The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 17, NO. 2 FEBRUARY, 1940

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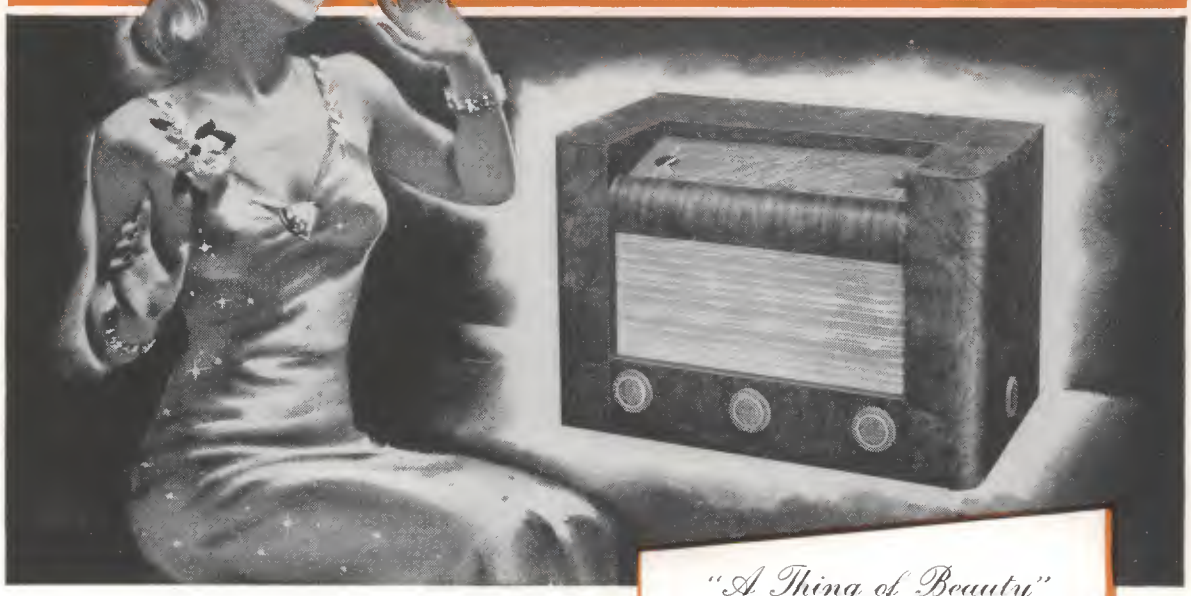

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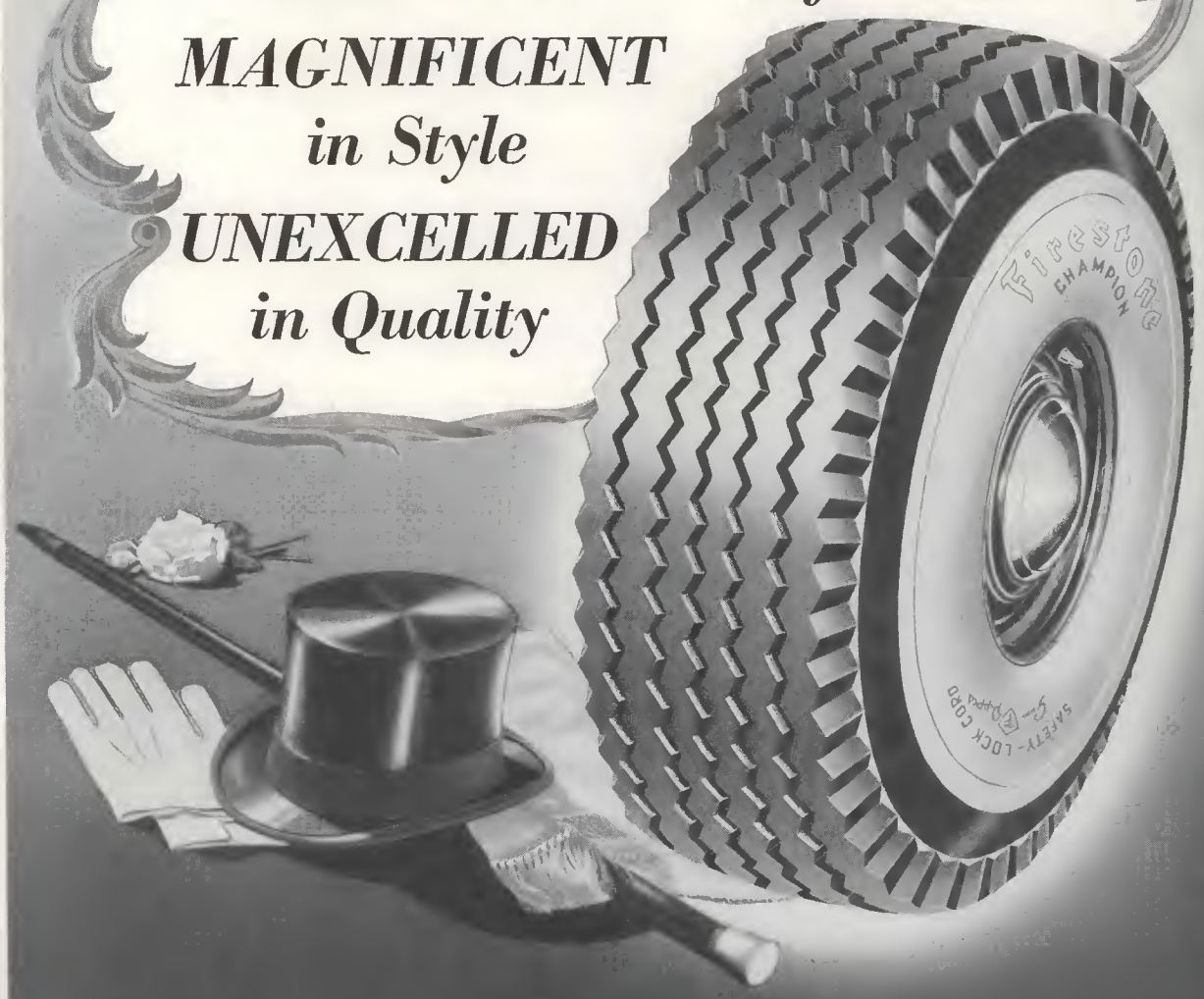

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THE
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VOL. 17, No. 2 WASHINGTON, D. C. FEBRUARY, 1940

Sidelights on Past Relations Between the United States and Turkey

By LEWIS HECK*

THE Ottoman Empire, its various successor states, and more especially revitalized Turkey, have had much closer relations with the United States than have existed between many nations much less distantly separated in geographical and other ways.

Shortly after Columbus discovered America, one of the first books printed in the Turkish language was devoted to a highly fanciful account of the new continent. Recent investigation shows a close similarity between many words currently used today in Mexico and in the Turkish language. Some authorities claim that this is due to the Tartar origin of some of the earlier civilizations in Mexico and Central America.

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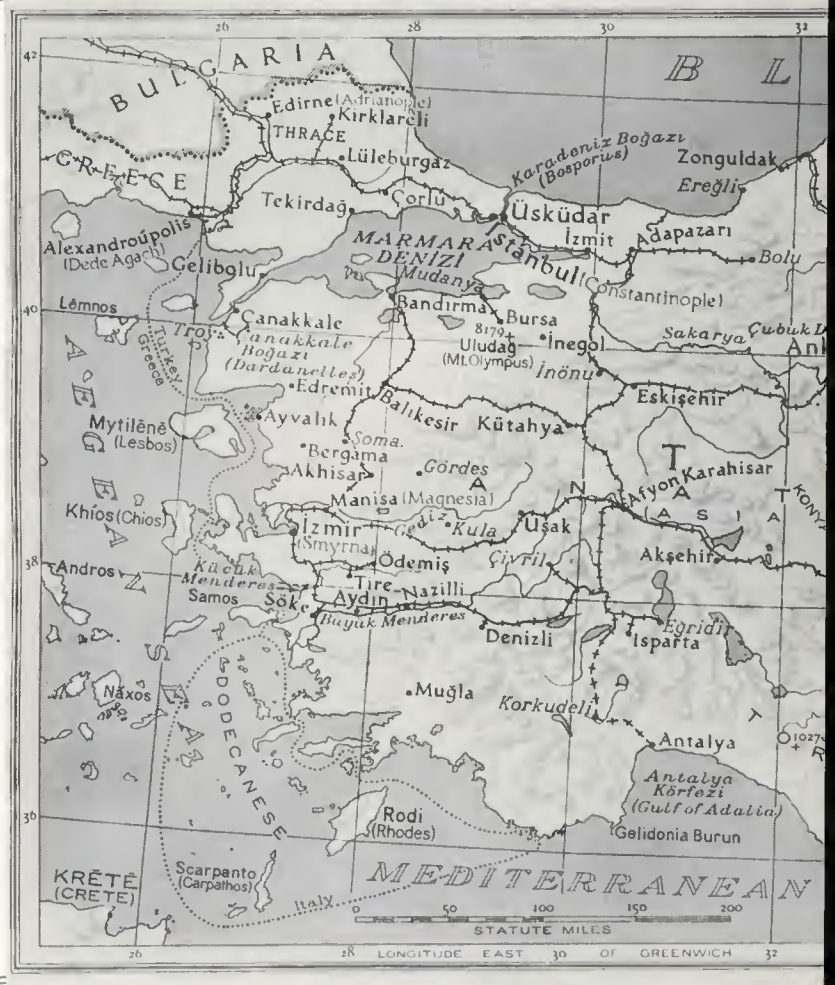
Mustapha Kemal Ataturk's statue arose when "made-to-order" Ankara was a cheerless settlement. The boulevard leads to the railway station between the Ankara Palace Hotel and the Parliament Building. Beyond, as far as the eye can see, stretches the Anatolian steppe.

The records of the English Levant Company, which existed for some 250 years prior to 1825, contain an entry to the effect that the good ship *Mayflower* called at the port of Alexandretta in northern Syria a few years after its famous voyage to New England. Even in pre-revolutionary days some exchange of merchandise took place between America and the Ottoman Empire, and Oriental rugs were a common floor covering in many well-to-do or wealthy homes of the colonists. Early trade relations were largely centered at Smyrna, rather than at Constantinople, owing in part to navigation and other difficulties in passing the Straits.

John Paul Jones fought with Russian forces

*Student interpreter in 1909, Turkish Secretary in 1916, and American Commissioner to Turkey, November 30, 1918-May, 1919.

The Turkish Republic occupies a fifth of the area of the former Ottoman Empire. The center of the recent earthquakes in Turkey was along the line Sivas-Erzincan-Erzurum. During recent months the railroad line between Erzincan and Erzurum was completed, thus opening for the first time through rail connections between Turkey and the Russian frontier.



against the Turks after his naval successes in the Revolutionary War. Decatur, Bainbridge and other American naval leaders did their share towards ending the ravages of the Barbary corsairs to trade and shipping. An American sea captain named Ransford D. Bucknam became a full admiral in the Ottoman navy in the early years of the present century, having captured the interest of Abdul Hamid when he made delivery to the Ottoman Government of a cruiser built in Philadelphia.

A romantic incident of the Napoleonic period is the story of the "Veiled Empress," Aimée Dubac de Rivery, cousin of the Empress Josephine of France, and mother of Sultan Mahmut II, the "reformer." Aimée and Josephine grew up together in the West Indies. When Aimée was returning to Martinique in 1783 after her education in France, her vessel was wrecked in the Bay of Biscay and the survivors rescued by a Spanish ship bound to Majorca. It was captured by Algerian corsairs and the beautiful young French girl was sent as a present to the Sultan. She became the mother of Mahmut II, and is said to have always had a strong influence on his policies after his accession to the throne.

Josephine remained in Paris to become the wife of Napoleon.

For a time Aimée led the Sultan to favor the French cause, but after the repudiation of Josephine by Napoleon, Aimée's attitude changed. In spite of a military and general situation highly favorable to Turkey, the Sultan, under Aimée's influence, signed a relatively disadvantageous peace treaty with Russia, relieving a large force of Russian cavalry from the Turkish front to march north and aid

materially in the Russian defeat of Napoleon's armies before Moscow.

Ottoman-American diplomatic relations were inaugurated by the treaty of 1830, the result of lengthy and troublesome negotiations carried on spasmodically for some 25 years. An American consul at Smyrna was appointed as early as 1802, but he was never recognized by the Sublime Porte. An American minister to Portugal was named in the same quality to the Porte, but never attempted to go to Constantinople. The treaty of 1830 placed Americans living or trading in Turkey on a definite basis, obtaining for them commercial rights and the advantages of the capitulations, or the very favorable extraterritorial privileges of foreigners established by earlier treaties with European powers. The State Department for many years upheld a claim for even more favorable treatment than that demanded by European governments for their nationals, holding that even if an American committed a crime with an Ottoman subject as the victim, he could be arrested and tried only by his own consular authorities. This disputed point was a cause of difficulty in many negotiations between the two countries right down to the abrogation of the capitulations by Turkey in 1914.

American consulates were gradually established in the important cities, since trade had expanded and missionary activity had already begun by 1830. The first Ottoman consul in this country was not appointed until 1856. Outstanding figures among the various American diplomatic representatives to the Sublime Porte were David Porter, the first minister

(*Continued on page* 110)

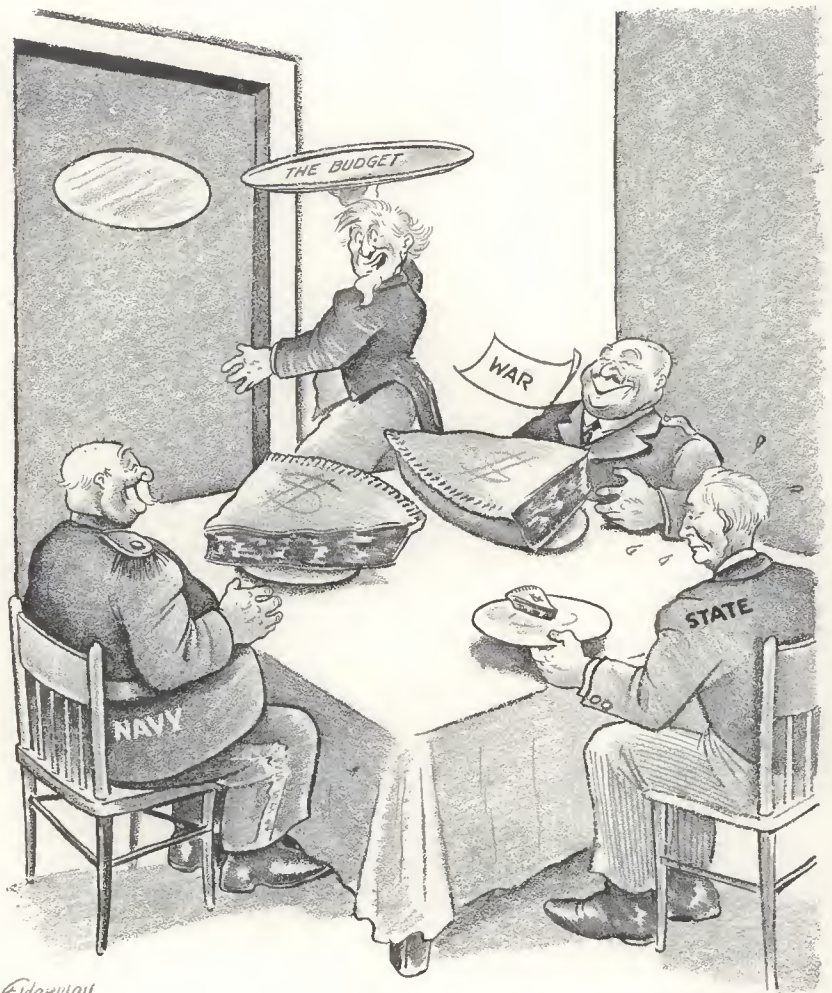
Press Comment

A GOOD EXAMPLE

Only $1,000,000,000 of the approximately $8,400,000,000 of estimated total expenditures recommended by the President in his budget message are to be used to meet the operating costs of the regular departments of government.

This is a comparatively small sum in view of the complexity and multiplicity of the activities and functions carried on by the regular governmental agencies. No doubt the President is warranted in asserting that if further savings are to be made in these operating costs, Congress will have to order the elimination of many of the functions now performed by the Federal Government.

The Department of State provides an outstanding example of restraint in keeping down operating expenses, despite the multiplying duties and increasing responsibilities which it has assumed. It is, indeed, surprising that this department, which constitutes our first line of defense in dealing with other nations, should be so little affected by the greatly expanded outlays for national defense purposes. Instead of obtaining a share of these increased defense appropriations for its own use, the departmental estimates for the coming fiscal year, 1941, are slightly below the modest appropriations of the current fiscal year.



Courtesy Washington Post

Dig in, Boys!

The decline in total appropriations for 1941 is, to be sure, entirely attributable to reduced allowances for international obligations, commissions, congresses, etc. Slight increases in outlays are recommended for the office of the Secretary of State and for the foreign service, but they are insignificant increases, considering the new and difficult problems that confront the department at home and abroad in these critical times. Moreover, a survey of the detailed recommendations contained in the budget message indicates that each item of expense, however small, has been entered only after careful weighing of needs.

If the same conscientious effort to keep governmental costs at an irreducible minimum were in evidence in all other branches of the Government service—especially the emergency agencies—the task of bringing the budget into balance would be greatly facilitated.—*Washington Post*, January 6, 1940.

DIPLOMATIC SHIFTS

The most significant diplomatic appointment in those sent to the Senate this week was, paradoxically, the one which was not made.

Although several important vacancies have been filled, our Berlin embassy still lacks an ambassador. Here is confirmation of the general impression that the Administration has no intention of resuming full diplomatic relations with the Nazi government at this time. . . . .

The choice of George S. Messersmith to succeed J. Butler Wright as Ambassador to Cuba is excellent. Mr. Messersmith has a quarter-century of experience in the foreign service and has filled posts of steadily increasing importance with uniform distinction. He will be missed by his many friends in Washington, but the loss here is a gain for Havana.

There is no question that Mr. Messersmith's present post as Assistant Secretary of State will be most acceptably filled by Breckenridge Long. The former Ambassador to Italy is a man of wide experience and tested administrative capacity. The latter will be vital in his Assistant Secretaryship. As Mr. Messersmith knows full well, this carries the thankless responsibility of making the meager appropriation of the Department of State stretch to incredible lengths in accomplishing the vital and ever-increasing duties which fall upon it.—*Washington Post*, January 6, 1940.

LETTERS

The Editors, October 12, 1939.
American Foreign Service Journal.

SIRS:

"The Last Voyage of the Cyclops" in the September issue was most interesting to me. In the May, 1928, issue I had an article on the same subject which I entitled "Out of the Dusk," because that is the way the *Cyclops* came to its last port of call, Barbados.

