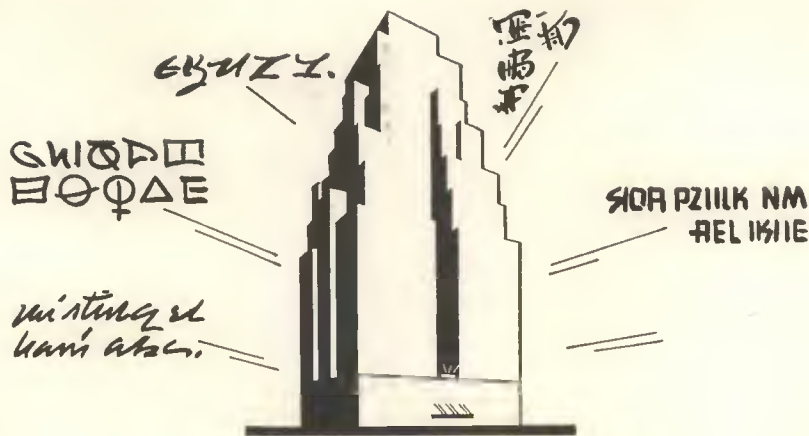


*The* **AMERICAN**  
**FOREIGN SERVICE**  
**JOURNAL**

VOL. 17, NO. 7

JULY, 1940





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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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JULY, 1940

## Yugoslavia, Crossroad of the Balkans

BY ROBERT COE, *Division of European Affairs*

YUGOSLAVIA is slightly smaller than the mainland of Italy, and has an estimated population of 15,000,000 persons. For the decade immediately following the last European war, the country was known as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. The State erected in 1918 was composed of the former independent Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro, as well as of various components of the dissolved Austro-Hungarian Empire. The new country was a political and religious mosaic, combining under one government Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Montenegrins, Bosnians, Herzegovinians, and Macedonians. These units are representations of the Slav race which constitutes 82 per cent of the population. Of the principal groups, the Serbs have 6,500,000 million, the Croats just over 4,000,000, and the Slovenes 1,000,000. In addition, there are large minority groups: German, Hungarian, and Albanian. Followers of the Orthodox religion (Serbs and Montenegrins) represent 49 per cent of the total population; the Catholics (Croats, Slovenes, et cetera) number 38 per cent; and approximately 11 per cent of the population is Moslem. Furthermore, there are linguistic differences, for, although they speak the same tongue, the Serbs and Montenegrins write the Cyrillic script, whereas the Croats and Slovenes use the Latin alphabet. Again, cultural associations have divided the country because those areas that had remained under Turkish domination until the early nineteenth century naturally had a basic outlook different from that of those

sections which had been ruled from Vienna or Budapest.

A recognized hindrance to cooperation in the Balkan peninsula is the topographical structure of the area. Jagged mountain ranges and narrow river valleys cut the fertile sections into separate units, often inhabited by people who are of different race or religion to those living in an adjacent section. The plains and open lands are chopped up by nature into areas considerably smaller than the larger plains and plateaus of such countries as France or Germany. Yugoslavia is a typical example of this sort of separate grouping; for instance, the Dalmatian coast, a narrow littoral, is isolated from the central area of the country by a high range of rugged mountains cut by a minimum of traversable passes, and South Serbia consists of a series of deep valleys and peaks. Four fifths of the country is hilly and mountainous. Most of the arable land is located in the basins of the Danube, Sava, and Morava Rivers, and there is a very fertile area north of Belgrade and across the Danube in the Voivodina, which is part of the great Hungarian plain and was acquired from Hungary through the peace treaties. There are vast tracts of forest which support an important timber industry. The economic structure of Yugoslavia rests on an agricultural base, and in fact 75 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture and forestry. Her mineral deposits are vast, but these have not as yet been more than partially developed.

In 1804 the first determined struggle of the Yugoslavs (South Slavs) for freedom from the domination of the Ottoman Empire was commenced by the Serbs, ending in 1848 in the eventual recognition by the Sublime Porte of a reigning Prince of Serbia. (The principality later became a kingdom.) During the entire nineteenth century the country endured a classic feud between the Karageorgevic and Obrenovic dynasties, there having been alternative scions of each house as ruler. Since the extinction of the latter family in 1903, the Karageorgevic rule has been continuous. In 1918 the dynastic representative at the head of the newly-formed state was Prince Alexander who had assumed the Regency in 1914 because of the illness of his father, King Peter I. On the death of the latter in 1921, the Regent was crowned King; he reigned until 1934 when he was assassinated in Marseille. His successor is King Peter II, but, because of his minority, the reins of the Government are in the hands of a regency of three, headed by his second cousin, Prince Paul. European dynastic ties have been cut across in the past two or three decades

because of war and strife of one sort or another, but the Balkan houses continue to attach special significance to their connections. It is therefore not irrelevant to indicate that the Yugoslav royal family has close relationship with the royal houses of Great Britain, Greece, Italy, and Rumania.

The late King Alexander found himself in 1918 at the head of a state which combined elements racially desirous of freedom and of some sort of strength and even unity; but on the other hand there was a religious and culturally heterogeneous character to the structure that demanded the utmost tact and skill in administration. The democratic system was applied, but like many other such formulae that are affixed from the top and not from

the people themselves, it was unsuccessful. The lack of coordination and effectiveness of the parliamentary government in Yugoslavia finally induced the King to abandon the system. So bitter had been the internal political feuds that the country was shaken to its foundations, and the work of governing was severely handicapped. Accordingly, the King decided to act, and on January 5, 1929 he issued a proclamation which declared in part:

"Parliamentary government, which was always my own ideal as it was of my unforgettable father, has been so abused by blind party passions that it prevented every useful development in the State. It is my sacred duty to preserve the unity of the

State by every means within my power. I have, therefore, decided hereby to decree the Constitution of 1921 abolished. . . ."

A government by decree ensued, and the King was able to put into effect certain changes and reforms that he had for a long time cherished. All political parties were abolished, the judicial system was unified and recognized, one penal code for the whole country was set up, the Cabinet minister-  
ships were re-

duced, and a new administrative system which discarded the historic provincial frontiers was established. Repressive measures were taken against the disaffected Croatian press, and loyalty in army circles was demanded.

The new régime worked with considerable success as the people in general were satisfied (of course the politicians were disgruntled!), and economy showed marked improvement. The new system was obviously transitional in character as King Alexander exhibited no tendencies to set up an ideology of autocratic rule, and in fact in 1931 a new Constitution was proclaimed by the King. The executive control was vested in the monarch whose instrument for governing was a Cabinet of



Courtesy Yugoslav Legation

A part of Diocletian's Palace at Split. To the left the statue of Bishop Gregory of Nin by Ivan Mestrovic, well-known Yugoslav sculptor.



Photo by Peggy Lane

Church on the Island at Bled, Yugoslavia





Photo by Peggy Lane

Market scene in Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Ministers directly nominated by him and not dependent on a majority in the Parliament. The latter body consisted of two Chambers: the Lower House to be elected by male voters, and the Senate to consist of 87 Senators, 46 of whom were to be elected and the other 41 to be named by the Crown. The country was divided into 9 Banovinas (provinces) for administrative purposes, with a Ban (governor) appointed by the King at the head of each Banovina. This Constitution is still in effect, but internal events and the precarious international situation have resulted in certain modifications under the Regency headed by Prince Paul. In fact, the country is today ruled by direct executive authority, and the Parliament is not in session as new elections have been called. In view of the present European tension, however, it seems doubtful if new elections will take place in the immediate future.

As indicated heretofore, former components of the defunct Austro-Hungarian Empire were spiritually tied to Vienna or Budapest, and they found their ties of blood with the Serbs not sufficiently strong to overcome their cultural orientation. The fundamental struggle within the State has been between the Croats and the Serbs—a struggle of federalization against centralization. The Croats have objected to the dominant role played by the Serbs in the functioning of the Government. Until 1924 the Croats refused to play any part in the political life of the country, on the ground that they had not obtained by the Constitution the autonomy they had enjoyed under Austria-Hungary. A climax in Serbo-Croat relations was reached in 1928 by the assassination in the Parliament at Belgrade of several Croat leaders. This incident, plus the general domestic situation, persuaded King Alexander to abolish the Constitution of 1921. Since 1928 agitation for autonomy continued in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, and the issue between the Croats and the Serbs was accentuated by the assassination of the King. It became clear that an impasse had been reached.

However, various abortive attempts were made to effect a solution of this troublesome question. Eventually after the fall of the Stojadinovic Government early in 1939 the atmosphere seemed more hopeful for a settlement, as it was well known that the Regent was most anxious for an agreement and that Dr. Maček, the Croat leader, was favorably inclined to the new Prime Minister, M. Cvetkovic. None the less, negotiations dragged on in a desultory, unsatisfactory fashion; and it was only the imminence of a European conflict that resulted in the reaching of a solution. The Sporazum, as the Serbo-Croat Agreement is known, was finally signed late in August 1939. By virtue of this under-



Slovenian peasant

standing, Croatia obtained the local autonomy which she had struggled for since the setting up of Yugoslavia. Belgrade, however, retained control over certain vital functions of the State, such as foreign affairs and the armed forces. The Sporazum has to date apparently been successful in allaying the long-standing bitterness between the Serbs and Croats. There has been some criticism on both sides, but the Agreement has not yet had long enough to function in order to demonstrate its practicability. However, the fact that an understanding was reached is an optimistic sign for the future unity of the country.

It is well known that Yugoslavia was, along with Czechoslovakia and Rumania, a member of the Little Entente, a grouping formed for the express purpose of maintaining the status quo set up after the last war. The Entente enjoyed the benevolence and cooperation of France in her effort to counteract any changes in the Central European situation. The Entente was eventually a conspicuous failure, and with the collapse of Czechoslovakia it was relegated to the files of historical background. Nevertheless, the Entente's structure was based on a series of bilateral pacts of mutual defense between its three components, and today the pact between Yugoslavia and Rumania is still in effect. The Balkan

*(Continued on page 409)*

## Vice Consul Coryell, Creator of "Nick Carter"\*

By PAUL H. MANNING

JOHN RUSSELL CORYELL gave "Nick Carter" to American literature. He was the first to turn writing into the art of mass production and the first to realize, just before he died in 1924 on his farm near Mount Vernon, Maine, that though the nervous system of the human body cannot stand the racket of producing a 1,000,000 words a year, it can be a lot of fun.

John Coryell was the type of writer who could turn out 2,740 words, ten pages of finished narrative, every working day of his life, an average short story every two days, eleven book-length novels a year and occasionally have six serials appear simultaneously in six different magazines.

He was, however, the product of somewhat special conditions. Born in New York City in 1851 during that booming era just a decade prior to the Civil War and shortly before the time when the dime novel was to sweep the north, he had—after a period of education in the public schools of New York and the College of the City of New York, traveled to Shanghai where his father, Miers Coryell, a famous marine architect, was building ships. There it was that John Coryell, after a session as United States vice-consul in both Shanghai and Canton, followed by some travel through China's westernmost provinces, developed that quality which literary critics were later to label "philosophic anarchism."

Actually it was his return to the United States in 1875 and a two-year period spent as an itinerant journalist, moving from San Francisco to Los Angeles, that contributed most to a background which was later to flower into an immense career of industrious fabrication and win the statement of critics that "John Coryell, possessing a simplicity of style and a sense of realism, was a literary link between the old and the new."

For, with San Francisco just a few years removed from the gold-rush and railroad-building days, yet curiously cultured to the extent that it was affectionately called the "Paris of America" in direct contrast to a Los Angeles, which though a little but growing Mexican village built around a dusty plaza was nevertheless during the sixties and seventies the toughest town on the coast because with only two or three churches and 110 saloons the sun seldom rose without finding a few bullet-riddled bodies in the gutters, the state to any writer was a lode-stone of genuine color.

Drawn back to New York in 1878, Coryell began free-lancing. His success at first was rather indifferent but finding there was a rather good market for juvenile literature he concentrated on grinding out pre-adolescent saccharinities which were published with great regularity in *St. Nicholas*, *Harper's Young People*, *Youth's Companion* and *Golden Days*. Amassing some capital from this work he launched out for himself and began publishing the juvenile magazine, *Growing World*—a venture soon followed by marriage to Abby Lydia Hedge, whose uncle he had met in China.

*Growing World* soon began shrinking and John Coryell lost his shirt. Broke and with a baby expected in his family within a month, he walked in to the publishing firm of Street & Smith and told the fiction editor that he could turn out better detective stories than Street & Smith was publishing—a statement, incidentally, which gave the editor apoplexy. But Coryell was given a chance. And when the first story, a thriller titled "The American Marquis—Or a Detective for Vengeance," clicked with the readers, his immediate financial problems were somewhat solved though his nervous difficulties were to just begin. For at Street & Smith, following "The American Marquis—Or a Detective for Vengeance," he wrote "The



John Russell Coryell

\*The Phi Gamma Delta.

Old Detective's Pupil"—first of the famous Nick Carter series—and thereby forced himself into a nerve-racking schedule of mass production, so rapidly did the Nick Carter germ spread through the country.

The literary birth of Nick Carter was rather ingenious. In keeping with the America of that period which was the heyday of the success story with a moral, Nick could do everything well. The reason for this amazing ability, which lasted until nearly 1924 when the series petered out, was the fact that, as "The Old Detective's Pupil," Nick had been trained from babyhood to be a gifted detective. His father, Sim Carter, had devoted a lifetime to training Nick in the art of snaring dastards. As a result of this extraordinary tutelage Nick had developed into a trained actor, an athlete, an exceptional linguist and a master of jiu jitsu.

With this as a background Nick Carter, along with Buffalo Bill and other dime-novel super-men, became a national hero. Racing lickety-split like an express train, or creeping cautiously through a Chinatown opium den in pursuit of a counterfeiter, Nick always held the reader breathless from the first chapter to the last in spite of the fact that the stories all followed the same general pattern; the hero could not fail, plus the moralism that virtue and success are synonymous.

To Coryell (and Frederick Van Rensselaer Dey, who later continued the series) the stories were not overly difficult to write, though their production did require a high degree of manual labor around press time. As the essential ingredient was to have a story in which suspense was always high and physical action continuous, a typical page of Nick Carter manuscript would read like this:

Carter flung himself headlong against the great oak-paneled door; groaned as its solid strength flung him back. The soft *pat-pat* of slippers feet . . . sounds of Chinese robes swishing stealthily from behind . . . that would be Lun Chin and his hatchetmen, back there in the torturous darkness of the passageway . . . Carter turned his back to the door and waited . . . his heart pounding and icy sweat on his forehead . . . but the hands which had foiled so many dastards were



Coryell thrilled thousands with his hair-raising stories of the adventures of Nick Carter.

steadily as two rocks. . . .

It is impossible today to appreciate the great fascination which the Chinatown of old New York exerted on American readers of the Richard Harding Davis era. Chinatown today is rather desolate but around the turn of the century it was a fascinatingly wicked place; it was a place of dives and saloons and dance halls; it was honeycombed with underground passageways leading to the places of the On Leongs in Mott Street and the Hip Sings of Pell. It was the stamping ground of Chuck Connors, the King of the Lobbygows and the self-styled mayor of Chinatown, and of Mock Duck, an oily, moon-faced scoundrel who probably stirred up more trouble in Chinatown than any other man who ever lived. Fan-tan and pi-gow games ran wide open from Chatham Square to Pell Street, and on

quiet nights the fumes of opium, smoked in the basements and in the dingy little rooms above the dives, floated down to the street and mingled with the odors of stale beer. There was no Oriental splendor, but there was plenty of wickedness. So place Nick Carter occasionally against a Chinatown backdrop and you had surc-fire reader appeal; which was exactly what Coryell so often did when planning Nick Carter's many escapes from death.

After "The Old Detective's Pupil" John Coryell wrote five more Nick Carter stories: "Fighting Against Millions," "A Wall Street Haul," "Titled Counterfeiters," "The Crime of a Countess" and "A Woman's Hand." Reason for the sudden stop was that Street & Smith, discovering Coryell could turn out stories in vast quantities, put him to work helping fill the growing demand for low-priced novels of every description. Soon hundreds of adventure-romance novels were sliding from Coryell's pen signed with such names as "Barbara Howard," "Julia Edwards," "Geraldine Flemming," "Lucy May Russell," "Lillian R. Prayton" and "Bertha M. Clay." The last name was the American pseudonym of the English authoress, Charlotte M. Braeme, whose romantic works had swept the U. S. but whose death left Street & Smith with an unliquidated

(Continued on page 415)

## PRESS COMMENT

### Excellent Appointment

The appointment of Jay Pierrepont Moffat as Minister to Canada is simultaneously a well-deserved tribute to a very distinguished member of the career service in the Department of State and a recognition of the rapidly increasing importance of Canadian-American relations.

Mr. Moffat has had wide and varied experience as a foreign service official, fulfilling all his posts with distinction. As American consul general in Australia a few years ago he laid the foundations for the establishment of formal diplomatic relations with the Commonwealth which led this year to an exchange of ministers between Washington and Canberra.

