

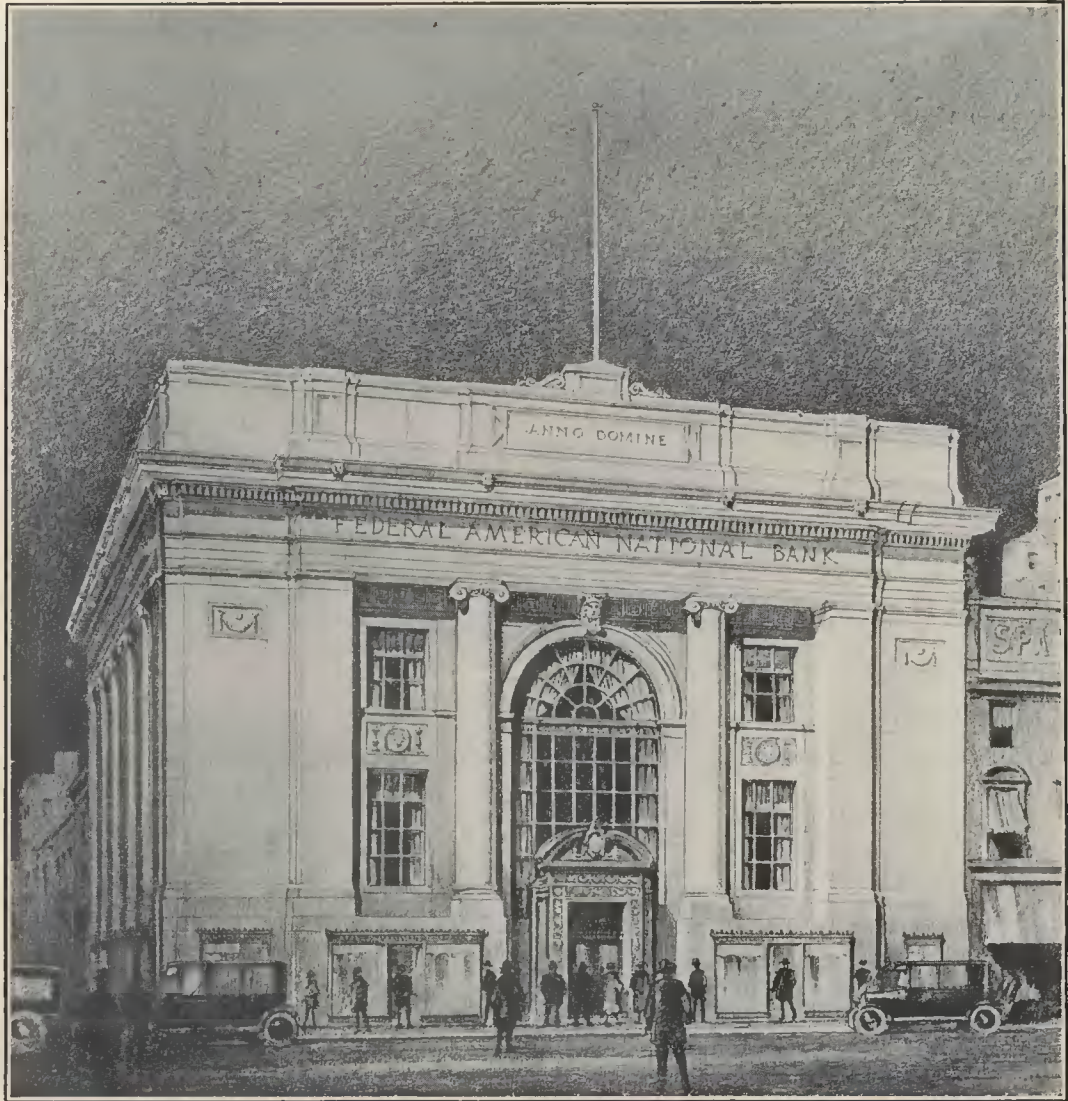
# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Photo from C. R. Cameron.*

GARDEN IN TOKYO

Vol. I . OCTOBER, 1924 No. 1



## FEDERAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. I. No. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1924

## C. I.—Current Information

*I was engaged in arranging material for an article on the work which the Division of Current Information performs in the Department when one of the correspondents entered my office, a man who has had many years' service in the State Department and in whom the Department has placed entire trust. In conversation this correspondent showed such interest in the subject on which I was working and displayed such a thorough appreciation of the problems facing this office that I requested him to give me his views in writing as to the work performed by this office and how, in his opinion, it should be performed. This he consented to do provided his article should remain anonymous.*

*The resulting article is transmitted herewith and I feel confident that the men in the field will be interested in learning how the correspondents themselves view the work of this Division.*

*Very truly yours,*

*Hugh R. Wilson,  
Chief, Division of  
Current Information.*

*Sept. 18, 1924.*

THE position allocated to "CI"—the Division of Current Information—on the State Department's chart is 17. Perhaps that indicates somebody's idea of relative importance. If so, it is wholly out of keeping with the practical experience of many years in dealing with American foreign relations' matters for the American press.

The outstanding lesson derived from that experience is that the State Department, through the channel afforded by CI, has in recent years at least discovered that it lacked intimate contact with the American press and has sought to set up machinery that would supply that contact. It has found in the practical operation of the Division a way to inform the American public of the necessities that underlie aspects of American foreign policy which it is essential that the people should understand and approve if American policy is to be successfully carried out.

The restraints of international negotiations, hedged about as these

### A Greeting

I desire to congratulate the Foreign Service officers on the new organization which brings into happy coordination both branches of our Foreign Service. It is the old service but with new opportunities, new hope, new inspiration. It gives better promise for career, better adaptation to present-day conditions.

I trust that the phrase "Foreign Service" will never become hackneyed. I hope the thought of service to our country will ever be uppermost. It means hard work, unflinching loyalty, deserved distinction. There is always one remedy when routine becomes irksome, and that is renewed zeal. There is endless fascination in the study of peoples, of their institutions, of their lives, of their aspirations. Keep up the zest of intimate study. There is no post which will not yield valuable returns in knowledge and experience.

I look for a new esprit de corps. The American Foreign Service should be second to none.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

must be by official silence until a meeting of minds necessary for an agreement has been reached, makes the task of keeping the American public advised one of extreme delicacy. Policies sound in conception, well calculated to meet the requirements of American interests abroad and at the same time to accord with fundamental American ideals, may fail of execution and be repudiated at home if there has been no educational background in the American press upon which the public could formulate its judgments.

From that viewpoint it is beyond question that the consensus of opinion among the thoughtful newspaper correspondents in Washington whose duties bring them into contact with the State Department and whose mission is to write dispatches that alone reach the eye of the public and furnish the daily record of events upon which the Republic must base its opinion, is, that the Bureau of Current Information stands second only to the Secretary of State himself in its possibilities, properly and adequately exploited, of aiding in the creation of a sound public conception of foreign affairs.

In this article it is proposed to deal with the many factors involved in working out a successful press relationship for the State Department. It is the conception of the writer that this is the overshadowing function of CI and that the success of CI must depend upon an understanding within the Department and the Foreign Service of the United States of the peculiar and widely dif-

fering conditions with which CI must deal to be effective.

It is trite to say that the success of any organization or of any part of an organization depends first upon the degree of intelligent cooperation within the entire organization. Yet the problems of CI are so radically different from those of any other bureau or division in the Department, they involve to such a degree the wise reconciling of opposing forces within and without the Department, that it seems certain that intelligent cooperation could flow only either from practical experience on the part of other officials in CI work or from a background of newspaper reporting and editing on the part of these bureau chiefs.

It is planned in this article to outline some of these contact problems of CI as they are seen from the other side of the fence by newspapermen who deal with CI and through it with the Department as a whole. What is said here is put down in the hope that it will aid in stimulating that sort of intelligent cooperation within Departmental circles which it seems obvious must be for the best interests not of the Department alone but of the Nation.

The ordinary functions of CI are prosaic and mechanical in a large degree. They are, it is assumed, fully understood by the readers of this article and they have to do with the distribution in the press of formal or informal mimeographed communiqués—"handouts," as they are known to the press. The information for this purpose is derived from a variety of sources, principally



CONSULATE AT NAGASAKI

from reports and telegrams from the Service men in the field. The Division has moreover, and this comes closer to its real importance, to keep the Secretary and his various deputies advised as to the nature and substance of news dispatches appearing in American papers and dealing with foreign relations.

There are also certain more or less mechanical functions of the bureau, such as the arranging of regular press conferences with the Secretary or Acting Secretary, the reporting of these conferences and the distribution of the conference reports to the bureau heads and others interested. So much for the routine of CI, though the brevity of these references by no means should imply any suggestion of triviality or lack of importance even of these routine activities.

The less understood functions of CI, as the Division functions in actual practice, lie in the personal contact between its chief and the newspaper correspondents to whom he must be available night or day. The majority of the newspaper reports from Washington recounting the progress of diplomatic negotiations and correspondence are written against a background of general information which can be furnished only through some such informal contact between the writers and the department as is thus afforded.

It should be realized that the development of news in the American press generally is like the tide, it waits for no man. A brief press "bulletin" from London, Paris, Berlin, Peking, or Timbuctoo, or anywhere else in the world, may be laid down at one o'clock in the morning on the telegraph desks of Ameri-

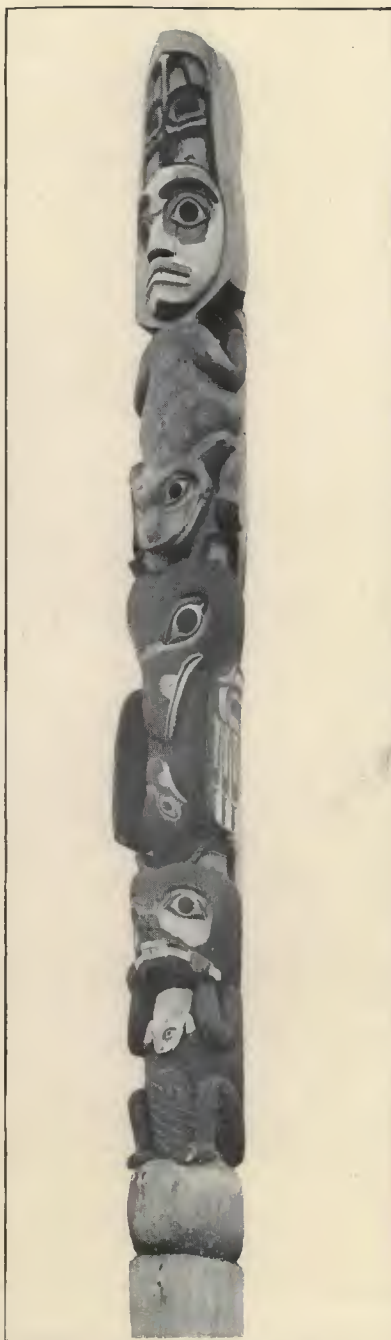


Photo from G. B. Ravndal.