Mr. Winslow is incorrect in saying that "the last person outside the ship's company to see Mr. Gottschalk was Vice Consul Richard F. Momsen." The *Cyclops* called at Barbados on the evening of March 3, 1918, and sailed the following afternoon. Mr. Gottschalk, the captain, and the doctor, had tea at our house and we watched them sail "into the sunset." Mr. Gottschalk was badly crippled with rheumatism at the time, a fact we were to recall most vividly when, a few weeks later, the word came to report fully on the ship's visit, as she was missing.

There was a report that some work had been done on one of her engines, but the real object of the *Cyclops'* visit to Barbados was to get coal. After the investigation was begun it was stated she had taken far more coal than was necessary to get her to "a port in the United States," but this, as well as other conjectures, can never be verified.

While many years have slipped by since we saw the *Cyclops* sail to her unknown fate, I cannot recall that any heavy storms were reported. The exact fate of the ship will probably never be known. My father was convinced she had been captured by the Germans, but I can see no point in their denial of it when hostilities had ended. There were a number of mysterious points connected with her sailing, her crew, and other matters but naval officers admit that some natural disaster could have overtaken her and that she sank "without trace." Mr. Winslow's article tends to give some credence to the anonymous letters which were received after the vessel was reported missing. Others, besides those he mentions, were received, but I am of the firm belief that they were entirely the work of cranks such as one finds getting some unholy pleasure after every such occasion. Years after the *Cyclops* sailed a bottle-paper was found containing news of the ship. There was no credence given to it and I feel that we shall have to wait until the seas roll back before we know the fate of this vessel any more than we know the fate of dozens of others which have sailed and disappeared as completely and as mysteriously. I might add that what are undoubtedly the last signatures of Mr. Gottschalk and the officers who had tea with us are in my sister's autograph book—grim reminders of the realities of the First World War. Very truly yours,

BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON.

The Editors, January 16, 1940.
American Foreign Service Journal.

SIRS:

May I offer my hearty congratulations to the JOURNAL for publishing so informative an article as that by our colleague George Butler on *Department Assignments for Foreign Service officers?* The article seems to me to have special merit as a comprehensive and refreshingly frank discussion of a subject of particular interest to the Service. The JOURNAL has made great strides recently and is reflecting more and more a mature point of view, in keeping with the vastly increased responsibilities which are falling upon our Service. Let us hope that the JOURNAL will come more and more, also, to be divorced from any association with an official point of view and will come to be accepted as the independent organ of Foreign Service officers. The article of George Butler is a splendid step in that direction. F. S. O.

Ukrainians? Who Are They?

By Tania Kroitor

AMONG various racial groups living on the continent of America, the number of Ukrainians runs into hundreds of thousands. But though the word "Ukrainian" has been met often enough in the American newspapers during the past year or two, it still is a comparatively new one, and many readers are confused as to what the name implies. "Who are those Ukrainians?" they ask. "Are they Russians, Ruthenians or Poles? Where have they come from? Have they a culture of their own?"

To answer such questions and to identify this somewhat exotic race of people, it will be necessary to mention a few historical facts concerning the Ukrainian background.

In the first place, Ukraine was a powerful independent nation extending from Caucasus to Carpathian Mountains. It had accepted Christianity as early as 987 A.D., and had a ruling dynasty which intermarried with different ruling families of Europe including those of England and France. For example, Queen Anne, wife of Henry I of France and mother of Philip II, was a Ukrainian princess. Another example is Princess Gyta, daughter of Henry II of England, who was married to a Ukrainian Duke, Volodimir Monomach.

The decline of the Ukrainian political power began after the Mongolian invasion by Ghengis Khan in 1239, when Ukrainians trying to stop the endless Mongolian hordes from overrunning Europe lost their best leaders and consequently their independence. After hundreds of years of fighting and bloodshed, Ukraine was divided among four of her neighbors: Russia, Poland, Roumania and Hungary

A Ukrainian girl in native costume

But though Ukrainians lost their independence, their culture was not only carefully guarded and preserved, it was steadily developed and handed down from generation to generation until the present day.

Ukrainian settlers came to America approximately fifty years ago, but even in that short time they have made certain contributions to this land, the value of which it will be for the posterity to judge.

Their motive for coming to America was somewhat different from that of most other groups. While others came moved primarily by the spirit of conquest and adventure, Ukrainians came driven by poverty and oppression from their native soil, and they sought not only new homes, but freedom and new Motherland for themselves and their children.

They lacked the confidence and perhaps aggressiveness of the other groups, because others had strong, independent nations on the other side of the Atlantic of which they were a part, and which were the sources of their constant, though perhaps unconscious pride. Ukrainians had no such consoling thoughts—nationally they were homeless.

Also, they found the adjustment to new conditions more difficult, because they did not know the language of the land and were sensitive about it. They had no ready cash and could not establish themselves economically for a long time. All that affected their behavior at the beginning. Fearing ridicule, they crawled into their shells and led more or less segregated lives.

But there was one thing which made them feel at home: Land! Acres and acres of land which would feed them and their chil-

dren! For the love of the soil as rooted in their innermost beings — a heritage from generations of peasant forefathers—and for that reason America and especially Canadian prairies which reminded them of their own native steppes, seemed the promised land. True, the land had to be cleared and broken; homes, roads and cities yet to be built, but that was not a terrifying thought. They were used to hard work, and their needs were not many nor extravagant. So they settled on the prairies, rolled up their sleeves and worked. They worked on the land transforming the wilderness into productive fields of wheat, but not only that. They also worked as laborers in various capacities so as to supply their families with necessities of life before their homesteads could supply those needs.

And while men were busy clearing the land, building cities and railroads, changing the physical aspect of the country, women, in addition to their share of physical work, found time and energy to instill faith and love of truth and beauty into the hearts of their loved ones, thus laying the foundation for a higher spiritual life and better citizenship.

This was no small contribution, for no man can live by bread alone, and it is especially true of the Ukrainian settler. His body was fed and clothed, but his soul cried for other food and other self-expression besides his daily toil. He began to long for church services which were so strongly intertwined with all his customs, where every new undertaking had to have a blessing and every accomplished one a thanksgiving. He longed for songs and music and drama, which played an important part not only in every holiday, but in every phase of his life, for he loved to dramatize everything beginning with a christening and ending with the funeral. His rich, emotional nature cried for an outlet, so he picked up the broken threads of his cultural life in the old land and began to weave them into his life in Canada. He did it warily at first. Would his songs and music be appreciated by other Canadians and Americans? Would they deem his customs and folk-dances as beautiful as he felt they were? Or should he discard them together with his native costume and adopt something new which did not find an echo in his own soul? He was baffled at first, not knowing what was expected of him. Then he looked at those who in their impatience to become Americanized divested themselves of all their cultural garments and he saw such void in their souls that he knew definitely it was not the solution. It was like killing a part of oneself and trying to be someone else. He realized then that only by being himself, by being natural he could be happy and at the same time make the best contribution to his new Motherland. Feeling that he was in the right, he grew a little bolder and began to express himself more freely.

Soon the prairies became dotted with churches of strange Byzantine architecture; every community had a hall where the people met to sing their songs, present various plays and dance their folk-dances. Each city and town had several clubs where choirs and orchestras were organized and taught. There were evening classes for children to study Ukrainian and classes for adults to study English.

After a while, the Ukrainian settler realized that others, too, saw beauty in his native costume; that there was art in his handicrafts; that Ukrainian ikons were in a class by themselves; that the depth of feeling in his songs and music was unsurpassed. So he cultivated those gifts for the joy they brought him, and the joy they might bring to others.

The women found that their embroidery was much admired by other settlers, and they began to use it for ornamentation in their wearing apparel and in their homes. They realized that there was a deep meaning hidden in their manifold customs and they passed them on to their children; they realized that there was delicious wholesomeness in their native dishes and they served them with an open pride. They even brought and nurtured plants from the old land so as to create a surrounding like that of their old homes.

Having passed through the most difficult stage of adjustment, and having established themselves economically, more or less, the Ukrainian settlers turned their eyes to other things. It was not enough to provide economic security for their children—they must give them more. They must give them education and fit them out for life so that their backs would not have to be perpetually bent and their health prematurily broken from hard toil. If their children are to be farmers, it must be from choice and not from dire necessity. And what was most important, they wanted their children to be able to take part in the political, social and economical life of the land without the handicaps which stood in the way of their parents. That was their sacred ideal, and no effort, no sacrifice was too great to bring about its fulfillment.

Today, in Canada and America, there are already hundreds of Ukrainians in various professions, in the realms of music and art, in ministry, politics, research work, technical fields, and even in business, though Ukrainians are not business people.

Ukrainian literature, too, is taking a trend of thought and form of expression which is typically American. Some of it is published in English and some in Ukrainian.

The farms and homes have undergone a definite

(*Continued on page* 108)

American Foreign Policy and Naval Power*

Honorable Mention, 1939, in Prize Essay Contest of the U. S. Naval Institute

By Robert Mills McClintock

"We who hold the Western Seas hold Liberty."

R. M. McClintock

HERODOTUS once told a story of the people of Psylli, the land which is now Tripoli; of how when the burning simoon had parched their reservoirs they met in council and declared war on the wind. With flying banners and the clash of arms their forces marched into the desert to attack the south wind which was their foe; and they disappeared into the red vortex of sand and storm and were never seen again.

At first glance the action of the people of Psylli seems the mere use of power without policy. However, there was a policy, if only a superstition translated in terms of action; the vanquishing of a public enemy by force. The trouble was that the means were not adequate to the occasion.

The war on the south wind by this ancient people may seem as remote as Herodotus from the question of foreign policy and naval power; but it does illustrate two things: one, that the people of Psylli went into battle convinced of their cause and the adequacy of their weapons, in the manner of nations from time immemorial entering into wars assured of righteousness and adequacy; and the other, that in spite of such popular convictions the means by which policy is to be made effective must be adapted to environment.

From this case where policy was definite but means for its expression inadequate, an instance where means were adequate but policy not may illuminate still further the fundamental relationship of policy and power. The Great Wall of China was the military expression of a defensive foreign policy. After the policy had become so weak it was meaningless, the Wall was still the mightiest defensive bulwark ever built by man; but it was ineffectual because there was no policy behind it.

These examples I have chosen, one from that threshold of time where legend and history are scarcely distinguishable, and the other from a period historically remote, to give greater emphasis to the fact that these aphorisms about policy and power have a timeless quality. They can be applied today with the same validity in the use a statesman makes of his national army or fleet; and disregard of these principles will bring the same disaster as when the tribesmen of ancient Tripoli warred upon the wind. Foreign policy must be supported by means adequate to the occasion; and the means adequate to the occasion depend upon environment. Yet without policy means become meaningless.

It is thus obvious that physical force alone does not assure the attainment of national ends. It must be directed by policy. If the mechanism of national defense is the motor, policy is the vital spark which makes it go. Today as never before there is a clearer appreciation of this relationship, and in a world beset by wars and the bitter struggle of conflicting philosophies of government the question of foreign policy, which is merely national policy as it affects other nations, and the question of naval power, which is the means and ability to hold the sea, are uppermost in the minds of statesmen.

For the naval officer these questions are of equal importance, and for the American naval officer the relation of foreign policy and naval power is even more vital, as American foreign policy is basically naval in character. Too often thought has been confused by putting policy and power in two separate compartments of the mind. The naval officer says to the diplomat, "You start the wars, we fight them." There is no fixed point at which foreign policy leaves off and war begins. War is foreign policy; a terrible phase of foreign policy which admits the breakdown of peaceful measures, of diplomacy, but it is still, as I have said above, "national policy as it affects other nations." More, some wars have been the deliberate expression of foreign policy, as anyone who has read Bismarck's version of the Ems Despatch will agree. Naval power, therefore, and particularly in the case of the United States, is inseparably linked with foreign policy.

From these general conclusions it is appropriate in these harried days to review again American for-

*Printed by special permission of the *U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings*.

eign policy in its relation to naval power. Both subjects have received exhaustive treatment from historians and naval writers. I feel, however, that there is room for an examination of our foreign policy from the standpoint of naval power and of naval power from the standpoint of foreign policy; particularly at present, when the coalescence of the Western Hemisphere into one defensive unit is dependent upon American naval power and is perhaps the outstanding feature of our present foreign policy.

Although today it seems too palpable for comment that the fleet is the first arm of American defense, this was not always appreciated in the popular mind. During the era of westward expansion and the great upsurge of industry it is doubtful if many Americans were aware of the essentiality of naval power to the United States. It is worthy of note, therefore, that with but two exceptions (and one of them was a partial exception) American foreign policy has been linked with naval power throughout the history of the Republic.

The warning lantern of Paul Revere stands out more brightly in American eyes than the battle lanterns of the allied fleets arrayed against England during the Revolutionary War; but few historians will deny that preponderance of naval power—the fleets of Holland, France and Spain—was the key to American independence. Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, but De Grasse's fleet was in the Chesapeake. The War of 1812 was even more clearly naval in character. Certainly it was largely naval in origin, resulting from the British Orders in Council and their illegal restrictions on American ships and seamen; and our principal success was naval. Even the great Duke of Wellington wrote the British Cabinet from Paris in 1814 that he had no objection to undertaking the conduct of the war in America but he promised himself no great succes sthere, as "That which appears to me to be wanting in America is not a General, or General officers and troops, but a naval superiority on the Lakes."

The Monroe Doctrine has without doubt been our second great foreign policy, a corollary of the decision to avoid complications in Europe made by Washington, Jefferson, and the other Founding Fathers. That it relied upon naval power for its sanction was implicit in the Doctrine, for not otherwise could European encroachment in the Western Hemisphere be prevented. This was set forth by Jefferson in one of the most succinct statements of American foreign policy ever made, in his famous letter to Monroe written at Monticello on October 24, 1823:

> Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to meddle in cis-Atlantic affairs. . . . While the last is laboring to become the domicile of despotism, our endeavor should surely be to make our hemisphere that of freedom.

Adding that the co-operation of Great Britain should be sought in counteracting the forces of despotism in Europe, he concluded by saying, "For how would they propose to get at either enemy without superior fleets?"

The freshness of these words today, when the struggle once more is joined between the forces of liberty and despotism, reveals again how true foreign policy is an enduring thing, so fundamental that it can be tried in any situation and be found applicable. It can be made effective in the instance of the United States by naval power. Not, perhaps, by the rather direct expedient of Theodore Roosevelt and his famous ultimatum to the Kaiser during the second Venezuela affair, which he described afterward in the Oyster Bay speech: "Speak softly and carry a big stick. . . . In that particular case Dewey and the American Fleet represented the big stick." The essence of fine diplomacy—the high art of making foreign policy effective without force—avoids ultimatums and big sticks. However, the diplomat who knows that the silent might of the fleet is the backdrop to the stage he has set is a surer protagonist in the drama of international relations.

It is not necessary to write a compendium of American diplomatic history to show the interrelation of foreign policy and naval power. Even in those cases where policy was essentially territorial in character—as for example, the questions of the boundary with Canada and the war with Mexico—there were naval considerations in view. Possession of the Oregon territory gave control of the North Pacific; of California, naval preponderance in the southern reaches of that ocean; of Texas, dominance of the Gulf of Mexico. These factors were made more vivid in the minds of those controlling American foreign policy by the obvious attitude of Great Britain with regard to the annexation of Texas; and it was later known that Mexico on the eve of war with the United States, in May, 1846, had approached Great Britain with an offer to cede California in return for a loan. Palmerston, realizing that events had moved too quickly for the tender to be made good, declined.

As for the foreign policy of the United States in East Asia, it has from the beginning been dependent upon naval power. During the opening of the Far East to the Western powers our diplomatic missions were amphibious, the envoy arriving with a squadron and backing up his words with the imminence of broadsides. That in most cases we did not use the broadsides is a credit to our diplomacy. Al-

though Townsend Harris in Japan was an exception to this rule (for almost one and a half years he saw but one or two American ships and received not one instruction from the Department of State);* our first envoy to the East, Edmund Roberts, visited Muscat, Siam, and Annam in the U.S.S. *Peacock;* Caleb Cushing, the first American Commissioner to China, was sent out with two frigates and a sloop of war; and Perry, as everyone knows, secured the Treaty of Kanagawa and the opening of feudal Japan with a fleet.

The history of American naval diplomacy in East Asia is long and a few examples will have to suffice here; but the linking of foreign policy with naval power is more apparent in the case of our Far Eastern policy than in any other instance with the exception of the policy which gave as its result the Panama Canal, whose very essence was the question of naval power.

It is not necessary to sketch for naval readers the Panama policy of the United States, as from the days of the Spanish Conquest, when Antonio Galvao published a book in 1550 advocating an interoceanic canal, down through the protracted negotiations with the British in the Clayton - Bulwer and Hay - Pauncefote Treaties, and to the time when President Roosevelt ordered the commanders of the *Boston, Dixie, Atlanta,* and *Nashville* to "prevent the landing of any armed force with hostile intent, either government or insurgent, at any point within fifty miles of Panama," the question of the Isthmus has been a question of naval power in the Americas. Corollaries to the Panama policy were the later acquisition of canal rights in Nicaragua, the securing of a potential naval base on the Gulf of Fonseca, the purchase of the Virgin Islands, and the recently reawakened interest of the American government in the strategic function of the Caribbean Islands. Of similar importance was the policy with Cuba, which lay like a long stiletto in the heart of the rich Mississippi valley. The war with Spain was a combination of many factors and its results left the United States blinking—and a world power—but it would be difficult to deny that the soundest reason for American interest in the fate of Cuba was its importance as a factor of naval power.

In the Pacific naval power and foreign policy were likewise blended. Hawaii was annexed in 1898, and with Hawaii came Midway; while in the two subsequent years the United States gained formal possession of the Philippines, Guam, and Samoa. The great strategical fringe was formed, protecting the United States in the eastern Pacific, where like fleets at eternal anchor rode the islands, the Aleutians, Hawaii, and Samoa.

In the World War, after the first phase, when the struggle had become one of attrition, it was gradually realized that the holders of the seas would in the long run triumph. America's entry to the war was fundamentally a question of the use or abuse of naval power, and the doctrine of the Freedom of the Seas harked back to the traditional American reaction as expressed in the War of 1812 on the question of belligerent restrictions on neutral ships and goods and men.

This review has been lengthy, but its purpose will be served in the conviction it brings, that with but two partial exceptions in the entire history of American foreign policy—the question of the Canadian boundary and the Mexican War—that policy has been linked with naval power. It has been a foreign policy in search of naval power, or in consolidation of naval power, or in use, active or passive, of naval power; and this is true no matter what traditional American foreign policy may be referred to, whether the Monroe Doctrine, or the principle of no entanglements in Europe, or the East Asian policy of the United States.