More recently, as chief of the European division in the Department of State, he has demonstrated notable administrative capacity and a clear and realistic understanding of the revolutionary forces now operating in the world. He has been a wise counselor in a period of trial and confusion.

At Ottawa Mr. Moffat's exceptional talents will have ample scope for expression. As shadows deepen over Great Britain the future role of Canada in the British Commonwealth of Nations becomes a question of much more than academic interest to Americans. It is encouraging that the United States is now to be represented at the Canadian capital by a statesman of demonstrated ability and good judgment.

—*Washington Post*, May 29, 1940.

### MINISTER TO CANADA

For the difficult days ahead, days in which American-Canadian relations are likely to take on increased importance on both sides of the border, President Roosevelt has made a wise selection for the Ottawa Legation in the person of Jay Pierrepont Moffat, chief of the State Department's European Division since 1937.

The Moffat appointment is important not only for the fact that it puts an experienced career diplomat in a post which has been held largely by political appointees since it was established in 1927, but

also for the fact that it sends one of the State Department's key men, who has been close to the formulation of American foreign policy, to what conceivably could become the chief post in the British Empire and commonwealth of nations. \* \* \*

Mr. Moffat is thoroughly equipped for the important assignment at Ottawa.—*Washington "Evening Star,"* May 29, 1940.

## LETTER

Russell & Volkening, Inc.  
522 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

June 6, 1940.

Mr. Henry S. Villard,  
Chairman, Editorial Board,  
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Villard:

### PRIZE COMPETITION NOTICE

The closing date of the prize competition open to Foreign Service Officers and their wives, for manuscripts describing unusual, amusing or interesting experiences, has been deferred from July 1, as previously announced in the JOURNAL, to October 1, 1940. This postponement has been necessitated by the war-time conditions at many posts and the attending irregularities of the mails. All prospective contestants are urged to take advantage of the delay and to submit manuscripts within the new time limit.

There is no restriction on the number of manuscripts which may be entered in the contest by any one person.

At this time there is a demand on the part of many magazines for informative factual articles on various aspects of the geography, economics and politics of all countries.

As a member of a literary agency operating in New York, I am interested in marketing articles of this type. From time to time we shall receive requests from magazines for articles by experts in a number of specific fields.

We believe that the men in the American Foreign Service are more qualified than any other group to write authoritatively on the current history, economics and politics of all countries.

Although we arrange for the sale of all types of literary property, we do not feel justified in calling on potential writers in the State Department unless we have a fairly definite request for an article on a specific subject. In that case we will communicate with you who in turn will be able to approach the individual in whose special field the subject lies.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN J. SLOCUM.

(Editor's Note: The Editors of the Journal will be glad to assist in bringing any such requests for articles to the attention of Foreign Service Officers in the Department and in the field.)

# Law Enforcement in the Business World

By EDWARD DUMBAULD, *Special Assistant to the Attorney General*

THE law enforcement activities of the Department of Justice during the present administration have been marked by vigorous efforts, not only to repress offenses (such as kidnapping) which are universally regarded as morally wicked and characterized accordingly by lawyers as *mala in se*, but also to prosecute violations of the antitrust laws, a type of law-breaking sometimes committed by powerful and respectable business men. Those statutes forbid monopolizing or restraining trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations. While imposing criminal penalties, they resemble motor vehicle traffic laws in that they are not designed to punish moral turpitude so much as to prohibit selfish and reckless acts having the economic effect of obstructing the orderly flow of traffic in goods and services.

This program of energetic antitrust law enforcement, a logical outgrowth of a social philosophy which regards the economic welfare of the common citizen as one of the chief concerns of government, was given new impetus by the appointment of Thurman Arnold, a picturesque and brilliant Princeton graduate from Wyoming, as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. Before assuming that post he had taught law at Yale and written a thought provoking non-fiction best seller entitled "The Folklore of Capitalism," one chapter of which was devoted to upholding the proposition that the enforcement of the antitrust laws had in the past never been anything more than a ceremonial symbol of atonement or reconciliation, resolving the psychological conflict between cherished national ideals and the brute facts of daily life in the business world. Since taking office, Assistant Attorney General Arnold has endeavored to remove antitrust law enforcement from the realm of ritual to that of practical economic reality.

The antitrust laws constitute an express embodiment in statutory form of the American preference for a competitive economy. Congress has prescribed, in the exercise of its power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States," that such commerce shall be carried on under a regime of competition. Whatever differences of opinion may exist among economic theorists regarding the desirability of competition, it is the task of the Department of Justice to enforce the law as they stand.

Various economic systems have of course prevailed in different times and places. There are numerous conceivable methods for regulating the production and distribution of goods and the performance of services. In general, these methods make use of two mechanisms for managing the economy: private competition by participants in the economic process, and public control from the outside.

These two devices are not mutually exclusive, but on the contrary may be employed simultaneously, combined in varying proportions as circumstances dictate; just as traffic conditions may require police officers in some cases to direct in detail the movement of vehicles, while in other cases the discretion of individual drivers may be chiefly relied upon as the best means of furthering public convenience and safety.

In many countries widespread government control over the nation's economic life is accepted as the desirable alternative. But in America our traditions and desires favor private initiative and competition as the preferable method of safeguarding the public interest. There is no doubt, however, that if competition ceases to exist or to be effective as a moderating influence over the selfish desires of particular groups to make a profit for themselves, intervention by government in order to protect the public is inevitable.

It has long been the American doctrine that private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. When circumstances exist, making it desirable that a particular business enterprise be operated as a monopoly (as in the case of telephones and other public utilities) it is essential that regulation by public authority be brought into play in order to prevent the imposition and exaction of unreasonable rates and prices. The power to fix prices which the people must pay for necessary commodities and service is a power of levying tribute equivalent in economic effect to the taxing power. Public opinion in the United States will not tolerate the existence of such power in private hands, to be exercised by private citizens or corporations for the purpose of swelling their profits.

The principal reason for the ineffectiveness of the antitrust laws in achieving their purpose has undoubtedly been the absence of adequate personnel and funds for carrying out the task in a thorough manner. The famous "trust-busting" crusade under Theodore Roosevelt was carried on by five lawyers

and four stenographers. When the present administration came into office there were only fifteen attorneys in the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. This Division, in addition to enforcement of the antitrust laws, is charged with the task of handling all legal proceedings connected with more than thirty other acts of Congress. The staff has since been increased to about 100, but as pointed out by the present head of the Division, it is idle to expect adequate enforcement until regional offices have been set up in various parts of the country on a scale commensurate with the establishments of other governmental agencies having a similarly extensive nation-wide function.

It is manifestly impossible, in view of the inadequacy of personnel and funds, to investigate or prosecute all of the complaints which are brought to the attention of the Department of Justice. In order to maximize the effectiveness of its efforts the Antitrust Division must concentrate its attention upon those matters which are deemed to be of the most widespread and vital public interest. "Cases involving the greatest number of people and having the most far-reaching effects will be given preference," Assistant Attorney General Arnold has announced; and it is the present policy of the Department to issue a public statement when a case is begun explaining why that particular matter was selected for prosecution.

At the present time proceedings have been instituted affecting a number of important industries, including: oil, auto financing, tires, railroads, aluminum, motion pictures, newsprint, milk, fertilizer, medical care, and housing.

It is frequently asserted as a shortcoming of the antitrust laws that the prohibitions which they contain against monopolizing and restraining trade are couched in very broad and general language, and that the vague terms employed by Congress have been further confused rather than clarified by the courts in a series of indefinite and conflicting interpretations. The need for clarification of the law is regarded by Assistant Attorney General Arnold as a reason for instituting numerous proceedings in different industries rather than as a reason for hesitating to bring suit; since the law cannot ever be clarified by the courts unless cases are presented for adjudication. In short, Mr. Arnold is attempting to determine the ultimate frontiers attainable under the existing laws and the need for specific amendment of the antitrust laws as applied to particular industries. He believes that the need of each industry must be viewed separately; that blanket amendment is not the answer. He believes that absence of price flexibility rather than mere size should determine the necessity for adjustment.

Without waiting for determination of disputed

questions by the courts, however, the Department of Justice itself, by clarifying and promulgating its own views regarding the interpretation and application of the antitrust laws, is able to be of assistance to businessmen endeavoring to comply with the requirements of law. Accordingly, on April 28, 1938, Assistant Attorney General Arnold announced that the practice would thereafter be followed by the Department of issuing a public statement in connection with every important step taken in an antitrust matter, setting forth the unlawful conditions believed to exist, the reason why the particular method of proceeding adopted was chosen, and the economic results hoped for by the Department.

On May 18, 1938, Attorney General Cummings announced that:

The aim of these statements in connection with any particular proceeding or investigation is to serve (1) as a guide to businessmen who seek information on the probable action of this Department in similar circumstances; (2) to aid the Department itself in formulating a consistent policy of antitrust law enforcement; (3) to serve as a warning to those engaged in similar illegal practices; and (4) to call the attention of the Congress to the interpretation and application of antitrust laws by the Attorney General, as they may have a bearing upon contemplated legislation.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the present trend in Federal law enforcement in the business world is toward expansion of the activities of the Antitrust Division. In seeking to bring about such a thorough and vigorous program of genuine enforcement of the existing antitrust laws, the Department of Justice realizes that what confronts it is a practical economic problem. It is therefore concerned with the actual economic effect of unlawful business practices rather than with the good or evil intentions or state of mind of the businessmen who resort to such practices. Consequently, because of their superior deterrent effect, the Department under its recently announced policy will as a rule institute criminal prosecutions in all antitrust cases, whenever warranted by the evidence, rather than civil suits in equity asking simply for an injunction to prevent repetition of the wrongful conduct complained of. In the past such civil proceedings have constituted the major part of antitrust law enforcement activities, although Congress has put both criminal and civil remedies in the hands of the Government. Of course the remedial power of a court of equity will continue to be invoked by the Department in cases where relief is required (such as the dissolution of a monopolistic combination or divestiture of its properties) which cannot be had in a criminal proceeding. The Department will also continue the constructive use of consent decree technique in order to obtain, by voluntary agreement, substantial public benefits which could not be obtained as the result of litigation.



## Athens

By AN F.S.O.

*Beneath a crystal moon,  
Set in the deepest sapphire sky  
And waking with its prismic light  
Marble wraiths of glory long since past  
Once more to beauty;*

*Within an amethystine glow,  
That shames all light and darkness  
Which henceforth seem excess or want,  
That strips the dross from past defiled  
And clothes the hills long since stripped bare;*

*Bathed in a frankincense of languid air  
That kisses as it touches,  
That transmutes the crudest sound of man  
To distant music, makes the world  
Seem stilled by magic;*

*Such nights I've spent in Athens.  
May their peace rest in my soul,  
That endless peace of time  
That blends all discord into Nature's harmony.*

# A Glance at Protocol

By STANLEY WOODWARD

*Assistant Chief, Division of Protocol*

Diplomacy has been defined as "the science and art of negotiation." If we accept this definition, it follows that diplomacy to be effective must find the negotiators in an atmosphere of friendly relationship. To achieve this relationship is the function of protocol.

To a certain extent, the word "protocol" is an archaic misnomer. This is unfortunate since the meaning of the word is confused with "precedence" or "etiquette" or "ceremonial", although the history of the word is easy enough to trace from its origin. It is derived from the Latin "protocollum" and the same word of the earlier Greek, and means, "the first glued in", to a book or other document, originally probably a register in which public documents were stuck. It then came to mean the form used in drawing up such documents, and the register in which the minutes of a conference were kept. It was also employed to signify the forms to be observed in the official correspondence of the Government department in charge of foreign relations and in the drafting of diplomatic documents such as treaties, conventions, declarations, full powers, ratifications, letters of credence, and other papers addressed by one head of state to another.

In the Department of State of the United States the Chief of Protocol is still charged with the preparation of some of these documents and with the regulation of ceremonials in their exchange.

Arising from his duties in maintaining the records of the diplomatic corps is the responsibility to preserve the legal immunity generally accorded diplomatic and consular officers. We have in Washington the largest diplomatic body in the world—over 500 members. During the period of their residence here the members of the corps rely on the Department of State, especially on the Division of Protocol, to protect their interests including their legal immunity in accordance with law and established international practice.

The obligation to exempt diplomatic agents from the local jurisdiction is a consequence of the conditions on which the agents are sent and received. Since they represent sovereign states, they owe no allegiance to the state to which they are accredited. Should they offend against its laws, complaint will

be made to their governments. But, without the consent of the latter, proceedings against them may not be instituted in the local courts. This has been the practice since the earliest days of the exchange of diplomatic agents. The principle is sound in that an agent of a foreign government should be free to carry through his mission without let or hindrance. On a basis of reciprocity, the same treatment is expected to be accorded American agents abroad.

In the interest of conducting foreign relations to the best advantage it is often important to go beyond the simple observance of the rather negative immunities which are prescribed by law or usage. Just as no great industrial organization would entrust its public business relations or its good will to chance, so no world power can afford to commit its international business relations to the whims of fortune. In this respect, the organization of the State Department is like the organization of a large industrial concern. The political, the legal and the economic divisions may be said to produce the goods of our foreign policy, while the Protocol Division works on the development of public relations and good will among those with whom our government deals in its international business.

Of the several ways in which good will can be cultivated, one of the more obvious is in the treatment of distinguished foreign visitors. With such visits, especially if state visits, there is usually a certain amount of ceremony, and American ceremony is an interesting institution. We have no royal coaches in which to parade our visitors, no palaces and no diplomatic uniforms or other foreign ceremonial paraphernalia, but we do have a native hospitality which more than makes up for the gold braid and other trappings that we lack, and we are admirably assisted by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps when the occasion demands a fanfare of trumpets or a parade. The dignity of ceremonial occasions must be maintained as the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. It is an essential part of hospitality to show one's guests that consideration which is, after all, based on one's own self-respect.

On these ceremonial occasions the members of the press and the ever-present cameramen are not

often conducive to the dignity of the event, but they are nevertheless an essential part of any work in public relations. The freedom of the press in the United States is a part of the American scene and gives point to these ceremonies, whereas in a country with a controlled press the stereotyped reporting of official functions, however loud and diligently covered by propaganda agents, is empty by comparison. Indeed if it were not for the press, and the newsreels, the visits of distinguished foreigners to the United States would lose a good deal of their interest, since they would reach a so much smaller public.

It must be the general interest in ceremonies which leads so many people to believe that the Department of State operates a kind of social bureau for the special purpose of laying down rules of etiquette and social behavior. Beyond acting in an advisory capacity to the President and to the Secretary of State, the Department has no authority in law to act as social arbiter, nor does it consider that etiquette is a field in which it wishes to deploy its efforts. The Department publishes the official Diplomatic

List by virtue of the participation of the Division of Protocol in the ceremony of the presentation of Ambassadors and Ministers to the President. In its records of these events there is established the order of precedence of the chiefs of the diplomatic missions, based on their rank and on the date of the presentation of their letters of credence to the President. This is the only claim that can be laid by the Department to authority as arbiter on questions of precedence. It seems unfortunate that, through this one function protocol should so often be construed to mean merely social arbitration. Incidentally, one can imagine how popular the Department would become in Washington if it arrogated to itself authority to determine the rela-

tive rank of American officials. It would perhaps be better if there were a published list in Washington, as there is in some capitals, showing the rank of all Government officials from the head of state on down. It may also be unfortunate that the word "protocol" has such a strange foreign sound, sometimes cloaking its meaning in an air of mystery. There is nothing mysterious about it, and while the war in Europe has caused a temporary slackening of pace in some of the work of the Department in this field, as for instance in the number of distinguished foreign visitors coming to the United States and in the exchange of naval visits, the importance of the work has increased along with

Washington's importance as a world capital and with the importance of our relations with our neighbors in the Americas.

Since this has been only a glance at protocol, a summary of the duties of the Division of Protocol other than those already mentioned may be in order. It is charged with arrangements for all ceremonials of a national or international character in the United States or participated in by the United States abroad; questions



Courtesy "Washington Post"

The Honorable George T. Summerlin, Chief of the Division of Protocol (right); H. Charles Spruks, Ceremonial Officer of the State Department (standing); and Stanley Woodward, Assistant Chief of the Division, going over a difficult problem of diplomatic procedure.

concerning customs and other courtesies to foreign officials and distinguished visitors to the United States as well as to American officials abroad making arrangements for the visits of foreign naval vessels to the United States, and the visits of American naval vessels abroad; and preparation of communications from the President to the Heads of foreign states.

Protocol's best efforts, like other civilizing influences, can only be made in times of peace. War is the breakdown of diplomacy and although the United States is not at war, the dislocation of normal processes is felt throughout the world today, but the creation of the friendly atmosphere known as protocol will surely rise to shine again in a better world.