TOTEM POLE  
From Fort Wrangel, Alaska

can newspapers. Cables, even at newspaper rates, are expensive. Such a "bulletin" may not be more than ten or twenty words. Yet it may state that the Washington Government is in conversation with the foreign office in some remote capital with a view to formulating a project for the annexation of Graustark or the abrogation of the Monroe Doctrine or some equally impossible proposition. The reporter in the foreign capital who sent the dispatch is merely transmitting a rumor that has reached him, protecting himself as a rule by the statement that it is "reported" that such a negotiation is in progress.

The telegraph editor of the paper receiving the dispatch usually is a man of very wide experience with news vagaries and has seen many times very large stories grow out of very small and seemingly improbable acorns of information. He will "play safe" in all likelihood and publish the dispatch for what it is worth; but at the same time he will send a hasty message to his Washington office, if the paper has one, calling for an immediate Washington "follow" on the cable and depend upon that Washington "follow" to correct any wrong impression the cable dispatch itself might convey.

Suppose now that the Washington correspondent has received such a call from his home office and that it is late at night, as it usually is. The correspondent has never heard of any such proposal as the cable indicated, this also being the usual situation, and he knows nothing or practically nothing of negotiations which may be in progress between Washington and the capital which is the origin of the

(Continued on page 31)

# Kubla Khan's Hunting Palace

By SAMUEL SOKOBIN, *Kalgan*

"In Xanadu did Kubla Khan  
A stately pleasure dome decree."

THE Consular Inspector, the rubicund N. T. Johnson, kept repeating these lines: the little bit of information that the Xanadu of Kubla Khan was in the Kalgan Consular District, as was also an "ancien cimenterie Chretien" (as shown on a map made by a Belgian priest) caused the Inspector to dream of—

"... gardens bright with sinuous rills  
Where blossomed many an incense-bearing  
tree."

The inspection of the office had almost been



Photo by N. T. Johnson

## CHAGAN NOR

On outer mound (palace walls). Consul S. Sokobin and Father Pieters

completed and so our thoughts turned to a journey by motor car to Shangtu, as the name of Kubla Khan's summer palace appeared on a map in the small edition of the Travels of Marco Polo which I possessed.

I had confused a town not far from Kalgan, known as Pai Ch'eng Tzu (literally, the White City), with Shangtu, and it was our intention to spend a day or two visiting the site of Kubla Khan's summer capital and the ancient Christian cemetery, which I knew was near Pai Ch'eng Tzu. Had I then possessed a copy of Yule's edition of Marco Polo, or perhaps had I read my own copy more carefully, I would have known

that Pai Ch'eng Tzu was not Xanadu (Shangtu), but Chagan Nor, where Kubla Khan had his hunting palace, and some 200 miles west from Shangtu, the summer capital. We never got to Shangtu, but our journey to Chagan Nor and to the ancient Christian cemetery thrilled us and kindled an amateur archaeological spark which (speaking for myself) could not be permitted to blaze too fiercely, lest an imminent leave of absence planned for the United States be spent on the Mongolian Plateau digging on the site of Kubla Khan's hunting palace and in a cemetery which certainly dates back to the thirteenth century.

Our first destination was Pai Ch'eng Tzu; this place I knew as the site near the Catholic Mission of Hei Ma Hu, 51 miles north of Kalgan, from which had been taken a number of finely carved blocks of white granite used in the construction of the Mission Church near-by. The church is barely a half mile west of the Kalgan-Urga caravan road, and is familiar to all who have made the trip from Kalgan to the Mongolian capital. In three and a half hours our lightly loaded American motor car had climbed the pass to the Mongolian Plateau and brought us to the Mission where our little company of three, for the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Kalgan had joined us, was warmly received by Father Van den Schoen and Father Pieters, Belgian missionaries.

Father Pieters, who speaks English, soon gave us the lay of the land. Pai Ch'eng Tzu, the White City, is about 2½ miles northeast from the Mission, and the cemetery about 10 miles from the White City. His own mission station was near the cemetery and he kindly offered his services as guide to the White City and to the cemetery. At the Mission we inspected some of the granite blocks taken from Kubla Khan's hunting palace. The blocks are stone white and it is very easy to understand why the hunting palace was called the White City. One outstanding specimen of fine sculpture was the head of a dragon on a V-shaped block which had apparently been attached to a corner of the palace. The strength, the vitality, the muscular grip of the claws of the dragon are marvellously shown and one cannot help but realize that master artists were employed in the building of the palace.

(Continued on page 30)

# The Land of the Wattle

By J. L. PINKERTON, *Durban*

"In these waters, by reason of the strong currents, they continued, now gaining, now losing in their course, until on the day of the Nativity they passed by the coast of 'Natal,' to which they gave that name."

**T**HUS it was that on Christmas Day, 1497, Vasco da Gama sailed by the coasts of the territory now known as the Province of Natal—and did not have the good taste to stop!

Three centuries rolled by and yet the Terra de Natal remained a closed book to Europe. It was only in 1824 that a serious effort was made to establish a settlement in the territory, in which year a small band of adventurous spirits from Cape Colony landed in the "Bay of Natal." This expedition, destined to be the beginning of great things, was under the direction of Lieutenant Farewell, R. N. (indeed, what's in a name?). The existing records have it that Farewell built his camp on the site of the present palatial Town Hall, one of the finest structures on the sub-continent.

1824-1924! A century of progress! And Natal's sons have had impressed upon their minds, through the medium of the Centenary Celebrations at Durban, the great deeds of their forefathers.

They are proud of the history of Natal—and well they may be. A great and warlike people have been conquered, and today a Zulu is more remarkable as a rickshaw boy than as the man behind the dreaded "assegai"; cities have been built and prosperous communities have been developed; Natal has become the "Land of the Wattle"; churches, schools and even colleges have been established; and Natalians are proud, too, that in the "Bay of Natal" has been developed the "first port in Africa"—Durban.

Right handsomely did they celebrate the Centenary! Many miles of hunting and pennants enlivened the workaday appearance of Durban's principal streets by day and thousands of electric lights by night. The four days set aside for the official celebrations were a continuous round of military reviews, unveiling ceremonies (of commemorative tablets), official luncheons, receptions, balls, fireworks displays and gigantic tableaux by thousands of school children.

Some of the larger business houses had made, and displayed on the façades of their buildings, enormous paintings illustrating the progress made

since the arrival of the British settlers in 1824; also portraits of the prominent pioneers. It is interesting to note that among the latter was an American citizen—G. C. Cato—who later became the first mayor of Durban, and who assisted Dick King to escape the Dutch outposts in 1842, when he started on his famous ride to Cape Colony (vide post).

The ceremonies were presided over by Her Royal Highness, Princess Alice (sister of the

*(Continued on page 26)*



*Photo by J. L. Pinkerton.*

ZULU RICKSHAW BOY IN DURBAN

# The Spragues of Gibraltar

WHEN Consul Richard L. Sprague visited the Department last week he assuredly felt more at home in the building than do most of his colleagues who walk its corridors after a period of duty abroad, for "The Spragues of Gibraltar" have given the United States a century of official service at that one post and made for themselves a place in American consular history equal to that occupied by Gibraltar itself in the annals of the British Army and Navy. For ninety-two years without interruption a Sprague has acted as American Consul at Gibraltar—a remarkable record. And counting the fifteen or sixteen years' service of Richard and Louis Sprague as vice consuls under their father, the family now looks back upon one hundred years of consular representation at "The Rock."



THE TIGRIS AT BAGDAD

*The circular boat, called a "Gofa," made of withes covered with bitumen or asphalt, has been used on the river for thousands of years and large ones are capable of carrying a team of horses and a wagon*

Horatio Sprague, of Boston, a member of a merchant firm whose vessels sailed to Cadiz, Malaga, Malta and Genoa, was the first of the family to establish a residence abroad—about the year 1800. The shipping trade was then growing; a foreign branch was needed for the direction of the movements of vessels and to secure cargo for homeward voyages. Young Sprague, as a junior clerk, embarked on one of the firm's ships with instructions to inspect Mediterranean ports and to open an office wherever trade was most active and shipping centralized. At that time Gibraltar was an important harbor for Mediterranean

shipping; it was a point of transshipment for Spanish and Moroccan produce and the best place at which to obtain sea stores and to refit or repair vessels. So Mr. Sprague opened his office there and in a few years was regarded as one of the leaders of the influential merchants whose far-reaching business interests were making the port of Gibraltar a very busy place.

During the war of 1812, the authorities of Gibraltar were obliged to order Mr. Sprague to leave the fortress. He took up a residence at Algeciras, in Spain, but being held in high esteem by the Governor of Gibraltar was granted the unusual privilege of entering Gibraltar Bay daily with special permission to lay his boat alongside the quay and to consult with his factors and representatives for the protection and development of his business. After restoration of peace between the United States and Great Britain, Mr. Sprague resumed his residence at Gibraltar, and in 1832 he was appointed American Consul by President Jackson, the consular offices being established in City Mill Lane in the business section of the town, under the gun-ports of the old galleries cut high in the Rock.

Horatio Sprague served as Consul for sixteen years. Shortly after his appointment as Consul the Humane Society of Massachusetts presented him with a gold medal appropriately inscribed in recognition of his active and successful efforts in obtaining the release of the crew of an American sailing vessel captured by Moorish pirates. Mr. Sprague died in 1848, and was succeeded by his son, Horatio Jones Sprague, the father of the present Consul.