The foreign policy of the United States today would still seem to be the same as in the past: no entanglements in Europe; the consolidation of the Western Hemisphere as an oasis of peace in this troubled world; and a special policy for the Far East. There is, of course, a difference in the manner in which policy is today applied, as conditions have vastly changed in the world since these traditional lines of national action were first traced, but the basic philosophy imbued in them is the same. It will be the same so long as the stage of geography upon which history is enacted remains unchanged. And so long as the United States has 21,000 miles of oceanic coast line and possesses islands in distant seas, so long as it lies midway between the power-areas of Asia and Europe, its foreign policy will be made effective by naval power.

What is American foreign policy today? What will it he tomorrow? These are questions of equal concern to the diplomatist and the naval officer. We have read Secretary Hull's declaration of the principles on which our foreign policy rests. How will those principles be made effective?

I have spoken of a special policy to guide the

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*Yet in his *Journal* he plaintively wrote, May 5, 1857, "What can be the cause of this prolonged absence of an American man-of-war? . . . I am more isolated than any American official in any part of the world. . . . The absence of a man-of-war also tends to weaken my influence with the Japanese."

Our Representatives in the Warring States

By Oswald Garrison Villard
From the New York Post, December 24, 1939

SINCE my return from the nations at war to the United States I have frequently been asked: "What of our consular and diplomatic representatives abroad? How do they stand?" Obviously, these officials do not talk for publication. . . . But I welcome such inquiries because they enable me to reply that I have returned full of admiration for the manner in which our representatives abroad whom I have seen at work, and especially those in Holland and Germany, are buckling to their tasks under extraordinarily difficult circumstances, working day and night, Saturdays and Sundays without thought of self until they are ready to drop. I have found them courteous, considerate, eager to help and always waving aside any thanks on the ground that they are there to be of service. As an American I have been proud of those whom I have met. I know that our foreign service is as good if not better than any other with which I have been brought into contact. I am strongly of the opinion that, despite the tremendous strain under which they are working, they have preserved their tempers and their human qualities and that there is less red tape than is to be found elsewhere.

Oswald Garrison Villard

I am the happier to write this because my memory of our foreign service goes back more years than I like to admit. Just after I left college I went on a nine months' journey through the Mediterranean countries, northern Africa, Egypt, Turkey and the Balkans, during which I came into contact with ministers and consuls. They were all of them political appointees. . . . Today . . . the career men who are in these positions are not only men of high grade but of intelligence and ability, heightened by their service in other posts and other quarters of the globe. They are serious students not only of trade conditions but of political happenings and they send to the State Department many reports of the greatest value—many that should be published widely. In their personalities they are a credit to the country they represent.

Since the coming of the war abroad our diplomatic and consular offices have been swamped with work. In addition to all their routine duties they have been charged with safeguarding the Americans in the danger zones. All passports have contained the request that the holders thereof should keep in touch with our foreign officials if in belligerent or jeopardized countries. Embassies and Legations worked their heads off last fall in their efforts to get Americans home. This time it was not necessary to set up volunteer organizations as in Italy and England in 1914 to repatriate them. The government's representatives attended to that themselves, put themselves in communication with the steamship companies and every organization that could help and of course sought and received the cooperation of the State Department and other branches of the government in Washington. All of this they had to do in large measure without any additional help besides keeping up such difficult work as regulating and recording the applications for permission to immigrate with which they have been swamped for several years past as the victims of tyranny or opponents of the despots have appealed for the right to find a safe haven in one of the few countries which still live up to the tradition that those shall be aided and succored who are seeking refuge in the name of liberty. It has been a stupendous task, accomplished, I believe, with as little friction and error as was possible under the circumstances.

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Eighth American Scientific Congress

By WARREN KELCHNER
Chief, Division of International Conferences, Department of State

PREPARATIONS are proceeding intensively for the Eighth American Scientific Congress which will be in session in Washington from May 10 to 18, 1940. The Congress will be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States and will constitute this Government's most outstanding contribution to the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union.

The President and the Department attach great significance to the forthcoming Congress, which will be the first official inter-American conference held in the United States since the inauguration of the good neighbor policy. As an evidence of the importance with which this forthcoming meeting is viewed by our Government, the President has graciously offered to officially open the Congress.

The anniversary celebrations of the Pan American Union will begin on April 14, 1940. Although the Scientific Congress will not open until almost a month later, this fact will in no way detract from the importance of this event. On the contrary, it will serve to emphasize, through a prolongation of the celebration, the significance of this notable date in the history of inter-American relations.

Invitations on behalf of the President have been extended to the governments of the American republics, members of the Pan American Union, to participate in the forthcoming conference. Congress has appropriated $85,000 to assist in defraying the expenses of organizing and holding the meeting. There is every reason to believe that the Eighth American Scientific Congress will go down in history as one of the most outstanding inter-American conferences ever held.

This series of inter-American meetings has enjoyed a long and distinguished history dating from the first Latin American Scientific Congress held in Buenos Aires in April, 1898, commemorating the Silver Jubilee of the Argentine Scientific Society. The Second Latin American Scientific Congress was held in Montevideo in 1901 and the Third at Rio de Janeiro in 1905. The Fourth was held in 1908 under the auspices of the Government of Chile which very generously invited the United States to participate. In consideration of the truly inter-American nature of this Congress, the Government of Chile identified it as the First Pan American Scientific Congress. The Second Pan American Scientific Congress was held in Washington from December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916, in which more than 2,500 scientists participated including 220 official and institutional delegates from the other American republics. The Third Congress in this second series was held in Lima, Peru, in 1924 and the Fourth at Mexico City in 1935. At this latter conference it was decided, in the recognition of the continuity of these congresses, to designate future meetings as American Scientific Congresses.

It is most appropriate that the leaders of thought and science throughout the Western Hemisphere should meet at this time to review the past half century of progress and to propose suggestions which may serve as a guide for the future. It is likewise most appropriate that they should meet in the city which 50 years ago witnessed the establishment of the first successful regional international organization of modern times devoted exclusively to the promotion of non-political activities—the Pan American Union. The Union has constantly endeavored to encourage closer relations between the American republics in economic, social, juridical, and cultural fields. As a part of this broad program the Union has fostered more than 100 inter-American conferences during the past half century. The Scientific Congresses have attained a commanding position in this important phase of inter-American activity and have contributed notably to the realization of the high objectives of the Union.

The plans for the Eighth American Scientific Congress are being evolved during a period when armed conflict is being carried on in certain parts of the world. It is a singular coincidence that the previous Congress held in Washington in 1915 to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Union was held during another great world upheaval. It is highly important that the republics of the Western Hemisphere keep open the avenues of peace and scientific research while many of the major countries of the world are devoting their full energies to war and destruction. The re-

marks of The Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at the conference on inter-American relations in the field of education held in Washington in November, 1939, are of particular significance in this regard: "None can forecast the future in world affairs. It is possible that the great shadow which lies heavily over Europe may become a long twilight. It is not inconceivable that many of the lights of Western civilization may there be dimmed or altogether put out. It may even be that for a time the New World may have to guard and maintain the achievements of that civilization, holding them in trust for a time when they can once more be general throughout the world."

The Eighth American Scientific Congress is in an admirable position to accept its share of this sacred trust and to make its contribution to the preservation and advancement of intellectual accomplishments. The American republics may again give to the rest of the world an example of uninterrupted scientific activity flourishing in an atmosphere of peace and unselfish collaboration which, under the aegis of the Pan American Union, has characterized international relations in the Western Hemisphere.

The Department and the Organizing Committee, in collaboration with the Pan American Union, gave very careful consideration to the selection of the subjects which will be considered at the Congress. The agenda of the previous Congresses had contained a wide diversity of topics commanding the interest of scientists and scholars throughout the Hemisphere, and it was agreed that it would not be feasible to include all of them in the program of the forthcoming Congress. In order to simplify the organization of the Congress, a committee, composed of persons of recognized standing in the respective fields, has been appointed for each of the eleven Sections selected. The Section committees have been granted authority to operate autonomously under the general supervision of the Organizing Committee and in effect eleven separate and distinct inter-American conferences will be held simultaneously under the title of the Eighth American Scientific Congress.

The science of Statistics has been introduced for the first time in this series of Congresses. The outbreak of hostilities in Europe forced the abandonment of plans for the convening in Washington in May, 1940, of the Twenty-fifth Session of the International Statistical Institute which enjoys world-wide membership. In view of the growing interest in this science which is being manifested throughout the republics of the Western Hemisphere, the organizers of the Scientific Congress decided to take advantage of the preparatory work for the Statistical Institute meeting and to include a Section on Statistics in which matters of particular interest and advantage to the American republics could be considered.

A special Congress Secretariat has been established and is located in the Department of State as a part of the Division of International Conferences. The staff of the Secretariat is composed of persons experienced in the organization and administration of international conferences, many of whom are fully conversant with the several official languages of the Congress. The Division of International Conferences and the Secretariat prepare the descriptive material concerning the Congress, serve as a coordinating agency for the activities of the several Sections, and are responsible for the large volume of correspondence with individuals and organizations in the United States and throughout the other American republics. Invitations signed by the Chief of the Division and enclosing a copy of an eight-page Preliminary Announcement concerning the Congress have been dispatched to more than 1,200 universities, colleges, and scientific organizations in the United States. The Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State and Chairman of the Organizing Committee, has sent signed communications enclosing copies of the Preliminary Announcement in the appropriate language, to nearly 1,000 heads of universities and professional organizations in the other American republics. Also, approximately 1,000 third-person communications have been sent in the name of the Under Secretary to similar groups and individuals in the countries invited to attend. In addition to these 2,000 communications, letters are being prepared for the signature of the Under Secretary to numerous persons of prominence in the American republics whose special interest and cooperation will be enlisted.

An attractive illustrated brochure has been prepared containing a personal letter from the President in which he expresses the hope that the professional leaders in all the Americas will be in attendance at the meeting and in which he states that he is "looking forward to the pleasure of extending a personal greeting to all of the participants in the Congress." The brochure also contains an outline of the aims and purposes of the Congress, statements on the objectives and programs of the several sections and other pertinent information that might be useful to scientists planning to attend the meeting. The brochure has been widely distributed through the 21 American republics.

As an incentive to wide participation by scientists from the other American republics, Pan American Airways, the several steamship lines, and railroads within the United States have agreed to extend

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Ride 'Em, Cowboy

By Ralph J. Totten
Former Minister to the Union of South Africa

IT sometimes happens that American Foreign Service officers, as well as business or professional men and women, lack resources within themselves; and when the one big interest, their career, is taken away from them, life loses its savor. There seems to be nothing left to live for; in some cases, when circumstances force them to retire, in a very short time they simply curl up and die.

There is a way to avoid that lack of interest in living when one's activities have been curtailed — a way that is being recognized as almost a necessity. Today there are in the United States at least three schools offering courses in HOBBIES. The first of these was established in connection with the public school system in Maplewood, N. J.; and the other two are in the vicinity of Philadelphia. These courses are given under the name of Adult Education, and their subjects are legion. The fact that in one of these schools, where it was expected that some fifty to seventy-five of the parents of the day students would enroll for the night classes, the enrollment for the first year was well over a thousand shows that this need for an avocation is being recognized by John and Mary Doe!

I cannot too strongly urge all men and women to get as many hobbies as possible, and ride 'em hard. Games are excellent pastimes: Golf, for instance, holds a fascination for most men; but we cannot rely on it, alone, as an interest upon retirement for several reasons, most of which also apply to the majority of other games. First, much as we hate to admit it, there will come a time in life when golf, or any other strenuous game, will be more than we can manage. Then, in many parts of the United States golf can only be played during certain seasons. And far from the least important, golf requires at least one opponent for its full enjoyment, and it is not always possible to find others who are free to play.

The outdoor hobbies seem largely to fall in the category of exercise — a necessity in the life of most of us. There are so many kinds of shooting, varying so greatly in the degree of strength needed for their enjoyment, that I have chosen this as the first on my list. A man's endurance and stamina may be tested to the very limit by following a couple of speedy pointers through bramble and brush in hilly country; by dragging a pair of heavy rubber boots through the sticky mud of a snipe bog; by all day spooring of big game; and by the pursuit of mountain game. At the other extreme, one may walk through a bit of woodland with a small bore rifle, looking for squirrels and rabbits; wait at the corner of a wheat field for doves; sit with one's back against a tree and call turkeys; or sit in a duck blind on a not-too-cold autumn day; and, have some good shooting without taxing one's strength to any great extent.

The same gradations of energy required are to be found in fishing. Working up a mountain trout stream where it is necessary to clamber over rocks or force a way through thick underbrush is no sport for a weak man. The same may be said of catching big game fish. However, with little expenditure of strength, one may fly fish, bait cast, or troll from a boat, for trout, bass or pan fish.

Gardening may be considered as one of the finest outdoor interests, since getting close to the earth is particularly healthful. The reward in the development of lovely, growing things, either flowers or vegetables, is equaled by the understanding that Mother Nature gives to her devotees.

It seems unnecessary to list the delightful outdoor

recreations that may be enjoyed by middle aged and older men. There are so many that each man can use his own pleasure in the selection — and, as long as he does not overdo it, any or all of them will be beneficial.

The real purpose of this argument of mine is to try to prove that the outdoor diversions are not enough for the man who expects, or may be compelled, to retire from active business. So many things may occur to prevent his participation in these outdoor activities that it is imperative to have some indoor hobbies to which to turn. My own case is a perfect example of what so easily can happen to any man. Many of you know what an extremely active and varied life I lead, with shooting, fishing, golf, swimming, riding and tennis to keep me busy when my consular or diplomatic duties would permit. At 57, I was so strong, and had such excellent general health that I could confidently look forward to gradually decreasing activity in most of my outdoor pastimes for at least ten years after my retirement.

The spinning, measuring and cutting ladies had other plans. I had a serious heart attack which left me so weakened that I not only had to retire before I should have in the ordinary course of events, but I was also forced to give up all my outdoor recreations, some of them permanently, and all of them for several years. During those early, black days before I had become reconciled to the loss of my beloved outdoor recreations, I feel very strongly that having painting, etching and writing to turn to very greatly helped to save my life.

The first thing that comes to mind when planning a leisure day for the average man seems to he a session with the radio, a pipe and a good book. These are splendid companions for a time, but too much inactivity, even though it be enjoyed in an easy chair, is not sufficiently constructive to keep a keen mind interested. Reading is, or should be a relaxation from other things, and not the only occupation of a once-active man. My suggestion is to save reading for the evenings by the fireside, or odd times when there is nothing else to do—unless, of course, the reading is of a purposeful nature, and leads to something else. In the main I am of the opinion that the older man should read primarily for pleasure rather than for profit. My personal preference being for good, gory detective stories, I see no point in forcing myself to read biology, for instance, since I am convinced that I can accomplish my bit of good in the world without being sure about the origin and life history of an organism!

Writing is a fine hobby, if one has any skill or knack of expression. Fact articles of one's own experiences seem to be easiest for the beginner, and are good practice. Some wise man once said that the "Way to learn to write is to write" — and he might have added "and keep on writing!" That lucky man who has a naturally pleasing, humorous, or easily readable style may turn almost any experience into a story that will give him pleasure to write, and give some other chap pleasure in its reading. Verses are almost unmarketable, it seems — but there is great fun in the production of rhymes.

No great amount of training is required to obtain some really delightful results with pencil and crayon sketches. From the plain pencil or ink sketch, it is but a step to the finished wash, water color, or oil painting. Only recently the papers have been giving considerable notice to the work of a man who did not seriously use brush and canvas until he had retired from the operation of a newspaper. He is now, after only a few years of study, considered one of the foremost artists and critics of the day!

Any one who can make a creditable line drawing can reproduce it on copper, so that an etching can be printed from it. Many kinds of prints made from copper are roughly grouped under the heading of etchings. The principal ones are the dry point, the line etching, the mezzotint, the aquatint, and combinations of two or more of these. From the standpoint of equipment required, the simplest is the dry point, in which the artist with a cutting point draws his picture directly on the copper — but this requires more skill and a surer hand than the regular etching. Etching carries a twofold satisfaction: The artistic result appeals to the aesthetic nature, and the opportunity to tinker with tools and metal appeals to that innate desire for a handiwork.

Wood carving offers a wide field. It may be in the form of relief carving on flatwood, or full finished figure work, if one has developed some skill as a sculptor. Ordinarily flat carving is not at all difficult if one has a fairly strong and steady hand, and the results may be both useful and beautiful. Just now there is a distinct demand for carved pieces, ranging from small bits, like picture frames, to chests. Of course, to be a successful cabinet maker, and produce really workmanlike

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Health and the Foreign Service Officer

By Leon L. Cowles, *F.S.O's Training School*

ON December 15, 1939, the members of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School were invited to the United States Public Health Service Building where an instructive and extremely interesting course of lectures was presented under the direction of Dr. R. P. Sandage. Personal, national and international problems of health and health control were discussed.

A warning was issued by Dr. M. V. Hargett, the first speaker, to beware of attempting to work when one is "half-sick." Too often, especially in the tropics, such a condition warps judgment so that work cannot be carried out efficiently. If adequate care is not exercised, disastrous results may obtain. In hot countries a white man must develop a regime, both mental and physical, which he can and will carry out if he is to guard his health and happiness. This regime must include some means of self protection from the dread mosquito-borne diseases, malaria, elephantiasis, yellow fever, and dengue or break-bone fever. These diseases and their diagnosis and treatment were discussed by Dr. Hargett in some detail. He advised the avoidance of mosquito infested areas, if possible. Where it is necessary to live in such regions, appropriate means of control should be practiced, such as eradicating or treating the bodies of water where mosquitos breed. Protection against adult mosquitoes by the use of screens, nets and smudges was recommended and it was emphasized that carelessness is frequently fatal.

The members of the class were shown a film outlining the history of the United States Public Health Service and illustrating the many services offered by it.

The success and happiness of a Foreign Service Officer depends upon his continued good health, according to Dr. C. V. Akin, who addressed the class on the subject of Personal Hygiene. "Public health is purchasable," he said, "personal health is not." The latter is based on man's resistance to disease and his deliberate development and control of his physical and mental faculties. In this regard, Dr. Akin advised proper nutrition, exercise, posture and breathing. Optimum temperature and the effect of various climates on the body were also discussed.

The frequent breakdowns of the circulatory system in middle age were described as being due to chronic focal infections and overindulgences. He stated that to avoid such disasters one should so live while young that the body will not be so likely to fail in later life. Infections usually are acquired directly from other persons, by eating contaminated food, by conveyance on the hands of the individual himself, or by insects and vermin. Dr. Akin also stated that nervous breakdowns are due to overwork, either of the cerebral nervous system, or the sympathetic or autonomic nervous system, and advised sufficient sleep, rest and proper mental habits as means of avoiding them.