# The Wild Men of Borneo

By MONNETT B. DAVIS, *American Consul General, Buenos Aires*

THIS is not a travelogue, nor is it designed to be especially informative. In mentioning casually old native practices such as head-hunting, I make no pretense of scientific knowledge. I seek merely to share if I can something of the feeling of novelty, the excitement of personal discovery experienced during a fleeting glimpse of what to me had always seemed an almost legendary place. Almost everyone, I believe, has some place that represents to him the ultimate in remoteness—remoteness, that is, from his early environment. Mine was Borneo, and even after being there it still does not fall into the category of "just another place."

It is not on any much traveled tourist route and does not have the roads, hotels or well-advertised sights that attract large numbers of visitors. You might well ask why we wished to go there. Our motives were mixed: we wished to be able to say we had seen Borneo; we wanted to visit Sarawak, the land that has been ruled by three generations of white Rajahs; we hoped to

see the forbidding ramparts of Kinabalu, the highest mountain of Borneo, swimming above the clouds in the tropical sky; and we welcomed incidentally three weeks of quiet travel in a part of the world we would never see again. We were attracted also by Borneo's mysterious past, unknown for the most part in the ordinary historical sense, and by its stirring story of the past century.

## *Early Borneo.*

Early waves of population that spent themselves in southeastern Asia in the long, narrow Malay Peninsula and what are now the Netherlands Indies must have had their effect on the coasts of Borneo. It is considered likely that this large island was known to the Arabs centuries ago, and there is abundant evidence that it was the objective of various Chinese expeditions in its earlier history. Vases of Chinese origin, which are said to have been highly prized and even worshipped by the aborigines, indicate that Borneo was invaded in force in the fourteenth century or thereabouts, possibly by a powerful Chinese pirate such as

## The Attack

By courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"



Fang Kuo-chen, who became active in the China Sea after the death of the great Khublai Khan.<sup>1</sup>

Be that as it may, one of the comparatively few native legends that has real historical significance has it that a Chinese princess came from a settlement in North Borneo or Sulu to marry the second Sultan of Brunei.<sup>2</sup> The Malays had established themselves in the coast in the dim past and became the ruling race, exacting tribute from the peoples of the coastal region and from those of the highlands as far as they could penetrate. Here for centuries marauding bands of pirates infested the coasts; and communal villages of head-hunters

scientifically because they thought they had to, for what was to them a most compelling reason springing from their religion. It was something of a shock on the other hand to find that head taking was not confined to fallen warriors, but that a head was a head and counted just the same if it was that of an old crone caught at the spring or a young child in arms.<sup>3</sup> One hears it said that the natives were motivated by a desire to prove their manhood, to win the respect of their fellows and the favor of their women, but good authority gives a much more important reason, one that accounts for the persistence of the cus-



A Long House of the Sea Dyaks

lived precariously, utterly dependent upon each other to wrest an existence from the jungle and protect themselves from their enemies; they maintained a tenuous peace with a few friendly neighbors and were in a constant state of war with the rest, asking no quarter and expecting none.

It came as a surprise to learn that "the wild men of Borneo" were not really wild in the sense I had imagined, and that the head-hunters were not blood-thirsty cannibals but took heads con-

tom and the difficulty with which it has been stamped out.<sup>4</sup>

The pagan hill tribes had one abiding loyalty based on the primal instinct for self-preservation, and that was to the tribe; they believed their deity conceded to each village only a limited number of souls; when a child was born, a soul was used; when a member of the tribe was killed, one was lost; and the only way to replenish the stock was to take heads outside the tribe. Thus it became the duty of any self-respecting young warrior to take a head when he expected a child to

<sup>1</sup> Reign, 1280-1294 A. D. Chinese History by F. L. Hawks Pott, D. D.

<sup>2</sup> Handbook, 1934, British North Borneo (Chartered) Company.

<sup>3</sup> "Clear Waters," by Owen Rutter.

<sup>4</sup> "Reserve of Souls," by Anak Singapura, *Strails Times*, July 21, 1937.

be born. It was considered very dangerous indeed to permit the supply of souls to become too depleted, since the time might be reached when new babies could not be born, a thought abhorrent to any primitive people and one that explains amply the urge to raid their enemies. Then, too, they thought a low supply meant weakness that would make the community susceptible to diseases such as smallpox or cholera, while a good surplus was considered fortifying against pestilence, attack and other dangers. The chiefs therefore kept a credit and debit account by means of knotted thongs so that the score should not be a matter of memory or conjecture.

and understanding administrators. Head-hunting has been stamped out, and now rarely occurs if ever. It will readily be understood however that the English and Dutch administrators in the early days had a delicate task to perform in persuading these tribes to abandon such a deep-rooted custom. A method that proved successful was to suggest the substitution of an old skull instead of a fresh one to do duty on the occasions when a head was needed.<sup>6</sup>

It might be of interest to interpolate here that we had the very good fortune, as our ship was lying in the harbor of Labuan, an island off the coast of Brunei, to have a large group of natives



Kuching, Capital of Sarawak

It was also considered necessary to have an enemy's head when a death occurred, especially if the decedent should be a chief. It struck me as strange that the white man in the East should have such a good opinion of the Dyaks, Muruts and other head-hunting tribes, but such was and still is the case. Although pagans they were not regarded as savages in the accepted meaning of that term, but on the contrary were thought of as on the whole intelligent, pleasing in manner, naturally inclined to be peaceable, and certainly steeped in their own culture and tradition.<sup>5</sup> They lived under their own laws and customs, and while virile and at times rather truculent, they were nevertheless amenable to government by wise

come aboard and make the coast-wise trip to Kuching with us as deck passengers. They were in native dress, which consisted largely of ornaments in the case of the men. We were struck by the alert manner, obvious self respect and general pleasing appearance of these people, who were lighter skinned than we expected and cleanly in their habits as evidenced by the fact that they proceeded to take baths on the lower deck immediately upon stowing their baggage under the tarpaulin that had been spread for them over the forecabin. They conducted themselves with dignity and were more quiet and decorous than the average group of first-class passengers.

We sent a message to them by a man speaking

<sup>5</sup> Sarawak Administration Report for 1935 by William Fairbairn Dick, Acting Government Secretary.

<sup>6</sup> Anak Singapura, Singapore, *Straits Times*, July 21, 1937.

their language to ask whether they would be disposed to permit some of the passengers to photograph them. The reply came back that they would be very pleased to accommodate the ladies and gentlemen who wished to make these photographs, that a group of volunteers would dress suitably for the occasion, and that they would present themselves on the promenade deck the following day at eleven o'clock. This they did without apparent embarrassment, posed for their photographs following attentively the suggestions of the ship's captain, and quite unabashed asked for a present for their trouble.

In giving so much attention to the head-hunting cult, it should be mentioned that the head-hunters were not the only indigenous tribes in Borneo and that the Dyaks and Muruts were not the only head-hunters. The tribes found in Sarawak may be divided roughly into Land Dyaks, Sea Dyaks, Melanaus, Kenyahs, and Kayans, of which all except the Melanaus live in long communal family houses of wood built on stilts and all are or were pagans. The Melanaus inhabit coastal villages, are sailors and fishermen and are turning to Islam to a large extent, although they have also felt the influence of Christian missions. As to North Borneo, the native population may be divided into three principal groups: the Dusans, the Bajaus and the Muruts. The first are an agricultural people, lighter in complexion than most native tribes and peaceable in character. The Bajaus are a stronger race living along the coast. They trace their origin to the Malay Peninsula and were formerly pirates. The Muruts were head-hunters and lived in the hills in the long communal houses of wood on stilts that characterize such peoples. The Ilanuns were the

principal pirate tribe, but comparatively few of them remain, while the Orang Sungei, the Kedayans, and the Besayas are minor Mohamedan tribes.

The foregoing may give some idea of the interesting, complex native life of Borneo that went on before the country was known to white men. Pigafetta, historian of Magellan's expedition, mentions the visit of the fleet at Borneo in 1521, say-

ing that a "Moorish" sultan named Jelapang reigned over Brunei at that time. (The name "Borneo" is a corruption of the Malay word Brunei). It is understood, moreover, that the Portuguese used to visit it from Malacca early in the sixteenth century. The Spaniards destroyed the city, Brunei, about 1565 as a punishment for piracy, and the first Englishman to visit the island, Captain Cowley, came about a century later, but over one hundred years before the East India Company first established an ill-fated station at Balambangan, an island to the north of Borneo, which was taken by Sulu and Illanun pirates in 1775 and where a further unsuccessful effort to colonize was made by the company in 1803.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century conditions in Brunei were very bad indeed; the power of the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu was at a low ebb, and lawlessness, piracy, head-hunting and disease were rife. The Dyaks, the principal head-hunters, rebelled against their governor, whereupon the Sultan of Brunei sent his uncle, Rajah Muda Hassim, to restore order. It was at this point that James Brooke first appeared on the scene. He came out to the East in charge of a private expedition and while in Singapore was asked by the Governor to carry presents and letters to Rajah Muda Hassim as an expression of

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Land Dyak Women

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**EDITORS' COLUMN  
FOREIGN SERVICE LEGISLATION**

Recently enacted legislation, described somewhat more fully below, indicates once again the interest in and responsiveness to reasonable requests of the Foreign Service on the part of the President, the Congress, and the Department. While these particular improvements are not of the some far-reaching importance as some of the others recently accomplished, they form, nevertheless, an important part of the mosaic of a well-organized Foreign Service.

Officers of the Foreign Service are not in a position ordinarily to invest as wisely or to purchase homes as easily as are persons living in the United States. Hence an adequate retirement system is particularly necessary for them. The recent change in the retirement law strengthens that law.

Inasmuch as telephones in Government-owned or leased residences are used as often, if not more often, for official purposes than for private convenience, the Act of Congress approved by the President on April 30 authorizes the installation and maintenance of such telephones at the expense of the Government.

Under another recent act, personally-owned automobiles may be transported at government expense under certain circumstances provided that the total shipment made by an individual officer, including the automobile, does not exceed the total shipment he would be allowed to make were he not shipping his automobile.

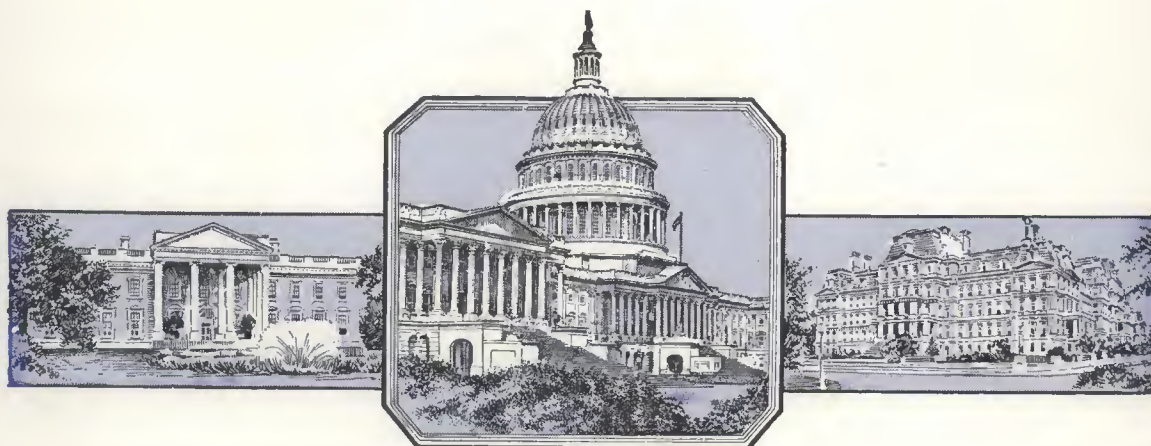
It is believed the Service will unanimously welcome the other new legislative provision which will materially simplify field accounting.

Following are the items of general legislation of interest to the Foreign Service which have been enacted into law during the present session of Congress. As official instructions will be issued covering the administration of these laws, the JOURNAL will only briefly indicate their general purposes.

*Amendment to Foreign Service Retirement Act—*

An Act approved by the President April 20, 1940, amends Section 26(e) of the Foreign Service Retirement Act by granting credit for service toward retirement for a partial year of service and, whereas, only complete years of service could formerly be granted, it will not be possible to give credit for the entire period of service except for a partial month. The same bill also authorizes the establishment, by means of a slightly higher payment by a Foreign Service officer, of an annuity

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## News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

### *Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell*

The Ambassador to Spain, Mr. Alexander W. Weddell, left New York City on June 2 on the "Atlantic Clipper" and arrived at Madrid two days later. During his stay in the United States of slightly less than three weeks he divided his time between Washington and his home in Richmond, Virginia.

### *Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt*

The Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, arrived in New York City on May 23 via Genoa from his post, having made a tour which included Paris. He was received by President Roosevelt at the White House on May 31 and divided his time between Washington and his home in New York City. Mrs. Steinhardt and their daughter remained in Moscow.

### *Ambassador Spruille Braden*

The Ambassador to Colombia, Mr. Spruille Braden, sailed from New York City on May 29 on the S. S. *Talamanca* for Panama en route to his post. He was received by President Roosevelt at the White House on May 28.

### *Minister Jay Pierrepont Moffat*

The recently-appointed Minister to Canada, Mr. Jay Pierrepont Moffat, left Washington by train on June 11 and arrived at Ottawa on the following day. Mrs. Moffat preceded him to New York City, joining his train there and continuing with him to

Ottawa. On June 10, his final day in the Department, Mr. Moffat was received at the White House by President Roosevelt for a conference.

### *Minister Clarence E. Gauss*

The recent-appointed Minister to Australia, Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, revisited Washington in late May and early June while on his present home leave and was received by President Roosevelt at the White House on May 28. He left for California to join Mrs. Gauss and their son prior to his scheduled sailing on June 22 on the S. S. *Monterrey* for his new post at Canberra.

He will be accompanied by John R. Minter, until recently a Divisional Assistant in the Division of European Affairs, who will serve as First Secretary. Mr. Minter left Washington on June 18. Mrs. Minter and their three daughters plan to sail for Australia in August.

### *Minister Robert M. Scotten*

The recently-appointed Minister to the Dominican Republic, Mr. Robert M. Scotten, accompanied by Mrs. Scotten, sailed from New York City on June 13 on the S. S. *Coamo* for their new post at Ciudad Trujillo. They spent much of their time in Washington, and on May 28 Mr. Scotten was received by President Roosevelt at the White House.

### *Foreign Service Officers*

James B. Stewart, until recently Consul General at Mexico City, arrived in Washington on June 2.

He left Mexico City by train on May 18 and went to Denver to join Mrs. Stewart, who had preceded him there a short time earlier, and their 18-year-old daughter, Mary, who has been a student at Scripps College, Claremont, California. Mrs. Stewart and Mary then went to the summer home of his sister at Center Lovell, Maine, and Mr. Stewart left Washington on June 11 to join them and remain there until about mid-July when he planned to proceed to his new post as Consul General at Zürich.

Alexander C. Kirk, Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, arrived at New York City on June 6 on the "Atlantic Clipper" via Lisbon from his post and proceeded immediately to Washington. He was a guest of President Roosevelt on a week-end cruise aboard the presidential yacht, *Potomac*, on June 8-9, and was received by the President at the White House prior to his scheduled departure on a Clipper plane for Lisbon on June 20.

Whitney Young, Consul at Hong Kong, visited the Department for several days, beginning on June 4. He arrived at San Francisco on May 1 on the S. S. *President Cleveland* with Mrs. Young and their nine-months-old daughter, Mary Elizabeth. They have been spending leave at Ogdensburg, New York.

William C. Burdett, Consul General and Counselor at Rio, arrived in Washington on June 6 by plane from his post and remained in Washington for several days.

Hedley V. Cooke, Jr., Consul at Bombay, visited Washington for about 10 days, beginning on June 1, having divided his time between Philadelphia and New York City since arriving at the latter port on April 18 on the S. S. *President Garfield* from his post. He planned to have sailed from San Francisco on June 22 to return to Bombay.

Thomas M. Wilson, Consul General at Sydney, arrived in Washington on May 31 from his post and planned to be here for an indefinite period before continuing to a new post not yet announced.

David McK. Key, until recently Second Secretary and Consul at Ottawa, motored from Ottawa to Washington on May 23 with Mrs. Key and their nine-year-old daughter, Marjorie. He remained until the following afternoon and proceeded to New York City, sailing on May 25 on the S. S. *Excalibur* for his new post as Second Secretary at Rome. Mrs. Key and Marjorie remained in Washington.

Norris B. Chipman, Consul and Second Secretary at Cairo, accompanied by Mrs. Chipman, arrived at New York City on May 15 on the S. S.

*Excalibur* from Cairo on home leave. After several days in New York City they continued to Washington to spend the greater part of their time.

Walter W. Hoffman, until recently Third Secretary and Vice Consul at San Salvador, accompanied by Mrs. Hoffman and their two children, left Washington on June 1 for a visit in California prior to their scheduled sailing from San Francisco on July 5 for his new post as Vice Consul at Hong Kong.

Ellis O. Briggs, Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, arrived in Washington on May 24 by train from Miami en route by plane from Rio following an extensive tour which he made at the end of the Foreign Service Conference in Rio April 20-28 at which he represented the Department. He visited Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Asunción, Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará. Mrs. Briggs accompanied him to Rio and returned by boat, returning at about the same time.

