

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Photo by A. W. Ferrin*

THE ALCAZAR, SEGOVIA

Vol. IV FEBRUARY, 1927 No. 2

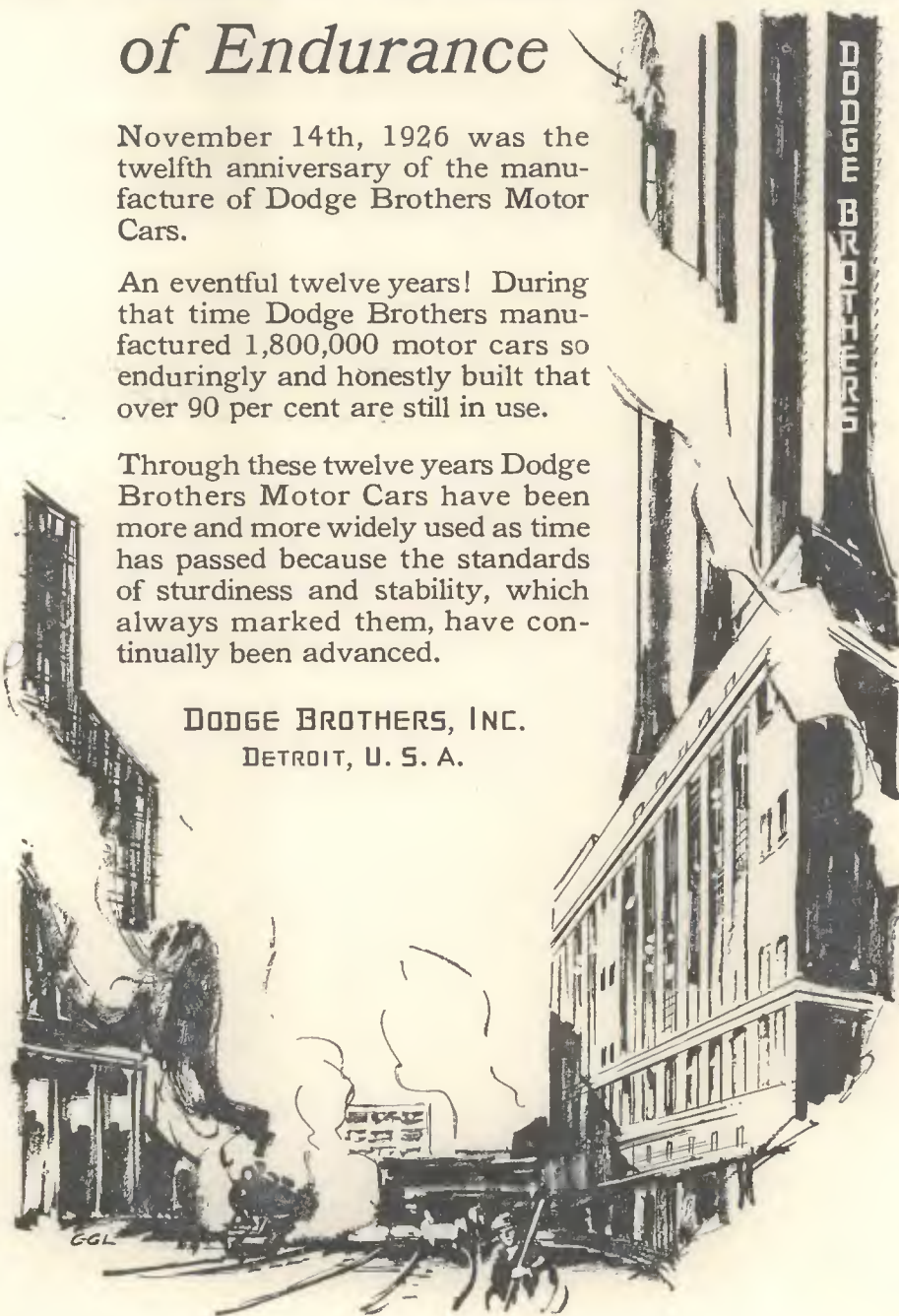
# A Twelve Years' Record *of Endurance*

November 14th, 1926 was the twelfth anniversary of the manufacture of Dodge Brothers Motor Cars.

An eventful twelve years! During that time Dodge Brothers manufactured 1,800,000 motor cars so enduringly and honestly built that over 90 per cent are still in use.

Through these twelve years Dodge Brothers Motor Cars have been more and more widely used as time has passed because the standards of sturdiness and stability, which always marked them, have continually been advanced.

DODGE BROTHERS, INC.  
DETROIT, U. S. A.



## DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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FEBRUARY, 1927

## Castles in Spain

By AUGUSTIN WM. FERRIN, *Consul, Tabriz*

I WONDER who started the habit of speaking of castles in Spain as symbolic of unfounded hopes. Did he think that no castles exist in Castilla, which got its name from them! If he thought that and would visit Madrid with me and a motor car, I would give him an eyefull of castles any day, sure-enough medieval castles with moats and drawbridges and all the other proper appurtenances. And some of them even inhabited by counts, and steam-heated!

Others which have not been modernized I will back against castles anywhere for size, situation, and sentiment. One such is the Castle of Montalban, 20 kilometers beyond Toledo. It was old when Columbus was born. Pedro the Cruel died in it from the wound inflicted by his brother, Enrique, in the adjacent Field of Montiel in 1369, five centuries and a half ago. Nothing, apparently, has happened in that area since then, and the castle stands as firm as the hill beneath it, defending the approach to Toledo.

On the edge of a cliff, as Spanish castles should be, and mostly are, with a chasm and a river on another side, Montalban is truly monarch of all it surveys, which is no little, some thirty square kilometers of terrain inhabited only by the caretaker of the castle and his wife with their domestic animals, including turkeys, in air so clear that the keen eyes of the guardian can spot a rabbit on the horizon. What chance had the enemy in the days of spears and bows and arrows of getting across a glacia of that extent unseen? Or of getting into the castle if they could approach it, scaling

perpendicular walls of 300 feet, with the insiders dropping stones on their skulls from apertures conveniently provided for that purpose?

Only on the Toledo side is there a practicable approach, and that presumably was in friendly hands; but even if the Toledo road was taken towers of dizzying height did and do defend the fortress from a rear attack. Enrique de Trastamara, the baseborn son of Alfonso XI, could not take the castle; he had to lure Pedro out of it to a conference in a tent, where the brothers were nearly settling the dynastic difficulty in a personal wrestling match when, with Pedro on top and Enrique beneath, Bertrand du Guesclin turned them over saying, "Ni pongo ni quito rey; ayudo a mi amo." (I neither place nor quit a king; I aid my master.) Bertrand's sleight of hand changed the history of Spain and Enrique de Trastamara from a fugitive prince became the royal founder of the glorious line which produced Isabel the Catholic, Carlos Quinto, and Felipe Segundo, "on whose banner the sun never set."

All this happened close to the Castle of Montalban, which few, even Spaniards, seem to know about and fewer see. Those who do see it can not forget it quickly. If the anonymous inventor of the before referred-to phrase were taken there I am sure he would feel punished for his scepticism and perhaps join me in my intention to apply for the position of custodian when the existing caretakers are removed by the fell hand of death. The owner of the Castle, the Duque de Osuna, these caretakers told me, had not visited it in 18 years,



but he never failed to send them their salary, and with that and the produce of their pigs and poultry they live in peace, forgetful of the world, by the world forgot.

A thousand men of arms could and doubtless did easily reside within the massive walls of Montalbán, whose only problem was provisions. Water was at hand, at the bottom of the chasm, and in preparation for a siege great cisterns were within the castle, filled by the bucket brigade before the enemy appeared. Now the cisterns are empty, save for the skeletons of small animals and birds which have fallen into them, and the caretaker's wife toils up and down the stony cliffside with the weekly wash which she scrubs in the running river.

Neither she nor her husband could tell us sanguinary stories and though La Fuente's seventeen volume history says enough about Pedro the Cruel it barely mentions the Castle, except that Pedro died there. We had to invent our own history of it; and despite the dominating grandeur of the site and edifice our imaginations were impeded by the pink and white almond blossoms which adorn the once blood-soaked ravine. The castle today is better suited to a kindly hermit than to a monarch who killed most of his kinsmen before he was himself slain by one of the survivors.

Even as close to Madrid as Manzanares el Real is a grand old stone pile that served well in many a medieval campaign, while the traveler from Paris has only to look out of the right side of the train at Medina del Campo to see La Mota, the colossal castle in which Isabel the Catholic ex-

pired. If he drops off at Coca, between Medina and Segovia, and walks a few kilometers through the turpentine forest he will come upon the queen of Castilian castles, whose picture accompanies this contribution.

The illustrious Fonseca family, which for centuries furnished Spain with soldiers, priests and statesmen but is now extinct, built the Coca castle during the civil war of 1462-80 between the then young Isabel and her ill-fated niece, Juana la Beltraneja, whose alleged father, Beltrán de la Cueva, had a similar fortress at Cuellar on the forest's northern edge. The FONSECAS were Isabellinos and their castle was one of the chief bulwarks of the new Queen's at first rather shaky throne. They not only fought but prayed for Isabel, and in the village church sleep under recumbent marble effigies three Fonseca archbishops, eminent in their lives for piety, loyalty, and learning. The village itself, anciently a thriving and warlike city, has shrunk to a hamlet of some 250 inhabitants, peacefully engaged in extracting the juice of the pines. The Castle is an imposing but empty shell, and the tourist who comes to see it has to sleep in the primitive "posada," with burros neighing underneath his window to wake him in the resinous atmosphere of dawn. But the food, as in almost all rural inns, is as good as at the Ritziest hotel of Madrid, and the homespun hostess is fluent in informative and "castiza" conversation.