Horatio Jones Sprague, appointed by President Polk, was a man of parts who held a prominent place in the social and business life of Gibraltar, the South of Spain, and Tangier. In 1850, Mr. Sprague established the consulate on Prince Edward Road, on the side of the Rock, overlooking Government House and the entrance to the naval harbor, and the consulate is there today—seventy-four years in the same place.



Mr. Sprague held the position of American Consul for fifty-three years, from 1848 to 1901, and the records of his correspondence in that time contain despatches and reports on many matters of great historical interest. He saw the movement of warships through the Straits in the Crimean war, the American civil war, the Egyptian and South African campaigns, and the war with Spain. And when Admiral Dewey returned from the Philippines he called on Mr. Sprague to say that the most reliable information received regarding the movements of Cervera's fleet was that sent by the Consulate at Gibraltar.

In the archives of the Consulate there is a report by Consul Horatio J. Sprague describing the destruction in Gibraltar Bay—about 1856, of the United States steam frigate "Missouri"—one of the crack vessels of her day. The "Missouri" was a very modern ship in her time and cruised about European waters as a display of American naval power. But she caught fire while anchored in Gibraltar Bay and burned to the water's edge. An old print, found by the writer in a junk-shop at Gibraltar illustrates the loss of the frigate and shows the ships' mascot—a tame bear, out on the end of the flying-jib boom. The inscription on the print says that "efforts to rescue the unfortunate animal were unsuccessful and the bear perished in the flames."

Other despatches, carefully copied in the record books, refer to the movements of vessels engaged in the slave trade and the efforts of American warships—sloops of war mainly—to run down and capture the slave runners—the protection of American shipping during the Civil War, and reports on the Confederate vessels which were built and fitted out at Liverpool for destroying Northern commerce, among which the Alabama and Sumter were very active in the Western ocean and in the Mediterranean.

It was during Mr. Sprague's period of service that the American barkentine, "Marie Celeste," was picked up

in the Atlantic and towed into Gibraltar Bay. Of all the mysteries of the sea that of the "Marie Celeste" is the most inexplicable and the one which has excited most wonder and curiosity. The facts as reported by Mr. Sprague were simply these: That a British steamer, bound for Gibraltar had, one bright day with a smooth sea, sighted and eventually overtaken an American barkentine which, with all sails set, was headed down the coast of Portugal apparently not under command. As the American vessel failed to respond to signals and no one could be seen on her decks, the captain of the British steamer decided to board her. With some difficulty the boat followed the erratic course of the American ship and was placed alongside. A careful search was made, everything was found in order; the hatches were down and the cargo fully protected; not a boat was missing but—there was not a soul on board. Why or how the "Marie Celeste" was thus abandoned in mid-ocean and what was the fate of her crew and the captain and his wife and baby no one knows. Over half a century has passed since the "Marie Celeste" was found and yet letters regarding her are still arriving at the Consulate at Gibraltar.

Horatio J. Sprague, while American Consul at

(Continued on page 20)



Photo by Ross Ruzaitine

## BOLIVIAN INDIANS IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE

*The women's silver ornaments are of solid metal and all their clothing woven of alpaca wool dyed in all colors of the spectrum. They wear from fifteen to twenty petticoats in primary colors and the effect when dancing their whirls is dazzling*



## IS BIRDS BIRDS—OR AIN'T THEY?

**H**UMOR lurks in strange and out of the way places. Certainly few consuls would look for it in Treasury Decisions (if they ever look there at all). Nevertheless Consul A. C. Frost has turned up the following:

(T. D. 39396—G. A. 8596.)

*Mechanical singing birds in cages—Musical Instruments—Manufacture of metals.*

1. Mechanical singing birds in brass cages, which when wound up by means of a key emit sounds resembling the song of a canary, in chief value of metal not plated with gold or silver, are properly dutiable as musical instruments under paragraph 373, rather than as manufactures of metals at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 167, act of 1913.

2. For an article to be a musical instrument it is not necessary that it be capable of emitting a continuous melody, or that a chromatic scale can be played upon it.

Sullivan, General Appraiser: The merchandise is invoiced as "small cages with singing birds." It was returned for duty as musical instruments at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 373,



Photo by F. P. S. Glassey

FINNISH GIRLS IN COSTUME

act of 1913. It is claimed in the protest dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 167 of the same act, which is the provision for manufactures of metal.

The official sample of this merchandise consists of a mechanical singing bird in a brass cage. The bird is very lifelike in appearance, somewhat smaller than a canary, and is feathered, if the invoice statement is correct, with "dyed domesticated canary feathers." The cage resembles the ordinary brass canary bird cage, but is somewhat smaller. The bottom of the cage is double, and inclosed therein is a species of music box operated by winding a key. When the music box is wound the bird opens its beak, moves its head and tail in a very lifelike manner, and emits sounds resembling the trilling of a live canary, but somewhat more musical, which apparently come from the opened beak of the bird.

At the trial the single witness called by the protestants testified—

"They are used in the home for the purpose of decorations and for purposes of ornamentation. They are mostly used as a nice toy would be used."

He further testified that he had never known it to be used in an orchestra. Counsel then agreed that the merchandise is composed in chief value of metal, not gold or silver plated.

The courts and the board have held many things to be musical instruments which are not capable of producing a continuous melody, for instance:

Triangles (United States v. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 7 Ct. Cust. Appls. 60; T. D. 36388);

Jew's-harps (United States v. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 9 Ct. Cust. Appls. 33; T. D. 37875);

Drums (United States v. Lyon & Healy, 4 Ct. Cust. Appls. 84; T. D. 33366);

Brass cymbals, etc. (W. A. Brown & Co.'s case, Abstract 43345, 37 Treas. Dec. 341).

The following have been held to be musical instruments:

Certain so-called musical fittings concealed inside of the bottom of a box, so constructed as to produce a succession of musical and harmonious sounds. This article was contained in an ornamental or fancy round box, measuring about 4 inches in height and 5 inches in diameter, and trimmed on the outside with metal-thread lace and on the inside with metal-thread lace and what appeared to be a fabric of silk or silk and cotton, having a diminutive figure of a lady in a sitting posture, and dressed in an evening costume of silk, attached to the cover of the box. (Fontaine's case, G. A. 8532; T. D. 39113; 41 Treas. Dec. 289.)

Piccolos or music boxes operated by the turn-



ing of a hand crank. (Rud. Wurlitzer Co.'s case, G. A. 5685; T. D. 25310; 7 Treas. Dec.)

And, finally, mechanical singing birds in gilt cages, composed in chief value of metal, the birds being severally made to imitate the notes of a live bird or to whistle a tune by means of clock-work, were held by the board to be musical instruments and not articles composed wholly or in part of metal. (M. J. Paillard & Co.'s case, G. A. 6098; T. D. 16219.)

It may be contended that this bird does not emit a continuous melody, and that it is not an instrument upon which a chromatic scale can be played. This does not overcome the fact that its notes are musical. As was stated by the court in the syllabus of the Sears, Roebuck case (7 Ct. Cust. Appls. 60, supra):

"It is no part of the definition of a musical instrument that it can be used to produce a continuous melody and that a chromatic scale can be played upon it."

Music is the one harmonious science that dispels discord, softens the winds, and makes all nature kin. It has quickened the step of the warrior on the field of battle; has riveted the attention of the savage on the march of his enemy; has stirred the ambitions of men to higher ideals; and caused the beauty of the human heart to speak in friendliness and love.

In sweet music is such  
art,  
Killing care and grief of  
heart  
Fall asleep, or hearing  
die.  
—Henry VIII  
(*Shakespeare*).

Music is melody or  
harmony; as, the music  
of the winds, or of the  
sea.

For the armony  
And sweet accord was  
so good musike  
That the voice to angels  
most was like.  
—*Flower and Leaf*.

The graces and the loves  
which make  
The music of the march  
of life.  
—Whittier (*Last  
Walk in Autumn*).

Indeed, if it was not for sweet music human life would be so dreary as to be unbearable. It matters not whence it may arise, from the throat of the opera singer or of the bird, from the scintillating thrills of the flute, or the low tones of a Chinese gong, music is yet the purest and most harmonious succession of sounds conceivable. It is the anesthetic of life.

The instrument in question is a musical one, and the tuneful ear of the collector was correct in thus classifying it.

The protest is overruled.

## FAME

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE

Whenever a man has arisen to fame,  
As the centuries swiftly have sped,  
The envious lads that he passed in the game  
Have turned up their noses and said:  
"It is hard to believe that he ever got by;  
We have known the poor dumb-bell for years;  
A stranger could see, with the half of one eye  
That there's nothing abaft of his ears.  
And yet he is there with the crowd like a duck;  
It beats all how some folks do have all the luck."

—*Reprinted from the Washington Post.*



LEGATION AT SAN SALVADOR  
*The Consulate also has its offices in this building*



# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



## THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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*The purposes of the Journal are (1) to serve as an exchange among American Foreign Service officers for personal news and for information and opinions respecting the proper discharge of their functions, and to keep them in touch with business and administrative developments which are of moment to them; and (2) to disseminate information respecting the work of the Foreign Service among interested persons in the United States, including business men and others having interests abroad, and young men who may be considering the Foreign Service as a career.*

*Propaganda and articles of a tendentious nature, especially such as might be aimed to influence legislative, executive or administrative action with respect to the Foreign Service, or the Department of State, are rigidly excluded from its columns.*

*Contributions should be addressed to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C.*

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*The Journal desires to reiterate the appeal for photographs from men in the field. The mere depiction of the cold beauties of the better known monuments of art or antiquity will not suffice for readers as habituated to travel as those of the Journal.*

*Personality, news value, or rarity must be the principal criteria of choice.*

### NASCITURI . . . .

READERS of the American Consular Bulletin will recognize in this, the first issue of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, the traits with which an honorable heredity has endowed it, for it owes its existence to the fortunate legacies of goodwill and finance, bequeathed it by the Bulletin, which, phoenix-like, died to give it birth. Mindful of these legacies, the Editors of the JOURNAL, representing both branches of the Foreign Service, desire to make it plain that the future of this magazine lies entirely with its readers, who are at the same time its owners, managers and contributors. The Board of Editors will reflect opinions impartially, receive criticisms graciously, and gladly attend to the technical details of makeup and form, if they can rely upon their colleagues in the field to supply material for publication.