John K. Caldwell, Consul General at Tientsin, visited Washington for several days beginning on June 13 following his arrival with Mrs. Caldwell at San Francisco on May 30 on the S. S. *President Coolidge* via Shanghai from their post. After leaving Washington they planned to visit relatives and friends in Boston, New York, and Ohio, prior to motoring to San Francisco to sail for Tientsin about August 17.

Leland B. Morris, Consul General at Vienna, registered at the Department in mid-May following his arrival from his post. He planned to spend home leave principally at Washington and Princeton, New Jersey.

Guy W. Ray, Vice Consul at Porto Alegre, accompanied by Mrs. Ray and their three-and-one-half year old son, Walter, arrived at New York City on May 11 on the S. S. *Argentina* from their post on home leave, having embarked at Rio following his attendance at the Foreign Service Conference there. They arrived in Washington on May 15 and planned to remain until about July 1 following his assignment to the Division of the American Republics for a month beginning on May 27.

Elbridge Durbrow, who has been designated Second Secretary at Rome following the completion in early June of a study assignment at the University of Chicago, visited the Department for several days in mid-June and left New York City on June 15 on the "Yankee Clipper" for Lisbon en route to Rome, leaving his wife and infant here.

Austin C. Brady, Consul at Rangoon, arrived at San Francisco on May 18 on the "California Clip-

per" via Hong Kong from his post. He visited the Department for several days beginning on June 1 and planned to visit New York City and later California before returning to Rangoon.

George Gregg Fuller, Consul at Winnipeg, arrived in Washington by motor from his post on May 31 and spent about a week or 10 days. He left to attend a class reunion at Yale University and then the World's Fair before stopping off with friends in Rochester, New York, and Kingston, Ontario, prior to returning to Winnipeg.

J. Kenly Bacon, Consul and Second Secretary at Port-au-Prince, accompanied by Mrs. Bacon, arrived at New York City on May 26 on the S. S. *Panama* from their post and visited Washington for several days, beginning on May 29. After leaving Washington, they planned to spend approximately three weeks at his home in Boston and to sail on June 20 for Port-au-Prince.

S. Pinkney Tuck, Counselor at Buenos Aires, accompanied by Mrs. Tuck, arrived in New York City on May 22 by plane direct from their post. They visited Washington on May 27 and left to spend about two months at East Hampton, Long Island. They planned to leave New York City on July 29 and return to Buenos Aires by plane.

Merwin J. Bohan, until recently Commercial Attaché at Santiago, arrived at New York City on May 14 on the S. S. *Santa Elena* from Valparaiso and visited Washington for several days before motoring to his home in Dallas, Texas. He planned to have sailed from New York City on June 28 for his new post as Commercial Attaché at Bogotá.

Benjamin M. Hulley, Second Secretary and Consul at Paris, visited the Department for several days beginning on June 6 following his arrival at Boston on May 28 on the S. S. *Exeter* via Genoa. He left to spend home leave at Litchfield, Connecticut, and Lakeside, Ohio, with his wife and children, who were evacuated from Paris to the United States last October. He planned to revisit Washington on July 31 to spend a day before sailing from New York City about August 2 for Paris.

Marshall M. Vance, Consul at Windsor, accompanied by Mrs. Vance and their 15-year-old daughter, visited Washington for several days beginning on May 22, following a visit to Dayton, Ohio, and White



M. M. Vance



R. Bragonier, Jr.

Sulphur Springs, among other points. They left to return to Windsor via Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

La Verne Baldwin, Second Secretary and Consul at Managua, visited the Department for several days beginning on May 18 following his arrival at New Orleans on May 13 on the S. S. *Contessa* via Puerto Cabezas from his post.

Glion Curtis, Jr., until recently Vice Consul at Wellington, visited the Department for several days beginning on May 20 during home leave following his arrival about a month earlier from his post with Mrs. Curtis and their two-year-old daughter, Mary Glasgow. They continued on leave and planned to have left by late June for their new post at Port-au-Prince.

Archer Woodford, until recently Consul at Maracaibo, visited the Department in late May at the conclusion of leave and sailed from New York City on June 1 on the S. S. *Washington* for his new post as Consul at Hamburg.

Ilo C. Funk, until recently Consul at Hull, arrived at New York City on June 9 on the S. S. *President Roosevelt*, serving as a refugee ship for this voyage, from Galway, Ireland. He visited Washington for several days beginning on June 11 and planned to have sailed from New York City about June 28 for his new post as Consul at Barbados. The families of various other F. S. O.'s also were aboard this vessel.

Leslie W. Johnson, until recently Third Secretary and Vice Consul at La Paz, arrived at New York City with Mrs. Johnson on June 11 on the S. S. *Santa Lucia* from Lima. After visiting Washington for several days beginning on June 13 they left for his home in Minneapolis on indefinite sick leave, at the conclusion of which he was scheduled to enter upon an assignment in the Department.

Reginald Bragonier, Jr., Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Montevideo, was on detail in the Department from May 19 until June 12 in connection with certain duties assigned to the "watch officer" of the Secretary's office. He resumed leave at his home in Baltimore.

Robert Jakes, III, until recently Vice Consul at St. Pierre-et-Miquelon and latterly on detail at St. Stephen, arrived in Washington on May 25 and spent four days before proceeding to his home in Nashville, Tenn.

## News From the Field

### FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACKERSON, GARRET G., JR.— <i>Rumania, Hungary</i>	GROTH, EDWARD M.— <i>India</i>
ACLY, ROBERT A.— <i>Union of South Africa</i>	HICKOK, THOMAS A.— <i>Philippines</i>
BARNES, WILLIAM— <i>Argentina, Uruguay, Puraguay</i>	JOSSELYN, PAUL R.— <i>British Columbia</i>
BECK, WILLIAM H.— <i>Bernuda</i>	KUNIHOLM, BERTEL E.— <i>Iceland</i>
BOHLEN, CHARLES E.— <i>U.S.S.R.</i>	LANCASTER, NATHANIEL, JR.— <i>Portuguese East Africa</i>
BONBRIGHT, JAMES C. H.— <i>Belgium, Hollund</i>	LATIMER, FREDERICK P., JR.— <i>Turkey</i>
BRADDOCK, DANIEL M.— <i>Venezuela, Colombia</i>	LEWIS, CHARLES W., JR.— <i>Central America</i>
BUTLER, GEORGE— <i>Peru</i>	LYON, CECIL B.— <i>Chile</i>
BYINGTON, HOMER, JR.— <i>Yugoslavia</i>	MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.— <i>Mexico</i>
CRAIN, EARL T.— <i>Spain</i>	PLITT, EDWIN A.— <i>France</i>
DICKOVER, ERLE R.— <i>Netherlands Indies</i>	PRESTON, AUSTIN R.— <i>Norway and Sweden</i>
ENGLISH, ROBERT— <i>Eastern Canada</i>	REAMS, R. BORDEN— <i>Denmark</i>
FERRIS, WALTON C.— <i>Great Britain</i>	SCHULER, FRANK A., JR.— <i>Tokyo area</i>
FULLER, GEORGE G.— <i>Central Canada</i>	SERVICE, JOHN S.— <i>Central China</i>
GADE, GERHARD— <i>Ecuador</i>	SMITH, E. TALROT— <i>Nairobi area, Kenya</i>
	WILLIAMS, PHILIP P.— <i>Brazil</i>
	American Embassy, Berlin— <i>Germany</i>
	American Consulate General, Algiers— <i>Algeria</i>
	American Consulate, Yokohama— <i>Yokohama area</i>

### LIMA

June 5, 1940.

The minute or two around eleven-thirty on the morning of Friday, May 24th probably added years and years to the lives of those who shook in the earthquake. There are very few who do not admit to having been badly frightened. The destructive ability of man is being demonstrated with brutal thoroughness these days, but there is something especially terrifying when nature cuts loose and goes on a rampage.

It is claimed that the earthquake was the most severe one felt in Peru for two hundred years. Fortunately, it occurred during daylight, which fact, without doubt, greatly reduced the loss of life and panic. Several hundred persons were killed and many more injured. Property damage was substantial and reconstruction work will represent a serious economic problem for the country. Very few buildings of good construction were seriously damaged, but the old and poorly constructed ones that collapsed or must be torn down now should be replaced with more modern and stronger structures.

The Embassy residence was so badly cracked and lost so much plaster that the Ambassador and Mrs. Norweb had to move out immediately. The Chancery quarters resembled an animated cartoon during the quake and danced all over the lot. However, aside from falling plaster and some cracks in the walls, the building apparently is structurally safe. No one these days likes the rumble of passing busses and trucks, and the usual series of settling shocks

which have been felt for the past ten days are very conducive to the jitters.

There were no casualties or injuries among the staff or the American colony, although some property damage was suffered. One of the walls of the residence quarters of Dr. De Vault, head of the British American Hospital, collapsed, and other parts of the hospital building were damaged. No patients were injured, and the hospital staff did excellent work in helping to care for victims of the earthquake.

The Peruvian authorities have met the situation with admirable courage and ability. The injured and homeless are being cared for. Inspection, demolition and reconstruction work is progressing. Order has been maintained, the police having acted with fine efficiency throughout the emergency. Relief collections already total over two million *soles*, of which amount the American colony and American firms have contributed well over two hundred and fifty thousand *soles*.

To end on the inevitable humorous aspect: while crowds were fleeing to the open space of the Plaza de Armas, a solemn American tourist with camera slung over shoulder stopped a member of the American colony and asked "Can you tell me if that was an earthquake?" The nonchalant reply was, I believe, "No, no, friend, we are just waiting to hear the war news." The tourist seemed to be hurt and puzzled.

GEORGE H. BUTLER.

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**STAFF OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE  
GENERAL, WINNIPEG, CANADA**

Seated: Vice Consul Bernard F. Heiler, Consul George Gregg Fuller, Consul General George D. Hopper, Vice Consul M. A. Rutherford. Second row: Clerk Ruth J. Rowan, Clerk Lilian M. Tucker, Clerk Martha C. Drury, Clerk Annie Johnson. Top row: Clerk Dwight E. Scarbrough, Clerk Aagot B. Samuelsen, Clerk William H. Christensen.



At the recent Quinquennial Convocation of Andhra Research University, Vizianagram, South India, Post Wheeler, Foreign Service Officer, Retired, who has been for some years a Fellow of the University and a member of its International Faculty, delivered the Convocation Address. The Degree of Pundit (corresponding to the European Ph.D.) was conferred upon him by its Chancellor, the Maharajah of Jeypore, and Mrs. Wheeler (Hallie Erminie Rives, the novelist) was given the Degree of Litt.D. The photograph, taken at the Devi Palace, shows His Highness, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler and Dr. Seshagiri Rao the Provost, with the Pro-Chancellors and Registrar of the University.



One of the farewell parties for Consul General James B. Stewart (leaving Mexico for Zurich) was a handicap golf tournament held at the Chapultepec Heights Golf Club on May 20. The tournament was won by Morrie Hughes. Left to right: George H. Winters, Paul C. Hutton, Joseph F. Brent, James B. Stewart, George P. Shaw, Robert McGregor, Morris N. Hughes and Victor H. Loftus.



## The Bookshelf

J. RIVES CHILDS, *Review Editor*

LAW, THE STATE, AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, by James Brown Scott, Columbia University Press, 1939, 2 vols., pp. xii, 613, 401. \$8.75.

This remarkable work, the fruit of a half century of study by a leading American scholar in the field of international law, is in two volumes, the first being "a Commentary on the Development of Legal, Political and International Ideals," and the second "Extracts Illustrating the Growth of Theories and Principles of Jurisprudence, Government and the Law of Nations."

In his Introduction Dr. Scott discusses the nature of law, which, although "a means, not an end in itself" (p. 18) is obviously a necessary element in any state, but he stresses the fact that the principal element, for which a state exists, is found in the people (p. 23). Territory and government are secondary. States are natural phenomena, without which civilization could hardly have developed. The terms, "state" and "nation" are often used interchangeably, although it may be said that in the former the emphasis is on the organization, while in the latter it is on the people. The author quotes the following from Renan's *Discours et Conférences*:

"A nation is a soul, a spiritual principle. Two things which, truth to tell, are but one, go to make up this soul, the spiritual principle. The one is in the past, the other in the present. The first is the possession in common of a rich legacy of memories; the second is a matter of actual consent, of desire to live in a body, to make the most of a heritage jointly received. Man . . . has not been suddenly improvised. The nation, like the individual, is the outcome of a long past full of stress, of sacrifices and of devotion."

Again Dr. Scott quotes from the same source the following passage, which, in view of what is now going on in Europe, is worthy of note:

"Human wills change—but what does not change here below? Nations are not eternal things. They have had their beginning, they will have their end. They will be replaced, probably, by a European Confederation. But that is not the order of the century in which we live. At the present time the existence of nations is advantageous, is necessary. Their existence

is the guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had but one law and one lord."

The harrowing conditions existing in Europe, and especially in France, at the time of this writing show the truth of Dr. Scott's comment:

". . . There is no essential difference between the law that the states—meaning thereby governments and not 'personified' states—should apply in their relations with one another and the law which they apply within their own jurisdictions. Justice is universal, whether applied between individuals, or between groups of individuals. What leads to unspeakable tragedies is the separation, in the relations of states, of the moral and spiritual element from the rules of their intercourse. Within the state there are organs of justice; for the settlement of disputes among the states there must also be organs of justice, if civilization is to endure. . . ."

The first chapters of Dr. Scott's work are devoted principally to the nature and development of European jurisprudence, beginning with the Greek philosophers, including Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, and especially the Stoics, whose principles in some respects resembled those of Christianity. He then passes to the law of Rome, and in particular the *jus gentium*, which led up to what we now call "international law." Separate chapters are devoted to Cicero and Seneca, whose idealistic views of "natural law" and justice had a great influence in the development of enlightened European civilization.

Beginning with a chapter on "the Hebrew Prophets and Christianity," the first volume is devoted principally to the great personalities who had a part in the shaping of international law in Europe, from St. Augustine (A.D. 354-438) to Hugo Grotius (A.D. 1583-1645). Among them are St. Isidore of Seville, John of Salisbury, St. Thomas Aquinas, Dante Alighieri, Francisco de Vitoria, Alberico Gentili, Thomas More, Desiderius Erasmus, and Francisco Suarez. There is also a chapter concerning the menacing figure of Niccolo Machiavelli, who stands out because of his ruthless defiance of the principles of justice, good faith, and humanness, to which the others adhered. While he seems

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SOLDIERS IN THE SUN, An Adventure in Imperialism, by William Thaddeus Sexton, Captain, United States Army, pp. 297, The Military Service Publishing Company. \$2.50.

Captain Sexton has given the public an excellent account of the military campaigns of the United States Army in the Philippine Islands during the war with Spain in 1898 and thereafter until 1902, when President Theodore Roosevelt issued his proclamation announcing the establishment of peace in the Philippines and amnesty of all who would take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The book contains the first compact, easily readable account of the military side of the conquest and pacification of the Philippines by the United States and is, therefore, a valuable contribution to the historical literature of the American adventure in those Islands—an adventure which cost the American people almost \$200,000,000 in military expenditures alone during the period mentioned.

The author depicts the trials and tribulations of the military arm of a democratic government in the task of establishing sovereignty over some eight million unwilling people who had a very resourceful leader in General Emilio Aguinaldo. The task of conquest and pacification extended over a period of almost two and one-half years and required the despatch to the Philippines of an expeditionary force which at its maximum numbered about seventy-one thousand soldiers. But the least of the difficulties encountered was the resistance put up by the Filipinos. The major difficulties resulted rather from the unpreparedness of the United States for a military campaign in a tropical country eight thousand miles distant, from vacillation among both civil and military leaders of the United States on questions of policy, and from the fact that a considerable section of the United States public openly sympathized with the Filipinos in their resistance.

The struggle of the officers and men of the United States Army in a strange land against the administrative odds mentioned above, as well as tropical heat, insects, floods, and the ever-present guerrilla soldiers of the Philippine insurgents is an epic in American military history, of which the details are not generally known to Americans.

J. E. JACOBS.

WHAT GERMANY FORGOT, by James T. Shotwell, The Macmillan Company, 1940, pp. viii, 152. \$1.50.

What Germany forgot, according to Professor Shotwell, is that the post-war sufferings and hardships of Germany were primarily the result of the economic costs of the World War. German opinion, in attributing these hardships to the Treaty of Versailles and the post-war machinations of Allied statesmen, has been misguided and misled by one of the most successful propaganda campaigns ever attempted. The acceptance of the thesis that the ills of Germany were the consequence of an unjust peace, rather than the economic consequences of the war that preceded it, justified a return to militarism in the minds of the German people, and led to the vilification of the processes of democracy. That Germany can anticipate the achievement of economic prosperity by means of a military victory Professor Shotwell believes to be wholly illusory, since the costs of a modern war are so great that they can never be compensated by the fruits of victory.