The Castle of Coca and La Mota at Medina are both of brick. It was easy enough to erect stone castles in the Guadarramas, which separate Old and New Castilla, but in the arid plain of Castilla la Vieja a pebble is a curiosity. Hence the Babylonian constructions, but these castles have not, like Babylon, returned to dust. They remain erect and threatening. Let him who would discredit dreams by calling them "castles in Spain" cease and desist from this pernicious practice or a brick may fall on him from one of them, according to the Castilian custom of dealing with enemies.



THE CASTLE OF COCA  
*Between Segovia and Medina*

*Photo by A. W. Ferrin*

# Address by Secretary W. M. Jardine

*Delivered at the January Luncheon of the Foreign Service Association*

**B**ROADLY speaking, the Department of Agriculture is divided into five divisions, each supervised by a Director who is responsible to the Secretary of Agriculture. These are the Directors of Scientific Research, Regulatory, Extension, Information, and Personnel and Business Administration.

Nearly 20,000 people are employed in the Department, of which 4,000 are located in Washington. The remaining 16,000 are scattered widely in this and other countries, keeping up their end of a wide variety of activities.

In 1793 George Washington wanted Congress to do something about establishing a department to promote agriculture. But it was not until 1862 that the Department was established by Congress. This bill was signed by Abraham Lincoln.

The Department is primarily the farmer's branch of the Federal Government. The farmer is given major consideration, but the Department's work touches every person in the country in a variety of different ways.

The Department maintains a most intimate contact with agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Our Extension Service, numbering several hundred people, maintains a close contact in all phases of agriculture. A county agricultural agent is employed in over 2,000 of our agricultural counties. Many counties have a home demonstration agent who carries on practical work relating to the home. Both of these people are paid jointly by the Federal Government and the states. The State and Federal agencies also hire specialists in different phases of agriculture.

The information from the Department and the state institutions is carried directly to the farmer through these people.

We are reaching 1,200,000 boys and girls through club work. These young people are taught the value of improved farm practices. One year the products these boys and girls raised by improved methods was in excess of \$7,000,000. We have calf clubs, corn clubs, baking clubs, canning clubs, in fact, a club for every important major farm activity.

## REGULATORY WORK

Regulatory work is becoming of more importance each year. Congress has placed nearly 60 laws in the Department for administration.

Some of these laws are of the most important on our statute books.

One of our most important regulatory activities is the Plant Quarantine Act, passed in 1912. It is unfortunate that some of the orders issued under this act work a hardship upon certain business interests and upon certain agricultural producers in this and other countries. Under this act we have been forced to prevent the entry of Almeida grapes from Spain. This was necessary because the grape is infested with the dangerous Mediterranean fruit fly. We try to be fair with everybody, and only act when it becomes absolutely necessary. Our first consideration must be given to the American farmer and consumer.

It is estimated that the damage done by pests introduced from foreign countries totals over \$2,500,000,000 annually. The cotton boll weevil is one of the worst pests. It got into this country from Mexico, and does a damage each year amounting to several hundred million dollars. The chestnut blight has eliminated the chestnut trees from this country. Other dangerous pests include the Gypsy moth, the brown tail moth, the Japanese beetle and a host of others.

One of the more recent pests which is causing a great deal of concern in the Middle West is the European corn borer. It got into this country about twelve years ago in a small shipment of broom corn from Europe. This insect occurs now in eastern New England, western New York, northern Ohio, eastern Michigan. It travels about 20 miles a year. Every effort is now being put forward by the Federal Government and the states in the development of an effective program to combat this insect.

The Food and Drugs Act touches the home of every person in this country. Workers in the Bureau of Chemistry inspect practically every food product which enters into consumption.

Under the Bureau of Animal Industry every meat animal which enters the channels of trade is inspected. The little blue stamp frequently found on meat is the consumer's guaranty that this meat is wholesome and fit for consumption.

The Department maintains strict supervision over a large number of interests by means of regulatory measures. The Packers and Stockyards Act brings the activities of packers and livestock agencies under the Department. An act with similar functions is the Grain Futures Act. The



Cotton Standards Act has established United standards for cotton as universal grades throughout the world.

The Federal Highway Act is administered by the Bureau of Public Roads. At the close of the past fiscal year 56,000 miles of public highways had been built under the terms of the act. The Department has just established what is called the Federal Highway System. It ought to be finished within the next ten years. When it is finished it will be possible to travel from any town of 5,000 or more to any other town of similar size in the country without leaving an improved road. The United States takes second place to no country in the matter of improved roads.

These are only indicative of the large number of laws administered by the Department. These laws give the Government distinct police powers, but it is our desire to administer them in such a way as to throw no uncertainty into the businesses involved and to be a distinct advantage and helpful to all parties concerned.

#### PHASES OF WORK

The wide scope of the Department's work is not generally understood. I have just mentioned the question of all Federal aid road construction coming under our jurisdiction. Another important branch is the Forest Service. The national forests under our supervision total 157,000,000 acres of land, and contain about one-fifth of all the timber in the United States.

There is also the question of reforestation and better and more economical uses of wood which we follow in the laboratory.

The Weather Bureau constitutes one of our main functions. Weather reports are received twice daily by telephone and telegraph from 250 land stations in the United States, Canada and Alaska, from 350 ships at sea, and from about 50 foreign stations. Daily forecasts are sent out within two hours after the morning observations are received. These reports go to 2,300 distributing points. The forecasts are mailed to thousands, and are available to nearly 8,000,000 telephone subscribers.

#### PLANT INTRODUCTIONS

An interesting phase of our work is the search in foreign countries for new types of plants which appear promising for cultivation in the United States. For 25 years plant explorers have been combing all parts of the earth for these plants. Nearly 60,000 shipments have come from nearly every country in the world. Many of these plants are growing successfully in the United States and have added millions of dollars to the farmer's income.

One of the first successful introductions was durum wheat. This variety now averages more than 40,000,000 bushels a year, with a value of over \$50,000,000. The now famous Pima cotton was developed from Egyptian varieties, and has given the Salt



THE HON. W. M. JARDINE  
*Secretary of Agriculture*



River Valley in Arizona one of its only profitable crops. Sudan grass, an alien from Africa, has become one of our leading forage crops with an annual value of over \$2,000,000.

The Washington navel orange, which has become so popular with the American consumer, was first introduced by the Department in 1871. There were less than 20 trees in the original shipment from Brazil, but only a few of them lived. Of the original shipment one tree is still growing in the greenhouses of the Department in Washington, where great efforts have had to be made to keep it alive. We are now producing over 8,000,000 boxes of navel oranges.

Agricultural statistics and information are gathered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This information is digested and relayed to all affected industries. Every morning of the year except Sunday 900 Department employees at different markets count the carloads of cattle, hogs, sheep, fruits and vegetables, dairy and poultry products, and so forth. By 6 o'clock in the morning this information starts rolling into the Washington office by leased wire. At the present time this private wire is nearly 8,000 miles long, and reaches practically to all corners of the country. At the close of the day market summaries on all commodities are dispatched for release to hundreds of newspapers, and special reports are prepared for radio and telegraph. Practically at any moment during the day the farmer or the trade can secure a picture of the market situation on any commodity and in any part of the country.

The Purnell Act passed at the last session of Congress made liberal appropriations whereby the Department and state experiment stations can act jointly in carrying on research projects which will help the farmer with his business problems.

The Cooperative Marketing Act, passed by the 69th Congress, establishes a Cooperative Marketing Division in the Department, and will make it possible for us to be of

real help to the cooperative marketing organizations in this country. It is interesting to note that we have approximately 12,000 cooperative associations, and they are selling in excess of \$2,500,000,000 worth of products every year.

In Minnesota we have a federated creamery with over 400 farmer controlled creameries taking part in its activities. They represent 75,000 farmers.

## FOREIGN SERVICE

I deeply appreciate the splendid service that the consuls are rendering American agriculture and the spirit of hearty cooperation with which the service promptly meets the increasing demands that the Department of Agriculture is placing upon it. This work is increasing in importance from year to year as the demands for up-to-date agricultural information increase.

There is no need for me to go into detail about our cooperative relationships. It may be of interest, however, to touch briefly upon the manner in which our reports are handled. When a consular report comes in it is turned over at once to a specialist on the subject with which the report deals. This specialist, who is in intimate touch with the American situation of the commodity under report, prepares a news item covering the topic and its bearing upon the American farmer. This item is wired immediately to the office in the

*(Continued on page 62)*



*Photo by A. W. Ferrin*

## CASTLE OF MANZANARES EL REAL

*Between Madrid and Segovia*



## GOLFING AROUND THE WORLD

By E. R. DICKOVER, *Consul, Kobe*

FOR years I had been cherishing a secret ambition to golf around the world. It's not that I am a crack golfer, with a consuming desire to exhibit my skill on as many courses as possible. On the contrary, I am an 18-handicap man, and if I practiced golf for ten hours a day for ten thousand years, I still would be an 18-handicap man. But I wanted to be able to mention casually, when sitting around the club house after a round, how I made the second in two at at Hongkong, or how beautiful the view was from the course at Honolulu, or how bad the greens were at Naples. So on my last leave I decided to go home via Suez and return across the Pacific, and to play golf in every port on the way. But the old chap who wrote about the best-laid plans of mice and men had the correct information.

The first stop was Shanghai, and there Consul General Cunningham, a fellow golf bug, took me out to a course called "Chang Wan," or something which sounds like a name of one of those generals they have over there. The first time the C. G. addressed the ball, I would have bet \$10, gold or Mex., that I could beat him. He glared at the ball for a minute, jerked the club back, and knocked the ball a mile and a half straight down the fairway. Any pro will tell you that it can't be done, but he did it, and what is more, he continued to do it and beat me by something like 5 and 4.