If, in this political year, the JOURNAL should be called upon to enunciate the bases of its platform, it might be stated that its purposes are to add to the understanding of the tasks and surroundings of the Foreign Service, to maintain and enlarge the acquaintance with one another of widely scattered colleagues, and to preserve and increase the zeal of the officers in the Foreign Service for the protection and promotion of American interests. For the fulfillment of these ends the Editors must call upon the loyal cooperation of their colleagues, and it is to be hoped that the diplomatic branch of the Service will be as generous with its contributions as the consuls have always proven themselves to be, and that the JOURNAL may receive from the officers of both Services occasional sidelights on foreign affairs, either political or economic, which may be of import in the formation of well considered opinion.

However, the main purpose of the JOURNAL will be inspirational and not educational, and personality will be at a premium in its columns. Photographs, the light touch in the narration of experiences, and personal items will be constantly desired. Therefore, if the Editors are not to repent at leisure of the first issue, necessarily prepared in haste for the approval of all the members of the Foreign Service, they must be assured and encouraged by suggestions and contributions, literary as well as monetary, from their colleagues in the field.



# ITEMS



## ASSIGNMENTS

*(Consular Branch)*

*Class I*

Julius G. Lay, Calcutta.

*Class II*

Leo J. Keena, Liverpool.  
William H. Gale, Amsterdam.

*Class V*

Carol H. Foster, Department.

*Class VI*

Algar E. Carlton, Hongkong.  
Harris N. Cookingham, Tangier.

*Class VII*

Robert R. Bradford, Rio de Janeiro.  
Alfred T. Burri, Puerto Cortes.  
Bernard Gottlieb, Halifax.  
Edward M. Groth, Damascus.  
Gilbert R. Willson, Yarmouth.

*Class VIII*

Herbert S. Bursley, Prague.  
Robert F. Fernald, Stockholm.  
Bernard F. Hale, Dunfermline.  
Jack D. Hickerson, Para.  
Leroy Webber, Amoy.

*Unclassified*

George G. Fuller, Teheran.  
Samuel E. Green, 3d, Prescott.  
Carlton Hurst, Bremerhaven.

*Non-career officers*

Archie W. Childs, St. Michaels.  
Theodore M. Fisher, Dundee.  
Manson Gilbert, Cobh.  
Henry G. Krausse, Matamoras.  
Augustus Ostertag, La Paz.  
Sigurd E. Roll, Christiania.  
Warren C. Stewart, Halifax.

## PROMOTIONS

*(Clerks to Vice Consuls)*

Sidney A. Belovsky, Vancouver.  
William A. Harlow, Hongkong.  
Walter B. Lowrie, Port Said.  
Wallace E. Moessner, Manchester.

## BIRTHS

A son, Theodore, was born May 5, 1924, at Shanghai, to Consul and Mrs. James D. Davis.

A daughter, Helen Elizabeth, Jr., was born August 26, at Naples, Italy, to Consul and Mrs. Howard K. Travers.

A son, Patrick John, was born May 23, 1924, at Paris, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Raymond Phelan.

A son, William Harris, was born July 17, 1924, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Vice Consul and Mrs. William Harris Brown.

A daughter, Elizabeth Ann, was born July 4, 1924, at Ensenada, Mexico, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Ralph C. Goldsberry.

A daughter, Joan Mary, was born April 18, 1924, at Salaverry, to Consular Agent and Mrs. Floyd Sears.

A daughter, Nonna Isabel, was born August 10, 1924, at Buenos Aires, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Peter J. Houlahan.

## MARRIAGES

Beckwith-Lakin. Mrs. Marion Morgan Beckwith and Mr. Harry Moore Lakin, Consul detailed to the Department, were married September 12, 1924, at York Village, Me.

Carathanassopoulos-Stiles. Miss Ekaterina Carathanassopoulos and Mr. George K. Stiles, Consul at Stavanger, were married August 16, 1924.

Spengler-Amsden. Miss Madeleine Marie Spengler and Vice Consul Charles Avery Amsden were married July 26, 1924, at Biningen bei Basel.

Richardson-Bowcock. Miss Elizabeth M. Richardson and Vice Consul James M. Bowcock were married July 26, 1924, at Munich.

Burgess-Caffee. Miss Mary Estelle Burgess and Mr. Albert V. Caffee were married August 18, 1924, at Rockville, Md. Mr. Caffee is in the Bureau of Foreign Service Administration.

Ensign-Claiborne. Miss Cornelia Ensign and Mr. Hamilton Cabell Claiborne were married Tuesday, September 24, at Washington.



## NECROLOGY

Charles Monroe Dickinson, formerly Consul General at Constantinople and later Minister to Bulgaria, died at his home in South Mountain Park, N. Y., on July 3, 1924. He is survived by his wife, two sons and an adopted daughter. Before his appointment to the Consular Service in 1897, he had been prominent (since 1892) in organizing the Associated Press. While Consul General at Constantinople he wrote on the machinery of consular courts in Turkey and contributed much of value and in the way of comments and suggestions. He also took a large interest in the extension of American trade in the Sultan's dominions. In 1901 he was appointed Minister to Bulgaria and was met at the outset of his work in that capacity by the famous Ellen M. Stone kidnaping case, a difficult negotiation which he handled successfully. In 1906 he was appointed Consul General at Large with jurisdiction over the Near Eastern district and filled that position until his resignation in 1908.

## COMMERCIAL

During the month of August, 1924, 2,579 trade letters were transmitted to the Department, as against 3,556 in July. The consulate at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, led with 75 letters, followed by Rio de Janeiro with 69, London, England, with 60, Mexico City with 48 and Asuncion with 47.

A total of 1,977 reports were received during the month of August, 1924, as compared with 2,481 reports during the month of July, 1924.

## "DI" AND "CO" ABOLISHED

*Departmental Order No. 310*

1. The Diplomatic Bureau, the Consular Bureau, the Bureau of Appointments and the Office of Consular Personnel are hereby abolished.

2. There is hereby established a Division of Foreign Service Administration. The Office designation of the Division of Foreign Service Administration will be F A.

3. The functions of the Diplomatic Bureau will be transferred as follows:

- (a) Personnel matters will be taken over by the Office of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Personnel Board.
- (b) Matters pertaining to the administration of the Diplomatic Branch of the Foreign Service will be taken over by the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

4. The functions of the Consular Bureau will be merged in those of the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

5. The functions of the Bureau of Appointments will be transferred as follows:

- (a) Personnel matters relating to the Foreign Service will be taken over by the Office of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Personnel Board.
- (b) All other functions hitherto pertaining to the Bureau of Appointments will be taken over by the Appointment Section of the Chief Clerk's office.

6. The functions of the Office of Consular Personnel will be merged in those of the Office of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Personnel Board.

7. Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler is hereby appointed Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

8. Mr. Worthington E. Stewart is hereby appointed Chief of the Office of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Personnel Board.

Mr. Edgar A. Shreve will act as Assistant Chief.

Mr. Miles M. Shand will assist in the office.

9. Mr. Percy F. Allen is hereby appointed Assistant to the Chief Clerk, and will act as Chief of the Appointment Section of the Office of the Chief Clerk.

10. Miss Frances M. Marsh is hereby appointed an Assistant in the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

11. Department Order No. 42 is amended to read as follows:

"In pursuance of Section 8 of the Act approved August 24, 1912, the Chief or Acting Chief of the Bureau of Accounts and Chief or Acting Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration are hereby designated to administer oaths required by law or otherwise to accounts for travel or other expenses against the United States."

12. "The Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration" is substituted for "The Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau" and "The Chief of the Consular Bureau" wherever used in the regulations to govern the transportation of diplomatic and consular officers and in all the Department Orders not inconsistent with this Order and Department Order No. 295.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

*Department of State,  
August 19, 1924.*



During the month of August, 1924, there were 2,024 general and miscellaneous letters received in the Department for transmission to the addressees in the United States. Warsaw sent 255, Habana 156, London 155, Prague 128, and Berlin and Aleppo 109 each.

The Undersecretary of State, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, has returned to the Department from leave of absence spent in the White Mountains.

Assistant Secretary of State Wilbur J. Carr has returned from leave to his duties in the Department.

Assistant Secretary of State J. Butler Wright, and Mrs. Wright, motored from Buena Vista Spring, their summer home, to Long Island for the polo season.

The Solicitor of the Department, Mr. Charles Cheney Hyde, has returned to his desk.

Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton, from Berlin, called at the Department.

Minister Jacob Gould Schurman, from Peking, while on leave at his home in Ithaca, visited the Department.

The following Ministers are expected on leave of absence from their respective posts:

Robert Woods Bliss, from Stockholm.

Fred Morris Dearing, from Lisbon.

John E. Ramer, from Managua.

F. W. B. Coleman, from Riga.

Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, from Rome, expected to sail in September on home leave.

Minister Arthur H. Geissler called at the Department en route from Guatemala to his home in Oklahoma, where he will spend his leave.

Minister Charles L. Kagey called at the Department before proceeding to Beloit, Kans., for his leave.

Peter Augustus Jay, Minister to Roumania, is in Washington, having been called to the Department for consultation.

Foreign Service Inspectors have last been heard from as follows:

William Dawson, from Colon.

Robert Frazer, Jr., from France, where he is on leave.

Arthur Garrels, from Port au Prince.



*Photo from Mr. Eberhardt*

CONSULS CALLED FOR CONFERENCE WITH AMBASSADOR HOUGHTON

*Ladies, standing, left to right: Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Dumont, Mrs. Bowerman, Mrs. Coffin; seated, Mrs. DeSoto, Mrs. Kehl, Mrs. Groeninger. Men: Mr. Eberhardt, Mr. Coffin, Mr. Bowerman, Mr. Schoenfeld, Mr. Dumont, Mr. Groeninger, Mr. Dreyfus, Mr. Moorhead, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Davis, Mr. Kehl, Mr. DeSoto*



Robertson Honey, Consul at Bristol, who has been hunting and fishing while on leave, has returned to Bristol before proceeding to his new post at Bermuda.