The author cites an estimate<sup>1</sup> that the costs of the war to the German Government amounted to some \$50 billions, reckoned in the value of money at the close of the war, and states that the cost of the war to the German people in the form of exhaustion of human and natural resources, deterioration of plant and disturbance of

the financial mechanism were at least the equivalent. Costs of the latter type are difficult to estimate and elusive and were soon forgotten while the burdens and vexations of the Treaty of Versailles were visible and present. This greatly simplified the task of deluding the German people.

In developing his thesis Professor Shotwell first rapidly reviews the German war economy, the period of post-war inflation, and the "false recovery" from the time of the Dawes plan to the collapse of 1931 following the failure of the Credit-Anstalt. He then devotes chapters to the German tradition of militarism, the War guilt controversy and the Treaty of Versailles. In the first part of the chapter on the Treaty it is pointed out that although the

<sup>1</sup>The estimate is apparently that of Dr. Leo Gerbler in *The Cost of the World War to the Central Powers*, to be published in the near future by the Yale University Press. Professor Shotwell states that his book was begun as a preface to this forthcoming volume.

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The Inner Harbor of Genoa 300 years ago, when it was still one of the important maritime powers of the world.

## Frederick Wollaston, First U. S. Consul at Genoa

*(Reprinted from the New York Herald-Tribune)*

*(From notes taken from the records of the American Consulate at Genoa)*

EARLY on the morning of February 27, and a Friday, 1797, the Stars and Stripes flying at her mast, an American clipper entered the port of Genoa.

Fleets of a hundred sail, square-riggers, two English boats and the French frigate *La Modeste*, captured by the British; black sails from Spain, sails from Sicily, Portugal and Venice, the rose sails of the galleys, rode at anchor in the harbor. The entire fleets, the mixed crowds suddenly stirring along the water-front, all stared with increasing excitement at the silvery streamlines of the long slim clipper, the Stars and Stripes flying at her mast, with monstrous snub-nosed brass-pounders glistening like gold in the sunshine—a dazzling sun which splashed over the holes in her quarter-deck, in the rents of her ragged staysail, where pirate guns had caught her.

Amid the lively-moving bronzed and iron-faced sailors of the clipper, in their turn staring back at shore and fleets, a gentleman leaned upon the rail. The amphitheater of the great maritime city rose before his vision, tier upon tier of white marble palaces, with hanging gardens, orange and lemon groves, with terraces of vine and towering palm. This gentleman at the rail, in knee pants, white lace at throat and pulse, a carpet-bag at his feet, the Stars and Stripes furled under his arm, was Mr. Frederick Hyde Wollaston, of New York, the first United States Consul to Genoa.

Today a fading name of the past closed within the yellowed tome of the Consular records, yesterday he was the observed of all observers, a brilliant figure on the canvas of history of the infant Republic, predecessor of many faithful governmental

servants destined to foreign service, to unknown tongues and customs.

There was no one on shore to meet Mr. Wollaston. No one knew he was coming. As he landed in the clipper's dory men of the fraternity of the "Caravana" met him and took his carpet-bag, just as they meet travelers today. How they must have stared at each other, like Columbus and the Indians, making signs, for they could not speak the other's tongue! They were all six-footers these pious porters, and wore ridiculously short little blue skirts, adopted for decency. Most of the porters of this period worked in the heat in the Adamic costume. They called each other by such names as Elijah, Jeremiah, Ulysses, Ajax and Plato, names handed down today to their descendants.

None of the women, neither aristocrats nor others, wore hats, but great flowered "mezzere," or shawls fastened upon their heads, flowing to their feet, long curls hung over their shoulders. Their panier skirts swung as they walked and all carried great fans. Gentlemen and ladies were carried up and down the narrow ways in sedan chairs, their bearers in livery. "Rose and jasmine drooped from every balcony and loggia, ravishingly lovely after the odors of the clipper," the Consul recorded.

Doubtless Mr. Wollaston was borne to his lodgings in a public sedan chair, his carpet-bag at his feet, the Flag, his Dante—all Americans read Dante those days—a copy of Franklin's "Almanac" beside him.

Mr. Wollaston officially drew up his own papers, giving his okay and signature: "The United States Consulate at Genoa opened, officially functioned July 10, and a Register of Acts passed in the Consulate at Genoa of the United States of North America, by and before Fred R. Wollaston, appointed to said Consulate by Commissions of H. E. John Adams, President of the said United States, July, 1797." "I was waited upon by Citizen Agostino Maglione, President of the Directory of the Ligurian Republic: he received me with peculiar matter of friendship," writes Wollaston, "and referred me to Citizen Russa." This was the Minister of Foreign Relations, appointed by Napoleon Bonaparte.

The first American to pay a visit to the Consulate was Master Whitlock, captain of the good ship *Hunter*, a mere cockle-shell of a ship of 340¾ tons, from New York. Doubtless the entire crew of 24, with brown wigs framing their bronzed faces, caps in hand, a bashful group, paid a visit to the Consulate. The passenger-list was completed by two Italians, Piccardo and Traverso, Genoese names, who had returned from New York to Genoa. May

27, the Consul records the authorization to increase the armament of the *Hunter*, adding 4 iron four-pound carriage guns, in addition to the two brass 18-pounders, making a total of 8 four-pounders, two-17, and four three-pounders. Her owners were Franklin Robinson and Co., New York.

The *Hunter's* cargo from New York consisted of whale and liver oyl—spelt with a Y—tobacco, rum, sugar, cocoa, pimenta, coffee, nankins, smarilla, logwood, tea, wax, stockfish, pepper. She exported to New York brandy, silks, paper, white lead, drugs, hides, skins, 350 Piper brandy, cast wire, 140 cases wine in bottle, 173 cases wine in glass, 100 bales of olive oyl, 140 provisions, bags, cords, almonds, drugs, 14 packages silks, woolens, hosiery, 1 package sundries.

Wollaston found he was received with much attention in the city. He records that all were wearing the French cockade, that Trees of Liberty were planted, and there "was much sympathy for the Republic of the States." He attended a masked ball, at the Marquis Giancarlo di Negro's beautiful villa, filled with Rembrandts, Van Dycks and magnificent draperies of Genoese cut velvets. He went up to the villa from his lodgings in a sedan chair, borne by four lackeys, while two men ran ahead with great lanterns burning. His way lay past the 16th-century palace, which is today the seat of the present Consulate. He danced with Mme. de Staël, who wore a white satin gown, and carried a fan which had been Marie-Antoinette's. Who knows what compliments he ventured, and in turn, the interest which Mme. de Staël evinced in the American Consul, far from little (new) New York. He seems to have been an important figure as the only American in the city. He received letters from Lebrun, who was one of the Consuls with Napoleon Bonaparte.

Wollaston was evidently a man of parts and a particularly live wire. He interested himself in music and art and in visiting the magnificent palaces of the nobles. He went up to Milan by coach, and attended a gala performance of "Bruto," with ballet at the famous Scala Opera House. The great theater was illuminated by candles, "something marvellous to behold," and opened gratis to the public in honor of the General-in-Chief, Napoleon Bonaparte, "the month Nevose, of the VIIIth year which was the anniversary of the guillotining of Louis XVI."

Here the parchment record breaks off. After his two years' service, Mr. Wollaston seems to have disappeared as completely as if he had been kidnapped. Two blank pages remain in the first book.

## The Secretary Receives The Foreign Service School

By NILES W. BOND AND RICHARD H. HAWKINS, *F.S.O.'s Training School*

On June 6 the Secretary of State received the members of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School and addressed them briefly. He emphasized the difficulties, as well as the opportunities, which they may be called upon to face as representatives of the government abroad at a time when the United States finds itself confronted with a world situation at once more delicate and more dangerous in its possibilities than any in its history. He called upon them to exercise the qualities of intelligence, integrity, and industry in all their tasks and warned

against the danger of unreasoning thought and action in the trying times ahead. If the influence of the nation is to be felt abroad, he said, that influence must have the support of an intelligent and clear-visioned public opinion rather than an easy acceptance of ideas that are foreign to independence of thought. In bidding the officers godspeed to their posts, the Secretary praised the work of the Foreign Service and pointed to the importance of striving to raise the standard of the Service steadily year by year.



FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS TRAINING SCHOOL: CLASS OF JUNE, 1940

First row, left to right: J. Klahr Huddle, Director of the School; Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State; Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; G. Howland Shaw, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel. Second row: Martin J. Hillenbrand, Robert C. Strong, Arthur B. Emmons, William N. Fraleigh, John C. Fuess, Ogden H. Hammond, Jr., Delano McKelvey. Third row: Donald W. Brown, Nicholas Feld, V. Lansing Collins, Richard H. Hawkins, Jr., Niles W. Bond, William O. Boswell, Fulton Freeman, Charles R. Burrows, and Boies C. Hart, Jr.

# The Work of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School in the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce

By DONALD W. BROWN  
*F. S. O.'s Training School*

As a result of the consolidation of the Foreign Services of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce with that of the Department of State, each new officer entering the Foreign Service now has before him the opportunity of making his career as a specialist in agricultural or commercial reporting. The activities and requirements of these two Departments accordingly now receive greater emphasis in the curriculum of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School; with the further object of preparing the members of the School to perform more efficiently the work required by these Departments of officers in the field, not the least part of which, the School was interested to learn, consists in supplying 30,000 voluntary reports annually to the Department of Commerce alone.

Under the direction of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Liaison Officer of the Department of Agriculture with the Department of State, five days, May 13 to 17, were spent in receiving instruction from officials of that Department, and in visiting the Agricultural Building. The course began with an introductory lecture by Dr. Michael, who also on several later occasions talked on the actual work abroad of an agricultural attaché.

He was followed by Mr. L. A. Wheeler, Director of Foreign Agricultural Relations, who described the scientific and commercial aspects of the foreign work of the Department. The former handles plant and animal quarantine, and exchanges scientific information, while the latter deals with export programs, subsidies, import quotas, and the reciprocal trade agreements, and likewise controls, through the Surplus Bureau, the export of surplus commodities.

Mr. D. F. Christy, Chief of the Division of Foreign Agriculture and Agricultural Policy, next spoke on the policies of foreign governments which affect American agriculture, such as currency depreciation, quotas, subsidies and barter. The artificial means of increasing their exports used by many countries were discussed, and the importance of attempts at self sufficiency by countries as a subject for reports was stressed.

The remainder of the Agricultural program was covered by the following speakers: Dr. F. L. Thomson, of the Division of Statistics; and Historical Research; Dr. M. L. Wilson, Director of Agricultural Extension; Mr. S. R. Newell, of the Agricultural Marketing Service; Dr. Eric Englund, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Dr. P. G. Minneman, F. S. O. assigned to the Department of Agriculture; Dr. A. W. Palmer, Director of the Division of Foreign Corps and Markets; Mr. R. M. Evans, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Mr. Leo J. Schaben, and Mr. J. B. Gibbs, of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; Dr. N. L. Gold and Mr. D. Snyder, of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation; Dr. S. O. Fladness, Chief, Field Inspection Division, Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. E. R. Sasser, Chief, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantine; and Dr. A. E. Taylor, Chief, Import Division of the Food and Drug Administration.

The morning of the last day was spent in a tour of certain sections of the Agricultural Marketing Service in the Department of Agriculture, under the guidance of Mr. Schaben. The work of the Department in establishing standards for cotton, wool, soy beans, hay, tobacco and bakery products, and in the testing and grading of these commodities, was inspected. There followed a most enjoyable luncheon at which the members of the School were the guests of the Department, and during which an opportunity was had to discuss with their hosts the various aspects of the Department's work.

The lectures given under the auspices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were held in a conference room in the Department of Commerce Building, and extended over the period of May 20 to 29. In the mornings lectures were held, while in the afternoons visits were made to the Bureau divisions. The course of study was under the direction of Mr. Roger Townsend, of the Division of Foreign Service Liaison.

At the close of the session, the School had the

*(Continued on page 407)*



## Foreign Service Changes

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 4, 1940:*

Monnett B. Davis of Boulder, Colorado, American Consul General at Buenos Aires, has been designated First Secretary of American Embassy at Buenos Aires, and will serve in dual capacity.

Christian M. Ravndal of Decorah, Iowa, American Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated Second Secretary of American Embassy at Buenos Aires, and will serve in dual capacity.

Harrison Lewis of Beverly Hills, California, American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated Third Secretary of American Embassy at Buenos Aires, and will serve in dual capacity.

Harrison Lewis of Beverly Hills, California, American Vice Consul at Calcutta, India, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Howard Bucknell, Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia, First Secretary of American Embassy at Madrid, Spain, has been assigned American Consul General at Madrid, and will serve in dual capacity.

John H. Morgan of Watertown, Massachusetts, Second Secretary of American Embassy at Madrid, Spain, has been assigned American Consul at Madrid, and will serve in dual capacity.

Earl T. Crain of Huntville, Illinois, Third Secretary of American Embassy at Madrid, Spain, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Madrid, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert F. Fernald of Ellsworth, Maine, American Consul at Madrid, Spain, has been designated Second Secretary of American Embassy at Madrid, and will serve in dual capacity.

Montgomery H. Colladay of Hartford, Connecticut, Third Secretary of American Legation and American Consul at Tallinn, Estonia, has been designated Second Secretary of American Legation at Tallinn, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

William E. Scotten of Pasadena, California, Third Secretary of American Legation and American Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, has been designated Second Secretary of American Legation at Bucharest, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

George F. Kennan of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Second Secretary of American Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been designated First Secretary of American Embassy at Berlin.

Robert Lacy Smyth of Berkeley, California, Second Secretary of American Embassy at Peiping, China, has been designated First Secretary of American Embassy at Peiping.

Angus I. Ward of Chassell, Michigan, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Moscow, U.S.S.R., has been designated First Secretary of American Embassy at Moscow, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

William S. Farrell of Miller Place, Long Island, New York, Third Secretary of American Legation and American Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, has been designated Second Secretary of American Legation at Baghdad, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

James H. Wright of Chillicothe, Missouri, Third Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been designated Second Secretary of American Embassy at Bogotá, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

James K. Penfield of San Francisco, California, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul at Godthaab, Greenland, where an American Consulate will be established.

George Lybrook West, Jr., of San Francisco, California, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Godthaab, Greenland.

Glion Curtis, Jr., of Webster Groves, Missouri, American Vice Consul at Wellington, New Zealand, has been designated Third Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and will serve in dual capacity.

### *Non-Carcer*

David K. Newman of St. Louis, Missouri, American Clerk at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Leopoldville.

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 18, 1940:*

George H. Winters of Downs, Kansas, Second

*(Continued on page 394)*

# SERVICE



# GLIMPSES

*Legation Staff at Luxembourg. Left to right: Michael Foog, Messenger; Clerk Eleanor Klein; George Platt Waller, Chargé d'Affaires a.i.; Clerk Arthur Pauwels. (Photo from LIFE.)*



*Staff of Danzig Consulate ready to start for Königsberg. Date of Departure March 17, 1940. Left to right: Vice Consul Bywater, Clerk Demski, Consul Kuydendall.*



*First American Consul to Iceland! Bertel E. Kuniholm, photographed by Lynn Franklin aboard the S.S. Washington, prior to his trip to Reykjavik. See "Iceland Looks at the United States" in the January 1940 JOURNAL.*

## HE AIN'T DONE RIGHT BY NELL

*A gay informal show put on in Yokohama by Mrs. Richard F. Boyce. The actor in the middle of the picture is none other than Vice Consul Jule L. Goetzmann, who proved to be as slick a villain as ever twirled a moustache.*



*The Post Wheelers in the garden of the American Consulate General at Batavia. Left to right: Vice Consul Paddock, Mr. Wheeler, Mrs. Wheeler and Consul General Dickover.*





Photo courtesy John S. Service

#### STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, SHANGHAI

Front row (left to right): Teuney, Service, Engdahl, Smith, Clubb, Berger, Arnold, Consul General Gauss, Butrick, Vyse, A. Viola Smith, Hall, Lamont, Rowe. Second row: Howard, Burnell, Naylor, Crone, Wy, Sawyer, Byrd, Clark, Barnes, Francis, Rodgers, Tandy, Dimitriades, Williams, Brown, Collins, Pease, Arguello, Cavender, Mertsky. Third row: Tung, Chou, Jao, Chen,, Lee, Foo, McFayden, McAllister, Mulliner, Lynch, Najar Singh, Milka Singh, Chanau Singh, Cheu, Hsu, Tsang, Kiang, Tung. Fourth row: See, Tung, Doodha, Milton, Dong, Yu, Kiang, Loh, Hsieh, Lee, Li, Shu, Chow, Yang, Liu, Lin, Mei, Chu, Chao, Siao. Back row: Chang, Chu, Cheng, Ying, Ku, Chang, Wang, Ying, Chang, Yang, Wang, Feng, Lee, Wu, Chen, Chen, Tung.