Near Hongkong there is a renowned course,

reputed to be the finest in the Far East. But the ship arrived late in the afternoon and sailed early the following morning, so I scored my first miss in my cherished plans.

Not being able to find the American Consul at Manila, I called at the British Consulate and found an old friend, "Jane" Austin, whose charming wife (a former Kobe girl) plays the men's course at Rokko in the seventies—sometimes. She took me out to Calucan (spelling not guaranteed) and gave me the worst trimming that I have ever received from anyone. Eight and seven, I believe it was. I went back to the ship with my tail between my legs.

At Singapore the poor, misguided youths then running the Consulate General did not play golf, but the local branch of the I. B. C. came to the rescue. There is a very nice course on the hills behind the city, but a little, nine-hole practice course near the seashore amused me more. It is probably the strangest course in the world, being laid out in a thick plantation of cocoanut palms. The fairways run between ranks of tall palms, and a slight slice or pull means that the ball will hit the trunk of a palm and bounce back behind the tee, or will bound off at an angle and go bouncing from palm to palm, until it finally comes to rest in some totally unexpected and inconvenient spot. One learns to keep the ball straight on that course.

In the wonderfully lovely ports of Penang and Colombo the ship did not stay long enough to permit of arranging games on the pretty, trim courses. At Cairo I was too busy at first trying to drive away the pestilential dragomen, flies, beggars, mosquitoes, peddlers and other insects of like nature, to think about golf. When, eventually, I took up the question with Consul Winship, I was informed that the course was some hours away by rail (or camel, I don't remember which). True, there was a short, parched, flea-bitten course out on the desert near the Pyramids, but it seems that one must take an armed guard along to keep the dragomen and beggars away while driving. So I passed up the Cairo golf.

(Continued on page 61)



Photo by E. R. Dickover

THE ROKKOSEN COURSE, KOBE

*Where rough is rough*



## LETTER REGARDING TEMPORARY VISITORS

THE following letter from the Department of State to Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, was read into the Congressional Record of January 4, 1927, by Senator Reed, with the following remarks:

"Mr. President, there are about one and one-half million applicants for immigration visas to this country. I have no doubt that every Senator has been harrassed with requests to accelerate the admission of some of those people. Recently many Senators have been asked to endeavor to secure temporary visitors, permits for these impending immigrants. In order that the Senate may be fully apprised of the situation and may understand why such applications can not be granted I send to the desk and ask to have read the reply of the State Department to a request of that sort which I myself made. The attitude of the Department in rejecting my request seems to me to be so reasonable and its reason to be so interesting that I feel that the Senate would be interested in hearing read the letter which was sent to me in that case."

### THE LETTER

December 17, 1926.

My dear Senator Reed:

I have your letter of December 2, 1926, in which you comment on the Department's interpretation and administration of the provision of the Immigration Act of 1924, which excepts from the definition of immigrant "an alien visiting the United States temporarily as a tourist or temporarily for business or pleasure." It is noted that your interest in the matter has been aroused by Mr. A. S. Lusenberg who wishes visas granted under Section 3 (2) of the Act of 1924 to certain Russian nationals now in Europe for the departure of whom, after a temporary visit, he is prepared to offer the guarantee of the Russian Christian Society.

As you are well aware, the Act of May 19, 1921, has greatly checked the flood of immigration to the United States. The year preceding its effective date saw 805,000 alien immigrants admitted to this country. The first quota act reduced the number of which could be admitted annually for permanent residence to 357,803 and the Act of 1924 resulted in a further reduction on July 1, of that year to 164,667. These legal enactments have apparently had no effect upon the desires of European aliens to come to the United States for the compiled reports of all of

the consular officers in Europe and the Near East show 1,449,475 would-be applicants for immigration visas on July 1, 1926. A significant fact is that 1,142,000 of these are in the countries of Southern and Eastern Europe and the Near East whose national quotas total only 20,447. With the passage of time and the pressure behind the barrier of restrictive immigration, the form that that pressure most often takes is an increasingly insistent demand from disappointed immigration visa applicants, whose status as prospective immigrants is obvious from their connections in the United States and their financial condition, for consideration as "aliens visiting the United States temporarily as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure."

The Department has a deep and sympathetic interest in alien wives and minor children who have been left abroad by husbands and parents and endeavors to facilitate their immigration to this country so far as that may be consistent with a proper enforcement of the immigration laws, but the Department can not adopt an administrative policy under the law operative solely in the interests of a restricted group because of the na-



Photo by E. R. Dickover

### CHINESE CADDIES AT SHANGHAI

tionality, race, religion, political opinions, or refugee status of the members of that group. You appreciate, I am sure, that no facilities may be extended to Christian, czarist Russian refugees from the Bolshevik regime unless the Department is prepared to extend the same facilities to Syrian and Armenian refugees from Turkish and Arab disturbances, to Jewish refugees from religious interference in Poland, Rumania and Russia and to French and Spanish clericals from Mexico.

The Department is and has been quite ready to inquire into the surrounding circumstances in any individual case and where it appears that the consul to whom the alien is applying is not giving the case proper consideration under the law and under the regulations issued under the law by the Secretary of State, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Labor, to give him such advice and instruction as will enable him, upon reconsideration, to bring his action into conformity therewith.

Acting upon this principle, officers of this De-

partment have had several interviews with Mr. Lusenberg, to whom you refer, and other members of the Russian Christian Society, and have made a thorough personal study of the cases in which they are interested. In addition, conferences have been held with the appropriate officers of the Department of Labor with a view to adopting as generous a course as might be permitted and consistent with the law. Mr. Lusenberg has presented to the Department 125 cases which fall in the following categories:

|                                                                                                                 |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Children under 21 whose close relatives and principal means of support are permanently in the United States.... | 61 cases |
| Persons over 21 whose parents are resident in this country.....                                                 | 6 cases  |
| Wives whose husbands are resident in this country .....                                                         | 22 cases |
| Husbands whose wives are resident in this country .....                                                         | 4 cases  |
| Mothers whose children are resident in this country .....                                                       | 17 cases |
| Aliens with brother or sister resident in this country.....                                                     | 15 cases |

In practically every case of those submitted the alien abroad is, according to his own statement or that of Mr. Lusenberg, intending to come to the United States for permanent residence. Many of them have not applied for visas either as immigrants or as non-immigrant visitors, but have merely made inquiries of the consul as to the requirements. It is quite evident, from the report of the House Immigration Committee hearings of May 24, 1926, a copy of which I am enclosing, that the real desire of Mr. Lusenberg and the Russian Christian Society is to reunite in the United States the members of Russian refugee families who have become separated by reason of the immigration, prior to the restrictive legislation, of certain individual members to the United States. This phase of the immigration question was considered at length by the Immigration Committees of both the Senate and the House during the last session.

After failure to obtain favorable legislation from Congress or such an administration of the immigration laws by this Department as would enable the classes of persons concerned to enter the United States for permanent residence, Mr. Lusenberg then sought for them visas under Section 3 (2) of the Act of 1924 to enable them to make temporary visits to the United States and offered the guarantee of the Russian Christian Society that the persons would depart at the expiration of their visits.



*Photo by E. R. Dickover*

## JAPANESE CADDIES AT KOBE



His request was not granted because in practically no case had the individual concerned actually made application for any kind of visa and it is obvious that the guarantee of a private organization that the individual would leave the country could not be accepted since the organization not only has no power to compel departure but if its guarantee should be accepted similar treatment would justly be claimed by many other organizations. Inasmuch as the consuls in Europe estimate, after a careful study of all sources of information, that there are 174,225 aliens in their respective districts who are wives, husbands or children of aliens permanently residing in the United States, of whom approximately 86,000 are of Russian birth, and that the Department of Labor is already greatly burdened with deportation cases of persons who have entered as visitors, you will no doubt agree that a loose interpretation and lax administration of Section 3 (2) of the Act of 1924 would have a nullifying effect on the policy of restrictive immigration which has been adopted by the Congress with what appears to be the general approval of the country.

The Department feels that it has liberally and considerably met all legitimate demands for non-immigrant visas. A total of 40,458 such visas were issued by consular officers during the past fiscal year, 936 of which were issued to Russian nationals.

I am, my dear Senator Reed,  
Very sincerely yours,  
FRANK B. KELOGG.

## NOT IN THE NOTARIAL MANUAL

*United States of America*  
*State of Pennsylvania;* } ss:  
*County of Dauphin;* }

Personally appeared before me the Undersigned a Notary Public in and for the State aforesaid, duly appointed by Governor of the Commonwealth, and qualified to act as such Notary Public; G. Di S., who being by me duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that he has friend who his Name C. S. Di V., who reside in South America on this present Address; Calle del

Pazo No. 468 L., P.; S. A. That his good Moral Character and reputation; The Deponent; G. Di S.; Who his American Citizen Of the United States; and this Commonwealth of the State Of Pennsylvania; he willing to call his friend in this Country for the purpose of the Agriculturists; Under the Immigration; Laws Of- (1924) the deponent G. Di S.; Pray to the Honorable American Consul who have Jurisdiction; on that part of the Country to Granted Visa in his Passport; under Laws so he can enter to this Country; G. Di S. will be responsible that the said friend C. S. Di V. not come Charges upon any Municipality, or part of the United States Government; and further said Not; And pray all the Immigration Authority to give his Friend C. S. Di V. all the Courtesies and Right By the Law of the United States;

*Witness.*

R. Di G.

P. Di M.

G. Di S.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 2nd day Of June A. D. (1925).

P. A. K.,  
*Notary Public.*

My commission expires Feb. 3, 1927.  
(Seal)



*Photo by E. R. Dickover*

STRANGEST COURSE IN THE WORLD, SINGAPORE



## A MYSTERIOUS PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

By CONSUL E. R. DICKOVER, *Kobe, Japan*

ON THE walls of the American Consulate in Kobe, Japan, there has hung, since the year 1883, a large oil painting, a full-length portrait of Gen. George Washington. The portrait depicts the Father of his Country standing beside his horse on a battle field, with cannon and other warlike implements about him, and a river, across which a town can be dimly seen, in the background. General Washington is clad in the conventional blue coat and buff waistcoat and breeches of the Continental Army.