Dr. C. L. Williams closed the day's discussions by addressing the class on infectious diseases as related to quarantine and immigration. Marine quarantine at the borders of the United States is to guard against certain specific diseases, the more important being: cholera, typhus fever, smallpox, plague, yellow fever, leprosy, psittacosis, and anthrax. Foreign Service officers have certain duties to perform which contribute directly to the question of maintaining the quarantine. They issue or refuse to issue bills of health to ships coming to the United States, authenticate fumigation certificates issued by foreign governments or organizations, aid in the examination of prospective immigrants and gather information at their various posts for transmission to the United States Public Health Service.

The immigration laws of the United States aim at controling immigration at its source. Consular officers are forbidden to issue visas to persons whom they believe to be inadmissible. Since individuals suffering from certain types of physical or mental inferiority or from various serious diseases are excludable, a medical examination is required before the immigration visa can be issued. Officers of the United States Public Health Service are stationed at many consulates to conduct services of this type. Dr. Williams pointed out, however, that although these examinations are legal, they are only advisory to aid the consul in his decision regarding the possible issuance of the visa. The examination at the port of entry is the final one in the case of an alien who has received a consular immigration visa and is the basis for permitting or refusing the alien's entrance into the United States.

Dr. Akin's definition of health, quoting Dr. Jesse F. Williams, will long be remembered: "Health is that quality which makes an individual fit to live most and serve best."

Agricultural Curriculum in the Foreign Service Officers' Training School

By WILLIAM BELTON, *F.S.O's Training School*

THE Foreign Service School had the pleasure and benefit of a most interesting week of lectures and inspection tours held under the auspices of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture during the five days from December 18 to 23, 1939. The general work of the Department of Agriculture was reviewed and particular emphasis was laid upon the place of the Foreign Service Officer in providing the agricultural interests of the United States, through the Department of Agriculture, with information essential to their successful operation. (*Continued on page* 94)

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL: CLASS OF JANUARY, 1940

First row, left to right: Robert W. Rinden; Leon L. Cowles; G. Howland Shaw, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel; George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State; J. Klahr Huddle, Director of the School; G. Lybrook West and David M. Smythe. Second row: William H. Cordell, Carl F. Norden, Randolph A. Kidder, John Goodyear, Parker T. Hart, David T. Ray, H. Francis Cunningham, William L. Krieg and A. David Fritzlan. Third row: Roger L. Heacock, Richard H. Davis, Philip M. Davenport, Outerbridge Horsey, Vernon L. Fluharty, William Belton, John Evarts Horner and Robert Grinnell.

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EDITORS' COLUMN

CAREER APPOINTMENTS

As everyone in the Service knows by now, several important diplomatic appointments were made by President Roosevelt at the beginning of the new year. In addition to naming Mr. Breckenridge Long as Mr. Messersmith's successor, the President filled the vacant posts at Brussels, Habana, Lima, Ottawa and Ciudad Trujillo and named the first American Minister to the Commonwealth of Australia. Of these six appointments in the field, we may find cause for satisfaction in that four were given to career officers.

If each of the posts had gone to a qualified career man the rejoicing would have been complete. There is no disguising the interest with which members of the career service watch the filling of vacancies at the top of the ladder. From the most recent unclassified vice consul to the seasoned eligibles in Class I, there is not an officer who does not have frankly at heart the manner and method by which chiefs of mission are selected. Whenever or wherever an opening appears, there is not an officer who does not cherish the hope that someone from the ranks will receive the big promotion which, after all, is the ultimate goal each career man is striving for.

No one understands better than a Foreign Service Officer the handicaps to attaining that goal under the present American political system. While the chances of reaching the final rung are perhaps somewhat better than they were a few years ago, the fact must be faced that about fifty per cent of the top jobs are still distributed to men who, whatever may be their other qualifications, are not career diplomats. In a world rudely disturbed by economic as well as political whirlpools, a world that is subject to more cross currents daily, the need for specially-trained and practiced representatives in key posts is increasingly obvious to the public.

The Editors of the JOURNAL, while regretting his departure from Washington, are gratified that the important post at Habana is to be filled by such an experienced and proficient member of the Service as Mr. Messersmith. Mr. Long is no stranger to the title of Assistant Secretary of State and his familiarity with the Department and the field well qualify him to assume the exacting duties of this office. At Lima, the Embassy will be in the capable hands of Henry Norweb, who has devoted his entire life since leaving college to the Foreign Service. Clarence Gauss at Canberra and Robert Scotten at Ciudad Trujillo have moved up to the reward which dangles before many other deserving career officers. All of this is in the best interest of the Service.

When all but a special few of the posts are filled by trained men who have given their lives wholeheartedly to the task of representing the United States abroad, the purpose of a "career" Foreign Service will have been fulfilled.

The Secretary at his press conference on January 5, when questioned by members of the press regarding the new diplomatic nominations, replied as follows:

"Well, naturally, we are sorry to have Mr. Messersmith leave the Department here in Washington in view of the specially valuable service he has rendered both in the Department here and in the foreign career service in the field. I don't know of anyone who could have rendered more valuable service than he has in the capacity he has been occupying. I think we are fortunate in securing as his successor Mr. Breckinridge Long, who has given probably 20 years of the best part of his life to service in the State Department and in the field. He is, like most of us, intensely interested in the Foreign Service, including every phase of the career service and in its steady progress and improvement, and it will be a real satisfaction to work with him along those lines."

News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

The Secretary

Secretary Hull attended the joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives on January 3 to hear President Roosevelt give his message to Congress. On January 4 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull attended the reception for the Judiciary given at the White House and on January 11 they attended the reception for Members of Congress given at the White House.

The Secretary spent the entire day of January 11 and the morning of January 12 before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives in connection with the Administration's program for extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

The Under Secretary

Under Secretary Welles delivered an address at a dinner given in his honor by the Cuban Chamber of Commerce in the United States at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on December 19.

Assistant Secretary Berle

Assistant Secretary Berle, Chairman Leland Olds of the Federal Power Commission, and John D. Hickerson, Assistant Chief of the Division of European Affairs, represented this Government at a conference with Canadian officials at Ottawa on January 8-10 on the subject of the utilization of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin.

Minister Boaz Long

The Minister to Ecuador, Mr. Boaz Long, accompanied by Mrs. Long, sailed from New York City on January 12 on the S.S. *Santa Elena* for their post. Mr. Long had returned to Washington on January 2 after sojourning in the Southwest and in New York City, and he called on President Roosevelt at the White House on January 11.

(F.S.O.'s will be interested to learn that this sailing of the S.S. *Santa Elena* marked its entry into the Grace Line's South American-West Coast service, joining the S.S. *Santa Lucia* and the S.S. *Santa Clara* in this service.)

Minister John F. Montgomery

The Minister to Hungary, Mr. John F. Montgomery, accompanied by Mrs. Montgomery, sailed from New York City on January 13 on the S.S. *Washington* for his post at the conclusion of home leave. He visited the Department in late December and early January and called on President Roosevelt at the White House on January 11.

Minister Ferdinand L. Mayer

The Minister to Haiti, Mr. Ferdinand L. Mayer, left Washington by train on December 21 for Miami and thence proceeded by plane to his post, arriving there on December 23, after having accompanied President Vincent of Haiti to the United States on an unofficial visit in early December.

Minister Owen J. C. Norem

The Minister to Lithuania, Mr. Owen J. C. Norem, visited the Department on December 20 after having arrived on the previous day at Baltimore on a Pan-American Clipper from Lisbon. He proceeded on leave to his home.

Foreign Service Officers

Four F.S.O.'s on January 2 entered upon a one-month course in military intelligence at the Army War College in Washington. They were Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., of the Division of European Affairs; H. Merrell Benninghoff, Second Secretary at Peiping, who was called in from home leave which he was spending at his home in Canandaigua, New York; Leon L. Cowles and Carl F. Norden, both of the F.S.O. Training School, who on January 13 were assigned as Vice Consul respectively at Barcelona and Warsaw. G. Howland Shaw, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, stated that other F.S.O.'s will receive this training later and added: "We intend to extend training in any field that seems to be useful to our men in their duties abroad."

Ellis O. Briggs, in his capacity as Acting Chief of the Division of the American Republics, delivered an address at a meeting of the Advertising Club of New York City on January 4 on the subject, "The 1930's—A Decade of Progress in Inter-American Relations."

Avra M. Warren, Chief of the Visa Division, arrived at Baltimore on January 4 on the "Atlantic Clipper" and resumed his duties in the Department, following a trip made on official business in England, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal. He had planned to be back in Washington by Christmas, but the Clipper was delayed 11 days in Horta, Azores, due to unfavorable weather conditions.

Joseph C. Satterthwaite, until recently Second Secretary and Consul at Baghdad, returned to Washington on December 18 from his home in Tecumseh, Michigan, at the expiration of home leave and remained in the Department on consultation before sailing from New York City on January 6 on the S.S. *Excambion* for his new post at Ankara, where he will serve as Second Secretary.

George M. Graves, until recently Consul at Vigo, concluded a temporary detail in the Special Division on December 29 and spent several days at his home in Bennington, Vermont, prior to sailing from New York City on January 6 on the S.S. *Excambion* for his new post at Colombo, where he will serve as Consul.

Geo. M. Graves

F. C. Fornes, Jr.

Richard H. Post, whose appointment as a Foreign Serviee Officer was announced on January 6, visited the Department on December 26 prior to returning to his home in Quogue, New York, to proceed with Mrs. Post and their two children for Mr. Post's probationary post at Windsor. Many F.S.O.'s will reeall Mr. Post as having served as Secretary of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL editorial board from March, 1938, until May, 1939, with a desk in the Foreign Service room.

Alhert H. Cousins, Jr., until recently Consul at Buenos Aires, was on temporary detail in the Division of the American Republics from January 2 until January 22 and resumed home leave in Washington prior to proceeding to New Orleans and sailing on February 6 on a United Fruit Company vessel for his new post as Second Secretary and Consul at Tegucigalpa.

Cecil B. Lyon, Third Secretary at Santiago, who has been on detail in the Special Division for several days, has heen given a temporary assignment in the Secretary's office and assumed his new duties on January 13.

J. Winsor Ives, until recently Trade Commissioner at Rio, accompanied by Mrs. Ives, arrived in New York City on January 8 on the S.S. *Argentina* and proceeded to Washington. He planned to remain in Washington for several days before proceeding on a trade conferenee detail covering Philadelphia, Wilmington, New York City, Boston, Cleveland and Chicago until February 8, after which he intended to go on leave before proceeding to his new post at Lisbon.

Frederic C. Fornes, Jr., Consul at Hong Kong, visited the Department from January 4 to January 10, while on home leave at Buffalo, New York, with Mrs. Fornes and their two children, Michael, four and one-half years old, and Barbara, two years old. They planned to remain in Buffalo, the home of the families of both Mr. Fornes and Mrs. Fornes, until leaving for the Pacifie Coast to sail about mid-March for Hong Kong.

Robert D. Murphy, Counselor and Consul at Paris, arrived at Baltimore on December 20 on the "American Clipper" from Lisbon. After a one-day stay in Washington he went to Kansas City,

Missouri, to spend leave with Mrs. Murphy and their three daughters, Catherine, Rosemary and Mildred. Mrs. Murphy will remain in Kansas City until the end of the school year. Mr. Murphy visited the Department for several days in early January and sailed from New York City on January 13 on the S.S. *Washington* for Genoa en route to his post.

William E. Dunn, until recently Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires, accompanied by Mrs. Dunn and their two children, Eugenia and Paxton, arrived in New Orleans in late November from their post. He visited the Department in mid-December and in early January before sailing on January 24 from New Orleans for his new post as Commercial Attaché at Guatemala.

Albert F. Clattenburg, Jr., until recently Consul at Batavia, entered upon an assignment in the Department on December 15, being attached to the Special Division. Since arriving from Batavia in the Fall he has been on home leave and sick leave.

Erwin P. Keeler, recently appointed Agricultural Attaché at Rio, registered at the Department on December 21 prior to sailing on December 28 from New York City on the S.S. *Uruguay* for his post.

Paul C. Daniels, who had been on leave following his return from the Panama Conference, where he served as secretary to Under Secretary Welles, entered upon his new duties in the Division of the American Republics on December 11.

Heyward G. Hill, until recently Consul at Basel, visited the Department for almost three weeks, beginning on December 26, prior to leaving in mid-January for his new post as Second Secretary and Consul at Panama. He had arrived in New York City on December 6 from Genoa on the S.S. *Vulcania* and hastened to his home in Hammond, Louisiana, because of a grave illness in his family.

Claude H. Hall, Jr., Consul at Trinidad, accompanied by Mrs. Hall, sailed from New York City on January 12 on the S.S. *Argentina* for their post. They had arrived in New York City on December 11 on the S.S. *Columbia*, and spent their time principally in that city. Mr. Hall visited the Department for several days before Christmas.

C. H. Hall, Jr.

E. F. Drumright

William H. Beck, until recently Consul General at Oslo, arrived in New York City on December 23 on the S.S. *Bergensfjord* and joined Mrs. Beck and their daughter, Elizabeth, a pupil in the Maret School in Washington, both of whom had come to the United States in August. He visited the Department for several days and planned to visit his former post, Ottawa, and Philadelphia with Mrs. Beck before returning to Washington during the latter part of January. He intended to proceed in February to his new post as Consul General at Hamilton, Bermuda.

John P. Palmer, until recently Vice Consul at Saigon, visited the Department on December 27 at the conclusion of home leave, which was spent principally with Mrs. Palmer and their son, Jeremy, at his home in Seattle. He departed from Baltimore on January 6 on a Pan-American Clipper for Lisbon en route to his new post as Vice Consul at London.

George F. Scherer, Vice Consul at Mexico City, left Washington on December 26 by train for his post after having flown to Washington in early December to spend approximately three weeks with his mother in this city.

Thomas L. Hughes, until recently Chief of the Foreign Commerce Service of the Department of Commerce, accompanied by Mrs. Hughes, sailed from New York City on January 12 on the S.S. *Argentina* for his new post as Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires.

Everett F. Drumright, Second Secretary at Chungking, concluded a month's temporary detail in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs on January 20 and left Washington for New Orleans and points in the Southwest in resuming home leave prior to sailing on early March for his post.

The Foreign Service received widespread publicity over the Christmas-New Year holiday season by the republication in *The New York Times* and various other newspapers of the greetings extended to the Service by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull appearing in the December issue of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. The *Times* published the greetings on December 23 and various other newspapers used the news items of this character as sent out by the press associations.

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACKERSON, GARRET G., JR.—*Rumania, Hungary*
ACLY, ROBERT A.—*Union of South Africa*
BARNES, WILLIAM—*Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay*
BECK, WILLIAM H.—*Bermuda*
BOHLEN, CHARLES E.—*U.S.S.R.*
BONBRIGHT, JAMES C. H.—*Belgium, Holland*
BRADDOCK, DANIEL M.—*Venezuela, Colombia*
BUTLER, GEORGE—*Peru*
BYINGTON, HOMER, JR.—*Yugoslavia*
CRAIN, EARL T.—*Spain*
DICKOVER, ERLE R.—*Netherlands Indies*
ENGLISH, ROBERT—*Eastern Canada*
FERRIS, WALTON C.—*Great Britain*
FULLER, GEORGE G.—*Central Canada*
GADE, GERHARD—*Ecuador*
GATEWOOD, RICHARD D.—*Brazil*
GROTH, EDWARD M.—*India*
HALL, CARLOS C.—*Panama*
HICKOK, THOMAS A.—*Philippines*
JOSSELYN, PAUL R.—*British Columbia*
KUNIHOLM, BERTEL E.—*Baltic countries*
LANCASTER, NATHANIEL, JR.—*Portuguese East Africa*
LATIMER, FREDERICK P., JR.—*Turkey*
LEWIS, CHARLES W., JR.—*Central America*
LYON, CECIL B.—*Chile*
MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.—*Mexico*
PLITT, EDWIN A.—*Northern France*
REAMS, R. BORDEN—*Denmark*
SCHULER, FRANK A., JR.—*Tokyo area*
SERVICE, JOHN S.—*Central China*
SMITH, E. TALBOT—*Nairobi area, Kenya*

American Embassy, Berlin—*Germany*
American Consulate General, Algiers—*Algeria*
American Consulate, Yokahama—*Yokahama area*

MADRID

The Embassy, which had been established at San Sebastián in April, moved definitely to Madrid on November 1st. Since then a major problem for the Embassy staff has been to find adcquate living quarters. Many buildings in Madrid have been destroyed, but even those that escaped damage during the troubled days of the war have suffered as the result of three years' neglect and although the process of renovation goes steadily on, it is hampered considerably by the scarcity of labor and materials.

The Foreign Service ladies at Madrid have had the pleasure on several recent occasions of assisting Mrs. Weddell in the distribution of medicines and other vital articles contributed by her for the needy

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT ANKARA

This building is leased pending the construction of the Embassy on government owned property which has already been purchased. The photograph was taken from the Embassy garden and shows a rather oddly placed front door—at the rear of the building.

children and wounded soldiers in Spain. Mrs. Weddell's gifts of artificial limbs and tobacco for the soldiers have been received with expressions of warmest gratitude by the military authorities.

The establishment by the Ambassador and Mrs. Weddell of an annual scholarship for an American student at the University of Salamanca has been announced.

Warden McKee Wilson visited the Embassy on December 16th en route from Genoa to his new assignment as First Secretary at Lisbon.

Vice Consul Timberlake from Vigo also called at the Embassy while on a very short visit to Madrid.

Third Secretary Crain recently visited a number of prisons in Spain delivering Christmas packages of blankets, clothing, food, toilet articles and cigarettes from Mrs. Weddell for the American prisoners of war remaining in Spain. The trips to Salamanca and Zaragoza were by air with Commander Ben H. Wyatt, the Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, at the controls. At Salamanca, Wyatt and Crain visited Harold Dahl, who on July 12, 1937, was brought down while flying a Republican plane.

Bob Scotten, golf ace of the Madrid Embassy, has made a number of holes-in-one recently — shellholes — a few of which have been retained as unusual and peculiarly sporting hazards on the Madrid fairways.

EARL T. CRAIN

The British battleship *Renown* at Rio de Janeiro on the day the German pocket battleship *Graf Spee* was scuttled near Montevideo.

The British aircraft carrier *Ark Royal* at Rio de Janeiro after its rapid crossing from Capetown in search of the *Graf Spee*. The American Consulate General is located in the building in the background, on the floor outlined by the balcony. Photographs by Vice Consul Philip P. Williams.

CURACAO

PRESENTATION OF TABLET AT ST. EUSTATIUS COMMEMORATING FIRST FOREIGN SALUTE TO FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

On November 16, 1776, the Brig-o-War *Andrew Doria* entered the harbor of St. Eustatius, Netherlands West Indies, flying the flag of the United States, and received a salute from the fort, this being the first instance on record of a foreign country recognizing our independence.