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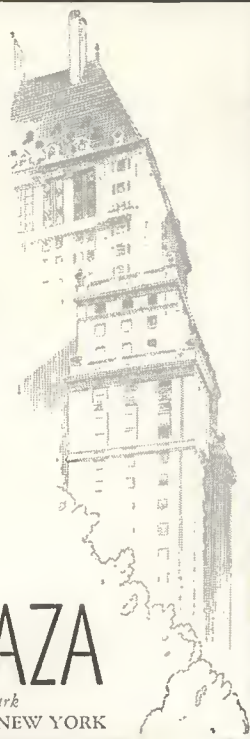
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**FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES**

*(Continued from page 390)*

Secretary of American Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico, has been assigned American Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

George F. Scherer of New York, New York, American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

G. Frederick Reinhardt of Oakland, California, Third Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at Tallinn, Estonia, has been designated Third Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The assignment of M. Gordon Knox of Baltimore, Maryland, as American Vice Consul at Viena, Germany, has been cancelled. Mr. Knox has now been assigned American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

Foy D. Kohler of Toledo, Ohio, Third Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Raymond A. Hare of Manchester, Iowa, Second Secretary of American Legation at Cairo, Egypt, has been assigned American Consul at Cairo, and will serve in dual capacity.

Norris B. Chipman of Washington, District of Columbia, American Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Second Secretary of American Legation at Cairo, and will serve in dual capacity.

Francis L. Spalding of Brookline, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Third Secretary of American Legation at Cairo, and will serve in dual capacity.

Evan M. Wilson of Haverford, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Third Secretary of American Legation at Cairo, and will serve in dual capacity.

**WHAT PRICE U. S. A.?**

*(From a Consulate in Ireland prior to the sailing of a refugee ship.)*

Dear Sir or Madam:

Your letter received today but with a sad and sore heart that I cant take the big chance. The holding that I have told you about before I still have and cant dispose of it, then thru hard times, ups and downs Doctors have left me bare and empty. Oh gladly I'd grasp that golden opportunity to get back to the good old U. S. A. there to live and die.

I lived there for twenty years, my family was born there then thru my parents sending for me we all came home on a visit and then got stuck. Ah what a sad fate to think we'll be left behind. I'd go in the morning but I could never face all that expense. I remain, Yours respectfully.

## BIRTHS

A daughter, Jane Ivison, was born on December 15, 1939, at Peiping, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham Parsons. Mr. Parsons is Vice Consul at Mukden.

A son, Lionel, Jr., was born on March 2 to Mr. and Mrs. Lionel S. Mordecai. Mr. Mordecai is Clerk at Cartagena.

A son, Harrison Torick, was born on March 31 to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Lewis, in Calcutta, where Mr. Lewis is Vice Consul.

A son, Peter Edward, was born on April 29 to Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley Jones, in Rome, where Mr. Jones is Consul.

A daughter, Jacqueline, was born on May 3 to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Minter, in Washington. Mr. Minter has been in the Division of European Affairs at the Department.

A daughter, Karin, was born on May 3 to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Conrad Sundell, at St. John's, Newfoundland, where Mr. Sundell is Vice Consul.

A son, Bruce Chandler, was born on May 21 in Washington to Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Durbrow. Mr. Durbrow has been assigned to Rome.

## IN MEMORIAM

Dr. John G. South, former Minister to Panama and Portugal, died on May 13 at his home in Frankfort, Kentucky.

Edward Glion Curtis, father of Glion Curtis, Jr., Vice Consul at Wellington, died on May 7 in St. Louis.



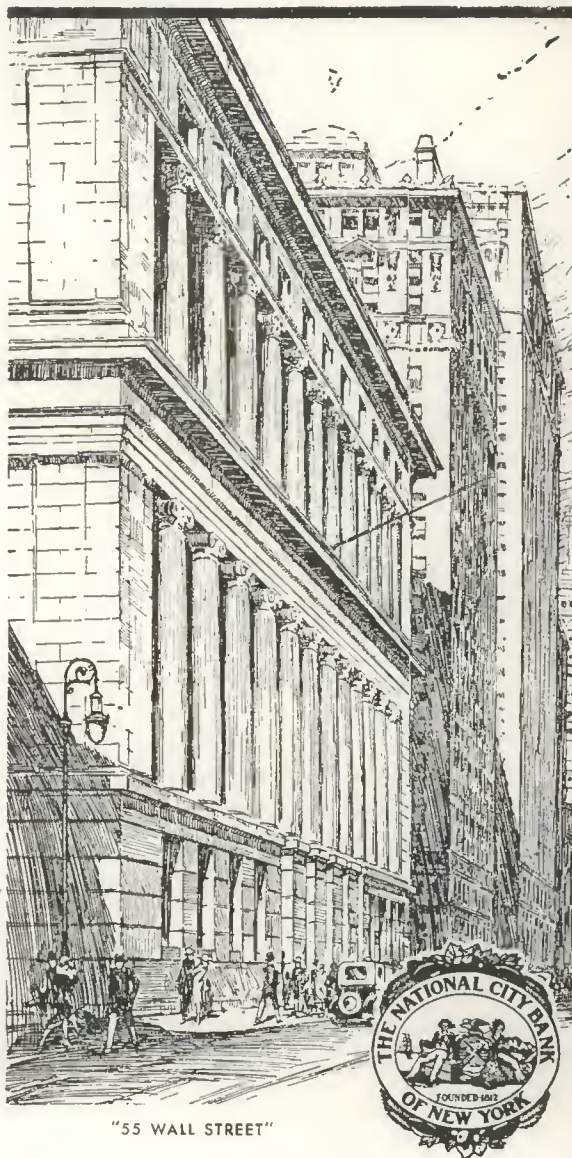
R. F. Bevan

On February 9, 1940, Roberto Florio Bevan died at his home in Málaga, in his eighty-first year. It was sixty-seven years ago that Mr. Bevan, the third generation of an American family closely connected with the Mediterranean, first came to Málaga.

Any Foreign Service Officer who knew Málaga, knew Mr. Bevan. In fact this gentleman thought so highly of the Foreign Service, that he absorbed certain members into his enterprises, Mr. Edward J. Norton, Consul in Málaga in 1909-1912, having served in the firm of Bevan S. A. from 1914-1918, and again since 1930, when he resigned from the Service, as Managing Director of Mr. Bevan's company. In the years 1922 to 1930 Mr. Harry A. McBride, also once a Consul at Málaga, was associated with Mr. Bevan, in the same capacity.

GEORGE ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG.

JULY, 1940



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## THE WILD MEN OF BORNEO

*(Continued from page 377)*

thanks for assistance rendered ship-wrecked British seamen. In the course of carrying out this commission, James Brooke so impressed the Rajah with his integrity and courage, that Hassim asked him to remain and assist him in pacifying his country.

James Brooke was obviously a fine type of gentleman, who had high ideals, pleasant manners and an excellent character, but who at the same time had an indomitable will and was capable of forceful action. His feat of winning the confidence of the Malay rulers and at the same time impressing the wild tribes with his courage and inspiring their respect, admiration and confidence is one that is not easily matched, and the subsequent history of himself and his successors is, I believe, unique.

Eventually he became so necessary to the peace and prosperity of both the rulers and the people of this little-known tropical land that he was asked by the Rajah Muda Hassim to remain and govern Sarawak with the title of Rajah. It is strange enough that a native ruler should ask a stranger and a foreigner to come and rule over a part of his domain, but it is stranger yet that a man of James Brooke's qualities should have been willing to accept such an invitation and remain in a wild, remote, unhealthful land at the cost of so much discomfort, privation and danger to himself. His biographers agree that he consented to remain largely because of a feeling of responsibility for the Dyaks, who because of their confidence in his word had agreed to give up their arms upon the promise of amnesty and who he felt would be at the mercy of their conquerors should he depart. No other explanation would seem adequately to account for the years he spent in Borneo, the campaigns he fought to rid the country of pirates, and his ceaseless efforts to secure for the natives a degree of serenity and opportunity that had never been their lot.

### *First White Rajah.*

James Brooke, accordingly, became Rajah of Sarawak, and was publicly installed as such at his capital at Kuching on September 24, 1841, a step that received the ratification of the Sultan of Brunei the following year. After establishing peace at home, Rajah Brooke turned his attention to the most serious problem of the time, the notorious and bold depredations of the pirates who swarmed the seas, stifling commerce, subjecting coastal settlements to pillage and rapine,



With totem poles like shaggy parasols, Ngada tribesmen in the Netherlands Indies show respect for the souls of departed ancestors. Photographed for the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC by Maynard Owen Williams.

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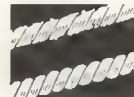
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and making it hazardous for even large ships to come into those waters. Through the Rajah's initiative, the assistance of British naval forces was obtained, and the power of the pirates was eventually broken for the time being in a celebrated battle, in which Rajah Brooke took a prominent part, in the Marudu Bay region of North Borneo. In an attack thrilling in its audacity, the small British force took the pirates' stronghold, which was regarded as impregnable by the natives.

It was not until some years later, however, that Rajah Brooke was finally able to realize his objective and actually put an effective stop to piracy on the northwest coast of Borneo by means of a campaign which although successful led to attacks on him by political enemies at home who succeeded in causing him to be the subject of an official investigation, thus outraging his sense of justice and administering a lasting hurt to his pride.

In an article entitled "The Borneo Pirates," appearing in the *Illustrated London News* of May 29, 1852, a search for the pirates of this region is described by a correspondent who submitted sketches that are remarkably true to life today, one of which is shown on page 374.

Although determined and aggressive in his attacks on those practicing piracy, Rajah Brooke was kindness itself to all natives, who always had free access to him at his capital or wherever he might be throughout his rapidly increasing domain. He was respected, honored, and trusted to such an extent that for a number of years he continued his rule virtually without protection from outside sources, an exceedingly hazardous situation for any white man to have been in without the enthusiastic support of his native subjects.

It is of interest to Americans to note that his secretary, who subsequently became British Consul General to Brunei, Minister-Resident to Peru, and author of two books on Borneo, "Life of Sir James Brooke," and "Life in the Forests of the Far East," Spenser St. John, F.R.G.S., referred in these words to the visit to Sarawak of

"the American envoy, Mr. Ballestier, . . . bearer of a letter from the President of the United States, addressed to Sir James Brooke as the Sovereign Prince of Sarawak, and expressing a desire to enter into friendly relations."

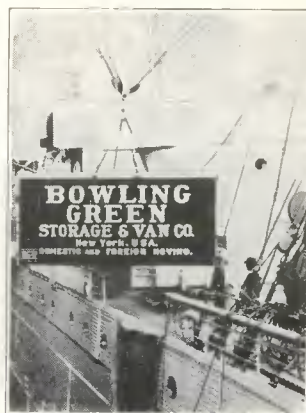
This writer continued that Mr. Ballestier had said he

JULY, 1940

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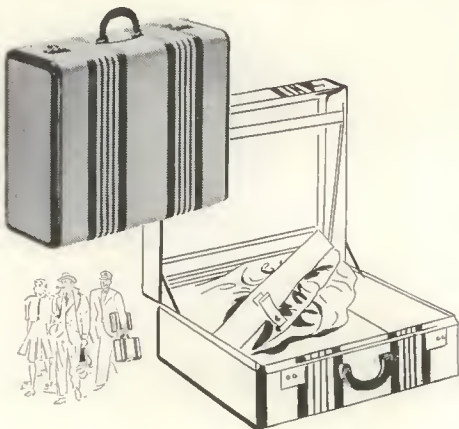
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"was instructed by the President of the United States to thank Sir James Brooke 'in the name of the American nation for his exertions in the suppression of piracy,' and to compliment him on his noble 'and human endeavors to bring his subjects and the neighboring tribes of Malays into a condition of civilization, which the President hopes sincerely will be successful in the end.' It was very unfortunate that Sir James was absent from Sarawak during this visit. Sir James Brooke, being a British official as well as Rajah of Sarawak, was placed in a peculiar position; he therefore sent the correspondence to Lord Palmerston, who replied that he saw no objection to his entering as Rajah of Sarawak into diplomatic relations with the United States. Never were the words more appropriate. 'There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.' Had Sir James Brooke treated this letter from the President of the United States with the seriousness which its importance deserved, how many years would he have saved of heart-burnings, of that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick! But he neglected it; he never answered the letter, and the recognition of the United States was lost."<sup>7</sup>

The United States was the only power besides Great Britain to send a consular representative to Brunei. Mr. C. Lee Moses was appointed American Consul at Brunei, and succeeded in obtaining three cessions of territory from the Sultan in 1865 in the form of ten-year leases; these were transferred later to the American Trading Company of Borneo, organized by Mr. J. W. Torrey, and after an attempt at settlement had failed the rights, such as they were, passed out of American hands.

Sir James Brooke was knighted by the British Government, receiving the order of K.C.B. for services rendered the Empire. He died in England on June 11, 1868, and is honored by a statue in the Sarawak Court at the Imperial Institute in South Kensington. He was succeeded by his nephew, Charles Brooke, who was born Charles Johnson, but took the name of Brooke. He divided his territory into three residences in 1873, and obtained British protection formally under an agreement dated June 14, 1888. He also was knighted. Sir Charles Brooke died in England

<sup>7</sup> The Government of Sarawak still remembers this friendly gesture on the part of the United States: in the Annual Report of the Government Secretary for 1936 reference is made to the fact that "in 1850 Sarawak was recognized as an independent State by the United States of America."

in 1917, whereupon his eldest son, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, the present Rajah, succeeded him as the third white Rajah of Sarawak. The heir presumptive at present is His Highness Bertram Brooke, Tuan Muda. The Rajah's family consists of his wife, H.H. the Ranee, and three daughters, all of whom are married and live abroad.

*Sarawak Today.*

By traveling two days to the eastward from Singapore across the South China Sea, one comes to the coast of Borneo, and after ascending a tropical river a distance of about twenty miles Kuching, the capital of the Rajah of Sarawak, is reached. It was not our good fortune to find the Rajah and his family there, since he had gone to England for the coronation and the Ranee was in the United States for the purpose of consulting an American motion picture concern about a film based upon the history of Sarawak. The officials at the capital were, however, most hospitable and helpful and did everything possible to make our stay enjoyable.

It is worthy of note that Sarawak has no public debt, no unemployment, and no serious political problems under the autocratic but benevolent rule of the third white Rajah. On the contrary, its revenue has exceeded expenditures for a number of years, a comfortable surplus lies in the treasury, its trade is satisfactory, and it is not dependant on any one product or industry. It should be borne in mind that Sarawak's is a personal government with the authority of the Rajah supreme in internal affairs. His traditional policy has been to follow the example of his illustrious great-uncle and regard his position as one held in trust for the people of the country with native interests ever foremost. An amusing sidelight on the high type of civil service that has been maintained is given by a story to the effect that a school child impressed by the number of Scots in that service replied when asked to describe the Government of Sarawak, "Sarawak is governed by His Highness Rajah Brooke and his Scotch friends." Be that as it may their record in wise, sound administration is one to be admired, and the fact that the country is without political disturbances of any consequences despite the diversity in race and religion of various elements in the population speaks volumes for the quality of the government.

JULY, 1940



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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 382)

### GENOA

On Friday, May 4th, Consul General and Mrs. Henry H. Balch entertained at tea at their home in Genoa a number of American Foreign Service Officers and their wives who had arrived at that port to take the S. S. *Manhattan* leaving the following day for New York. Among the guests were Consul General and Mrs. Harold D. Clum from Rotterdam; Consul General Ralph C. Busser, retired, and Mrs. Busser, who had left Leipzig in February; Consul General Leland B. Morris of Vienna and Alfred W. Klieforth of Cologne, going home on leave; Commodore Richardson, commanding the S. S. *Manhattan*; Mr. Tarleton Winchester, European Manager of the United States Lines; Consul Hugh F. Ramsay and Vice Consul Leonard G. Bradford of the Genoa consulate. The following day, May 5th, the above-mentioned persons had the pleasure of greeting on the S. S. *Manhattan* Consul General Edwin C. Kemp of Bremen who had come to Genoa to meet Mrs. Kemp arriving on that ship from New York; Consul General Emil Sauer of Frankfurt on the Main, James W. Riddleberger and George F. Kennan, Secretaries of Embassy at Berlin. The latter three officers had brought their families to Genoa to send them to the United States. Consul General and Mrs. Alfred R. Thomson of Dresden, while on local leave, also came on board at Genoa to give good-bye to their departing friends in the Service. This was remarkably large gathering of Foreign Service Officers and families at a foreign port

RALPH C. BUSSER.

## MEXICO

June 4, 1940.

Consul General and Mrs. James B. Stewart have left Mexico City and will spend home leave in the United States prior to sailing in July for Mr. Stewart's new post in Zürich, Switzerland. All officers in Mexico joined in presenting to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart a silver pitcher and tray suitably inscribed to show the affection and esteem in which they both were held by all here. The members of the staff of the Embassy likewise presented a gift and the members of the American Chamber of Commerce were thoughtful enough to present Mr. Stewart on the day of his departure with a large silver cigarette box.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Daniels left Mexico City early in May on a short leave. After spending a few days in Washington Mr. and Mrs. Daniels went to Raleigh, North Carolina where on May 18 two celebrations took place of significance. On that date the newspaper which has been prominent in the town celebrated its 75th anniversary in the Daniel family. It was also the Ambassador's 74th birthday. The Ambassador and Mrs. Daniels expect to return to Mexico City in June.