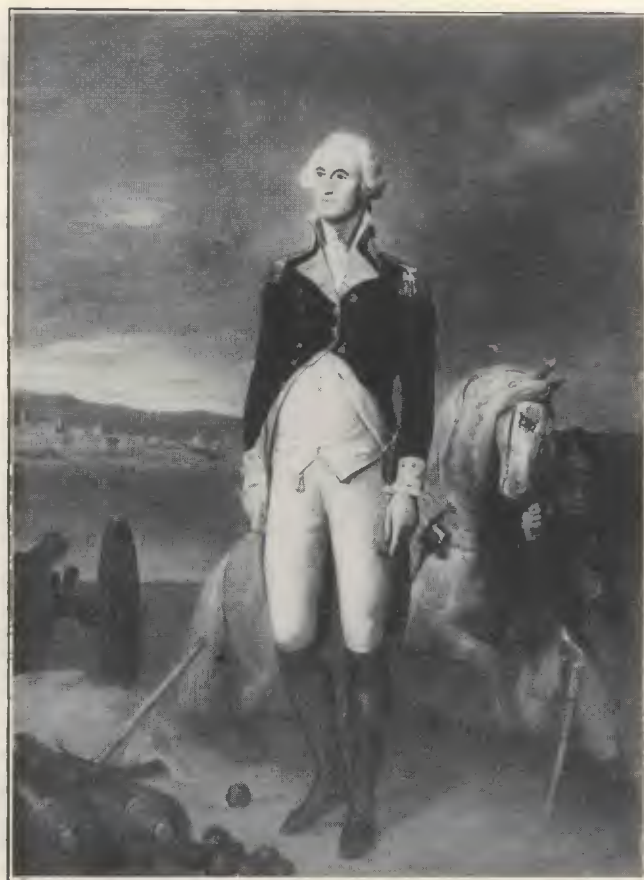
The portrait was presented to the American Consulate at Kobe by a group of five Americans

on December 14, 1883. Its history, prior to that time, as far as can be ascertained locally, is as follows: The portrait in 1870 was in the possession of the Prince of Tosa, a feudal daimyo ruling a part of the island of Shikoku (one of the Japanese islands). Mr. H. E. Reynell, an Englishman still living in Kobe, was at that time advisor to the Prince of Tosa and, while he has no positive knowledge of the origin of the picture, he supposes that it, with portraits of Napoleon I and Napoleon III, was presented to the prince by foreign traders of that day, who were accustomed to make handsome presents to the feudal lords for the privilege of trading in their fiefs. He also suspects that it was presented by Mr. Walsh, of Walsh, Hall & Co., an American firm which had offices in Kobe at that time. It seems that Mr. Walsh was the son-in-law of General Dick, then American Minister to France, and Mr. Reynell surmises that General Dick obtained the portraits for Mr. Walsh in Paris. The fact that two of the portraits were of French emperors would appear to bear out this theory.

After the restoration of the imperial power and the break-up of the feudal daimiates, the three portraits were purchased by, or presented, to Mr. Reynell by the prince. In 1883 a group of five American citizens resident in Kobe purchased the Washington portrait from Mr. Reynell and presented it to the consulate at Kobe. The names of the five Americans were: W. E. Drummon, S. Endicott, C. P. Hall, F. S. Morse, and A. F. Prichard. Of these, the only one whose whereabouts are known to the consulate is Mr. F. Morse, who lives a part of each year in Kobe. In the letter of presentation, the donors stated that—

"We desire that it (the portrait) may always be allowed to decorate the walls of this consulate and to testify to all comers, that there are in this distant part of the world Americans who venerate the name of the man who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The consulate at Kobe would be very glad to receive any information which might serve to indicate the possible origin and history prior to 1870 of the portrait.



THE PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON



## PASSPORT OFFICE AT PARIS

**A**N AMERICAN passport bureau in Paris was opened on April 15, 1918, during the stirring days of the war, as a department of the American Embassy but with an alien visa section attached thereto under a consular officer. Mr. Lee Merriwether, Assistant to the Ambassador, was named first chief of the bureau; Benjamin Thaw, Jr., Secretary of Embassy, directed the American passport section and Eugene C. A. Reed, American Consul, that part of the office which attended to visa matters. It was not until two years later, on June 17, 1920, that the Department of State directed that the Consulate General should take over entire control of the "Passport Bureau" which was thereafter to be officially known as the "Passport Department, American Consulate General, Paris."

The first quarters of the passport office were at 68 Rue Pierre Charron, not far from the embassy. Its staff, which in April, 1918, consisted of 15 persons, grew to include 48 one year later. Even this increased force had the utmost difficulty in coping with the crowds of visitors requiring services in connection with passports. War-time restrictions on travel were only gradually relaxed and it was not until some time in 1921 that an American could leave France without being required by the French authorities to obtain verification of his travel papers at an American consulate. The aspect of an apparently normal crowd at the Passport Bureau in 1919 is thus described by Mr. Tracy Lay in a letter to Ambassador Wallace, dated September 8, 1919:

"Upon leaving the embassy I went immediately to the bureau and found there a considerable crowd, possibly 100 people, were waiting. From the entrance door of the bureau to about half way down the stairs there was a crowd waiting more or less impatiently, but there was no evidence of disorder. A few people were standing in the court, some in the downstairs entrance way and a few on the sidewalk. Upon entering the bureau, there appeared to be some 50 or 75 persons awaiting attention, and, although the general aspect was one of a run on the bureau, it did not impress me that any unusual difficulty was being encountered in maintaining order."

The Passport Bureau's landlord and tenants of the same building objected, with reason, it seems, to the crowds which thronged the place, and in July, 1920, the bureau was obliged to vacate its quarters in the Rue Pierre Charron, moving to the building at 7 Rue de Tilsitt, overlooking the

Place de l'Etoile, which many Americans remember as the seat of the American Army headquarters in Paris and of the Army courts-martial for the Paris region. The summary of business for the 1919-20 fiscal year shows that during that period 5,595 passport applications were taken, 8,808 visas issued, 5,154 American passports amended, 9,720 extended, and 24,458 verified; 20,624 letters were sent and 773 affidavits and certificates issued, principally to discharged American soldiers and their wives in lieu of passports.

*(Continued on page 61)*



ENTRANCE TO THE PASSPORT OFFICE  
AT PARIS



## 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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## CAMEMBERT, NOUS VOICI!

By PAUL D. THOMPSON, *American Vice Consul, Cherbourg, France.*

In a recent number of the Journal ye veracious reporter at Cherbourg chronicled the fact that the Cherbourg consular district contains within its borders the shrine of the famous cheesemaker, namely, the tomb of Madame Marie Harel, the discoverer of the Camembert cheese, and her farm of Beau-Moncel, near the village of Camembert, Department of Orne, France.

This shrine has now reached the stage of receiving its first pilgrimage and homage, as the French papers put it, from overseas. The leading daily of Lower Normandy gave a prominent place to an account of the recent visit to the tomb and farm, of a New York physician. Under the guidance of the Mayor of Camembert, he visited the farm of Beau-Moncel, where the first Camembert cheeses were made up in 1771, the Hectot estate where Madame Harel's descendants, the Paynels, extended the fame of the Camembert to Paris under the Second Empire, and the tomb of Madame Harel. Upon this tomb the Doctor placed a floral wreath tied with the French and American colors intertwined.

The weekly journal LE RIRE, of Paris, did not overlook the opportunity here offered. In a recent issue appears a large cartoon entitled, "La Nouvelle Panacée," depicting several solemn, lantern-jawed American gentlemen, horned-rim glasses, silk top hats and all, standing before the tomb of Madame Harel. One holds out over the grave an automobile tire tied with ribbon sash at the bottom and bearing the semblance of a large floral wreath, while from his mouth proceed the words parodying another more historic occasion, "Camembert, nous voici!"

## AND SOME OTHERS TOO.

American Consul.  
Hon. Sir:

I have received your letter of July 20, 1926, by which you advise me to send the number, date of issue and number of persons included on my passport; and in compliment of your advice, I kindly send to you such information as has been asked by you.

The information is as follows: Number of Passport 11501; date of issue 28th of March 1925; the persons included on it are Frank B. Kellogg, and the American and Spanish consuls in Habana, Cuba.

Always at your disposition,



# ITEMS



**A**MBASSADOR ALANSON B. HOUGHTON, London, who is now in the United States on leave, recently addressed the members of the Foreign Service school on the present political situation in Europe.

Minister Hugh S. Gibson, Berne, has been called to the Department for conference.

Minister John B. Stetson, Jr., Riga, visited the Department during his leave of absence in this country.

Minister Theodore Brentano, Hungary, called recently at the Department.

Counselor of Embassy Warren D. Robbins, Rome, is dividing his leave between Washington and Tuxedo Park, N. Y. He expects to return to his post about February 11.

Diplomatic Secretary Arthur Bliss Lane, who has been on leave of absence in this country, returned to his post at Mexico City on January 5.

Consul S. Pinckney Tuck, Geneva, and Mrs. Tuck, are visiting the latter's father, Mr. James M. Beck, of Washington.

Chinese Secretary Willys R. Peck, formerly at Peking, has arrived at the Department and taken up his duties in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Consul Charles B. Hosmer, recently assigned to the Department, has been detailed for duty in the Division of Foreign Service Administration, succeeding Consul Charles C. Broy in the Shipping Section.