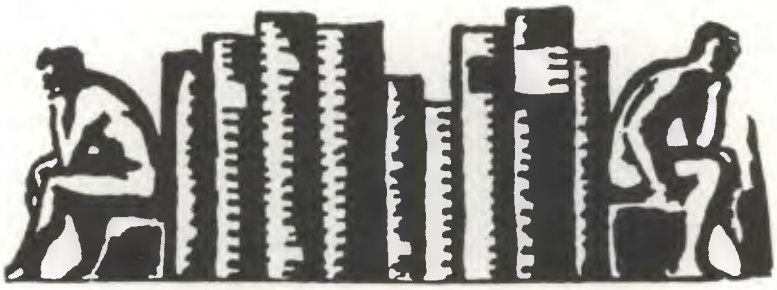
One hundred and sixty-three years later, or on December 12, 1939, the U.S.S. *Wyoming*, under the command of Captain D. F. Patterson, U.S.N., entered the same harbor and received another salute as he anchored at about 9 a.m. After the usual exchange of courtesies between the Captain and the Lieutenant Governor, it was arranged to present the tablet, commemorating the event of 1776, at 4:30 p.m.

This tablet has been fixed to the base of the flagstaff from which the *Andrew Doria* received her flag salute.

For the ceremony the fort and town were decorated with American and Dutch flags, symbolic of 163 years' uninterrupted friendship between the United States and the Netherlands, and a triumphal arch was raised at the entrance to the fort.

At a reception held at the guest house Captain Patterson was presented with an

(*Continued on page* 107)



The Bookshelf

J. Rives Childs, *Review Editor*

Handbook of the War, by John C. De Wilde, David H. Popper, and Eunice Clark, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1939, pp. 241. $2.00.

World in Arms, by R. Ernest Dupuy, Major, F.A., U.S.A., The Military Service Publishing Company, 1939, pp. 103. $2.00.

It is a truism which bears repeating that Americans, despite the fact that many of them may feel that Europe's wars are not necessarily our own affair, have access to more complete and more accurate information than the citizens of belligerent or neutral countries in Europe as to the actual course of events leading up to the outbreak of war, as well as regarding the course that the war has taken. For the layman, however, or even for the initiate who does not have a complete grasp of the territory and the material factors involved, any attempt to follow the progress of the war or wars in Europe by reading only the daily reports, becomes difficult, not to say impossible. The background information necessary to even a partial understanding, which should be at fingertip reach while reading, cannot normally be obtained except in a collection of books. The layman accordingly should welcome the appearance of two recent books, the *Handbook of the War* and the *World in Arms*, compiled by popularly recognized authorities, offering in convenient and synthesized form the basic essential facts to which constant reference is necessary in order to evaluate one's daily newspaper and radio reports.

Of the two books, the *World in Arms* is the most "streamlined" and consists simply of a series of maps and brief tabulations of the military forces of the various countries of the world.

The tables of military and naval strength have also been perhaps too "streamlined," since they give no indication of the actual fighting value of the military power listed. A more serious defect is the lack of any attempt to evaluate the industrial war potential of each country, which in modern war is just as important if not more so than the power of the regular fighting services.

The *Handbook of the War* is remarkable for setting forth in a span of 241 pages most of the essential facts which could normally only be found in a "five foot" military book shelf. Beginning with a brief discussion of the causes of the present European wars, the book passes on to a brief discussion of the principles of modern warfare on land, sea and in the air, accompanied by an attempt at evaluation of the fighting forces of the contending powers through these three media.

Approximately half of the book is devoted to the economic potentials of the various powers, to a discussion of whether a blockade of Germany can be effective, and to the role of merchant shipping in the war. There is also a brief chapter on propaganda and its part in the present wars and in the last war.

Perhaps the least strong chapters in the book are the first and last. While the first chapter attempts to discuss "what they are fighting for," there is no satisfactory explanation of war aims of the various contending powers. The authors might observe with some justice that these war aims have not been definitely formulated, but informed observers are already aware of certain well defined tendencies in this direction which might have been put down for the benefit of the layman.

The concluding chapter on the defense of America suffers particularly from oversimplification. While it is perhaps gratifying to the American reader to be assured that we are "uniquely fortunate in our strategic situation,"and that we are in no danger of immediate invasion, the truth is, as the writers point out in one place, that "the strategy of defense must look decades into the future and into

every eventuality." Without seeking to be alarmist, it may be observed that, while many Americans feel that the chief danger confronting the country is that of being drawn into contemporary conflicts in Europe against our will, there is an equally real, if a more remote, danger that we may lull ourselves into a sense of false security that this nation and its ever-growing world interests are safe from attack.

A few lapses are to be noted, such as the somewhat foggy definition of strategy and tactics on page 44, the lack of any reference to the known weakness of the Russian mentality with respect to handling and upkeep of complicated machinery, and the important omission of Canada in the table of annual production of automobiles and trucks on page 145. There are also occasional errors of fact, such as the reference to the French special torpedo craft which are referred to as "contre-torpilleurs," as if making a distinction between this class of vessel and destroyers. Actually, it has been all but forgotten that the word *destroyer* was originally "torpedo boat destroyer," which is in essence the same as the French word "contre-torpilleur." It may be noted in connection with the armament of these French vessels that the 5.5-inch guns are not greatly superior to the 5-inch guns now standard on all new American destroyers.

In conclusion it may be said that the *Handbook of the War* represents a timely and invaluable contribution to the understanding of the average citizen of the causes, character and progress of the wars. The authors, or rather the compilers, since admittedly the book is a résumé of many publications, are to be congratulated upon their achievement and particularly on the comparative freedom from bias and the succinctness with which the material has been set forth. SELDEN CHAPIN

TAR HEEL EDITOR, by Josephus Daniels, The University of North Carolina Press, 1939. pp. 544. $3.50.

A learned history professor at Duke University used to tell his students that unless a young man was a liberal, he was not worth his salt. The professor maintained that since men usually grew more conservative as they advanced in years and established position in life, those who began life as conservatives were often so crusty by the age of sixty they were "hardly worth shooting." *Tar Heel Editor* furnishes substantial evidence that Ambassador Josephus Daniels was fortified with a sufficient amount of liberalism in his youth to remain with him. One is able to appreciate, through the reading of his book, the sincerity of his passion for common justice, for the rights of the common man, and for the principles of Jeffersonian democracy—principles deep-rooted enough to last throughout his life.

The book deals with the author's childhood and early manhood in North Carolina, covering the years 1862-1893. Three additional volumes are intended to be published later, one containing the author's memoirs beginning with the year 1893, when Mr. Daniels went to Washington to take a position in the Department of the Interior under Cleveland, and covering the period until Wilson's election in 1912. The next volume will tell the story of the World War as seen by the Secretary of the Navy. The final volume will bring the material to date, including recollections of the New Deal and the Ambassador's service in Mexico City.

The volume under review depicts in clear journalistic style the struggles of a young editor in North Carolina to establish his own newspaper, first at Wilson and later at the state capital. Success was achieved in each instance, but not without financial difficulties which offered opportunities, and tempting ones, for the editor to compromise with his conscience, cease his campaigns for the principles in which he believed, and toady to vested interests. The author's sincerity and his deep-rooted convictions are revealed by his staunch refusal to succumb to the financial inducements and subsequently the threats of the railroad companies, whose methods the editor considered to be opposed to the best interests of the people of the State. Mr. Daniels campaigned in favor of the listing of railroad properties for taxation and the establishment of a State railroad commission. His newspaper proved a thorn in the side of the rail magnates, who tried to buy him off by offering to purchase for him the *News and Observer*, a journal in Raleigh which he would have been very glad to direct. The price he was asked to pay was a more favorable attitude towards the railroads. The offer was promptly spurned, and Mr. Daniels continued to fight through his *Chronicle* for his principles until they were accepted by the State Legislature.

Other outstanding causes for which Mr. Daniels campaigned in his newspapers included the establishment of public schools, opposition to the formation of the tobacco trust, which he considered to be detrimental to the interests of the tobacco grower and the independent manufacturer, and improved conditions for the farmers of the State. The latter issue caused him to be associated closely with the Farmers' Alliance, the Populists, and other movements of the 1880's and 1890's intended to aid the agricultural population. Politically, however, he was always an ardent Democrat, spelled both with a small and capital D, and he favored policies of the Democratic Party which would satisfy the farm groups sufficiently to enable them to remain within the party. (*Continued on page* 97)

Laying the Ghost

By ERLE R. DICKOVER, *Consul General, Batavia*

THE master was not feeling well, and the No. 1 house-boy, seconded by the majority of the forty-odd residents of the Amerika Kampong (the servants' quarters of the Consulate General), averred that the place was haunted by evil spirits, whose malign influence was affecting master's body. The chauffeur backed up the house-boy—in fact, he asserted that while he had not lately seen a ghost on the premises, his eldest wife had often heard them jibbering around the garden and making love in the trees. The wife of one of the messengers had actually seen the spirits, especially one, a female, with long, black, flowing hair, who sobbed at night and who had caused the illness of a Consul General some years ago. And, to prove his tale, the chauffeur asserted that the ghosts were so real and visible that another Consul General, when he was in Batavia in the twenties, sometimes went out into the garden and took a pot-shot at them. So the kampong decided that we should have a "slametan" in order to drive away the evil spirits and to propitiate the good ones.

The first essential of a slametan is that the master consent to finance it. The second is to obtain a white goat for a sacrifice. The sex of the goat apparently is of no importance; in our case it was a billy-goat. The third essential to a successful slametan is that the goat shall live happily, and even luxuriously, before he dies, in order that he may pass on to the goats' paradise with his head full of pleasant thoughts about his recent owners.

So we acquired a young, white goat, and at first he divided his attention between my orchids and my wife's lettuce. Later he rather took a fancy to my wife herself and insisted on following her about the house. She let him do this for a while, as he was really a friendly sort of chap, but she drew the line one day when he sat down on the sofa beside her. She rang for help, but the servants refused to chase him away, because, they said, "he must die with pleasant thoughts." He was a comical little goat, though, and my wife became so fond of him that she did not want to have him sacrificed, even for the good of master's body. "But," explained the No. 1 boy, "goats do not mind being killed if they are killed with knives. They enjoy it."

And so the day of the slametan arrived. I cannot explain exactly what a slametan is; it is just a sort of feast held in accordance with semi-pagan and semi-religious customs which have grown up through the centuries. Anyway, first the Hadjis (Mohammedans who have acquired wisdom by making the pilgrimage to Mecca) came in the morning and killed the goat (with knives, which doubtless pleased him immensely), skinned him and prepared the flesh for cooking. Then came the ceremony for burying the head—a very mysterious ceremony, which we infidels were not allowed to witness and from which even the residents of the kampong were excluded. Apparently two Hadjis carried the head on a platter behind the leading Hadji, who examined the house and gardens thoroughly and eventually led them, through his psychic guidance, to the exact spot (which is of vital importance) from which the evil spirits issued to torment the inmates of the house. There the head of our goat friend was buried. I still do not know the exact spot, but from a certain depression in the ground in the rear garden, I have my suspicions. It happens to be where my wife wants to start a new vegetable garden, and we shall probably be eating turnips in the future flavored with ghosts and goat's head.

Then came the party proper. Word had been passed around the neighboring kampongs that the Amerika Kampong was having a slametan, and dozens of men and boys suddenly appeared, accompanied by five Hadjis. According to Mohammedan law, women cannot attend a religious ceremony such as this, and so they remained in the servants' quarters and attended to the cooking, which was done in immense iron pots hung over campfires. Mats were spread out on the lawn behind the residence for the men to sit upon, but more guests turned up than had been expected, and we had to supplement the mats with some of our rugs. When all were seated, the festivities started. First came a boys' game, which consisted of trying, with hands behind the back, to bite out coins which had been inserted in the rinds of pomelos, which had been thoroughly covered with some sticky black substance and hung up with strings. In trying to bite out the coins, the black substance naturally was transferred to the faces of the small boys. A little fellow from the

(*Continued on page* 106)

Digging into the goat stew. The Dickovers and the Eltings in the backgrounnd.

The small boys after the struggle.

The American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua

New Legation At Managua, Nicaragua

By FREDERICK LARKIN, *Chief, Foreign Service Buildings Office*

Shown above is a reproduction of the architect's perspective of the new residence for the Minister at Managua. Those familiar with the Nicaraguan capital will readily recognize el cerro de las Piedrecitas immediately in the rear. For many years this hill has been a landmark and it offers the highest available location in the district for an improvement of this character, within reasonable distance of the governmental activities in the central part of the city. The elevation of the portion of the property on which the residence is placed is nearly 400 feet, whereas the summit of the hill is at elevation 690 (feet) above sea level (approximately 600 feet above the elevation of Lago de Managua and the city).

The tanks for the water supply for the various buildings will be on the top of the hill, the supply thus going to all outlets by gravity, passing on the way through several filter and treatment processes. The swimming pool, on the secondary terrace, is shown in the sketch, the water in this latter being used for garden purposes.

The views from the residence location are very fine, comprising the whole of the city with much of the surrounding terrain, the hill called "La Loma," to the northeast, with the Casa Presidencia beautifully placed on its summit, and the whole expanse of Lake Managua, quite blue and Italian-looking in the distance; across the lake, in clear view is the great volcano Momotombo, considered by many to rival Fujiyama in beauty, with the baby Momotombito by its side.

Managua being in a temblor area the structure is designed to be earthquake proof. The whole building, from the continuous cross-connected footings to the roof, and including all the interior partitions, is reinforced monolithic concrete, with special finishes for architectural effect, applied to the structural material both inside the building and out.

It will be noted from the drawing how few windows open directly to the outside without protective patios or porches, or roofs of some kind. It is necessary in Managua that a continuous movement of air be arranged for not only during the dry season but during the rainy season as well; hence doors and windows are usually fully open during the whole year round.

The whole property now owned by this Government at Las Piedrecitas equals over thirty manzanas. It is the intention also to construct two houses for secretaries at favorable locations for views and the breeze.

Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since November 24, 1939:

Henry H. Balch of Madison, Wisconsin, American Consul General at Dublin, Ireland, has been assigned American Consul General at Genoa, Italy.

Warden McK. Wilson of Indianapolis, Indiana, American Consul General at Genoa, Italy, has been designated First Secretary of American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

Harry F. Hawley of New York, New York, American Consul at Oporto, Portugal, has been assigned American Consul at Gibraltar.

Erwin P. Keeler of Indiana, American Foreign Service Officer, assigned to the Department of State, and detailed to the Department of Agriculture, has been designated Agricultural Attaché at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Laurence E. Salisbury of Chicago, Illinois, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned to Manila, Philippine Islands, as Foreign Service Officer, under commissions as Consul and First Secretary in pursuance of the provisions of Section 8 of the Act of August 7, 1939.

Walter H. Schoellkopf of Buffalo, New York, First Secretary of American Embassy at Madrid, Spain, now on leave of absence in the United States, has retired from the Foreign Service effective December 1, 1939.

Owen L. Dawson of Illinois, American Foreign Service Officer designated as Agricultural Commissioner at Shanghai, China, now on leave of absence in the United States has now been designated Agricultural Attaché at Shanghai, China.

Leo J. Callanan of Dorchester, Massachusetts, American Consul at Malaga, Spain, has been assigned American Consul at Oporto, Portugal.

Joseph F. Burt of Fairfield, Illinois, American Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary of American Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico.

George Alexander Armstrong of New York, New York, Second Secretary of American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, has been assigned American Consul at Malaga, Spain.

Augustus S. Chase of Waterbury, Connecticut, American Consul at Canton, China, now on leave of absence in the United States, has been assigned American Consul at Dairen, Manchuria.

Whitney Young of New York, New York, American Consul at Swatow, China, has been assigned American Consul at Palermo, Italy.

Douglas Jenkins, Jr., of Charleston, South Carolina, American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland, has been designated Third Secretary of American Legation at Stockholm, Sweden.

M. Williams Blake of Columbus, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland. has been assigned American Vice Consul at Birmingham, England.

Kingsley W. Hamilton of Wooster, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Saigon, French Indochina.

Non-Career

J. Brock Havron of Tennessee, American Vice Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico.

James R. Riddle of Alabama, American Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The assignment of Casimir T. Zawadzki of New York, New York, as American Vice Consul at London, England, has been canceled. Mr. Zawadzki will remain as American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since December 2, 1939:

Raymond H. Geist of Cleveland, Ohio, First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Berlin,

This isn't a Venetian gondola but a Tientsin sampan in which Messrs. Berger, Hinke and Yearns arrived at the steps of the Consulate General during the flood last August.

R. S. Chilton, who entered the State Department sixty-two years ago, sent Christmas greetings to the JOURNAL *staff. He signs himself as "one of the old guard who is present but not active."*

Paul Alling with members of his family, and Mrs. Merriam (second from left) were among a party of NEers who were snowbound in the Shenandoah National Park not long ago, leaving the Division in a depleted state on a Monday morning.

Another fish story comes from Thomas Wasson at Lagos, Nigeria, and there seems to be no doubt about the 85-pound barracuda; length 6 ft. 6 in.

SERVICE GLIMPSES

Ray Hare was photographed at the Legation with the Hon. Bert Fish, shortly after the former's arrival in Cairo.

Quincy Roberts presiding at the new consular premises at Chefoo.

A glimpse of Junior and Houston Simmons at Ottawa.

Mr. Eberhardt sent this photo "to catch the envious eyes of fellow-huntsmen of the Service."

Germany, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

John K. Davis of Wooster, Ohio, American Consul General at Warsaw, Poland, has been assigned American Consul General at Dublin, Ireland.

Samuel H. Day of Berkeley, California, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner, has been assigned American Consul at Toronto, Canada.

Robert G. Glover of West Palm Beach, Florida, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Commercial Attaché at Panama, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty and detailed to the Department of Commerce.

Frederick J. Cunningham of Boston, Massachusetts, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Frederick D. Hunt of Washington, District of Columbia, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Bucharest, Rumania, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Bucharest, Rumania.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since December 15, 1939:

Bertel E. Kuniholm of Gardner, Massachusetts, Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Riga, Latvia, has been assigned American Consul at Zurich, Switzerland.

Joseph L. Brent of Ruxton, Maryland, Second Secretary of Embassy at Istanbul, Turkey, has been assigned American Consul at Wellington, New Zealand.

Charles A. Bay of St. Paul, Minnesota, American Consul at Seville, Spain, has been assigned American Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

Homer M. Byington, Jr., of Norwalk, Connecticut, Second Secretary of Legation at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been assigned American Consul at Belgrade, and will serve in dual capacity.

Joseph C. Satterthwaite of Tecumseh, Michigan, Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Istanbul, Turkey.