Edward A. Dow, Consul at Algiers, while on leave motored from New York, via Washington, D. C., to his home in Omaha.

Richard L. Sprague, Consul at Gibraltar, is spending his leave in the White Mountains and at Portland, Me. While in Washington he was at the Army and Navy Club.

Ely E. Palmer, Consul at Bucharest, with Mrs. Palmer, is spending his leave in Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Frost are spending their leave from Habana in the Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks.



ANOTHER CONSULAR FISHERMAN  
*Lynn W. Franklin claims seven of them*

Robert Y. Jarvis, Vice Counsel at Warsaw, spent his leave in Los Angeles and returned to his post, sailing on the President Harding, September 20.

Robert R. Bradford, Consul at Casablanca, spent his leave visiting relatives in New York City. His mother will accompany him to his new post at Rio.

Foreign Service Inspector E. J. Norton and Mrs. Norton have taken a house at Nantucket for a few weeks.

Mr. Allen W. Dulles has returned from leave to the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

G. Harlan Miller, assigned to the Embassy at Paris, sailed for his post from New York on October 6 on the Leviathan.

Robert L. Rankin, consul at Frontera, Mexico, spent his leave at Berlin, N. J.

Lawrence Dennis, en route to his new post in the Legation at Honduras, spent a few days in Washington before leaving for his home at Cambridge, Mass.

J. Theodore Marriner has returned to the Department from leave spent in Maine and New England.

Alexander C. Kirk, accompanied by his mother, spent a day in Washington before leaving for his new post in the Embassy at Mexico City.

The JOURNAL regrets to learn that the young son of Vice Consul and Mrs. Conger Reynolds, Halifax, has undergone a serious orthopedic operation at Boston.

Bartley F. Yost, Consul at Torreón, called at the Department while on a short trip through the Eastern States.

Lieutenant Commander Henry B. Cecil, U. S. N., has been assigned as Naval Attaché at Rome.

S. Pinkney Tuck spent his leave at Seabright, N. J., and attended the polo games on Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., spent part of the summer in Canada.

The Department of Commerce has appointed the following Trade Commissioners to conduct general economic and trade investigations:

- Lew P. Clark, Paraguay and Uruguay.
- Lynn W. Meekins, Canada.
- T. O. Klath, Sweden.
- Emil A. Kekich, Finland.

Gerhard Gade visited in Washington a few days before joining relatives in Massachusetts.

Mr. Glenn Stewart, formerly in the Diplomatic branch, and Mrs. Stewart have returned to the United States from a motor trip through Europe.



Miss Elsie Kirkpatrick, of Maplewood, N. J., has sailed for Buenos Aires where she will be married on October 1 to Vice Consul E. Kitchell Farrand.

Alexander R. Magruder, transferred to the Department from the Legation at Berne, has commenced duty in the Eastern European Division of the Department.

Samuel E. Greene, 3rd, has left the Department to be in charge of the office at Prescott, Ontario.

Jefferson Patterson, en route from Peking to his new post at Bogota, called at the Department. He spent his leave at home, at Dayton, Ohio.

John K. Caldwell has reported for duty in the Department in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Francis B. Keene, retired Consul General at Rome, called recently at the Department. He summered at St. Moritz-Samaden, Switzerland, where he won the Bernina Cup at the Engadine Golf Club. Two years ago Mr. Keene won the Seniors' Cup there and this year reached the semi-finals for that trophy.

Vice Consul William A. Dunlap, Tampico, Mexico, who has been receiving hospital treatment while on leave, called at the Department and has returned to his post.

Frederic W. Goding, retired, is now at Livermore Falls, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Verne Richardson, on leave from Pernambuco, registered while in Washington at the Burlington.

Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright Abbot sail October 8th for Mr. Abbott's new post at the Legation at Caracas.

Consul J. P. Moffitt, while in Washington on leave, was the guest of the Delta Phi Epsilon fraternity.

Vice Consul Arthur A. Tower is spending his leave with his family in northern New York.

Frederick L. Thomas, Consul on detail in Calcutta, spent several days in Washington at the

Shoreham before proceeding on leave to his home in Rochester, N. Y.

William P. Kent, retired, spent the summer at Wytheville, Va. He will reside with his family at 3715 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.

Vice Consul Carl D. Meinhardt, in charge at Changsha, has reported that during the recent floods there water filled the basement of the consulate to within 15 inches of the office floor. For 11 days the staff entered and left the consulate in a sampan (native boat). The receding waters deposited several inches of mud in the cellar and over the consular compound. No records were damaged.

Leland L. Smith, at Saigon, reports that three robbers, endeavoring to break into the consulate, attacked him when he suddenly interrupted them, but that after a short scuffle he put them to flight.



CONSULATE AT COLON  
*Julius D. Dreher standing at the entrance*



The first of the monthly luncheons of the Foreign Service Association was held September 9 at Rauscher's. There were 55 Foreign Service officers present, the guests of honor being: Ambassador Bancroft; Minister Geissler; Assistant Secretaries Harrison and Carr; H. C. Hengstler, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Service Administration; and W. R. Castle, Jr., Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs. Secretary Hughes was invited and was to have delivered the address of the day but could not be present, as he was in the President's party welcoming the world fliers on Bolling Field. Ambassador Bancroft spoke graciously of the duties, responsibilities and privileges of the men in the Foreign Service and thanked the chairman for being accepted into the Association "on probation."



*Photo by W. J. McCafferty.*

## NGO TIEN KIT

*Number One boatman at Amoy for the past 27 years. The picture was taken at low tide and shows the Consulate building in the background*

Julius D. Dreher, retired, with Mrs. Dreher, have decided to make their home at Clearwater, Fla.

Consul William C. Burdett with Mrs. Burdett spent his leave visiting relatives in Knoxville, Tenn.

Samuel Sokobin, Consul at Kalgan, has been assigned for a short time to the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, before completing his leave in the United States.

In a letter dated August 21, 1924, Mr. Henry H. Curran, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, has suggested that when the United States Foreign Service officers visit Ellis Island to sit in with the authorities there to obtain an intimate understanding of how the immigration laws and regulations are administered—with the object of effecting a more nearly perfect cooperation between the two sides of the transatlantic ferry. Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. J. Butler Wright, replied on the 27th of August that he was quite in accord with Mr. Curran's unofficial suggestion in so far as it may prove consistent with regulations and the plans officers may have made for their home leave.

The address on an envelope recently received at the Swansea consulate was: "His Majesty's Consul of U. S. A. Embassator."

## THE MORNING MAIL

Anonymous.

I blithely ope the morning mail —  
I find a questionnaire  
That bids me, in quintuplicate,  
Report on camel hair.

I throw aside the witless thing  
Whose booming phrases pall;  
Beneath's a circ'lar telling what  
To do when sailors brawl.

I long for something new to read,  
That does not deal with trade,  
With how to keep fee-stamp accounts,  
Passports to be visaed.

I have a thirst I cannot quench  
For works in lighter vein;  
I wish they would instructions write  
In style of Marcus Twain.



## SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE CHILDREN

By GUERRA EVERETT

*Chief, Section of Legal Information, Division of Commercial Laws, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*

[See an article entitled "Scholarships for Children of Consuls," in the April Consular Bulletin.]

THE initiation of the new policy in America's Foreign Service leads to a natural interest in the expedients employed by other countries to elevate the prestige and well being of their services. The Division of Commercial Laws (which for the effectiveness of its mission in the promotion of American foreign trade depends so much upon the cooperation of our Foreign Service officers) has learned in the course of its correspondence that the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, at its last meeting during the summer, established, with the approval of the Prime Minister and the Department of Overseas Trade, a fund to provide common school scholarships for the sons of British members of the British Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services. The fund is to be managed by a board composed of the officers of the Association and is to be known as "The Association of British Chambers of Commerce Consular Service Scholarship Fund."

An Advisory Committee of seven members nominated by the Comptroller General of the Department of Overseas Trade and the management of the Association will select qualified candidates, who must be 13 to 14½ years of age, and will certify them to sit for examination. In selecting eligibles the Advisory Committee will take into consideration the financial position of

the parents and their need for financial assistance in the education of their sons.

The value of each scholarship is about £80 (approximately \$360) per annum. The successful candidate must attend a certified public school and must earn annual certificates of good scholarship and diligence. Subject to the pupil's good behavior and regular promotion in grade, the scholarship is tenable for four successive years.

## VISITING OFFICERS

*The following Foreign Service officers called at the Department during the period from August 15 to September 15, 1924:*

*(Diplomatic Branch)*

Arthur H. Geissler, Minister to Guatemala.  
John K. Caldwell, Japanese Secretary, Tokyo.  
Gerhard Gade, Third Secretary, Riga.  
Alexander C. Kirk, First Secretary, Mexico

City.

Lawrence Dennis, Third Secretary, Caracas.  
Jefferson Patterson, Third Secretary, Bogota.  
Eugene F. Crowther, clerk, Legation, Belgrade.

*(Consular Branch)*

Julius G. Lay, Consul General at Calcutta.  
Edgar C. Soule, resigned.  
Edward A. Dow, Consul at Algiers.



*Photo by Ross Hazeltine*

### MONOLITHIC DOORWAY AT TIAHUANUCU

*The ruined Pre-Inca city of Tiahuanacu lies in a frozen desert near LaPaz, Bolivia, where a high civilization flourished many years before Christ*



S. Reid Thompson, Consul at Bristol.  
 Ely E. Palmer, Consul at Bucharest.  
 Arthur C. Frost, Consul at Habana.  
 Richard L. Sprague, Consul at Gibraltar.  
 Robert L. Rankin, Consul at Frontera.  
 Julian C. Greenup, Consul at Las Palmas.  
 Robertson Honey, Consul at Hamilton, Ber-  
 muda.