Consul Leighton Hope, Ensenada, who was suddenly taken ill while at his post, was removed to the U. S. Naval Hospital at San Diego, Calif., by a naval vessel. All the railroads in his district had recently been washed out by heavy rains.

Consul John G. Erhardt, formerly at Winnipeg, but now assigned to the Department, has arrived and taken up his duties in the Commercial Office (A-C/C).



THE STAFF AT CAIRO

*Left to right: Cavass Tewfik, Vice Consul E. P. Lawton, Jr., L. J. Sasson, Consul North Winship, C. A. Lazzarich, C. K. Huston, Cavass Shihata.*



Consul William C. Burdett, Brussels, is spending a part of his leave in Washington before proceeding to his home in Knoxville, Tenn.

Consul Richard Ford, after four years' duty in the Malay Archipelago, arrived at the Department, where he has been assigned for duty after leave.

Consul John Corrigan, Jr., assigned to Smyrna, is sailing for his new post from New York on January 12.

Diplomatic Secretary Louis Sussdorf, Jr., Tokyo, is spending his leave of absence at New Orleans.

Mr. David F. Wilber, formerly Consul General at Wellington, New Zealand, but who retired several years ago from the Foreign Service, has presented to the city of Oneonta, N. Y., where he makes his home, a completely equipped automobile ambulance.

Diplomatic Secretary James Orr Denby is spending his leave of absence in Washington with relatives before proceeding to his post at Managua.

Mr. James B. Milner, formerly Consul at Niagara Falls, but resigned from the Foreign Service in 1924, was a recent visitor to the Department.

Diplomatic Secretary Trojan Kodding, Sofia, is spending his leave of absence at Wilkesburg, Pa.

Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, Shanghai, who is on leave of absence in this country, is visiting his home at Maryville, Tenn.

The following Foreign Service Officers have been appointed members of the 1927 Board of Review:

Consul General Alphonse Gaulin,  
Consul General Claude I. Dawson,  
Counselor of Embassy Frederick A. Sterling,  
Counselor of Embassy H. F. A. Schoenfeld,  
Consul General Carlton Bailey Hurst.

The Board will assemble on January 15, and is expected to complete its labors by February 15.

Consul General Alphonse Gaulin, who was booked to sail from New York on December 29 for Paris, was recalled to the Department at the last moment in order that he might serve on the 1927 Board of Review.

Mrs. Charles D. Westcott, wife of Consul Westcott, has been very ill while in Washington, necessitating the delay in the departure of Consul Westcott for his post at Para.

During the absence of Ambassador Houghton and Counselor of Embassy Sterling, the American Embassy at London is in charge of Diplomatic Secretary Ray Atherton.

Foreign Service Inspectors were last heard from the following places:

Consul General Thomas M. Wilson, Azores.  
Consul General Robert Frazer, Jr., Hong Kong.

Consul General Samuel T. Lee, en route to Punta Arenas, Chile.

Consul General Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Newcastle on Tyne.

Diplomatic Secretary Matthew E. Hanna, San Salvador.

Consul General James B. Stewart, temporarily detached from inspection duty and assigned as Consul at Ceiba.



AU REVOIR TO TAMPICO

*The Airplane "New York" about to leave Tampico on the Pan-American Flight*



## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AT BATAVIA

**E**MPLOYED as a messenger on July 3, 1901, when the first mention was made of his services, Asikin bin Mian has completed 25 years of service at the Batavia Consulate, with unchanged rank, but with an increase in salary from \$6.03 monthly to the present amount of \$10.05.

It is the "oppas" (the Malay word for messenger) who greets all callers with a small writing pad upon which each person must inscribe his name. Only on great occasions will he submit to wearing a coat, and the ordinary visitor is received on the front veranda by Asikin clad in his undershirt, a pair of pajama trousers, and around his waist a sarong held in place by a leather and cloth belt.

Asikin has been connected with the consulate for so long that his memory is not very clear about the early days when he and the consul composed the staff of the office. He has always been on hand during these 25 years, with a holiday only on the Native New Year, when he attends the misigit (mosque) in Batavia, but he has acquired only the merest foundation of an English vocabulary. He is able, however, to pronounce the names of the staff of the office, to his mind a rare accomplishment.

Although his salary has not been large during the 25 years that his name has been carried on the rolls of the Batavia office, Asikin is considered a rich man by the other natives in the vicinity. He actually owns a house in the neighborhood, although he himself lives in the rear of the Consulate, and he carries a gold watch and chain with an American twenty-dollar gold piece as a charm. When Asikin goes to the post office at the end of the day, he walks along with the chain and the twenty-dollar gold piece promi-

nently displayed, a person of much importance among the local population.

## ITEMS

A consular officer in Europe reports that in the English edition of a recent study of international telephone traffic the following table was exhibited: "Share of the important European countries in the international telephone traffic regardless of the low and mean frontier traffic."

Mrs. Geary, widow of Thomas R. Geary, former Vice Consul at Malaga, has presented the office at Malaga with two tables, a sofa and a buffet, all of old workmanship and artistic merit, which have for some years stood in the consular apartment connected with the office.



ASIKIN BIN MIAN  
*Messenger at the Batavia Consulate*

The large map of the world from the Department's Sesqui-centennial exhibit, showing all the posts of the Foreign Service, has been placed in the first floor hall of the Department, just outside room 106, where all visitors to the Department can see it. This should prove a valuable means to show the public graphically just what the Foreign Service is and what it does. In the spring—excursion time—thousands of "trippers" to Washington pass through the State, War and Navy Building.

## ENGAGEMENTS

Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton and Mrs. Houghton have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Matilda Houghton, to Chandler Parsons Anderson, Jr., of New York.

Mr. Anderson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chandler P. Anderson, of Washington, and was for several years private secretary to Mr. Houghton.



## COMMERCIAL

A total of 1,844 reports was received during the month of December, 1926 as compared with 2,154 reports during the month of November, 1926.

During the month of December, 1926, there were 3,047 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 2,509 in November, 1926. The Consulate at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having (73), followed by Paris, France (67); Habana, Cuba (47); Buenos Aires, Argentina (41), and Zurich, Switzerland (40).

### ATTENTION!

*The attention of the active members of the Foreign Service Association is drawn to the communication of the Executive Committee and the accompanying Ballot which were enclosed with the January, 1927, issue of the JOURNAL.*

## BIRTHS

A son, Richard Dewitt Haven, was born at London, England, on August 26, 1926, to Assistant Commercial Attache and Mrs. Hugh D. Butler.

A daughter, Helen, was born at Strasbourg, France, on October 14, 1926, to Consul and Mrs. Leslie Woods.

Consul General Charles B. Curtis, Munich, reports the birth of a son at that place.

## MARRIAGES

Prescott-Scarritt. Mr. Nathan Scarritt, recently appointed as a Foreign Service officer, unclassified, was married to Miss Katherine Prescott at Kansas City, Mo., on December 25, 1926.

Foster-Wood. Miss Esther R. Foster of the Division of Foreign Service Administration

was married at Washington on December 27, 1926, to Mr. Joe Morrison Wood of Detroit, Mich.

## SERVICE CHANGES

### *Diplomatic Branch*

The following appointments, transfers, promotions, retirements under the Foreign Service Reorganization Act, and resignations have occurred in the Diplomatic Branch of the American Foreign Service since December 13, 1926:

Reed Paige Clark, now Second Secretary Monrovia, detailed Consul, Mexico City.

Edward S. Crocker, Second, now Third Secretary Rome, assigned Third Secretary Budapest.

Thomas L. Daniels, now Second Secretary Rio de Janeiro, assigned Second Secretary, Rome.

Elbridge G. Greene, now First Secretary Peking, assigned First Secretary, Bangkok.

Paul R. Josselyn, now Chinese Assistant Secretary and Second Secretary, Peking, detailed Department.

H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, now Counselor Embassy, Mexico City, designated member 1927 Board of Review, Department.

Frederick A. Sterling, now Counselor Embassy, London, designated member 1927 Board of Review, Department.

Louis A. Sussdorff, now First Secretary, Tokyo, assigned First Secretary, Riga.

Walter C. Thurston, now Consul, Sao Paulo, assigned First Secretary, Lisbon.

John Campbell White, now Counselor Legation, Riga, detailed to Department.

William W. Russell, Foreign Service Officer Class 1, Minister to Siam, retired December 31, 1926.

### *Consular Branch*

#### CAREER SERVICE

Ralph A. Boernstein, now Vice Consul, Rome, detailed to Department.

Charles C. Broy, now detailed to Department, assigned Consul, Nassau; his commission Trinidad canceled.

Claude I. Dawson, now assigned Consul General, Rio de Janeiro, designated member 1927 Board of Review.

Charles H. Derry, Foreign Service Officer Unclassified, detailed to Department, commissioned Vice Consul.



Alphonse Gaulin, now assigned Consul General, Paris, designated member 1927 Board of Review, Department.

Julius C. Holmes, now Vice Consul, Marseille, assigned Vice Consul, Smyrna.

Charles B. Hosmer, Consul, Sherbrooke, detailed to Department.

J. Klahr Huddle, now detailed Department, assigned Consul, Cologne.

William H. Hunt, now Consul, St. Etienne, assigned Consul, Guadeloupe.

Carlton Bailey Hurst, now Consul General Habana, designated member 1927 Board of Review, Department.

John R. Ives, now Vice Consul, Konigsberg, assigned Vice Consul, Calcutta.

James B. Stewart, now detailed Inspector, assigned Consul, Ceiba.

Walter C. Thurston, now Consul, Sao Paulo, assigned First Secretary, Lisbon.

William C. Vyse, Vice Consul temporarily detailed Nueva Gerona, assigned Vice Consul, Habana.

Charles D. Westcott, now assigned Consul, Para, detailed temporarily to Department.

## NON-CAREER

Harold F. Allman, now Vice Consul and Clerk, Quebec, appointed Vice Consul and Clerk, Windsor.