David C. Berger of Gretna, Virginia, American Consul at Tientsin, China, has been assigned American Consul at Shanghai, China.

John Peabody Palmer of Seattle, Washington, American Vice Consul at Saigon, French Indochina, has been assigned American Vice Consul at London, England.

George Bliss Lane of St. James, Long Island, New York, American Consul at Wellington, New Zealand, has been designated Third Secretary of Lega-

tion and American Consul at Baghdad, Iraq. Mr. Lane will serve in dual capacity.

Heyward G. Hill of Hammond, Louisiana, American Consul at Zurich, Switzerland, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Panamá, Panama. Mr. Hill will serve in dual capacity.

The following Foreign Service Officers, American Vice Consuls at their respective posts, have been assigned to the Foreign Service School, effective March 5, 1940:

Niles W. Bond, Lexington, Mass., Habana.
William O. Boswell, New Florence, Pa., Havre.
Donald W. Brown, New York, N. Y., Vienna.
Charles R. Burrows, Willard, Ohio, Habana.
V. Lansing Collins, II, New York, N. Y., Marseille.
Arthur B. Emmons, III, Dover, Mass., Montreal.
Nicholas Feld, Vicksburg, Miss., Zurich.
William N. Fraleigh, Summit, N. J., Naples
Fulton Freeman, Pasadena, Calif., Mexico City.
John C. Fuess, Andover, Mass., Mexico City.
Ogden H. Hammond, Jr., Bernardsville, N. J., Leipzig.
Boies C. Hart, Jr., Mystic, Conn., Cologne.
Robert C. Strong, Beloit, Wisc., Prague.
Richard H. Hawkins, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., Vancouver.
Martin J. Hillenbrand, Chicago, Ill., Zurich.

The following have been appointed American Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified; Vice Consuls of Career; and Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States; and they have been assigned Vice Consuls at their respective posts:

Wymberley DeR. Coerr, New Haven, Conn., Montreal.
Adrian B. Colquitt, Savannah, Georgia, Panama.
Thomas J. Cory, Glendale, Calif., Vancouver.
Frederick Justin Mann, Brooklyn, N. Y., Toronto.
Julian L. Nugent, Jr., Pecos, N. Mex., Mexico City
Richard H. Post, Quoque, N. Y., Windsor
Charles H. Whittaker, Boston, Mass., Habana.
Joseph Palmer, 2d, Belmont, Mass., Mexico City.

Non-Career

Carroll C. Parry of St. Joseph, Missouri, American Clerk at Prague, Bohemia, hase been appointed American Vice Consul at Prague, Bohemia.

Stanley T. Hayes of New Hampshire, American Clerk at Prague, Bohemia, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

The appointment of Thomas R. Flack of Chicago, Illinois, as American Vice Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, has been canceled. Mr. Flack will remain as American Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany.

AGRICULTURAL CURRICULUM IN THE F.S.O's TRAINING SCHOOL

(*Continued from page 77*)

Dr. Louis G. Michael, Liaison Officer of the Department of Agriculture with the Department of State, led the introduetory session and acted as director of the week's work. He was followed by Mr. M. S. Eisenhower, Land Use Coordinator, who gave the class a broad picture of the policies of his Department, stressing the Department's basic purpose "to acquire and diffuse useful information to the people of the United States." He also pointed out the three stages through which American agriculture has passed, noting that the first period was one of expansion in which agriculture needed help in obtaining seed, livestock, and farm machinery; that the second phase was one of intensive development featuring increased production; and that the third stage, that of present times, is one of great surpluses featuring the need for greater markets and economic assistance. Mr. L. A. Wheeler, Director of Foreign Agricultural Relations, then took up the problem of this surplus of agricultural products in the United States in his discussion of agricultural programs and policies affecting international trade in farm products.

Mr. D. F. Christy, Chief of the Foreign Agricultural Policy Division, and Mr. H. L. Franklin of the same division, talked on agrieultural polieies of foreign governments as affecting American agriculture, and Mr. C. W. Kitchen, Chief of the Agricultural Marketing Serviee, told of the crop estimating system hy which periodic estimates on over 100 erops are made, and of the application of specifications and standards to agrieultural products.

Mr. Philip MaGuire, Vice President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, gave a highly interesting and vital discussion of the purposes and methods of the Corporation, by which he elicited numerous questions and considerable discussion on the part of class members. Mr. Eric Englund, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, took up the matter of the integration of world and domestic agricultural information in Outlook and World Situation Reports. He was followed hy Mr. P. K. Norris, Dr. P. G. Minneman, and Mr. F. A. Motz, commodity specialists of the Department of Agriculture on cotton, tobaeco, and fruit, respectively, and eaeh gave an exposition of the problems of his particular field.

Mr. John L. Stewart, of the Offiee of Foreign Agrieultural Relations, gave a well organized and interesting talk on the sources and utilization of foreign agricultural information, in whieh he portrayed the important part played by the Foreign Service. Mr. F. L. Thomsen of the Division of Statistieal and Historical Research outlined the methods in whieh statistics are used in analyzing and forecasting agricultural conditions, and illustrated his talk with graphs and charts. Mr. Michael, after having introduced eaeh of the foregoing speakers, then again took the speaker's chair to discuss agricultural reporting schedules.

The work of the Bureau of Animal Industry was discussed by Dr. S. O. Fladness, who took up the international inspeetion and quarantine of animals and animal products. Dr. Fladness had previously spent some time with small sections of the class in discussing the details of the work of the Foreign Service in this field. Dr. A. E. Taylor talked on the legal features of the requirements for inspection of foods, drugs, and cosmetics. On the last afternoon of the week, Dr. E. R. Sasseer talked on the international inspection and quarantine of plants, seeds, and plant products, and illustrated his lecture interestingly with slides showing plant pests and their depredations.

In the morning prior to Dr. Sasscer's lecture the class assembled at the Department of Agriculture for an inspection tour. Highlights of the tour ineluded the honor of meeting the Secretary of Agriculture, inspeetion of the pure food and drug exhibit, a talk by Mr. Morse Salisbury, Director of the Press and Radio Section, a view of thc erop report release room, inspection of the cotton and wool standards seetions of the Agricultural Marketing Service, and last but not least, a very enjoyable luncheon at the Department of Agriculture as guests of officials of the Department.

Living room of the American Women's Club at Calgary, Alberta, Canada. This clubhouse, the official opening of which was held in September, 1938, is the first to be owned by a women's organization in Calgary, and also the first of its kind to be sponsored by an American Women's Club in Canada. Courtesy of Mrs. Charles W. Allen.

Is There a Timely Story for THE GEOGRAPHIC in Your Travel Observations? . . . .

If you see the possibilities of a good article in your recent experiences as a traveler and trained observer, why not prepare a brief outline for consideration by the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE? Your suggestions will be cordially received. If your proposed article seems likely to meet The Magazine's requirements — whether it is to portray a country in the news spotlight, a forgotten land with human-interest geography, or an adventurous journey to various places—you will be urged to go ahead, and thus to help increase and diffuse geographic knowledge. Liberal payment is made for all manuscripts and photographs accepted.

Right: British Tommies on police duty near Jerusalem gate. Photograph from THE GEOGRAPHIC © *John D. Whiting.*

EIGHTH AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

(*Continued from page 73*)

substantial reductions in fares to delegates attending the Congress. These reductions will be granted also to the immediate members of their families. Hotels in Washington have agreed to grant to those attending this Congress substantial discounts from their established rates.

The first plenary session of the Congress, at which President Roosevelt will deliver an address of welcome, will be held in the Hall of the Americas in the Pan American Union and the meetings of the several Sections will take place in conveniently located assembly halls in close proximity to the Union. As is the practice in all inter-American conferences, the four languages of the American republics—English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French—will be the official languages of the Congress. Interpreters will be available at all sessions.

Following the close of the Congress the proceedings will be published and will contain the texts or résumés of the scientific papers presented by participating delegates as well as accounts of the discussions and findings of the Congress.

An entertainment program is being prepared, which will include visits to places of scientific and general interest in Washington and its environments. One full day will be devoted to a motor trip to the Luray Caverns, affording an opportunity for the delegates to traverse a portion of the recently completed Sky Line Drive. An official reception will be held at the Pan American Union and there will also be an official luncheon and a banquet in honor of the delegates. Following the close of the final plenary session, the official delegates will be the guests of the Government on a boat trip to Old Point Comfort, Virginia, from which point they will be conducted on a tour of the tide water area, terminating with an inspection of the restorations at Williamsburg. The several Section Chairmen, in collaboration with the Department, are planning post-Congress tours to points of particular interest to the delegates. These trips will be arranged to permit all of the delegates to accept the kind invitation of the New York World's Fair Corporation to be its guests at a luncheon and special tour of the Fair on May 21. The directors of the Golden Gate International Exposition (1940) have invited the delegates to the Congress to visit the Exposition and, in cooperation with the city of San Francisco and the United States Commission, are arranging a comprehensive program of hospitality and sightseeing.

Many national and international organizations will meet in Washington at approximately the same time as the Scientific Congress. Among them are the American Bar Association, the American Law Institute, The American Council on Education, the American Industrial Bankers Association, the American Judicature Society, The Federal Bar Association, the Association of Official Seed Analysts of North America, and the United States Pharmacopoeian Society.

The Fourth Pan American Conference of National Directors of Health and the Inter-American Committee on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation will be in session at that time.

The missions have already performed highly effective work in their overtures to the Foreign Offices and professional organizations of the countries invited to participate and those responsible for the organization of the Congress would indeed be grateful if these efforts could be supplemented by personal approaches which are so important in an undertaking of this nature. Through circumstances beyond the Department's control the time available for preparatory work has been extremely limited, and it is all the more important therefore that there be a concentration of effort on the part of all concerned in order to assure the attendance of a large number of distinguished scientists and intellectual leaders throughout the Hemisphere.

THE BOOKSHELF

(*Continued from page* 85)

Another cause which Mr. Daniels early championed was that of prohibition, in the days before a nation-wide prohibition act was considered even a remote possibility. His reports of prohibition fights in local towns and counties reveal both a lack of bigotry and a keen sense of humor, but withal the same sincerity of conviction as in the other causes which he espoused.

For the historian of reconstruction days in the South, Mr. Daniels' picture of the struggle for political control in North Carolina between the native white population (overwhelmingly Democratic) and the carpet-baggers and Negroes (as strongly Republican) is among the most interesting parts of the volume. Despite his intense efforts to bring about the election of Democrats to the State Legislature and to Congress, he pays numerous tributes in his book to outstanding Negroes and always speaks in sincere terms of his affection both for individual Negroes and for the race in general. His interest in their welfare was a part of his human sympathy for the lowly and the down-trodden.

Critics of Mr. Daniels' work as Ambassador in

Mexico have asked: "Has Joe Daniels shown the same interest in the people of his State that he has in the peon of Mexico?" *Tar Heel Editor* is irrefutable evidence that Mr. Daniels' interest in the common man has been as long-standing as his Americanism. Indeed, he seems clearly to believe that such an interest follows necessarily from those liberal Jeffersonian principles which he considers the very essence of Americanism.

GEORGE V. ALLEN

THE ENGLISH NAVIGATION LAWS, A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY EXPERIMENT IN SOCIAL ENGINEERING, by Lawrence A. Harper, Columbia University Press, pp. 503. $3.75.

The great significance of ships in determining the economic as well as political future of a government has been strongly impressed upon the minds of Americans during recent years. The enactment of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, providing subsidies to encourage ship construction and the restrictions on ships contained in the Neutrality Act of 1939 are fresh in the minds of practically all officers of the Department of State. The legislative experiments which have been tried by other governments are therefore of especial interest to persons engaged in governmental activities relating to ships.

It is believed that the comprehensive survey of the English navigation acts contained in this volume may be studied with profit as well as understanding by readers of the JOURNAL. The author, Lawrence A. Harper of the University of California, explains that his chief purpose is "to analyze the process of social engineering, as exemplified by the Navigation Acts, in the hope that it may throw some light upon the problems involved in our present social experiments."

The author discusses at the outset the legislative history of the English navigation laws which were revised and enacted in comprehensive terms in the Act of Parliament of 1651. The competition of British merchants with Dutch, French, and Italian merchants is set forth as the economic basis of the legislation, whereas the political basis is stated to have been the need of the British Navy for trained seamen and auxiliary ships which might be used in time of war. It is pointed out that the granting of a subsidy or bounty to encourage ship-builders "probably commenced in the middle of the fifteenth century, with the grant to John Tavener of Hull when he built the 'Grace Dieu,' a ship of tremendous size for that age." There had been legislation requiring that all British merchants must trade "only in English bottoms." In 1651 this was modified so that little attention was paid to exportations, and emphasis was placed upon importations. The act "proclaimed the doctrine that merchandise should be brought directly from the country of production or from the port where usually first shipped, and announced that goods must be carried either in ships in the country of origin or of usual first shipment or in English ships."

The prohibitions on colonial trade with foreigners are reviewed and the difficulties in enforcement of these laws are described in an interesting way, as well as the jealousies which arose between the merchants of different localities and the discriminations which resulted.

The volume contains numerous footnotes and references of value, as well as a bibliography, list of statutes cited, and a complete index.

WILLIAM R. VALLANCE

WORLD WITHOUT END, by Stoyan Pribichevich. Reynal and Hitchcock, pp. 408, bibliography and index, $3.50.

This is an extremely good book. The author, himself a Yugoslav by birth, has produced a first-class work on Southeastern Europe. He has not permitted himself to be led astray by the numerous petty events which might be important or sensational at the time they took place; he dismisses with brevity the more picturesque occurrences so dear to the journalists. Rather has he concentrated his attention on the developments and influences that have had a serious effect on the polyglot peoples that live in this area. The complicated civilizations of the Czechs, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Hungarians, Croats, Serbs, Slovenes, Slavonians, Turks, Bulgars, Rumanians, Greeks, Bosnians, and their subdivisions are carefully presented and woven into a pattern.

The first part of the book is devoted to the historical development. The second is headed "The Life and Mind," and chapter headings include "Peoples and Governments," "Classes," and "Character." Mr. Pribichevich has successfully penetrated behind the usual facade of the Danubian and Balkan peoples.

The conclusion is most interesting at the present time as it is taken up with a recommendation for some kind of a Danubian Confederation. This idea is not confined to Mr. Pribichevich, and after the termination of the present conflict such a Confederation might well be worked out. The author says that enormous obstacles stand in the way and that

the idea is still a fantasy. He declares, however, that the small nations of Southeastern Europe are learning from hard experience "that their future safety lies neither in isolation nor in alliances with great powers, but in union with each other." One can only hope that he is right.

World Without End is thoroughly good reading, instructive but not pedantic and written in an easy and attractive style. It is highly recommended.

ROBERT COE

INCREDIBLE ERA—THE LIFE AND TIMES OF WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING. by Samuel Hopkins Adams, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1939, pp. 457. $3.00.

The story of Warren Gamaliel Harding has already been told, and at first blush the need for a further biography of our most easily forgotten President of recent date may not be apparent—especially if one be influenced by the old Chinese saying about losing one's attractiveness in dwelling on the shadows of the past. But a democracy—like an individual—can learn much from its past mistakes and a measure of public hair-letting-down is undoubtedly salutory and may prove useful for future guidance.

The incredible era has had its apologists. No less a person than Harry Daugherty wrote *The Inside Story of the Harding Tragedy* and Gaston B. Means was responsible for *The Strange Death of President Harding*, but future historians will find little comfort in relying on these two works and they will undoubtedly be grateful to Mr. Adams for his contribution to the history of Harding's presidency.

Mr. Adams' contribution is particularly important in view of the fact that a conscious effort has apparently been made to destroy the documentary material: Mrs. Harding notably collected and burned the great bulk of President Harding's correspondence. Mr. Adams has obtained much material for his work from witnesses who in some cases have wished to remain anonymous.

The author is not a muck-raker nor is he an apologist. He fully realizes that humanity is frail and makes due allowances but there are points where an average citizen's gorge will rise and in such cases Mr. Adams does not hesitate to give the reader the gory details and to express himself feelingly in the matter. This is not the first time that he has exposed sin. The blurb on the jacket recalls that "his exposé of patent medicines for *Collier's*, leading up to the Pure Food and Drug Law, remains part of our social history."

But while the author does not hesitate to expose the seamy side of President Harding's amazing regime, he shows no particular animus against the

protagonist of this incredible era. He, of course, reaches the conclusion that the Presidency of the United States was too big a job for this little man. "Had he remained, as he wistfully desired, a small-city editor, a local magnate, a greeter and conciliator and adjuster by virtue of his amiable nature and talent for friendliness, he would have died, warmly loved and sorely missed in his own environment."

But if Harding lacked ambition, his wife did not and it was thanks to her ambition and to Harry Daugherty's tireless efforts that Harding finally landed in the White House. The real villain in the piece, however, is not Harding, nor his wife, nor such dubious cronies as Daugherty and Forbes, et al, but rather that little clique in a smoke-filled room at the Chicago Convention which cast the die in favor of the senator from Ohio.

"This is the man who, with hardly discernible increase in intellectual equipment, little broadened by experience, little enriched by travel, little affected in standards, loyalties, and creed, is to transport his unstable principles, his rigid partisanship, his unchastened verbosity, his dim ignorance of the greater world's issues, problems, and thought to the stage of national effort."

And then the mad dance was on, beginning slowly and majestically with the successful Washington Naval Conference of 1922—"less of armament and none of war," said the President of the United States. The tempo increased: Forbes and the Veterans' Bureau scandals. According to Will Irwin, Forbes' malpractices represent a loss of $200,000,000 to the nation: "Harding's friendships were costly." And the whole sorry mess of the Department of Justice—the "Department of Easy Virtue." Finally—the culmination: Teapot Dome. And the oil geyser was let loose.

President Hoover had the courage to sum it all up at his dedication of the Harding Memorial:

"Here was a man whose soul was seared by a great disillusionment. We saw him gradually weaken, not only from physical exhaustion, but also from mental anxiety. Warren Harding had a dim realization that he had been betrayed by a few of the men whom he had believed were his devoted friends. That was the tragedy of the life of Warren Harding."

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

DOCUMENTS ON AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS JANUARY 1938-JUNE 1939, edited by S. Shepard Jones and Denys P. Myers. Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1939. Pp. xxvi, 582, $3.75.

This first volume in a projected annual series to be brought out by the World Peace Foundation is a

complement to *The Department of State Bulletin*. The object of the *Bulletin* is to make available within a few days "those papers by which the responsible officers of the United States Government have given direction to its foreign relations" during the preceding week; the new World Peace Foundation volumes will, to judge by the present volume, contain many of the same papers but will group them conveniently by topic and subtopic and publish them each year in September. For those who do not object to waiting until September rolls around or who want their annual documentary record of American foreign relations served up to them in one volume instead of in fifty-two issues of the *Bulletin* and its two semiannual indexes, or who can afford space on their bookshelves for both compilations, *Documents on American Foreign Relations* will prove most useful.