Chester W. Martin, retired.  
 Henry W. Diedrich, retired.  
 James P. Moffitt, Consul at Cape Town.  
 George M. Hanson, Consul at Trieste.  
 Walter S. Reineck, Consul at Budapest.  
 Harold D. Clum, Consul at Konigsberg.  
 E. Verne Richardson, Consul at Pernambuco.  
 Albert H. Gerberich, Consul at Bremerhaven.  
 Charles M. Freeman, retired.  
 Bartley F. Yost, Consul at Torreón.  
 William P. Kent, retired.  
 William C. Burdett, Consul at Seville.  
 Robert R. Bradford, Consul at Rio de Janeiro.  
 Frederick T. F. Dumont, Consul at Frankfurt  
 am Main.

Frederick L. Thomas, Consul at Calcutta.  
 William A. Dunlop, Vice Consul at Tampico.  
 Robert Y. Jarvis, Vice Consul at Warsaw.  
 Abbott C. Martin, Vice Consul at Beirut.  
 Edward Livingston, Vice Consul at Valparaiso.  
 T. Monroe Fisher, Vice Consul at Dundee.  
 Frank T. Smith, clerk at Santo Domingo City.

The Consuls in Great Britain presented Mr. Skinner with a silver tray as a mark of appreciation and esteem on the occasion of his transfer to Paris. The inscription reads: "Presented to Robert Peet Skinner as a token of regard and affection by the American Consuls in Great Britain and Ireland on the occasion of his transfer from London to Paris as American Consul General — August, 1924."

A section in the State Department having more or less intimately to do with maps was recently requested by another section to prepare a map showing the exact boundary between the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. The map was

prepared and, much to the imaginable surprise of the second section, showed the territory ruled from Dublin in bright orange while the region between Belfast and Londonderry was unmistakably colored a dark, rich green.



Photo by B. F. Yost.

CONSULATE AT TORREÓN



PRESENTED TO MR. SKINNER



## PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS

At the moment of going to press the following promotions have been announced:

### *Diplomatic Branch*

To Class III—Ray Atherton, Louis A. Sussdorff, Jr.

To Class V—Copley Amory, Jr., Herschel V. Johnson, Edward L. Reed.

To Class VII—W. Roswell Barker, John Sterett Gittings, Jr.

### *Consular Branch*

To Class IV—Hamilton C. Claiborne; Samuel W. Honaker.

To Class VIII—Herbert S. Bursley.

To Class IX—Raymond H. Geist.

To Unclassified (\$3,000)—Harry L. Troutman.

To Unclassified (\$2,750)—Frederik van del Arend.

At the same time the following transfers were announced: Harry M. Lakin to Durban; Hasell H. Dick to Sydney; Alfred W. Kliefoth to Berlin; Felix Cole temporarily to Sydney until Mr. Dick, who is to undergo an operation for appendicitis, can proceed there.



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The Hague, Holland  
San Francisco, California

Santiago, Chile  
Sao Paulo, Brazil  
Seattle, Washington  
Shanghai, China  
Soerabaya, Dutch East Indies  
Sydney, New South Wales, Australia  
Tokyo, Japan  
Toronto, Canada  
Valparaiso, Chile  
Vancouver, Canada  
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Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic  
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Talcahuano, Chile  
Valparaiso, Chile



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The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL desires to include in each issue at least one photograph of an American Embassy, Legation or Consular office, and therefore requests that Foreign Service officers make a special point of submitting such pictures, which should be black and white prints on glazed paper. Views of the interiors of large offices or of offices where there are any special interior arrangements or architectural features will also be welcome material.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Foreign Service officers assigned to duty in the Department or on leave in Washington was held Monday afternoon, September 8, 1924, to hear the report of the Executive Committee chosen at the meeting on August 7, 1924, and charged, in the second resolution adopted at that meeting, to draft Articles of Association. Mimeographed copies of the draft Articles had already been distributed and discussion or proposals for amendment were in order. Certain amendments were proposed and accepted, after which the Articles were provisionally adopted by those present, subject to final ratification by the active membership of the Association.

IN LOCO PARENTIS

The following letter has been received at Smyrna:

Smyrna, Turkey,  
February 13, 1924.

The Honorable sir,

I am sorry to bother you with such a think like this, but as I am under your desire, I must aske you before whatever I do. Now your Honor, I am thinking to get married here in Smyrna, Do you allow me to??

I asked Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, he said that he doesn't care, now if you will say the same, then I probably will.

As I think that I allready notified you that I have a cousin here in Smyrna he is the man who allowed me the girl. I have already saw the girl and have talked with her. this is that all I can say that she is a nice little girl and very sensible that you ever seen in your life; at the same time she is one from the high class of people too. the other day I although asked her that if shes loves me true; she smiled at me and said "yes, I am dying for you," ain't that nice of her to die for me?

Now you Honor, I wish you to suggest that what is the best for me to do, to get married or not? of course, I am not ready to do it right now, probably nixt month some time, but just what I please to know is to get your permission then to pommis her that I will. I must bage you again for to suggest what is the best for me to do. I must thank you for any consideration you take.

I am respectfully,

SPRAGUES OF GIBRALTAR

(Continued from page 7)

Gibraltar, had the unique distinction of being at the same time and for a period of sixteen years, American Consular Agent at Algeciras in Spain. He thus represented the United States before two Governments, the British and the Spanish.

After the Civil war, and with the resumption of travel from the United States, the hospitality of the Sprague homestead was again enjoyed by many Americans who disembarked at Gibraltar. Travel was a leisurely movement in those days; ships remained longer in port and passengers spent more time ashore at intermediate ports than nowadays. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague welcomed company; they liked young people about; they gave many dinners and dances, and the large



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rooms in the old house echoed to the music of violins and guitars and were made gay by the presence of young debutantes living on "The Rock" and dark-eyed señoritas from Algeciras and San Roque. The waltz was popular in those days; square dances were in favor too. The girls wore flowers in their hair and high combs and lace mantillas (hats were not in fashion in the South of Spain, and the most graceful and bewitching headdress of femininity—the mantilla—

framed many a lovely face). And they danced with and were waited on by dashing officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery and the regiments of the line stationed at Gibraltar and by the gold-braided, good-looking visiting American officers whose vessels were anchored in the Bay.

Mr. Horatio J. Sprague, while Consul at Gibraltar, had the honor of entertaining three ex-Presidents of the United States (Fillmore, Pierce and Grant); and the present Consul had as his guest ex-President Roosevelt who stopped at Gibraltar en route to Africa on his shooting expedition.

When Mr. Sprague died in 1901, after fifty-three years of service, he was succeeded by his son, Richard L. Sprague, the present consul. Dick Sprague has been in charge of the office for twenty-three years and his many friends in and out of the Service hope to see his name figure in the Register for many years to come. Mr. Sprague is probably better known to American naval officers and an honorary member of more navy messes than any consul in the Service and on his recent visit to the United States he enjoyed the unusual privilege of making the voyage on

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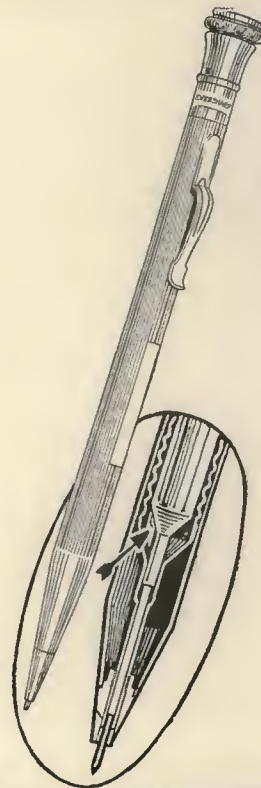
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the battleship "New York" as the guest of her commander, Captain Todd.

Gibraltar is undoubtedly the smallest consular district in the Service, being about three miles long and half a mile wide. But Dick Sprague's work is not confined to his tiny district; he still acts as his father did, but unofficially, as a consular representative of the United States in Spain when Americans at Algeciras become involved in difficulties with the authorities of the Spanish City.

From the balconies of the consulate at Gibraltar one may look down upon the flat roofs of half the old town; on the long high walls of masonry with the covered ways, and curtains, and bastions—all named—that once made "The Rock" notable for its land defences; on the Bay with its movement of shipping; across the water to the brown and green hills of Spain; over to the left where the mountains of Africa stand clear-cut against the sky, and ahead where through the haze the towers of Tangier shine white above the blue of the Atlantic.

The writer stood with Dick Sprague on the balcony of the Consulate one afternoon in December, 1910, watching a British cruiser squadron which, led by the "Berwick," flagship, was turning to enter the naval harbor. A British freighter, the "Malaga," had finished discharging naval stores and was heading out to sea as the "Berwick" came through the harbor entrance. We could see the flagship and the freighter draw together; we saw white puffs of steam burst from the whistle pipes as the cruiser swung to starboard.

The freighter tried to check her headway and, as the water boiled and foamed astern, Dick called to me "Those ships will collide!" A few seconds later and the "Malaga" rammed the "Berwick" amidships on the port side, the crashing sound of the impact reaching us clearly. A little later, the freighter backed clear with her bows as square as a shoe-box, leaving a great hole in the side of the cruiser through which with our glasses we could see sailors running about in the 'tween decks and rigging the collision mats. Fortunately no one was injured.

It is rare that one may look down upon a collision at sea, but that sight is only one of the many unusual spectacles which I have seen at Gibraltar in company with Dick Sprague.



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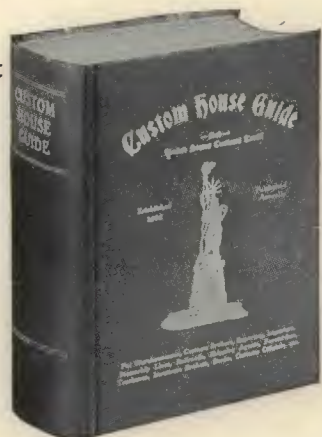
“SEMPER PARATUS”

From “The World’s Work,” September 1924

THE death of Alvey Augustus Adee probably brought his name for the first time to the attention of millions of Americans. Yet Mr. Adee had served in the Department of State for fifty-five years, and for thirty-eight years had been its Second Secretary. The brains that really make history sometimes figure little in the history books. During Mr. Adee’s incumbency there have been several Secretaries of State who have acquired a great reputation for wisdom and tact in conducting American foreign affairs. Among them were Hamilton Fish, William M. Evarts, James G. Blaine, Thomas F. Bayard, John W. Foster, Richard Olney, John Hay, and Elihu Root. That Mr. Adee was a tower of strength to all of these men is no secret. Most of them openly acknowledged the fact, and John Hay in particular, who gave his skillful subordinate the title “Semper Paratus” (always prepared), was ever ready in making public his obligations. That

Mr. Adee was at Hamilton Fish’s elbow during the *Virginius* crisis and that he was personally in charge of the Department during the Boxer excitement—a time when the American foreign office shone brilliantly, compared with its European counterparts—is a sufficient evidence of his resourcefulness and skill.