Gerald W. Bahl, Vice Consul Guadalajara, appointed Vice Consul, Monterey.

Waldo E. Bailey, now Vice Consul, Rosario, appointed Vice Consul, Para.

John J. Coyle, now Vice Consul temporarily Tenerife, appointed Vice Consul, Funchal.

Leon Gradvohl, appointed Consular Agent to succeed Robert Gradvohl, resigned, Ceara.

Worthington E. Hagerman, now Vice Consul, Calais, appointed Vice Consul, Nantes.

Edwin J. King, now Vice Consul, Barranquilla, appointed Vice Consul, Santa Marta.

R. Frazier Potts, now Vice Consul, Para, appointed Vice Consul, Sao Paulo.

James C. Powell, Jr., appointed Vice Consul, Para, canceled; he will remain Ciudad, Juarez.



## CONSUL LAWTON RECEIVED INTO HOPI TRIBE

*Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair, Governor of New South Wales, and Consul Ezra M. Lawton, smoke the pipe of peace with Hopi Indian Chiefs. The Governor was received into the tribe under the name of Ta-Chief Ta-la-we-pe (Lightning) and Consul Lawton as Chief O-ma-wu-hu (Bright Cloud).*



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## FOREIGN TRADE LEADERS TO MEET IN DETROIT

James A. Farrell Issues Call for Fourteenth  
National Foreign Trade Convention,  
May 25, 26, and 27

Detroit will welcome the foreign traders of the United States this year at the Fourteenth National Foreign Trade Convention to be held on May 25, 26, and 27, it was announced today by James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, in his official call to the convention.

"The past year has been an encouraging period of American foreign trade advance," Mr. Farrell states, for in it, "our share in the vast international trade of the world reached its highest point, whether measured by value or volume."

Mr. Farrell earnestly warns business leaders, nevertheless, that "every change in circumstance or condition that affects the welfare of any people, however far from us, exerts a corresponding influence on the trade of this country." Such changes constantly occur, he states, as crops succeed or fail and industrial production varies. The Detroit convention, in the midst of one of the most successful and powerful business communities in the country, will afford a solid opportunity, Mr. Farrell declares, for thoughtful examination of the present condition and future possibilities of our foreign trade; to stimulate cooperation in the best use of our resources and to secure the judgment of practical and experienced traders on the problems that confront us.

The big foreign trade convention decided to

meet in Detroit after two invitations from the Detroit Board of Commerce and prominent business leaders proffered at Seattle in 1925 and at Charleston, S. C., last year. The Detroit gathering will be the first foreign trade convention to be held away from the seacoast since the Cleveland meeting in 1921. It will congregate at the largest city the foreign traders have met in since the Philadelphia convention in 1922.

Plans are being made to accommodate a gathering of more than 2,000 delegates, due to Detroit's situation within one night's journey of three-quarters of the great industrial centers of the country. The foreign trade problems of the automobile industry will have a leading place on the program and 13 other great industries of the country in which the Detroit district is the leading producer will also figure largely in the convention's practical foreign trade setting.

The text of Mr. Farrell's call to the Detroit convention is as follows:

American producers, Agricultural and Manufacturing, are helping, through our foreign trade, to supply the needs of consumers throughout the world. The distribution of our exports is on an expanding scale. Each year sees American products go abroad in greater volume, and in increasing number and variety.

At the same time the most remote regions are contributing in increasing quantities, to the supplies of raw materials necessary to the continued occupation of American industry. Last year our share in the vast international trade of the world reached its highest point, whether measured by value or by volume.

Every factor of our enterprise, agriculture, commerce, communication, finance, industry and transportation has a vital interest in this trade, for in its maintenance and development lies the way to greater prosperity for all our people.

Every change in circumstance or condition that affects the welfare of any people, however far from us, exerts a corresponding influence upon our foreign trade. Such changes constantly occur as crops succeed or fail and industrial production varies.

These changes carry with them problems which demand the study and consideration of all those interested in our international commerce.



To afford opportunity for thoughtful examination of the present condition and future possibilities of our foreign trade; to stimulate cooperation in the best use of our resources and to secure the judgment of practical and experienced traders on the problems that confront us, the National Foreign Trade Council will hold the Fourteenth National Foreign Trade Convention in Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 25, 26, and 27, 1927.

All Americans concerned in the development of foreign trade as a factor of national prosperity, whether in agriculture, commerce, education, industry, finance or transportation, all chambers of commerce, boards of trade, national and state associations and other industrial and commercial organizations, as well as firms and individuals, are cordially invited to participate.

Your cooperation toward making this convention a success and toward giving it the representation of every section of the country and every factor of international commerce, and thus making its service nation-wide, is earnestly invited.

## ROMANCE AND SECTION

6 (a) 2

American Consul,

Dear Sir: Mr. W B is asking that you aid him in getting a certificate, or passport for K H to come to this country.

Mr. B is employed on a large farm and needs a wife in order to handle the farm to the best advantage of the owner.

Mr. B's employer makes the following statement: First being duly sworn upon oath I, W M being the owner of the farm upon which W B is employed wish to state that it is very necessary for Mr. B to have a wife on my farm as we keep plenty of good cows and a large number of cattle, and chickens and it takes a woman in the house to care for milk and eggs and get the meals.

(signed by) W. M.

Subscribed and sworn to by W. M this . . . th day of . . . . . 1925, before me

(signed by) A. C. R.,  
Notary Public.



JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

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CENTRAL AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA

CUBA, PORTO RICO

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## ASPARAGUS

By LESLIE E. WOOD, *Consul, Strasbourg*

When you are hungry, if Strasbourg comes to mind, you probably have visions of delicious paté de foie gras, or maybe the combination of sausages, sauerkraut, and pretzels. These "delicacies" are not the only ones that the region about Strasbourg offers. It would be going too far afield perhaps to mention the strawberries grown near Metz, carloads of which are shipped every day during the season to Great Britain. Still these berries, from the tiny ones to those as big as any hothouse production, have uniformly as fine a taste as could be desired. Resisting the temptation to go so far from Strasbourg, let us attempt to satisfy your hunger for a few minutes with thoughts of the asparagus served up at the village of Hoerd.

Hoerd is a small town in the plain of Alsace, about a half an hour by automobile from Strasbourg. There for a month, commencing the first week in April, the several country inns serve meals, the principal course of which is asparagus.

The first time that we went to Hoerd was in the company of five other young couples. The starting time was seven-thirty. Packed like dried fruit in two small cars, we went through the city, into the farming suburb, Robertsau, and then on the open plain where we could see the dim outline of the Black Forest mountains on the right and the Vosges on the left. Along the bank of the unimposing river Ill we sped. Fuchs-am-Buchel, the end of many a Sunday afternoon's walk, arose before us in the plain. We passed it and plunged into the small, dark forest beyond where a plant grows that resembles garlic or onions in odor. Out of the forest and on the plain again, where you can hear, on a warm and starlit summer's night, the chirping of countless crickets and the croaking of many frogs. Wantzenau, the village where the boneless chickens are found, came and went and in a few minutes we rolled into Hoerd and stopped before the "Inn of the Plow."

The Inn is a large, half-timbered and white plastered structure, with a rusty colored tile roof and a number of small, brick chimneys. There were of course no storks on the chimney tops, as

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### BRANCH OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES IN:

Antwerp, Belgium

Brussels, Belgium

Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic

Havana, Cuba

Honolulu, Hawaii

Lima, Peru

London, England

Los Angeles, California

Mexico City, Mexico

Montreal, Canada

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia

New Orleans, Louisiana

Panama

Port Elizabeth, South Africa

Portland, Oregon

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Rome, Italy

San Francisco, California

Sao Paulo, Brazil

Seattle, Washington

Shanghai, China

Soerabaya, Java

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

The Hague, Holland

Tokyo, Japan

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Subsidiary Companies in Chile—Cia. de Maestranzas y Galvanizacion, Valparaiso and Santiago

### WAREHOUSES AT:

Antwerp, Belgium

Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic

Callao, Peru

Havana, Cuba

Port Elizabeth, South Africa

San Francisco, California

Santiago, Chile

Sao Paulo, Brazil

Valparaiso, Chile



postal card views of any scene in Alsace would lead you to expect.

In a dimly lighted room with wooden walls and a low wooden ceiling supported by two trunks of trees, we sat on benches before a rough wooden table covered with a blue and white checkered cloth. The food was brought in promptly. Special plates molded with asparagus designs, filled with steaming real asparagus were laid before us. Everyone to work, without a word at first for this is serious business, to accomplish the task of consuming one kilogram of asparagus. And not only the tips either, for the vegetable was taken from the earth only two hours before and was tender from one end to the other. Still, a kilogram of anything, even asparagus which we were assured is only water, is something to down. It must be done though, for that is the rule. After a short spell, conversation could be resumed; and the difference in the rate of consumption at the start and the

end of the kilogram per head was very noticeable. This vegetable must affect the reason, else one of our number would never have thought to inquire if it would hurt (Hoerd) to sit on asparagus tips. The rest of the meal soon followed: raw and cooked ham, a pastry made with the white of eggs and whipped cream, called meringue, and coffee. No variation of the meal is possible; not to be thought of! Then some music and much talk; finally, tired with amusement and a bit dulled with food, we packed ourselves once more into the cars, and returned home happily.

## VISA CORRESPONDENCE

By MONETT B. DAVIS, *Consul Department*

CONSULAR letters on immigration matters are now being rated in the department under a recent general instruction, and a return of the grades made annually for entry on



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## GUDE'S FLOWERS

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the efficiency records of the officers concerned.