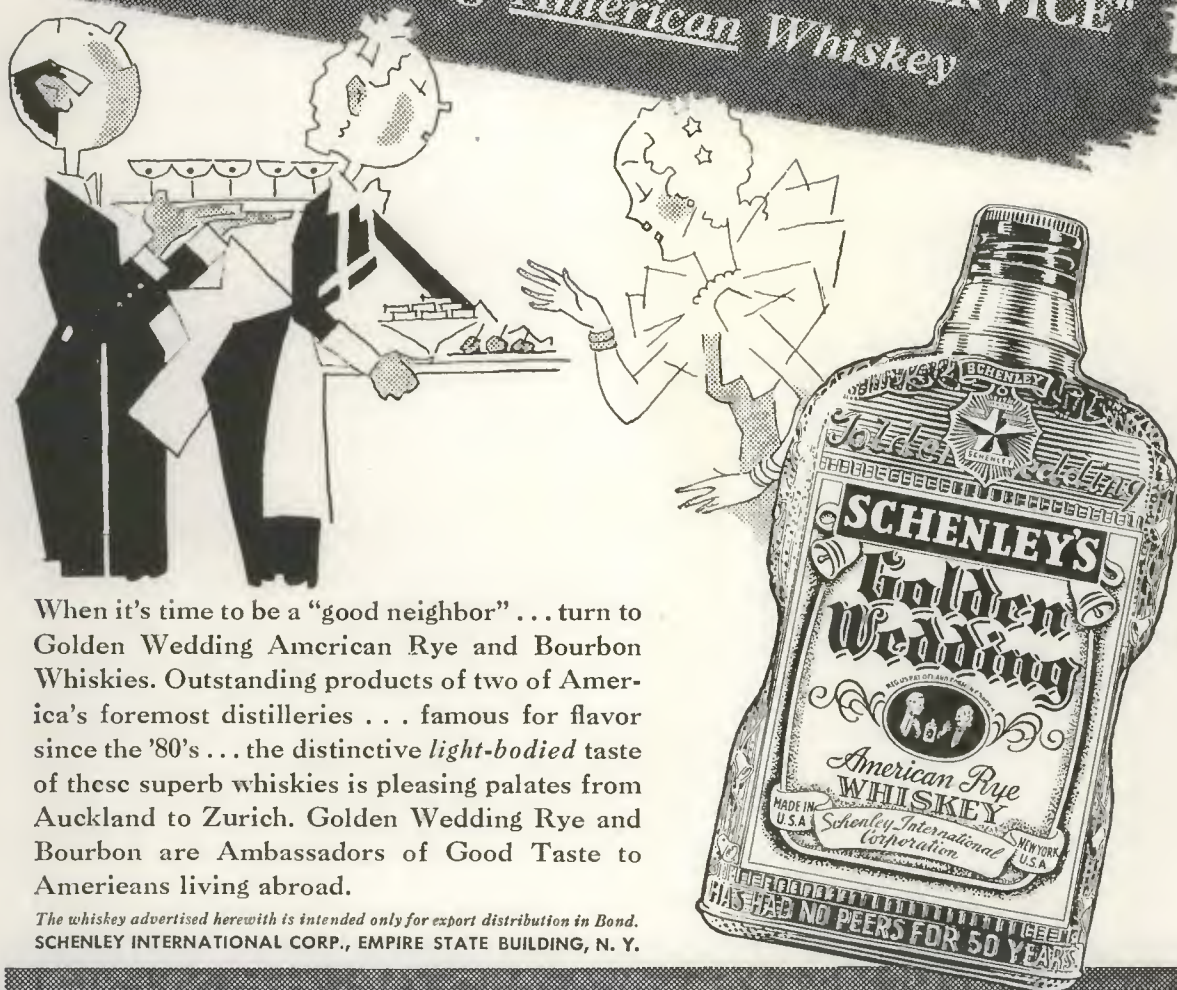
Consul Romeyn Wormuth reports from Nuevo Laredo that he had the pleasure of assisting in the transmission to the United States of three railway cars containing art objects for the Modern Art Museum in New York where an exhibit of Mexican Art is now being held.

(Continued on page 404)



Ambassador R. Henry Norweb after presenting his credentials to the President of Peru, was photographed while President Prado was replying to his address. The Ambassador is in the center foreground and beyond him is Dr. Aramburu, Introducer of Ambassadors and Chief of Protocol. Second row: Mr. McGurk, Counselor of Embassy; Commander Gaines, Naval Attaché, and Mr. Mackehenic of the Foreign Office; third row: Major Ent, Military Attaché, and Mr. Brett, First Secretary; and in the fourth row, Mr. Greenup, Commercial Attaché, and Mr. Butler, Second Secretary.

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## MEXICO

(Continued from page 402)

Vice Consul William Ailshie of Mexico City joined forces with Agricultural Attaché, Lester Mallory and the two set out in mid-May for the wilds of Durango. Nothing has been heard of them since but since Vice Consul Eaton has not reported a protection case it is presumed they are out of mischief.

Third Secretary Aguirre left shortly after the Ambassador to join his family on home leave in California. He will return in June.

Mrs. Dorothy Clifton Sharp, clerk at the Consulate General in Mexico City has made known her engagement to Donald Radcliffe of the Buildings Office in the Department. Mr. Radcliffe is assigned to Mexico City temporarily in connection with repairs to the Embassy and Consular premises. The wedding is expected to take place in the fall.

ROBERT G. MCGREGOR, JR.

## LONDON

Orlando J. Worth, Senior Clerk in the Office of the Agricultural Attaché at the American Embassy in London, will celebrate on August 22, 1940 the thirtieth anniversary of his entry into the service of the American Consulate General at London. He became a clerk in the Consulate General in 1910, and served under the late Consul General John L. Griffiths, and then under Consul General (later Ambassador) Robert P. Skinner until December 23, 1916.

From December 27, 1916 to January 21, 1919 he was attached to the Honorable Artillery Company, British Army, and saw service in France and Belgium.

On January 25, 1919, he returned to the Consulate General and continued there until August 31, 1920, when he was transferred to the United States Department of Agriculture and entered the office of the Agricultural Attaché in London. He will soon have completed twenty years in that office, having served under Agricultural Attachés Edward A. Foley, Clifford C. Taylor, and Loyd V. Steere.

When Reorganization Plan No. 2 came into effect he became, of course, a clerk in the Foreign Service of the United States.

His present and former associates and friends in London extend their best wishes and congratulations on the occasion, and hope that he will have many more years of service in the position which he is so well qualified to fill.

## SEVILLE

Squadron 40-T called at Cádiz for ten days during which the destroyers *Dickerson* and *Herbert* came on up the Guadalquivir River to Seville for several days. Commander Ben H. Wyatt, Naval Attaché at Madrid, flew to Cádiz to meet the vessels. Admiral C. B. Courtney of the flagship U. S. S. *Trenton* and some forty officers of the squadron and Mrs. Courtney and wives of other officers who motored over from Lisbon received many attentions, one of the most interesting of which was a day at the "Cortijo" Juan Gómez, in the country about twenty miles from Seville where some of the most famous bulls are raised. In the private bullring of this showplace several of the officers demonstrated promising ability as "toreros" in dodging the two year old bulls. The day ended late with Andalusian dances.

Ambassador and Mrs. Alexander W. Weddell occupied the "Ambassador's suite" in the consular residence in Seville during Holy Week. They were accompanied by Mr. Richard Baker, Private Secretary. Commander Wyatt came for the principal events. Besides attending church processions and ceremonies in Seville they motored to the monastery at La Rábida. There stands the Monument to Columbus commemorating the navigator's sojourn while seeking Queen Isabella's aid for his voyage to the New World, and about two miles away is Palos de Moguer where Columbus set sail with the vessels *Santa Maria*, *Pinta* and the *Niña*.

After three years interruption the traditional "Feria de Abril" was resumed in Seville with impressive enthusiasm. Many thousands of tourists from various parts of Spain and abroad joined the Sevillians in four days of intensive gayety in this colorful Andalusian background.

The first national art exposition in Spain since the late civil war is now in progress in the Palacio de Exposiciones of the 1929 Ibero-American Exposition. Modern paintings by Ignacio Zuloaga, Gonzalo Bilbao, Alfonso Grosso, and about a hundred other of Spain's best known artists are on display.

JOHN HAMLIN.

## CALI

An "iron lung"—the first in Colombia, I understand—was recently acquired by public subscription in and for Cali. A respirator for small infants, was also purchased at the same time.

An epidemic of infantile paralysis having broken out here, I initiated a campaign to collect money for the purchase of an "iron lung." The American



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Association led off with a donation of one hundred pesos. The Director of Health of the Department named a collection committee consisting of Mr. Ernest de Lima, secretary of the Association, myself and several prominent ladies and gentlemen of Cali. Mr. de Lima did by far the largest part of the solicitation and deserves credit for the success of the campaign. I limited my activities to members of the American colony. We collected more than was needed for the adult respirator, and so decided to get the infant one in addition. Approximately 4,000 pesos was collected, or about \$2,300.

So far the respirator has not been used, and we hope it never will be called into service; but since it can be used in a great many kinds of asphyxia cases, we feel that the money has not been wasted.

The infantile paralysis epidemic is now over. Dr. James P. Leakue, U. S. P. S., was brought down to control it, which he did most effectively. He was assisted most ably by Dr. John R. Murdock, U. S. P. H. S., who came up from Guayaquil.

These machines were purchased from J. H. Emerson, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Grace Line brought them from New York to Buenaventura free of charge.

ARTHUR B. WILLIAMS.

### BONNEVILLE DAM

On July 9, 1938, the first ocean-going freight steamer passed through the lock of the new Bonneville dam and steamed through the gorge in the Columbia River which cuts through the Cascade Range. The lock is said to be the largest single-lift lock in the world. It brings deep-sea shipping to the new inland port of The Dalles, Oregon, which is 200 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

Fears that the Northwest's ten-million-dollar salmon industry would be harmed by the dam have been dispelled by a run of 400,000 salmon through an "escalator" or series of jumps. The fish are said to arrive in better condition than when they had to batter their own way through the rapids, which now lie beneath 70 feet of placid water.

### RETIREMENT FOR DISABILITY

I beg to inform your goodself that I have one typewriter machine that belong to the Consulate General but it became so old, lame and perhaps cross-eyed and deserve to go back for alloy in a casting shop, so can I ask its replacement by another machine some 5 years younger as the one I have is 240 months old and bear the inventory number of 144 of the consulate of Damascus, this machine is Underwood and may be it is the grand grand mother of the new machines you have in the Consulate General.

## WORK OF THE F.S.O. TRAINING SCHOOL

(Continued from page 389)

privilege of being addressed by the Honorable Edward J. Noble, Under Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Noble, who could not be present on the opening day due to his absence in New York in connection with Foreign Trade Week, stressed the fact that a knowledge of the government and its functions better equipped the F. S. O. for his work abroad, and spoke of the responsibility resting on the Foreign Service today. The School was welcomed to the Department by Mr. James W. Young, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Young described the Bureau as a commercial intelligence service, with the Foreign Service Officers as its analysts and reporters of commercial matters.

The greater part of the morning lectures was devoted to an exposition of the work of the industrial, regional, financial and commodity divisions of the Bureau. The lectures were delivered by the following divisional officials: M. Joseph Meehan, E. E. Schnellbacher, Everett G. Holt, Bernard Barton, Brower Z. York, John H. Payne, Fletcher H. Rawls, Robert R. Nathan, Walter A. Jaussen, Charles C. Concannon, Horace B. McCoy, Thomas J. Biggins, Benjamin D. Hill, Thomas E. Lyons, Guerra Everett, Henry Chalmers, Nelson A. Miller, Thomas W. Delehanty, H. Coit MacLean, Amoe E. Taylor, Louis Domcratzky, Philip A. Hayward, Lewis M. Lind, Nathan D. Golden, James C. Corliss, Thomas R. Wilson, Hal B. Lary, Ernest C. Ropes, Charles K. Moser, Lew B. Clark and Philip M. Copp.

In addition to the above lectures concerning the divisions, there were talks by the following officials of the Department: Grosvenor M. Jones and Bruce Berckmans, Assistant Directors, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Carroll Wilson, Executive Assistant to the Director; Ernest A. Tupper, Chief Statistician; Wilford White, Administrative Chief, Commercial Information Service; Merwin L. Bohan, F. S. O., Commercial Attaché at Bogotá, Colombia; V. I. Richards, Supervisory Examiner of the Patent Office; Allen D. Jones, Assistant Director, Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation; Dr. E. C. Crittenden, Assistant Director, National Bureau of Standards; and Dr. Vergil D. Reed, Assistant Director, Bureau of the Census.

These lectures presented to the School a full picture of the extent and variety of the work of the Bureau in fostering the interests of American business men at home and abroad, and of the Department in general. The afternoon visits to the divisions gave the members of the School an opportunity



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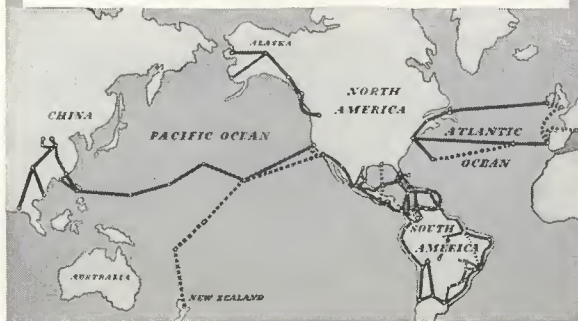
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to continue the discussion of points brought up in the course of the lectures, and at the same time to learn at first hand the mechanics of the divisions' work. Furthermore the requirements for reporting from the field on the subjects covered by the divisions could be personally made clear. In this connection the luncheon at which the members of the School were the guests of the Bureau gave further occasion for most pleasant contact with the various officials present.

The afternoon of the last day of the course was spent in a tour of the Census Building under the direction of Mr. F. J. Lillard, Assistant Administrative Chief. The immensity of the task of calculating and analyzing the census figures, which cover every feature of the national life, was clearly demonstrated.

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#### COVER PICTURE

South Serbs playing typical national instruments called zurla. Photograph courtesy of the Yugoslav Legation, Washington, D. C.

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#### EDITORS' COLUMN FOREIGN SERVICE LEGISLATION

*(Continued from page 378)*

for his widow with the provision that in event the officer shall survive her, his full annuity will be restored following his wife's death.

##### *Installation and Maintenance of Telephones—*

An Act approved by the President on April 30, 1940, authorizes the installation and maintenance of telephones at Government expense in residences owned or leased by the Government in foreign countries for the use of the Foreign Service.

##### *Transportation of Personally Owned Automobiles—*

An Act approved by the President on April 30, 1940, authorizes appropriations to be expended for the transportation of a personally owned automobile for an officer of the Foreign Service in any case where the Secretary of State shall determine that ocean transportation is necessary for any part of the distance between points of origin and destination.

##### *Foreign Service Accounting Procedure—*

An Act approved by the President on April 25, 1940, authorizes the establishment of a revised accounting system in the Foreign Service to be known as the "State Account of Advances," which will make it possible to revise and materially simplify field accounting procedure in the Foreign Service.

## JOURNAL RECOGNITION

*The Security News*, published by the American Security and Trust Company at Washington, D. C., quoted extensively in its May issue from the article "The United States Secret Service," by Barry Sullivan, which appeared in the January issue of the JOURNAL.

## YUGOSLAVIA, CROSSROAD OF THE BALKANS

(Continued from page 365)

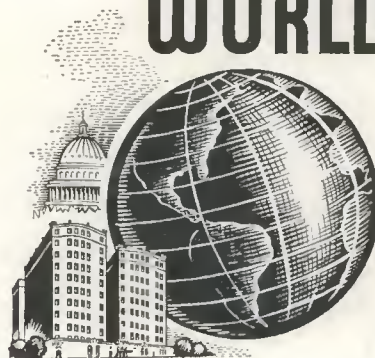
Entente was another challenge to the opponents of the international status, and it was set up in 1934 by Greece, Rumania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia with the express purpose of keeping stability in the Balkan peninsula. The members of the Entente gave a mutual guarantee of the security of all their Balkan frontiers and for joint consultation on eventualities affecting their interests. This pact continues in existence, but its effectiveness has been largely nullified by the failure of the member states to persuade Bulgaria to join the bloc. Still, the pact is a going concern in the sense that it has contributed to the maintenance of peace within the peninsula—whatever danger the Balkans face in the present precarious state of Europe comes from the maneuvers of the large powers.