Mr. Adee was more than the diplomatic formalist. He was an expert, it is true, in devising precisely the cablegram of condolence to be sent to a reigning monarch on the death of the wife of a second cousin in a minute German state, or the exact message of congratulation on the birth of an heir to the throne. It is said that he was the author also of most of the Thanksgiving proclamations of the last forty years. But Mr. Adee was likewise a scholar, a master of modern languages, a deep student of history, especially diplomatic history, a man who was received, by virtue of his own merits, on intimate and affectionate terms in all the chancellories in Europe.



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bile, the first motor car to be produced in quantity, is 27 years old. The GMC Truck has been established for 20 years.

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## LAND OF THE WATTLE

(Continued from page 5)

King and wife of the present Governor General, the Earl of Athlone). Besides the local officials and South African military organizations, there were present several units of the Royal Navy to do honor to the memory of the hardy pioneers of Natal. The United States also officially participated in the celebrations in the persons of the officers and men of the United States ship

TRENTON.  
As a consular officer has recently remarked, every Consul of an average grade is constantly threatened with an assignment to Durban, and when he turns to that most interesting page of the JOURNAL and sees under the appropriate heading: "Consul John Doe, to Durban," he probably says to himself that he may be next, and wonders what the place is like, anyway. Since "post reports" are available only in our consular Mecca, a brief description of Durban may not be amiss.

First of all, Durban is a port; secondly, a watering place.

Commercially, Natal is most famous as the

Land of the Wattle, and all its wattle bark (used in tanning) passes through Durban; much of it to the United States. Yet Natal is not the home of the Wattle, the tree being a native of Australia; but it thrives so well in Natal that millions of pounds of bark are annually exported to the former country.

Durban is the foremost bunkering port south of the Equator in that Continent, and more than 1,000,000 tons of cargo coal are annually shipped through it, nearly all of which is mined in Natal. Millions of bags of mielies are shipped through Durban. The word "mielies" is the Afrikaans' translation of maize, which the Boers have put into South African English.

Durban is a modern city of 100,000 inhabitants, of three colors. It is also a rapidly growing city, and such do not have "old quarters"; yet it is not without local color. In the Indian sections one may find stolid little brown merchants squatting cross-legged before their shops, usually on an upturned box and under a fez.

A wait of five minutes at the busiest corner of the city (where consular officers join the throng of straphangers) will bring you a view of a



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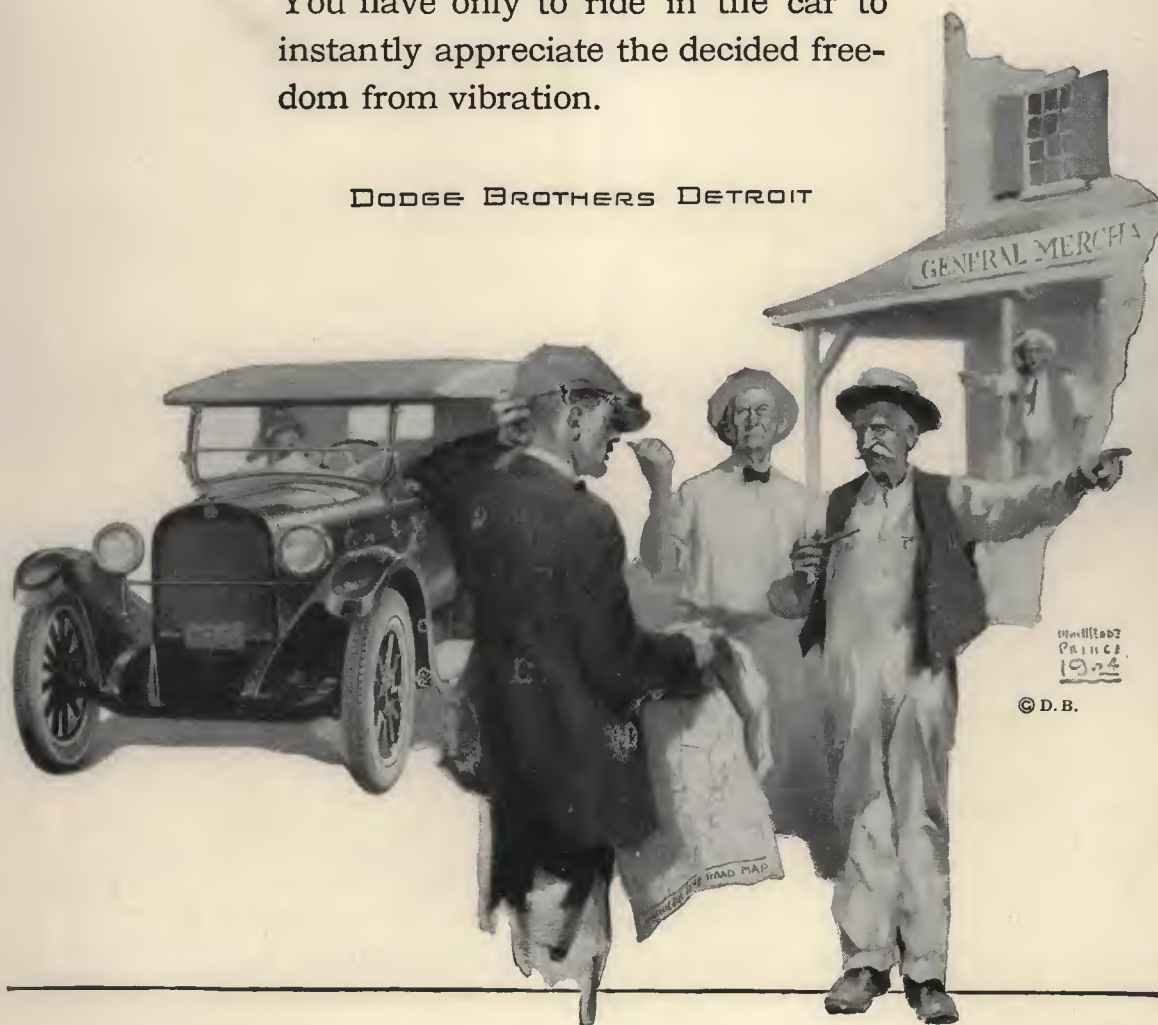


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passing Bantu belle in little more than a loin cloth and adorned with a cylindrical headdress at least a foot long, though her hair is less than two inches in length, root and branch. At her side may be swaggering a Bantu brave who has preceded her to civilization and who has acquired several articles of modern clothing, among them an English shirt, the extremely long tail of which he insists on wearing outside his trousers. These "braves" are the servants of Natal. Native women are too good to work (or too unintelligent).

And there are the rickshaw boys! They are the most picturesque of all. Imagine a six-foot Zulu, bare of leg and arm, with skins of small animals hanging from his shoulders and wearing a headdress of cattle horns and porcupine quills on which are pasted tufts of feathers. As you pass he cavorts within the shafts of the rickshaw to attract attention and emits sounds suggestive of an ox.

When you pass along the main rickshaw row, almost at the foot of the statue of Queen Victoria, and look over that line of stalwart Zulus you are seized with a desire to have looked upon one of the 464 men, chiefly Boers, who in 1838, went forth with the muskets of that day and defeated a great army of them under Dingaan, actually leaving thousands on the field, in avenging the treacherous massacre of Piet Retief and a party of Boers. History tells us that before the battle the little band prayed fervently, promising their God that if victory be theirs a temple should be raised to Him and the Day should be marked as a day apart. Dingaan's Day is now a National Holiday in South Africa, and there stands in Pietermaritzburg a little church, memorial to the bravery and piety of the Boers. The Capital of the Union of South Africa bears the name of their valiant leader—Andries Pretorius.

On the Esplanade at Durban there has been erected a statue of a horseman—of a very weary horse and rider—a monument to the man and beast who, while the Dutch were besieging the town in 1842, carried the call for help through to Grahamstown in Cape Colony in ten days, across scores of streams and over 600 miles of roadless country. In Natal, Dick King's Ride is like unto Paul Revere's in America, and though less spectacular, as an example of sustained effort of man and beast, is well nigh incomparable.

In starting on his famous ride King slipped away from the Dutch at night and crossed the Bay in a row boat, swimming his horse. The man who rowed the boat for him was none other than the American, G. C. Cato, afterwards first Mayor of Durban.

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## KUBLA KHAN

(Continued from page 4)

All that is now visible of the palace at Chagan Nor is a rectangular mound, on the site of what was probably the main wall of the palace; an inner mound, in the center of the grounds, probably the site of the main palace building; and a smaller mound adjacent to the first mound mentioned, showing that there was a moat around the palace. On the innermost mound and the wall mound are still to be found many pieces of green and yellow glazed tiles, such as are seen on the roofs of the Imperial Palace in Peking. One piece I picked up is a very lovely aubergine glaze, which color is not frequently seen on tiles. There are numerous small pieces of white granite, and on the south side of the grounds is the only large stone visible—a block of black basalt.

As far as is known, no one has ever made any excavations with scientific intent on this site; certainly not in recent years. The near-by Mission obtained the granite blocks and the dragon sculpture from the Chinese farmers, members of the church, who own the site of the palace.