### SCALE

Letters are graded "excellent," "very good," "average," "fair," or "poor." By their very nature, certain brief routine letters are not susceptible of a grade higher than "average" and unless they contain errors they will not fall below that grade. This does not mean that a one-page letter is never rated higher than "average." On the contrary the skillful handling of a difficult question even though only a few lines in length will be graded "very good" if it meets the essential requirements explained below. "Excellent" is reserved for difficult cases handled in an especially able manner.

If a letter is good enough to be sent out by the Department without correction, it is considered good enough to be rated at least "average."

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Those which must be corrected for minor errors receive one grade below what would have been given if correction had not been necessary, thus an otherwise "average" letter receives "fair." "Poor" is reserved for letters which contain serious errors or treatment so faulty as to be unusable.

### WHAT IS WANTED

Doubtless due to the increase in the volume of this class of correspondence, many letters received at present contain errors which must be corrected in the Department, while others are so inadequate that they cause the recipients to write back to the consulates or appeal to the Department. Carefully prepared responses from the consulates in the first instance would tend to correct the situation to a large degree. Replies should be drafted with the idea of satisfying the inquirer that the alien in whom he is interested is receiving every possible consideration consistent with the law and regulations from the officer responsible under the law for granting or refusing the visa. Since the content of the greater part of these letters is disappointing to the recipient, more than ordinary care in preparing them is necessary to give this result.

The three chief requirements of a satisfactory letter under the above system of grading are: Understanding of the case, sound decision, and adequate treatment. To meet these requirements every communication should show evidence of (1) a careful study and correct interpretation of all the provisions of the law and regulations which are applicable together with a grasp of the facts in the case on which the decision should be based; (2) a correct decision indicating good judgment, fairness, and an understanding of the Department's policy; and (3) a carefully worked-out treatment sufficiently complete and convincing to have the effect discussed in the foregoing paragraph.

To be adequate, a treatment need not be long. If one paragraph suffices, as in many cases it does, a longer letter should certainly not be written. The tone of this correspondence is the important thing. It should register courtesy and consideration. It is necessary to say "no" in most of it, but this should be done with courtesy and even sympathy in very appealing cases. One officer explained the practical hopelessness of a case in such masterful fashion that the inquirer felt quite enthusiastic and referred to the letter as encouraging. This degree of finesse is hardly advocated but it shows what can be done in removing the sting from a refusal.



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THE FOREIGN CONSUL, HIS JUDICIAL STATUS IN THE UNITED STATES. *By Julius Puente, LL.M., Burdette J. Sweet & Chicago.* 1926. In this volume which covers an old and hitherto somewhat neglected field, Mr. Puente summarizes in a not too abstruse and rather interesting manner the laws, precedents and customs pertaining to the functions and functioning of foreign consular officers in the United States. As would be expected in such a treatise the author has drawn extensively upon international precedent in his effort to explain the status of such officers.

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As would be necessary in a work confined to one hundred and thirty pages, the reader is taken rather rapidly through the different subjects of consular organization, exequatur, privileges and immunities, powers and duties and amendability to local jurisdiction. The very extensive bibliography shown in the preface confirms the impression gained from the book itself that the author has made an exhaustive study of his subject and although the various phases are treated in a non-extensive and readable manner, yet they are so handled that the reader is given a sufficient number of references through which he may continue his investigations *por extenso* should he so desire.

Summing up: "The Foreign Consul" impresses the reader as a sort of humanized "Moore's Digest" or "Consular Cases and Opinions" which, while intended to treat of the foreign consul in the United States, contains an exhaustive lot of material equally applicable to American consuls abroad.

R. L. Keiser.

THE TRAGEDY OF WASTE. *By Stuart Chase. MacMillan, N. Y. \$2.50.* The jacket of this book has the following to say about its contents, and it is a fair review: "John Stuart Mill once said that it is doubtful if all the labor-saving devices invented to date had lightened the lot of a single human being. While Mr. Chase would not accept this statement unreservedly, he shows by a great wealth of concrete examples how the good which might flow to mankind from applied science is sapped and dissipated by evergrowing forms of waste. Our industrial speed, our salesmanship, our pep, is terrific. But we gain slowly, if at all, in the achievement of real human wants supplied.

"In the last analysis there are only two things which can be wasted—man power and natural resources. Money is only a symbol and often a very confusing one. Man power is lost through three main channels—idleness, the making of vicious or useless things, bad technical methods in production and distribution. Probably half the man power in America counts for nothing on the basis of this analysis. A doubling of the standard of living, the end of poverty and want, is the challenge which the elimination of waste presents.

"Mr. Chase proposes no panacea, but in rapid, vivid style, with accurate and illuminating examples, is content to show the facts."

In his chapter on "Wastes in Production" Mr. Chase uses such solid and reliable sources for his



figures as the Hoover and the Federated American Engineering Societies in their "Waste in Industry"; Fred J. Miller, "Prevention of Wastes in Industry"; publications of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Department of Labor; Federal Trade Commission, and others.

## UNCLE BIM LIVES IN AUSTRALIA!

Consulate Jeneral.  
....., Australia.

Dear Sir, what Do you Learn of The W. W. Estate the Merchant prince of Holland it might have been left in the name of C. F. W. he was his grand son it was \$80 000 000 in 1802 left to bedived to the sixth Jeneration. because his daughter married below her station. now you see that this is anofel large amount to let go, now if you cand give me the wehere about of his fortune or H. A. L. whitch was Captured By the German Officials and was taken on the S. S. F..... and Partriated to germany, if you cant get it Give me the Log of that ship and then I can get it. it was September 15th, 1917, in your City,

I remain yours truly,

.....



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## WHAT EVERY WIFE SHOULD KNOW

dear sir just a few lines to let you know that I am well and hope you are the same I am writing you this letter to tell you to fine out if Manuel Lopez is merred in Spain or not let me know if he merred or not becace every one said that he is merred and have a baby boy and he says that he is not merred I got merred one year and every one said that he is merred and dont know how to beleve so I whant you to fine out it is better to fine out than beleve outhter people my father said that he got 2 letters from his wife so I whant you to fine the truth for me well write to me back right a way when you fine out

well this is all to say

good bey

from Rosario Lopez

write back

well it is not nice to merrey a man that is merred in spain

well I hope you fine out

good bey

## MAIL

Once upon a time, even before the Gay Nineties and when "Hollywood" was written "holly wood," a Harvard undergraduate named Dana had a febril disorder known then, as now, as measles, which left him with such weak eyes that he was obliged to give up his studies. He decided to go to sea in the hope that a complete rest for his eyes would strengthen them, and so shipped out of Boston as one of the crew of a small brig. Finally reaching the West Coast in the neighborhood of Santa Barbara, young Dana and the rest of the crew naturally wanted to send a few letters back East to their flapper friends and so were delighted to learn that a Russian government bark, which was in the harbor at the time, had on board an official who was going in her to Mazatlan, Consul Bloker's post, and thence over to Vera Cruz where Consul Wood is now stationed. The Russian official kindly consented to take all of the letters and to deliver them to one of Consul Wood's predecessors "who could easily forward them to the United States." The Cambridge man then writes: "We accordingly made up a packet of letters, almost every one writing, and dating them January 1. The governor was true to his promise, and they all reached Boston before the middle of March; the shortest communication ever yet made across the country."



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And so it will be seen that the forwarding of mail was long ago, as it still is, one of the important duties of American Consular officers. True, the consuls at Mazatlan and Vera Cruz no longer form a part of the link in the forwarding of mail from Hollywood or San Francisco to New York and Chicago, but nevertheless their 000 files contain the time honored "forwarding" requests. Take the following one, for instance: "The American Consul, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Dear Sir: I am an aerial philatelist and am taking the liberty of enclosing 50 letters, each bearing my address, which I will ask you to kindly forward by first air mail leaving Vera Cruz, going North. Very truly, John Doe. P. S. Please purchase the necessary stamps and I will reimburse you immediately upon the receipt of the letters."

J. B. S.

## PASSPORT EXAMINATIONS

Answer any eight questions:

1. (a) What persons acquire American citizenship by birth?

(b) What classes of persons are not eligible to naturalization as American citizens?

2. (a) Discuss the effect of the Act of September 22, 1922, as relating to alien women, who marry Americans subsequent to that date; whose husbands are naturalized subsequent to that date.

(b) Discuss the same Act as relating to American women, who married aliens after September 22, 1922, showing how they may retain or lose their American citizenship.

3. (a) Under what circumstances does the

presumption of expatriation arise against a naturalized citizen?

(b) State four rules under which the presumption may be rebutted.

4. (a) What is the meaning of the term "Fraudulent Naturalization?"

(b) Describe in detail the functions of diplomatic and consular officers when cases arise in which fraudulent naturalization is evident.

5. (a) Discuss the attitude of this Government toward the right of expatriation.

(b) How may an American expatriate himself?

(c) What action should be taken by a consular officer if a case of expatriation comes to his attention? (Describe the steps in detail.)

6. Describe in not more than 200 words the policy of the American Government in the issue of American passports abroad.

7. What would be the citizenship status of each person referred to in the following:

In April, 1923, a native born American citizen, his wife and minor children, all of whom were also born in the United States, proceeding to a foreign country where they established a domicile. The father was naturalized as a citizen of that country. Would his naturalization necessarily result in the expatriation of himself, his wife, and his minor children?

8. What evidence of birth in the United States should an application for a passport, who alleges he was born in the United States, be required to submit with his application?

9. Give a full explanation of the action of the Department of State which the writer of the following doubtless had in mind when he wrote



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the paragraph, correcting any impressions given if corrections appear in order. Limit your answer to 200 words:

"The Department of State adopts a very harsh and unreasonable attitude toward naturalized citizens. It is a practical impossibility for a naturalized citizen to obtain a passport. For years the Department of State has autocratically presumed to be the arbiter of the citizenship of the naturalized citizen, in violation of the Constitution of the United States and without any authority of law whatever. Its Consuls abroad take away the naturalized American's citizenship upon the slightest pretext and are invariably sustained by the Department in their arbitrary action. It is the custom of every country in the world, particularly Great Britain, to extend all possible protection to their naturalized citizens when these persons return to the countries from which they came. Every country, that is, save the United States. And this Government, in exact contrariness to its far famed reputation as a haven for the oppressed, suffers the bureaucratic minions of its State Department to seek out the naturalized citizen as fair game for persecution. It is a condition of affairs crying for drastic remedy."

