Paul C. Daniels, Rio de Janeiro	12
L. D. Mallory, Paris	13
R. G. McGregor, Jr., Mexico City	14
John Marvin, Habana	14
Mrs. H. E. Stebbins, Paris	14
Mrs. Bertha Richards Kendig, Habana	16
George Wadsworth, Jerusalem	16
Joseph F. McGurk, Tokyo	17
Gerald Warner, Taihoku	17
Walter J. Linthicum, Pernambuco	17
Harry A. Mauricides, Athens	19
James B. Stewart, Mexico City	20
John Randolph, Belfast	20
Carl F. Deichman, retired	20
Howard Donovan, Bombay	21
Barbara Fenn, Toronto	21
William P. Cochran, Jr., Veracruz	21
John D. Erwin, Tegucigalpa	21
Cabot Coville, Tokyo	21
William C. Young, Izmir	21
Edward B. Rand, Panama	23
William Witman, II, Beirut	23
Marcel E. Malige, Rio de Janeiro	23
Albert E. Clattenburg, Department	25
Laurits Swenson, retired	25
Paul H. Demille, Monterrey	30
Franklin A. Lewis, Mukden	30
A. Bland Calder, Department of Commerce	31
<i>November</i>	
Auriel Frickrick, Mexico City	1
John Peahody Palmer, Saigon	1
James Christea, Bucharest	2
Hugh G. Grant, Tirana	2
Boaz Long, Quito	2
J. Loder Park, Hamilton	2
John S. Calvert, Bilboa	3
Hugh Corby Fox, Habana	3
Rolland Welch, The Hague	3
H. D. Robison, Singapore	6
Perry N. Jester, Lagos	6
H. M. Benninghof, Peiping	8
H. C. Hengstler, Toronto	8
John H. E. McAndrews, Nassau	9
David Berger, Tientsin	10
E. N. Gunsaulus, Halifax	10
W. W. Butterworth, Jr., London	10
J. Kenly Bacon, Port au Prince	13



ROCKEFELLER CENTER

NEW YORK CITY

 FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS are cordially invited to visit Rockefeller Center. Mr. Wallace Benjamin of our organization will be pleased to escort you through the development and explain the facilities of our Bonded Warehouse and Special Exhibitions Act, which offer exceptional opportunities for foreign manufacturers contemplating the United States market. Dept. E; 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.



THE AMERICAN HOME
of the
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE!

For more than 45 years The Waldorf-Astoria has been New York headquarters for members of The American Foreign Service . . . because it is unique in its combination of a cosmopolitan atmosphere with the sense of home . . . it has the national touch of America and the international touch of those who serve her interests abroad. And today, as always, we want to give you welcome at The Waldorf-Astoria.

Diplomatic discount of 25% to Active Members of The American Foreign Service. Facilities of our Information Bureau and Special Interpreters from our Foreign Department available to all Members.

THE

Waldorf-Astoria

PARK AVENUE · 49TH TO 50TH · NEW YORK