There is no question but that the country at heart is friendly to the western powers; France has played a dominating role in the affairs of Central Europe through the medium of the Little Entente and cordial friendship, a role which was continued until Germany began her expansion. Furthermore, it is but natural for Yugoslavs to remember that they fought alongside the Allied powers in the last war, and that the creation of a great independent Yugoslavia was due to the part played by them in that conflict. The Government was not, however, blind to the fact that good relations with the Axis powers were expedient in the existing developments. Consequently, the long-standing bitterness with Italy was liquidated by the Treaty of Non-Aggression and Friendship (the Belgrade Pact) signed in March 1937. It is generally overlooked that this agreement was the first break in France's direct control over Central European politics; it was the opening signal for the rapid decline in French prestige in that area.

Yugoslavia's relations with the Reich could be characterized as cautious and prudent. The government of Dr. Milan Stojadinovic, which lasted from 1935 to early 1939, pursued a realistic policy in its dealings with Germany. The Prime Minister in many quarters was considered to be more friendly

JULY, 1940

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towards Berlin than necessity demanded. The Prince Regent paid a State visit to the German capital. Furthermore, Germany's already preponderant economic hegemony over Yugoslavia's foreign trade was greatly increased until it amounted in 1939 to more than 40 percent of the total. Yugoslavia's agricultural and mineral products were exchanged for German manufactures, often of goods in which Yugoslavia was not interested (cameras, aspirin, luxury articles, and other products which had no particular market in the country). German merchants, travel agents, and tourists swamped the country. The beautiful Dalmatian coast was literally overrun by German youth groups and "Strength Through Joy" parties, all of whom came and spent no money as a result of the clearing arrangements between these two countries. There were reports of intrigue within the country which endangered the very life of the State.

Since the outbreak of the present European war, Yugoslavia has been watchful and alert. The Cvetkovic Government has been less pliable in its dealings with the Axis powers, and although it has continued to placate them its caution has increased. Moreover, it has adopted measures to restrict the movements of any itinerant Trojan horses. Friction with Germany has been less noticeable than that with Italy. There have been a number of minor incidents with the latter, and it has on more than one occasion during the early months of this year been suspected that Italy's intention vis-à-vis Yugoslavia were not altogether disinterested.

Accordingly, Belgrade took a major decision—to establish normal relations with the Soviet Union. Since the overthrow of the Imperial Russian régime, there had been no diplomatic or other official relations with that country. The Royal House of Yugoslavia, because of close dynastic connections with the Romanovs, was antipathetic to Moscow, and there were many emigrés settled in the country. Nevertheless, and despite their dislike of Communism, the Yugoslav people feel kinship to the Russian people because of a common racial background and because of Russia's traditional support of the Balkan effort in the struggle against Turkish domination. "Uncle Ivan may have dyed his beard red, but he is a friend," was the common expression.

Early in the spring of this year, negotiations for a commercial and navigation agreement between Yugoslavia and the U. S. S. R. were undertaken and successfully terminated in May. Nobody believed that the aim of these overtures of Yugoslavia was confined to a commercial basis, and most observers were of the opinion that full diplomatic relations would soon be established.

With the injection of the U. S. S. R. into the picture, there seemed to be some restoration of confidence in the Balkans that peace could be kept in that area. It was felt that Moscow would be able to counteract any threats from Berlin or Rome. Certainly it is to Germany's interest to maintain quiet in southeastern Europe in order that the flow of supplies to the Reich may be continued. Italy's intentions, on the other hand, have been more obscure, and the Balkan countries, particularly Yugoslavia, have gained some comfort in the balancing of Italy by the U. S. S. R. Only the future can tell what the fate of Yugoslavia and the other small countries in the Balkan peninsula will be. As a prominent Yugoslav official said, "I am a fatalist. We can only wait and see."

## THE BOOKSHELF

### LAW, THE STATE, AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

(Continued from page 384)

to have had little or no influence in shaping international law, he has had a noted follower in recent years.

It is impossible within the limits of this brief review to give an adequate account of Dr. Scott's sketches of the great men whose writings influenced the development of the law of nations. Mention must be made, however, of two important points. The first is that these men were deeply religious, so that international law is distinctly a product of the Christian religion. The other is that they were prophetic, being concerned not merely with the events and problems of their time and the welfare of their own nations, but with the possibilities of the future and the general welfare of humanity. To this end, most of them envisaged a future federation or union of states, through which wars, with their destruction and horrors would be prevented. Recent events, and especially the news in today's papers of the French surrender, make it seem more than ever a calamity that the monitions of these men and their follower, Woodrow Wilson, were not better observed.

When we consider the chaotic condition of Europe today and the havoc wrought by a single ruthless and law-breaking nation, we must conclude that the only hope for civilization in the future lies in international organization, based upon a concept such as that of Vitoria, "a consensus of the greater part of the whole world" directed to "the common good of all." (p. 317.) No doubt, at any given

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time the greater part of the world favors fair dealing and peace, but to make its will prevail there must be organization.

The founders of international law appear, most of them at least, to have been jurists of a high order. While they were prophetic and peered into the future, they were not visionary but were keenly aware of what was going on in the world and what would be likely to develop after their own time. If any passage in Dr. Scott's work may be pointed to as especially significant it is the following in regard to Erasmus (who to many of us, perhaps, means little more than a portrait):

"Indeed, it sometimes seemed to Erasmus that the more 'civilized' men became, the more terrible grew their warfare. For in earlier times they had at least followed certain rules of war, observed certain forms and ceremonies, used simple weapons. But in his day—and his statement applies, unfortunately, with even greater force in our own day—men ignored the old rules and devised with 'ingenious craft' new and more terrible weapons of destruction, until Erasmus felt constrained to ask: 'War, what other thing else is it than a common manslaughter of many men together?' In the fever of warfare men ignored law, the guardian of the state and indeed of society. 'If there cannot be a greater misfortune to the commonwealth, than a general neglect and disobedience of the laws, let it be considered as a certain truth, that the voice of law, divine or human, is never heard amid the clangor of arms, and the din of battle.'"

Erasmus had in mind, no doubt, the small cannon and other firearms of his day, but he foresaw the invention and development of other and more terrible engines of destruction. The frightful destruction and disorder now being wrought by submarines, bombing planes and tanks in the hands of a powerfully organized, thoroughly prepared and conscienceless group, should make it clear that those who are really interested in the welfare of mankind must turn their attention from the minor details of international law to its great underlying principles, and seek to discover the best means through which they can be made effective. Future history will be a contest between more and more terrible machinery of destruction on the one hand and measures for the preservation of international justice, humaneness and order on the other. To the reviewer it seems clear that the latter cannot possibly be made to prevail except through the abandonment of old ideas of isolation and neutrality and the establishment of a better and more powerful international organization, in which the United States must necessarily take its part. Dr. Scott's work should be read by all who have an interest in this, the greatest problem of the day.

RICHARD W. FLOURNOY.

## WHAT GERMANY FORGOT

(Continued from page 385)

demands made on Germany for reparations were unreasonable, the amount of reparations actually paid were offset by the sale of worthless paper marks to foreign speculators and by foreign loans. Professor Shotwell believes that at the end of the first decade after the war Germany was about as well off as its former enemies, and that although Germany would have collapsed if forced to meet all of her public and private foreign debt, the policy of fulfilment kept the door open for adjustment and finally cancellation. He justly points out that this was the achievement of the republican statesmen of Germany and that it was they and not Hitler who saved Germany from its "economic servitudes."

In the last two chapters of his book, "The Costs of the War" and "Tracing the Consequences," Professor Shotwell attempts to demonstrate the thesis that the deferred costs of the war were the primary cause of the world economic collapse of the early 1930's. The chain of causation which he stresses is the creation of debt by war—"somewhere people are still making shot and shell for 1917." Economists in general, and John Stuart Mill in particular are taken to task for the belief that the costs of a war are largely met at the time of the war itself. The author, however, quotes with approval a long passage from Sir Arthur Salter's *Recovery, The Second Effort* which reads in part as follows:

"... In material resources the world was therefore not very substantially poorer in 1918 than in 1913. It had, indeed, mortgaged the future disastrously by debts, but debts do not enable future products to be used or wasted. They affect only the distribution of what may be made in later years and—but this is much—disturb and dislocate the processes of future production."

This reviewer also quotes with approval and accepts the foregoing statements of Sir Arthur Salter, but he is not prepared to accept Professor Shotwell's thesis that the depression, was primarily the resultant of the costs of the war, the liquidation of which was deferred by the creation of debt. The reader searches in vain through Professor Shotwell's book for the careful qualifications that are contained in Sir Arthur Salter's statement. Many of Professor Shotwell's remarks, and particularly the analogies he uses in his explanations, suggest that he believes that the income paid to creditors by their debtors is, so far as the economy as a whole is concerned, poured down a rat hole. The debts arising from the war may have been one of the factors making for a maldistribution of income and

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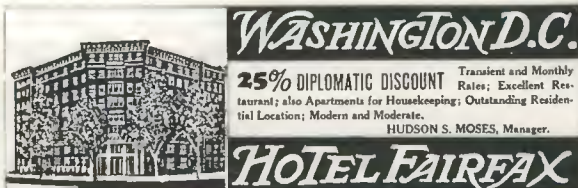
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productive activity, but they were only one of many factors.

Moreover, Professor Shotwell does not seem to give adequate weight to the extent to which many nations reduced the real burden of debt by devaluation, nor to the fact that a large part of the debt which existed at the beginning of the depression was not dead weight debt arising from the war. As he himself points out Germany wiped out nearly all of her public and private debt by inflation. If she borrowed to rebuild plant and restore working capital she was relieved of the pre-existing debt charges against the assets that had been destroyed. Admittedly a part of the German borrowing was for public works and improvements that she could ill afford, but it is dubious as to how far that can be considered a deferred cost of the war. The fact that much of the post 1923 debt of Germany was foreign rather than domestic is of course important, particularly in view of restrictions on international trade which marked the period, and Professor Shotwell correctly emphasizes international commercial policies as an important contributor to the depression. Even here, however, it is well to keep in mind that the worst excesses of protectionism accompanied rather than preceded the depression.

Professor Shotwell's explanation of the depression seems to the reviewer to be an oversimplification and at times to verge on economic naiveté. For all the mention that is made of the matter the loans by Americans to Germany were our only international loans of importance, whereas they were only a part of the tide of capital flowing from this country. It is also well to keep in mind that foreign bonds and notes floated in the United States from 1922 to 1930 averaged only some 18% of new capital flotations in the United States during that period. Any attempt to explain the depression, particularly in the United States, almost solely in terms of war debt and international commercial policy seems more than a little questionable. Although these factors were important there were many others of perhaps equal weight. A few of the many factors that might be mentioned are the revolutionary changes in industrial technology that took place, unsound domestic credit and financial policies, and increased rigidities in the price and wage structure. It may be added that the operation of these factors was by no means confined to the United States. Professor Shotwell apparently gives an unqualified blessing to German cartels which eliminated "uneconomical competition"; that the price fixing and monopolistic practises of organisations of this type may be an unstabilising force of the first magnitude in an economy supposedly regu-

lated by competitive forces he does not even consider.

Finally, the current German technique of the Blitzkrieg, together with the ruthlessness of those employing it, and the enormous wealth of the empires against which it is directed, cannot but raise doubts as to Professor Shotwell's conviction that the costs of modern war must necessarily exceed the victor's gains. It is to be hoped that the near future will not witness a terrible refutation of this conviction, but the possibility of such an eventuality cannot be dismissed out of hand.

GEORGE F. LUTHRINGER.

THE FRENCH YELLOW BOOK, from the files of the French Foreign Office, Reynal S. Hitchcock, 1940, pp. 419. \$2.50.

This collection of carefully selected diplomatic documents taken from the files of the Quai d'Orsay gives an interesting and at times an illuminating review of developments in Europe from the Munich Agreement in September 1938 down to the outbreak of the war. The documents include some examples of excellent political reporting by French diplomatic officers. Francois-Poncet's description of Hitler's "eagle's nest" perched on a mountain behind Berchtesgaden and his analysis of Hitler's character are particularly interesting.

LEWIS CLARK.

POLISH PROFILE, by Princess Sapieha, Carrick and Evans, 1940, pp. 319. \$2.50.

Some years ago in Cairo Mrs. C-N., Kentucky-born wife of Colonel C-N., of the British Tank Corps, called up and asked if she might bring her cousin in for a drink. The cousin, Princess Sapieha, came and we bandied a few inane words as one does at cocktail parties. She went on her way and she might have been just another cocktail party girl but for the Second World War.

The war caught her up and tore open the leaves of her mind and the result is one of the most revealing accounts of Poland during its last days that has appeared in print. If you saw an excerpt from the book published in *The New Yorker* some months ago and read it and recognized it for the masterpiece that it was, you will surely want to read the book.



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(Continued from page 367)

investment of many cash advances. Also, between novels, Coryell wrote serials for other popular publications like the *Family Story Paper*, six once appearing simultaneously under as many different pen names.

With Coryell at Street & Smith were all the great dime novelists of the day. Upton Sinclair, for example, was there writing under the nom de plume of Ensign Clark Fitch, U. S. N., and turning out such gems as *Through the Enemy's Lines*, or *Cliff Faraday's Dangerous Mission* for the True Blue Series.

But with the million-word-a-year stint becoming a real strain, John Coryell accepted the offer of an editorship under McFadden and moved over to that magazine group. For by this time, with five children nearly grown and sufficient money coming in to live comfortably, there was little practical necessity for continuing under the great pressure which robbed him of so many personal pleasures—he found, for example, that he wrote too much to care

for any reading except that in the pursuit of information; the theatre had become a clinic; he was abstemious, because alcohol reduced his productive power and hence his market; and unusual physical activity was followed by periods of lassitude.

So purchasing a farm in Mount Vernon, Maine, he moved the Coryell family from their Cornwall, New York, home and proceeded to live the life of a gentleman farmer—except for editorial consultations by McFadden—until his death in 1924.

VISITORS

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

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Richard Ford, Montreal .....	7
H. Earle Russell, Johannesburg .....	8
James K. Penfield, Godthaab .....	8
George L. West, Jr., Godthaab .....	8
M. Gordon Knox, Vienna .....	9
Philip F. Cherp, Shanghai .....	10
Charles L. Luedtke, Special Assignment .....	10
L. Randolph Higgs, Helsinki .....	13
H. Freeman Mathews, Paris .....	13



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Harold D. Clum, Rotterdam	14
Reginald Bragonier, Jr., Montevideo	14
Clare H. Timberlake, Aden	14
Florence Connelly, Paris	14
A. W. Klieforth, Cologne	15
Carolyn C. Jacobs, Saigon	15
Leland Morris, Vienna	15
Guy W. Ray, Porto Alegre	15
Mrs. Emil Sauer, Frankfort on the Main	16
Alexander W. Weddell, Madrid	17
William T. Lockett, Asunción	17
William B. Douglas, Jr., Gibraltar	17
La Verne Baldwin, Managua	18
Clinton E. MacEachran, Halifax	18
William S. Farrell, Cairo	18
Merwin L. Bohan, Santiago de Chile	18
Glion Curtis, Jr., Wellington	20
Beatrice Comeau, Tokyo	20
Norris B. Chipman, Cairo	20
Sylvester Anton Huntowski, Moscow	21
Robbin Beckley, Tokyo	21
Thomas E. Blanton, Monrovia	21
Oscar W. Fredrickson, Ottawa	21
Marshall M. Vance, Windsor	22
Edward P. Lawton, Habana	23
Ivan B. White, Yokohama	24
Robert Jakes, III, St. Stephen	24
S. Pinkney Tuck, Buenos Aires	27
Harold L. Williamson, Guatemala	27
Frank S. Williams, Tokyo	28
Archer Woodford, Hamburg	28
Edward G. Trueblood, Santiago de Chile	29
J. Kenley Bacon, Port-au-Prince	29
Mrs. Homer Byington, Jr., Belgrade	29
Thomas M. Wilson, Sydney	31
George Gregg Fuller, Winnipeg	31
Thomas E. Burke, Quebec	31
Calvin M. Hitch, Retired	31

June

Ralph C. Busser, Retired	1
Hedley V. Cooke, Jr., Bombay	1
Austin C. Brady, Rangoon	1
James B. Stewart, Zürich	3
Clarence E. Gauss, Canberra	3
John P. Hoover, Habana	3
Laurence A. Steinhardt, Moscow	3
Hugh S. Grant, Bangkok	3
Harold B. Minor, Tehran	4
Whitney Young, Hong Kong	4
Harold Sims, Pernambuco	5
William C. Burdett, Rio de Janeiro	6
Earl L. Packer, Riga	6
Benjamin M. Hulley, Paris	7
Martin J. Hillenbrand, Baghdad	7
Niles W. Bond, Yokohama	7
Fulton Freeman, Department of State	7
Nicholas Feld, Madras	7
Delano McKelvey, Vigo	7
Robert C. Strong, Durban	7
Boies C. Hart, Jr., Genoa	7
Arthur B. Emmons, III, Hankow	8
V. Lansing Collins, II, Batavia	8
William O. Boswell, Vienna	8
Donald W. Brown, Bogotá	8
Charles R. Burrows, La Paz	8
Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Tehran	10
Charles C. Eberhardt, Retired	10
Sheldon T. Mills, Santiago	11





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