The compilers, S. Shepard Jones, Director of the World Peace Foundation, and Denys P. Myers, the Foundation's Director of Research, are to be congratulated on the skill they have shown both in the selection and in the organization of the many official addresses, statements, diplomatic notes, laws, proclamations, regulations, statistics, and texts of treaties or Executive agreements that fill their volume of nearly 600 pages. They have woven a mass of not always scintillating official documents into a whole that is more than a mere reference work. In parts it is actually good reading.

And the Department of State may well be gratified to note that more than ninety percent of this excellent volume is built from material released currently by the Department itself. The compilers have, however, increased their volume's usefulness by not relying entirely on the Department's *Bulletin* (*Press Releases* for most of the period covered by their first volume). While *Press Releases* is cited on page after page as the source of papers printed, there are also, if we hunt a bit, credit lines to the Treasury Decisions and Annual Report, the Treaty Series, the *Congressional Record* and hearings, certain foreign documents and newspapers, the *Federal Register* and a few unofficial sources, including even *The Saturday Evening Post*.

If the *Documents on American Foreign Relations* lives up to the promise of its first volume the series will in a few years admirably complement *The Department of State Bulletin* in bridging the gap between "the present" and the appearance of the Department's own *Foreign Relations* volumes. We trust that the sales department of the World Peace Foundation may find the Foundation's new project more profitable than the Superintendent of Documents has found the Department's *Bulletin*. At last report the *Bulletin's* paid subscription list had shown a goodly increase but had not reached the 600 mark.

E. W. Spaulding.

International Security, by Eduard Benes, Arthur Feiler and Rushton Coulborn, The University of Chicago Press. pp. 153. $2.00.

This volume contains a series of lectures delivered in Chicago in July, 1939, under the auspices of the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation. Dr. Beneš gives a brief account of the post-war efforts to establish an international security system, emphasizing the negotiations over the Treaty of Mutual Assistance, the Geneva Protocol and the Locarno Treaties. He attempts to show that honest attempts for the settlement of European problems and the establishment of peace were made and attributes failure to the abandonment of certain principles and certain nations in favor of the defense of limited national interest, narrowly and selfishly conceived. There are many important omissions in the account, some of which are supplied in Dr. Feiler's lecture. Professor Coulborn gives an extremely critical account of British policy since 1919. It would be interesting to see a development of his thesis that much of British policy and, in fact, world history, since 1914 can be traced to the evolutionary internal transition in British society. All three lectures contain far-reaching conclusions based upon a very sketchy statement of facts.

Llewellyn Thompson

Our Military Chaos, by Oswald Garrison Villard, Alfred A. Knopf. pp. VII, 202. $1.75.

A critical examination of our national defense policy. "No nation ever had an army large enough to guarantee it against attack in time of peace, or to ensure it victory in time of war," said Calvin Coolidge, and it therefore behooves us, according to Mr. Villard, to plan wisely, efficiently and economically in organizing the forces we actually need.

The author's demand for a national inquiry into the whole problem of our military and naval defenses is particularly timely. Even if there were a satisfactory answer to his charges of extravagance, blundering and divided leadership, the subject would be an important one to anyone interested in good government and the current deficit. That many of the arguments are unanswerable is indicated by a lavish citation of authorities.

H. S. V.

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AND NAVAL POWER

(*Continued from page 70*)

relations of the United States with East Asia. Historically this policy has been apart from the general norms by which our dealings with other countries were determined. Whereas in Europe we kept hands off, in the Far East we followed an opposite course, participating in extraterritorial jurisdiction, maintaining naval and military forces, and enunciating special principles by which the game of international competition was to be played. This Far Eastern policy was not so much a contradition of our Latin American and European policies as an adaptation to different conditions; the very proof that a living foreign policy founded upon right principles can mold itself to varying circumstances. It seems probable that in the future as well the United States will have a special policy for the Far East. The vast drama enacted there today is not ended; and rather than one nation resurgent, there now are two.

We shall undoubtedly continue to hold that the Open Door Policy is equitable, not only in East Asia but everywhere, and we shall refuse to accept the fiat of hegemony-seeking nations that vast areas of the world can be closed—against the will of their inhabitants—to peaceful trade and the mutual betterment which orderly economic interchange brings. There seems to be no reason to suppose that the wise principle of most-favored-nation treatment upon which Commodore Kearny insisted before the Treaty of Nanking, or the Open Door Policy which Secretary Hay enunciated from the memorandum of W. W. Rockhill, will be cast aside because a saber is rattled above the plains of China.

Translating such policies in terms of naval power, one looks at maps, for strategy is the apotheosis of maps. One is struck by the fact that, although the oceans are vast, like wide doors they have small keys. There is a narrow lock at Panama and a narrow lock at Singapore, and both are held by nations which historically have maintained that the principle of the Open Door and equality of opportunity is just.

Again, the diplomatist and the strategist look at the slow clock of the years, which in this haste-ridden moment we are so apt to disregard, and ponder the fact that time is a great and silent ally. One recalls the question of time during the Russo-Japanese War; and the diplomatic victories of Count Witte at the council table in Portsmouth which redressed many of the victories of Nogi and Togo. Thinking of time and the Far East, one must adjust the perspective to milleniums and centuries, not mere years and months. In that long view it must be admitted that the rule of the closed door held sway for an infinitely longer time, both in Japan and China, than that of the Open Door. However, conditions have changed since the days of the Middle Kingdom and the tight insular fuedalism of Dai Nihon, and the principle of equal opportunity for all will be found, as Secretary Hull has so eloquently shown, to be the most effective for the advancement of international prosperity. One would be indeed naïve to fail to admit that other nations, following the theory that might makes right, do not hold to this view, and that by sheer force they have made their fiat effective in many parts of the world. However, the race is not yet run—and the keys to the oceans, at Singapore, Suez, Gibraltar, the Channel, the West Indies, and the Isthmus are yet held by the great sea powers which seek for equal opportunity for all.

In these days when the shadow of fear is dark over Europe and the speeches of national leaders at times sound like tribal incantations inciting to war, Americans are torn between two opposite feelings. One is an instinct as old as our country of sympathy for the oppressed and of indignation at outrage; and the other is equally old and even more instinctive—the canny assurance that it is sound self-preservation to stay out of "the broils of Europe." This latter instinct is the basic American foreign policy toward that continent, but it is subject to variation, as the World War proved, when the other instinct is overwhelmingly aroused. It is instructive to remember that some of our most vigorous isolationists are among the most enthusiastic supporters of missionary societies; and that along with a healthy bump of prudence we Americans have the quick-fire of zeal. However, making allowances for these factors, American foreign policy in Europe is more negative than positive, and the function of naval power in that area is not to intervene in the troubles of the Old World but to prevent their spreading to the New.

Thus our Latin American policy today is the most important single expression of American foreign policy. It is so important that our attitude toward Europe has become a corollary to the main line, as the resolution has grown in the American people that the storm of war whirling over Asia and the Old World shall not cross either of the great oceans. The Good Neighbor policy of President Roosevelt was and still is applicable to all nations; but in a specific sense it has been taken to refer to the American republics, and within the last few months to Canada, as the Western Hemisphere of free peoples which shall remain free and at peace.

At no time in the history of the relations between the United States and Latin American has there existed greater cordiality between the American republics as a whole. Certainly there has never before been the liking for the United States which has come into being with the advent of the Good Neighbor policy and especially since the Buenos Aires conference called at the suggestion of President Roosevelt. Much of this good feeling has been due to the tardy conviction on the part of the Latin American nations that the United States was sincere in its statement that it would not intervene in the internal affairs of other states. Some of the feeling is due to the factors of geographical propinquity, and to economic ties. But below the surface there has been active a great centripetal force—fear of the contamination of war from the other hemisphere. The means to counteract such a danger lie in the strength of union. And the principal strength of union in a strategic sense is the preponderant naval power of the United States. I have seen too many naval visits in South and Central American ports not to be familiar with the feeling they arouse at present in Latin American minds. We may have been the hated Colossus of the North, but today we are the Good Neighbor—and still a Colossus. And the giant's strength lies not only in the richness of his fields and forests and mines but in his strong right arm, the fleet.

In a continent largely dependent upon the sea as the highway of commerce, sea power is all important in the development of South America. The American republics can be attacked from abroad solely by sea: and they can be defended from attack solely by sea. The strong Good Neighbor portrayed by President Roosevelt holds a trident in his fist.

Perhaps now the parable with which this study opened does not seem far-fetched. We have seen in the foreign policy of the United States, both past and present, an amazing consistency. We have found that foreign policy supported by means adequate to the occasion, and that in practically every occasion, those means were essentially based on naval power, either latent or expressed. In other words, as our parable made clear, means adequate to the occasion depend upon environment. By the imperatives of geography American foreign policy has been linked with naval power.

Today we speak not of parables but of practice. The broad and basic policy of the United States at this juncture of history—the earnest will of its people to which statesmen and strategists are subject—is peace. First peace for ourselves and, to assure that end, peace in the Western Hemisphere. In other areas as well we seek for peace, as President

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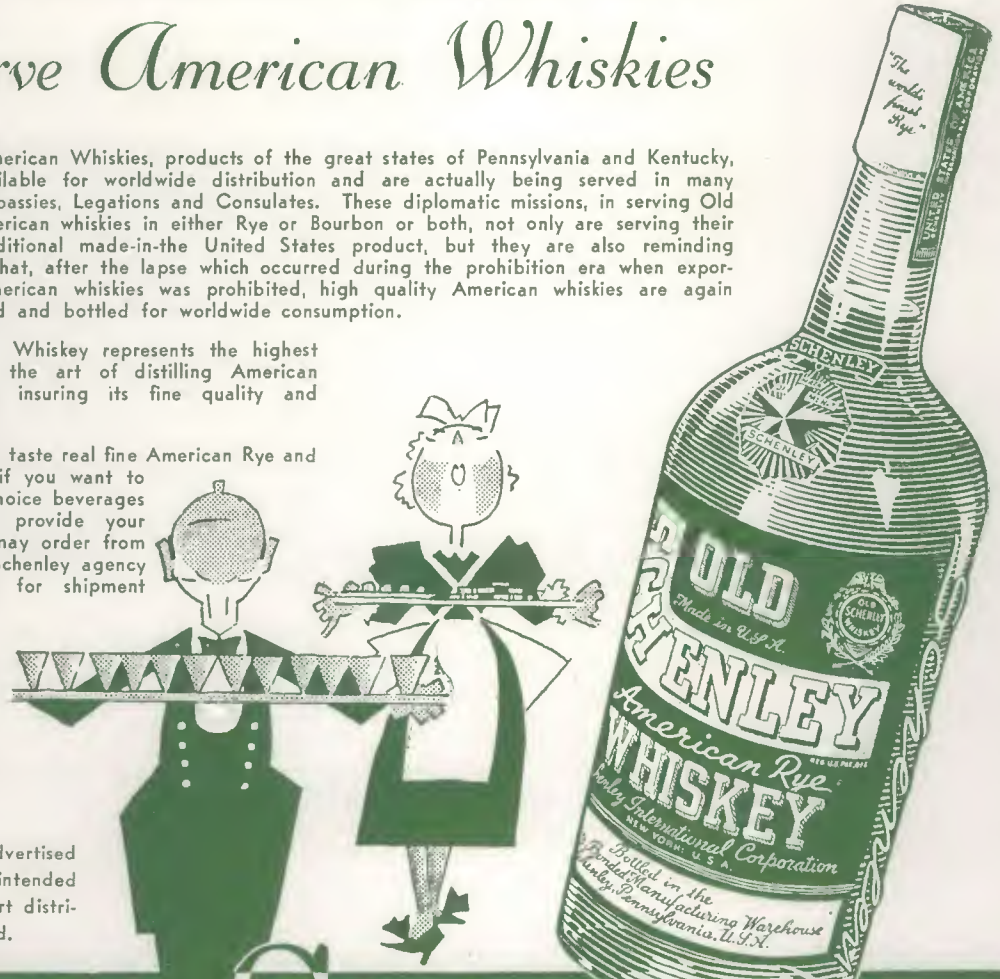

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Roosevelt's September messages to Herr Hitler dramatically gave proof, but we shall not fight in Asia or Europe unless there is menace of aggression in the Western Hemisphere.

Defense against such aggression must be primarily naval. This was so when Jefferson thought by the fire at Monticello, saw in the golden flames the proud future of the nation he had helped to found, and pondered the means for its protection. This is so today when the representatives of the people reflect the desire of their constituents for a fleet which shall hold the seas warding the New World.

The first line of defense, however, is diplomacy and its direction is foreign policy. The self-respecting and strong Good Neighbor does not need to swagger. Rather would he achieve his objectives—the essence of private morality applied to public morality—with the quiet voice and the gloved hand of diplomacy. Good foreign policy is strong without being strident, firm without being fractious, and effective because it uses the natural lines of geog- effective because it uses the natural lines of force which exist in the world by virtue of geography and that human element which becomes history.

However, in a world still suffering the growing pains of civilization, the defiance of those who live by the sword must at times be met by the sword, that those who thus live shall perish. It is then that foreign policy is carried out in its military and naval aspect. But the greatest effectiveness of American naval power throughout our history has been the guns which did not shoot—because they were so respected no need for shooting arose. This is still the day-by-day effectiveness of American naval power and foreign policy, the one making the other valid to win national objectives without the red sacrifice of war.

We who hold the Western Seas hold Liberty.

LAYING THE GHOST

(*Continued from page* 86)

kampong of the Swedish Consul General won the game. He bit out thirty-five cents. Then long strings of fire-crackers were exploded, I suppose to frighten away the evil spirits. When the racket had subsided, the leading Hadji intoned long passages from the Koran, calling upon the good spirits to keep the evil ones from master's house and body. All of which led up to the main event of the evening, the feast of goat's meat stewed with peppers, various vegetables, fish, rice balls, fruit and sweet, soft drinks. These were spread out on the mats between the two rows of men and boys, who promptly dug in with their fingers (the natives of Java do not ordinarily use knives and forks, or even chopsticks, in eating), while the females of the kampong stood at a respectful distance and watched the superior sex dine. My wife and I tried some of the food. The stew was most tasty, but our little friend the goat must have been a tougher specimen than he appeared when alive. He was as hard to masticate as a piece of rubber.

The food disappeared in a remarkably short time, and then the "sirih" was passed. Sirih is a weird combination of chopped betel-nut, quick-lime and native tobacco wrapped in a leaf of the sirih-palm. Like American chewing tobacco, it is not swallowed but is chewed long and pensively, and the blood-red juice is spat out. Our lawn was stained with red spots until the next rain. After another burst of fire-crackers, the party broke up, the Hadjis, with betel-nut-stained smiles, each receiving a small present of money as they left.

And so the ghost was laid and the good spirits propitiated, but the only effect as far as master was concerned was that his pocketbook was slimmed by over a hundred guilders. On the other hand, the kampong had a marvelous time.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY

(*Continued from page* 75)

articles of hard or soft woods, one must have a workshop and a fairly large number of fine tools. Cheap tools or carving chisels are very nearly worthless—and even the best ones soon lose their merit unless kept razor sharp.

Photography offers an opportunity to obtain beautiful results, together with that manual effort so necessary to each of us. This is a hobby that is growing in popularity, and films are now being made which, in combination with the marvelous cameras now available, may picture almost anything from almost any angle, and in any degree of light, in both black and white or in color.

The practically endless numbers of possible hobbies — telescope making, weaving, collections of varied kinds, astrology (from the standpoint of the amateur astronomer, or of the fortune teller!), designing, fly-tying: all these and more — offer to each man the sort of occupation he would choose to enjoy when those days of competition with his fellows on a business basis have passed. To get the most benefit from any of these, however, they should be the outgrowth of an earlier interest.

The thing of supreme importance is to get as many hobbies as you can and "ride 'em, cowboy; ride 'em!" Get so much interested in your avocations that the days seem too short for properly enjoying them. Endeavor to have as many indoor as

outdoor occupations, so that you will be independent of weather conditions, and the limitations imposed by gradually lessening strength.

I wish I had words strong enough to impress upon you the very real importance of building up a life outside your work, so that retirement can be looked forward to as a time for the leisurely enjoyment of your sports and hobbies — and not as a sentence of death.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(*Continued from page* 83)

album descriptive of the six islands comprising the Netherlands West Indies Colony of Curaçao, suitably inscribed by His Excellence, G. J. J. Wouters, Governor of the Colony. A number of pleasant social events took place after the formalities, and at about 5 p.m. on December the 13th the *Wyoming* weighed anchor and sailed with pleasant memories of their brief but memorable visit to the "Golden Rock." It is reported that the local population displayed great enthusiasm throughout the visit of the *Wyoming*.

WALLACE E. MOESSNER

SAN JOSÉ

"No one in the entire Republic slept last night, fearful lest the earthquakes be repeated." Thus read a headline in one of the morning newspapers of San José on December 22, summarizing the apprehension felt by the populace of Costa Rica after two earthquakes on the 21st, one at about 11 a.m. and the other at 10.45 p.m., had shaken the country from end to end. Fortunately, though the shocks were the worst experienced by Costa Rica in many years, the property damage was not serious and the loss of life was small.

Charles W. Lewis, Jr., was a guest of Rear Admiral John W. Wilcox, Jr., Commander of the Special Service Squadron, on a cruise to the Galapagos Islands early in December on the U.S.S. *Charleston*. Sometimes called "Islands of Isolation," the Galapagos might as aptly be called "Islands of Desolation." On a few of the islands a few people find a precarious existence, but on the whole the islands remain uninhabited, uninhabitable masses of lava and ash where isolation and desolation will probably long reign supreme. So much the better for the iguanas, the turtles, the birds and other crawling, creeping and flying things which find a habitat there.

CHARLES W. LEWIS, JR.

OTTAWA

Clifford Taylor, who will act as Agricultural Attaché, and his wife arrived in Ottawa during October and are now comfortably installed in a house in Rockcliffe, Ottawa's principal suburb. Their son, Clifford, Jr., visited them over the Christmas holidays.

Consul General Hengstler from Toronto spent a few days in the capital in December.

Anita English was the one member of the official family here to bag a deer during the hunting season. Her buck, a fine animal, furnished venison dinners for some of the unsuccessful deer hunters. Laurie Jordan shot the only ermine, while David Key has been the champion duck hunter.

Former Minister McNider, his wife and family, visited some of their old friends in Ottawa during December. Also visiting over the holidays were Anne Simmons, Mimi Boal (from Mexico City) and Norman Armour, Jr.