Chagan Nor, after the 600 years and more

which have passed since Kubla Khan's reign, and in spite of the fact that the land surrounding the palace site is now farm land, is still a game paradise. The description of Chagan Nor as it appears in Yule's edition reads:

"At the end of those three days you find a city called Chagan Nor (which is as much to say White Pool) at which there is a great palace of the Grand Khan's; and he likes much to reside there on account of the lakes and the rivers in the neighborhood, which are the haunt of swans and of a great variety of other birds. The adjoining plains, too, abound with cranes, partridges, pheasants, and other game birds, so that the Emperor takes all the more delight in staying there, in order to go a-hawking with his gersfalcons and other falcons, a sport of which he is very fond."

Even now, the lakes in season are literally covered with ducks and geese, and within 10 miles of the site of Kubla Khan's hunting palace, at a lake known as Anguli Nor, are to be found antelope at almost any time of the year. All within 55 miles from the Consulate at Kalgan.

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## CURRENT INFORMATION

*(Continued from page 3)*

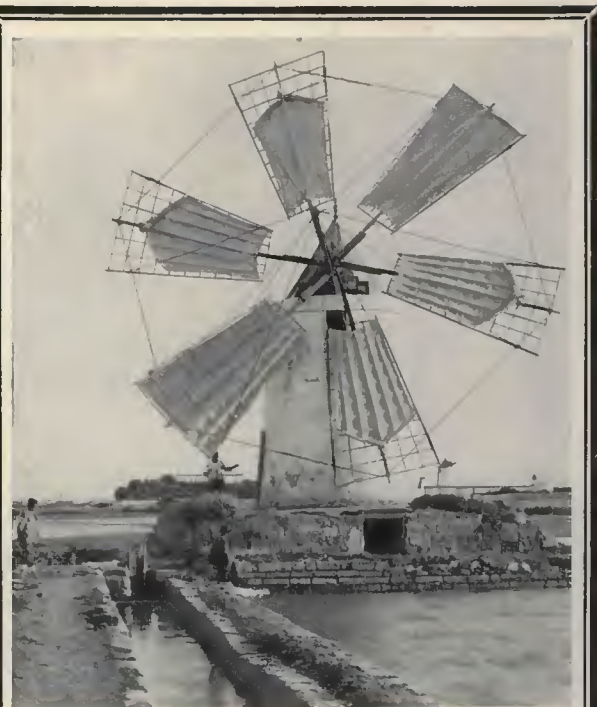
report. As often as not in recent months, Moscow has been the source of reports of this kind.

Now this correspondent knows also that his prestige with the powers that be at the home office of his paper depends upon the speed with which he can get to the wire with some kind of follow explaining, denying, or just discussing the report which has been relayed to him. If he is a conscientious, hard-working man, he will make every effort to reach somebody in the State Department who might be able to put him straight.

But even such a man as is pictured above, a conscientious man, knows that he must send some "follow" within a very short time. If he fails to find some one with knowledge and information *who is willing to talk*, he will be compelled to draw on his own reactions and yet to put his story in such form that the reader will infer that what is said represents the views of the State Department on the question involved. The correspondent's future in his chosen profession depends upon the promptness with which he meets the call from his office and in a lesser degree upon the ability he displays where official guidance is not available to him, to guess the probable truth and the probable attitude of the American government in the matter.

Another element of the situation lies in the fact that newspaper correspondents are merely men and all men are not equally scrupulous or exact in their methods of reporting. Suppose the correspondent in such a case was of the less careful sort. What would he do, particularly if he had gone to the trouble of calling up either the CI chief or someone else and been told that the Department had "no comment" to make. In all likelihood he would write a dispatch more or less guardedly worded but giving the inference to the readers of his paper that behind the official silence he reported, very possibly lay some dark and mysterious diplomatic undertaking which the State Department did not dare disclose. This would be particularly true if his paper happened to be of a political faith in opposition to the Administration in power. And the correspondent himself, having been rebuffed at the Department, would derive much vindictive pleasure from any embarrassment to the Secretary of State which must arise from the dispatch he had sent.

From this outline of how the machine works almost every day, it can be seen readily that the CI chief does not occupy a very enviable post. It falls upon him under the more or less obscure functions of his job to reconcile the historical



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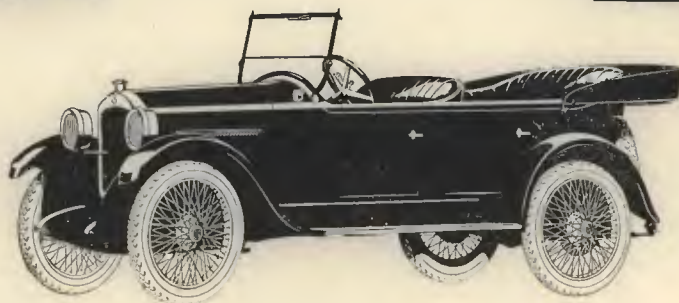
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attitude of the State Department of keeping its tongue between its teeth with regard to any pending diplomatic interchanges and the equally fixed habit of American newspapers to require discussion of those very negotiations while they are in progress. He must also, if he is to give full efficiency in his task, weigh and measure the individual correspondent to determine the degree of frankness that can be exercised informally with each and he must know a reasonable amount about the political policies of the newspapers each represents.

It must be recalled that CI is not or should not be in any sense an office for the censorship of news. The word "censorship" is to the American press what a red rag is to a bull and the American press will immediately identify anything that savors of censorship under whatever name it be exercised or however pleasant and tactful may be the personality of the censor. It therefore follows that the CI chief must take his job with the idea in mind that he is an agency of the government for the distribution of news, not for its suppression, and that it is the newspapers and their editors and correspondents who determine what is news, not the State Department.

ment. It comes down almost to the old question of the impenetrable mass and the irresistible force in collision, with the CI chief between them. The natural reticence of the State Department restricts him on the one side and the uncontrollable desire for information by the press is driving him on the other.

That situation should make it apparent that any man selected to head CI must be first by temperament and training a diplomat. He must have tact, ability to judge men and their motives, experience, knowledge not alone of American policies but of the origins and the reasons for those policies, the trust and confidence of the Secretary and of the Department and a capacity to view sympathetically and with understanding the forces that compel newspapermen to press for information even where the Department feels it would be wiser that nothing should be published. For whatever the Department may feel about it, anything that has a news element and relates to the international aspect of American life *will be published*. Except when the nation is at war or involved in a crisis so grave as to be universally recognized in the country, the mere wish of the State Department

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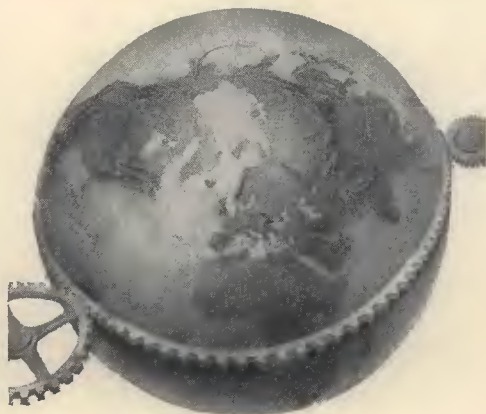
can not silence discussion of foreign relations matters in both news and editorial columns.

That is one reason that attaches to CI an importance in the American scheme of Government beyond that which can be given to agencies set up in other departments of the Government to perform somewhat similar functions. Diplomacy is essentially a function of peace times. The Foreign Service is always on active duty and dealing always with important matters which in their essence have to do with preservation of peace and avoidance of frictions and misunderstandings which might lead ultimately to war.

And one of the most important tools of this diplomacy is the agency by which the American public is kept informed from day to day of the processes of evolution of American foreign policies. The very fact that it is impossible without violating diplomatic proprieties for the Secretary of State to discuss publicly negotiations which he may have in hand and that more often than not he is unable even to discuss these questions frankly in press conferences under the "for information and not for publication" restriction adds to the importance of the task of the CI chief who alone may communicate informally and

with *no* official aspect on an accurate "background" to illuminate such questions for the men who *must* write about them for their papers.

It has gradually become customary for the CI chief to make himself available to newspapermen for discussion in a general way of foreign relation questions that are running in the news at the time. It is in these discussions and in his subsequent reading of the dispatches prepared by the men with whom he has talked that the CI chief is able to measure each man and to arrive at a conclusion as to just how carefully he should phrase the statements he may make. He will find one man to whom a casually dropped hint means nothing while the same hint to another man would leave its impress on whatever the correspondent wrote. It is in such informal contacts also that the CI chief has an opportunity to place before the public explanations of American policy which will be all the stronger in effect because they will be differently presented by each of the writers to whom he talks. In other words, the personality of the writer and his interest in the subject will color each dispatch, but if CI has done its work well, the picture will be the same in every case and general understanding of the subject will



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have been promoted. That seems to be the only way to aid continuously in the formulation of sound public opinion on international questions.

It will be readily realized that the relationship between CI and the Press which has been discussed must rest first of all upon the degree of trust newspapermen find themselves able to place in CI and its chief as a source of information. The moment that any newspaperman comes to the conclusion that he is being misled in any way or that an attempt is being made to use him as a medium for departmental propaganda or for the political needs of the Administration or of the Secretary of State, that moment will he cease to consider CI as a reliable news contact to keep him straight on international matters. He will weigh anything he may be told there in the light of the political exigencies of the Administration and will discount what he has been told accordingly, reflecting that attitude in what he writes.

Therefore, it is necessary for the success not alone of the Department's plans but for the whole modern project of cultivating an intelligent American public opinion on international matters that the Chief of CI should be a man selected with the utmost care and that once

selected, he should be given a considerable range of discretionary powers as to the methods by which he shall accomplish his purpose through his informal contacts with the press. It is scarcely necessary here to outline the practical differences between correspondents representing individual newspapers and those representing telegraphic news services and who are continuously on duty at the Department as compared to the sporadic visits of the special correspondents. There is a very wide difference, however, and the CI chief learns this as soon as he takes office.

It is essential that he should because that knowledge affords him a means of checking up on a nation-wide scale on erroneous individual publications and he will also learn very quickly that a denial never catches up with the original published statement it is designed to correct.

It is precisely such questions as these, and there are many of them, that the CI chief must familiarize himself with before his usefulness can reach its full scope and the Department as a whole must recognize him even then as a specialist on the subject and weigh his advice accordingly if it is to reap the full benefit possible from the system set up when CI was created.

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