ROBERT ENGLISH

BUDAPEST

Hungary, it would seem, is in the danger zone—or, at least, she has not been mentioned among the select list of "safety states" mentioned in instructions from Washington. We are a little puzzled—perhaps even a little flattered—by this questionable distinction. We don't really feel very dangerous, but it is always nice to have someone else think you are being brave and courageous. We hope we shall live up to the reputation.

There have been quite a few colleagues from other posts lately who seem not to have heard how dangerous we are and who have come to see us—or, if not "us," at least Miss Arizona. I assume that you know all about Miss Arizona; if not, you must ask the Meilys or Mrs. Memminger from Zagreb or the Joyces from Belgrade. I can only tell you that Miss Arizona has a "bôite" on the Pest side of the Danube which has a floor which goes 'round, and 'round, and 'round, to the seeming delight of Miss Arizona's paying guests. Most F.S.O.'s and their wives seem to have heard of The Arizona before they come to Budapest; in fact, I had the distinct impression that Mrs. Memminger had been there before and that Bob Joyce was not entirely a stranger. We like to have Visiting Firemen, probably because they always like Budapest and get enthusiastic—which is very nice as long as they don't get too enthusiastic and try to swap posts with us. There just isn't any post for which a fellow in Budapest wants to swap!

However, we must admit that the cost of living has gone up with bounds and bounces. It isn't only that prices of commodities have risen; the pengö has gone and tried to replace the pre-war pound sterling!

Dale Maher says he is going skiing in January. Linguistic purist though he is, he doesn't realize that that is a contradiction in terms—but he has never seen himself ski! Dale went up to his tailor's the other day to buy a pair of ski trousers, having over-used the old pair for braking on the slopes of the Italian Alps. Somehow, Dale and his tailor disagreed about the cut of the new trousers and Dale, putting on his haughtiest air, started to leave the shop; but he did a pre-snow Christiania down the tailor's flight of stairs which, we are told, somehow killed the effect of Dale's haughtiness.

News of the death of Congressman Thomas S. McMillan reached us rather late. "Mr. Mac," as he was affectionately known to those of us who were here when he was in Budapest for the Interparliamentary Union session three years ago, was one of the best friends that the Foreign Service ever had on The Hill; he expected the Service to keep a high standard, but he was always ready to have Congress show material appreciation when that standard was maintained. We shall miss Mr. Mac, but we shall always remember with deep gratitude his work to procure better representation for America abroad.

GARRET G. ACKERSON, JR.

UKRAINIANS? WHO ARE THEY?

(*Continued from page 67*)

change. They form agricultural clubs, and invite lecturers so as to obtain the most scientific data and learn about new agricultural developments. The women and girls are attending classes for cooking, preserving of food, sewing, home nursing, etc. In their homes they have combined the old and the new so as to get the most artistic and pleasing effect.

Yes! those are the children of the poor, baffled Ukrainian immigrant who came to America no more than fifty years ago! And no matter what were their hardships, no matter what their occupation or mode of life, they feel today that they are a part of this Land of Opportunity and Freedom, for they have grown and developed along with her, and they give her their full-hearted loyalty and love.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE WARRING STATES

(*Continued from page 71*)

Put yourself in the position of some of these representatives of ours in Germany, for example. I dined with one consul whose dining room was lined

with packing eases eontaining all his household goods exeept the minimum for aetual use. His family had been sent away by the orders of the State Department and he himself had been notified to be ready to leave on a minute's notice. In a blaeked-out city cut off from many normal eontacts and amusements he was expeeted to keep fit and eheerful, in a country where eontaets with all but a few Germans was extremely diffieult. In one ease the American representative has been sent to Coventry by the Germans beeause of their pique at the poliey of the United States; I found him only amused and by no means upset by it. Nor did he allow it to prejudice him. Sometimes I wondered if men like this were reeeiving all the reeognition from their government to whieh they were surely entitled and all the cooperation. I am not mueh for deeorations and not at all for titles, but I have often wished that there were an annual government honors list by which some of these splendid and self-saerifieing governmental servants of ours eould be distinguished and have their aehievements brought to the attention of the Amerieau people. I am jealous for our civilian officials when I read of Admiral Yarnell's getting a distinguished service eross for his magnifieent work in China. He earned it well—of course—and I rejoieed for him. I only regretted that some of the men not in uniform I have seen doing great work under most trying eireumstances eould not be similarly honored by Congress.

Undoubtedly there are trying eonditions in our foreign service; undoubtedly some reforms are needed or will be some day. One eannot yet be sure that the eombination of the eonsular and diplomatie services is for the best, although it seems for the moment to be. It is probably true that some of the promising young men who are entering the serviee after very stiff examination find themselves disappointed that in the early years of their employment they are restrieted too mueh to routine elerieal duties and therefore tend to beeome routinized and even diseouraged. There will doubtless always be room for improvement, but I who have seen the day when our foreign representation was so often disgraceful feel proud and happy when I see men of the type of George A. Gordon, our minister to Holland, and Alexander Kirk, our eharge d'affaires in Berlin, spending themselves so eompletely in their jobs and doing our country so much honor. It is invidious perhaps to single out these two when so many others are doing fully as fine work in their stations. But I have come so recently from seeing them at work that I cannot refrain from paying this slight tribute not merely to them but to all our embattled foreign serviee representatives of whom they are but two.

SIDELIGHTS ON PAST RELATIONS BETWEEN THE U. S. AND TURKEY

(*Continued from page 63*)

in 1831, General Lew Wallace,* Oscar S. Straus (3 times), John G. A. Leishman, Henry Morgenthau, Admiral Mark L. Bristol and Joseph C. Grew.

The building occupied by the Embassy in Constantinople was the first government-owned building we had in Europe, having been purchased in 1906, at the time when the mission was made an embassy. It was commonly reported that Ambassador Leishman had secured the appropriation to buy this building by winning a poker game with "Uncle Joe" Cannon, in which the stakes were the money necessary for this purpose. In any event, the American embassy was adequately housed long before the government adopted the general policy of owning its own buildings in foreign countries.

The activities of the various American missionary and educational bodies constitute the most important item in the American connection with the Ottoman Empire in the past century. As early as 1825 there was an American Episcopal bishop at Constantinople, but the principal efforts were put forth by the Congregational Church (American Board of Boston) in Asia Minor and European Turkey. By 1891 the Turkey mission was the principal foreign work of that church, on which it has spent a total of more than $13,000,000. In 1914 it had 17 principal stations, 174 American missionaries, 9 hospitals, 426 schools and 25,000 pupils in them.

The missionaries soon discovered that little could be done towards gaining converts among the Moslems. They turned their main attention to educational and medical work, largely among the subject Christian peoples, and particularly the Armenians, since the Greek church and clergy did their utmost to prevent or check missionary activity among their adherents. The troubles suffered by the Armenians in the '90s and later on probably aroused more sympathy and interest in this country than any other events culminating in the tremendous outpouring of money and gifts which were collected and administered by the Near East Relief organization during and after the World War.

Out of the earlier missionary activities grew up the American colleges on a non-sectarian basis, such as Robert College and the Constantinople College for Women, the American University of Beirut (formerly Syrian Protestant College) and several others. They represent a manifestation of a desire to help and of well supported interest that may be counted a just cause for pride by any nation.

*See "A Dog for the Sultan," AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, July, 1939.

The Ottoman government first asked the United States for expert aid in the late '40s, while Buchanan was Secretary of State. They wanted a man skilled in the growing of Indian corn and breeding mules. A farmer from North Carolina was chosen and sent to Turkey, his brother accompanying him as a volunteer. Sufficient money was not made available by the Ottoman government for a really effective achievement, but the work started by these two brothers was the foundation of the oldest agricultural school of the country, still in existence.

Some years later, in 1855, this service was reciprocated, when our government wanted to try to introduce camels into the dry and desert regions of the southwest.* This attempt did not prove a success and the hoped-for results were not obtained. One of the camel drivers remained in the United States until his death in 1902, and the last surviving camel died not long ago in the Los Angeles zoo. The introduction of Angora goats into this country was much more successful. The yearly clip of mohair here is much larger than that of Turkey, although the length and quality of our mohair has not been fully maintained.

A man of American Tory ancestry started the first steam navigation service on the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers. Three flat bottomed sternwheel steamers of the type at one time so common in this country were transported overland in disassembled state from Alexandretta to the nearest point on the Euphrates. With poor roads and high hills to cross it was not easy for animal traction to haul the various parts of these steamers, particularly the boilers and engines, but the task was successfully accomplished. One of the steamers was sunk on the first trip down the river, but the other two got through and one of them even made a trip to Bombay and return across the Indian Ocean.

When tobacco, a native American product, was introduced to Turkey after 1600, the then Sultans did their best to prevent or stop its use, even making it a capital offense. By 1690 they had already recognized its value as a source of taxation. They little foresaw the day when the tide would turn and their country would ship large quantities of the "weed" to the country of its origin. The Turkish or Macedonian tobacco developed into a special type, with small leaves and distinct aroma, and is essential for the blends of our present popular brands of cigarettes. For the past 50 years it has formed the largest single item of American purchases from the Empire or its successors. Hitherto all efforts to grow the same sort of tobacco in this country have failed.

*See "The Camels Are Coming," AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, June, 1939.

Turkish figs and raisins were currently advertised in New York and Philadelphia prior to 1800, and have always been popular since then, although in comparatively recent years increased production in California has reduced imports. Dates, hazel nuts and walnuts, valonea (an acorn cup used for tanning), opium, licorice root, sausage casings, mohair, carpet wool, furs and kins, carpets and rugs, laces and embroideries, slippers, chrome and emery ores, etc., etc., are some of the many and varied products we buy from this part of the world.

Licorice root deserves a special word. It is importantly related to the tobacco trade and hence a further commercial tie between the U. S. and Turkey. Licorice, a wild shrub growing freely in Asia Minor, Syria, the Caucasus, etc., has but little value until its root is converted into flavoring for chewing gum and smoking tobacco (by far its greatest use), medicine or candy; beaver board and a special liquid for fighting petroleum fires are among its by-products. So great is the need for this root that in 1916, during the World War, the British naval blockade of Turkey was broken to allow two ships flying the British flag to call at a port near Smyrna to take on cargoes destined for the United States. Other large shipments were made during the war from the Caucasus all the way across Russia, Siberia, the Pacific and the United States to the principal factories at Camden, N. J. The Levant trade did not perhaps possess so much color or romance as the China trade of the early 19th century, but was not without special interest.

For almost a decade wheat and flour shipments from the United States to Turkey were quite large, while that country was recovering from the effect of more than ten years of unbroken warfare. These unnatural sales to an agricultural country ceased about 1928, by which date Turkey had again brought its production to normal. An impressive event was the introduction of American flour to Constantinople and the neighboring regions in early 1919. After several years of almost inedible bread the population of that city found themselves supplied overnight with the best of white bread, thanks to the Hoover organization for the disposal of surplus stocks of wheat and flour. This was a commercial transaction, but none the less a real relief to human suffering, and was put through some months before ordinary commercial transportation was available.

The largest American financial transaction in the Near East was neither commercial nor banking in character. The Near East Relief was much larger than anything else that has happened, and was without parallel in the history of international re-

lations. A privately organized philanthropic body collected almost $100,000,000 in cash from private sources in the United States, and adding to this sum goods provided by the U. S. Government administered and distributed some $116,000,000 in welfare operations in several countries, mainly Turkey, Greece, Syria and Soviet Armenia. At the height of its activities it had a personnel abroad of almost 550 Amerieans, as well as a large collecting and administrative foree in this country. This work far exceeded the earlier efforts for the relief of Armenian sufferers in 1909 and previous troubles, and of course its aid was not limited to Armenians alone but was extended as well to other elements in the extreme general need of the armistice period. Work for orphans was the outstanding feature of its constructive activities.

Direct conflicts between two nations so widely separated have naturally been rare. During the episode of the Emperor Maximilian the State Department had to protest against his efforts to recruit troops in Egypt, and only some 900 in all actually left for Mexico. During our Civil War the Porte was strongly sympathetic to the Northern cause, and it was also one of the few pro-American governments in Europe during the war with Spain. In fact, the Sultan sent a message to the Moslems of the Philippine Islands urging their submission to the American forces of occupation, and in 1912 provided, at the request of the Philippine Government, a man learned in Moslem religion and law to teach the Moros how to behave in a more peaeeful manner.

The Ottoman Government broke off diplomatic relations with this country in April, 1917, two weeks after we had deelared war on its ally, Germany, but the step was taken under German pressure, and with a very few exceptions Amerieaan who remained in Turkey were well treated, and numerous sehools and colleges continued their aetivities without a break.

The ratification of the Turkish-Amerieaan treaty signed at Lausanne in 1923 beeame a matter of internal politics in this country and it could not be put through the Senate. A modus vivendi was arranged by the exchange of notes in 1927, and eontinued in force until regular relations were resumed by a treaty signed October 1, 1929, which was rapidly ratified by the Senate the following February. This treaty was based on complete equality and reciprocity, eliminating once for all the vexed question of the capitulations.

This review of some of the points of contaet between the two countries would not be complete without reference to the maddest of all proposals of

closer relations, or the American Mandate plan of 1919-1920. Thoroughly broken and defeated after the prolonged and disastrous struggle from 1911 to 1918 (Tripoli, 2 Balkan, and World Wars), some of the leaders of the dying Empire sought a solution of their future fate as Turks which would be the least obnoxious and would hold out the greatest promise of an ultimate re-establishment of their independence. A number of Americans living in Turkey also advocated an American mandate, while the strongly aroused pro-Armenian sympathies in this country tended to make the idea popular, as a guarantee of some sort of protected existence for the remnants of the Armenian people. There was much less welcome for the plan among European governments, although the London press published some articles in favor of it.

For the Turkish leaders who considered the plan with favor it was a counsel of desperation, but the tremendous temporary prestige of the United States and its President during those first few months after November, 1918, played a part. Better to have a benevolent and wealthy provisional ruler like the United States than to see their country definitely and finally annexed by the various victorious Allies, was their thought. Although the proposal got so far that President Wilson asked the Senate for authority to assume a mandate for Armenia, it was fortunately refused, due in part to the neutral tone of the report of the Harbord mission, sent by the American Peace Delegation in 1919 to make a first hand investigation in Asia Minor and the Caucasus.

Turkish military successes against the Greeks in 1922 ultimately put an end to all such ideas, and to the hope of driving the Turks out of Europe. Both present Turkey and the United States can be grateful to the great Turkish leaders, whom the Turks have often designated as the George Washington of their country, that his successful efforts for the rejuvenation of his people eliminated any need of outside aid or intervention. The proposed mandate would have been next to impossible to establish and to administer successfully, by reason of the intense European jealousies that have always surrounded the Bosphorus, as well as of many other difficulties.

During the struggle for independence and the early formative years of the new Turkish republic its leaders received the sympathetic and cordial support of the American diplomatic representative in Turkey, Admiral Mark L. Bristol. Anti-Turkish feeling so strongly aroused for a time in this country gradually gave way to sentiments of real respect for the sturdy efforts of the Turkish people to change and improve their ways of living. Turkey may not yet be a real democracy, but its citizens are learning more each year how to participate in their own government, and they enjoy very much greater liberty of speech and press than now exist in several western countries. The best of relations exist today between one of the oldest and one of the newest republics.

PRIZE COMPETITION

July 1, 1940, is the closing date for acceptance of prize competition articles. As announced on page 660 of the December issue of the JOURNAL, and page 40 of the January issue, this contest is open to all Foreign Service Officers and their wives to describe unusual, amusing or interesting experiences which they have witnessed.

Three prizes will be awarded: $50.00, $25.00 and $15.00, and the judges are Messrs. Harry A. McBride, Chairman of the Committee; Henry S. Villard; Ellis O. Briggs; and Paul H. Alling.

The manuscripts should not exceed 2,500 words in length.

MARRIAGES

Chylinski - Helczynski. Miss Helen Helczynski and Mr. Thaddeus H. Chylinski, Vice Consul at Warsaw, were married on August 30, 1939.

Riddiford - Overby. Miss Marion Louis Overby of Fremont, North Carolina, and Mr. George G. Riddiford were married in Washington, D. C., on November 25. Mr. Riddiford is in charge of the Leaves of Absence Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

BIRTH

A daughter, Ada McCrea, was born on December 1, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Hawkins, Jr., in Vancouver, where Mr. Hawkins is Vice Consul.

JOURNAL INDEX

The Editors wish to announce that the 1939 *Index* to Volume 16 of the JOURNAL has been printed and is available to all subscribers of the JOURNAL upon request addressed to the Editor of the JOURNAL at the Department of State.

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COVER PICTURE

Port Jackson, the harbor of Sydney, Australia, has no rival for beauty in all the world unless it be the port of Rio de Janeiro, affirm those who have seen what all the seas can offer. In the early months of 1938 Australia celebrated the 150th Anniversary of the arrival of the first settlers at Sydney.

Australia and the United States are now more directly linked since the recent announcement of the exchange of diplomatic representatives. The JOURNAL plans to publish in its March issue an article on Australia.

This Australian Press Bureau Photo was furnished the JOURNAL by the Matson Steamship Line.

"REPRINTS" FROM THE JOURNAL

The China Weekly Review, published in Shanghai, printed in full in its December 16 issue the JOURNAL's article entitled "Our Navy Now and in Prospect" by Lieutenant Commander Bernard L. Austin, which appeared in the Navy Number of October, 1939.

In its December 9 issue the same periodical quotes the poem, "When East Goes West — The Plaint of a Navy Wife," which also appeared in the Navy Number of the JOURNAL.

VISITORS

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

	December
William E. Dunn, Guatemala	12
J. Forest Ingle, Prague	12
William W. Heard, Department of State	13
Sherburne Dillingham, Asunción	13
Quincy F. Roberts, Chefoo	13
R. Henry Nerweb, Santo Domingo	14
Albert E. Clattenburg, Department of State	15
Adam Beaumont, Hamilton, Ontario	15
Stanley G. Slavens, Tokyo	15
A. Bland Calder, Shanghai	15
Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Baghdad	18
J. Ramon Solona, Habana	18
Gregor Merrill, Antwerp	19
C. H. Hall, Jr., Trinidad	19
Morris T. Lipinski, Riga	21
Erwin P. Keeler, Rio de Janeiro	21
Charlotte Heil, Lima	21
Heyward G. Hill, Panamá	22
James Christea, Bucharest	22
William H. Beck, Oslo	26
Samuel H. Day, Toronto	27
John Peabody Palmer, London	27
	January
Anne W. Meriam, Ottawa	2
John F. Montgomery, Budapest	2
H. M. Benninghoff, Peiping	2
Robert D. Murphy, Paris	4
Lucy Richmond Lentz, Santiago de Chile	4
Frederic C. Fornes, Jr., Hong Kong	4
Franklin B. Atwood	4
J. Winsor Ives, Rio de Janeiro	10
V. H. Blocker, Mexico City	10

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