10. Write a brief explanatory article to the Editor of the Blatter, explaining the fallacious assumptions, if any, of the writer of the following. Limit your answer to 200 words:

To the Editor of the Evening Blatter.  
Sir:

Why does the Washington State Department charge so much for passports and visas? They got more than forty dollars out of me on my trip to Europe. First, I had to pay ten dollars for my passport before I could even leave the country. Then the steamship agent told me that I would have to pay thirty dollars to get into England, France and Italy.

Now when I applied for my passport why didn't the State Department give me my visas for England, France and Italy at the same time they gave me my passport. They didn't even tell me there would be an extra charge.

The State Department ought to abolish these passport and visas fees immediately but the bureaucratic officials who want to hold down fat jobs in Washington while they mulct the American people won't do it.

I submit, Mr. Editor, the situation is outrageous. Something ought to be done about it.

Respectfully,

JAMES EVERBOWL.



## PASSPORT OFFICE IN PARIS

(Continued from page 43)

The present quarters of the Passport Department, occupied by it since August, 1921, are in the modern building, shown in the photograph, situated within a stone's throw of the Arc de Triomphe, at 18 Rue de Tilsitt, in that part of Paris which was formerly strictly residential in character, but into which business is fast encroaching. The same building houses, in addition, various services of the Reparation Commission, the Paris office of the Agent General for Reparation Payments, the office of the American unofficial delegate to the Reparation Commission, the European office of the American National Advisory Council for Aeronautics, and the Paris agencies for a number of American business firms.

The general appearance and plan of the Passport Department's offices leave little to be desired, but considerable inconvenience is caused by the location of the passport and visa services of the Consulate General 2 miles distant from the main offices of the Consulate General. This difficulty will doubtless soon be obviated by the construction or purchase of a building in which the combined offices of the Consulate General will be housed, together with those of the embassy and other American Government offices now scattered in various parts of the city.

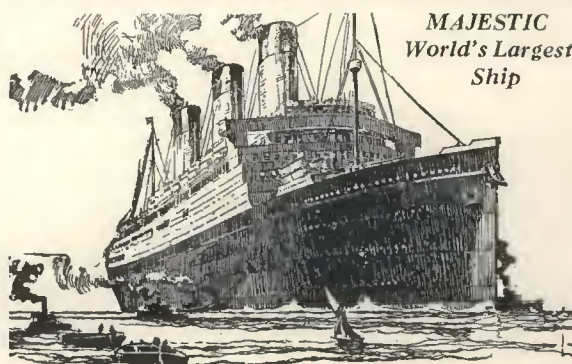
## GOLFING AROUND THE WORLD

(Continued from page 38)

Our genial C. G. at Naples, Homer Byington, informed me that certainly he could arrange a game for me, but that I would have to go to Rome to play it. It appears that there is no course nearer than the one at Rome. Otherwise, Naples appears to be a reasonably civilized place.

At Genoa and Marseilles the old difficulty of lack of time caused more misses. The ship sailed directly from Marseilles to the United States, where I played at Washington, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Francisco.

And so back to Kobe and our own beloved course on top of Rokkosan, which can only be reached by hardened mountain goats, where the rough is real rough, and where three lost balls in a round is the average. I had visited twenty-one cities in my trip around the world and had played golf in only nine of them. Thus do our dreams vanish!



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## ADDRESS BY SECRETARY W. M. JARDINE

(Continued from page 37)

region interested and released to the press from that point. If the news is of sufficient importance, a press statement is prepared immediately and released from the Washington office. In every case of a special news item the consul making the report is mentioned by name.

An illustration may give you some idea of how rapidly these items are handled. A few months ago a wind storm occurred near Palmira, Italy, about nine in the morning. This storm destroyed much of the lemon crop, and this fact was cabled by the American consul about noon. The cable reached the State Department about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was at once phoned to the Department of Agriculture. The citrus specialist prepared a news item that went on the leased wires of the Department immediately, reaching our Los Angeles office in time for release to the

afternoon papers. Of course, difference in solar time was in our favor, but from noon in Palmira to 4 o'clock in Los Angeles is prompt service. The consular reporting system is highly efficient, but consuls can not be specialists along each of the many lines of agriculture. Consequently, the Department of Agriculture has placed its own agricultural commissioners at strategic points. The foreign service of the Department in no way conflicts or duplicates the work of the consular service. It is designed to accomplish the needs along specialized lines that the consuls neither by training nor mobility are prepared to do.

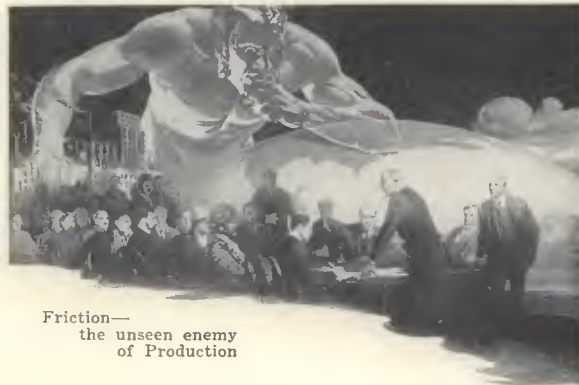
### AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

At present the Department of Agriculture has some fifteen men in foreign countries, stationed mainly in Great Britain, France, and Germany. These men furnish the Department with timely information on the probable demand for American agricultural products; they make careful surveys of foreign products which compete with

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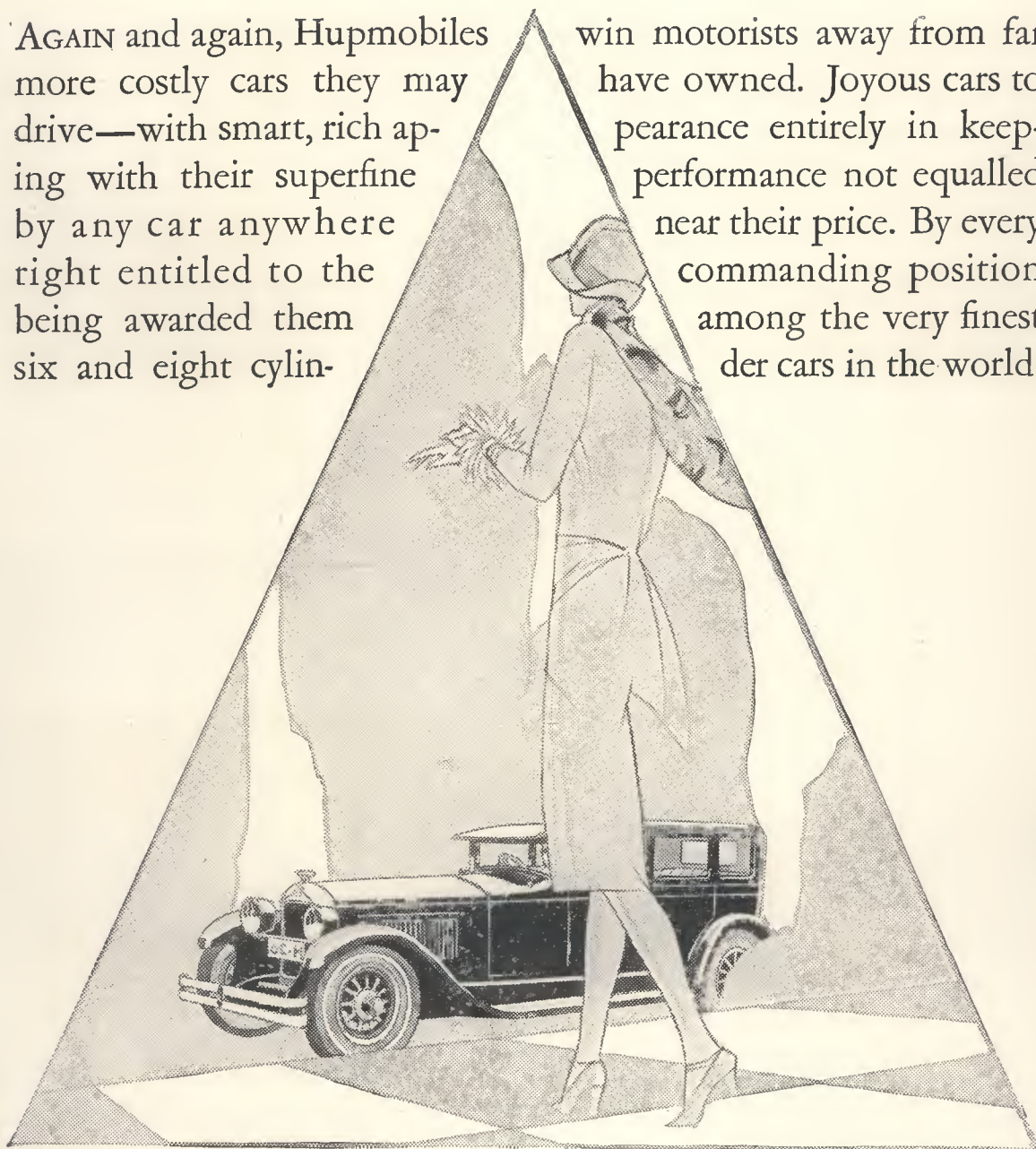
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American agriculture. Often representatives are assigned to specific tasks, such as demonstrating the use of cotton standards, analyzing the set-up of a successful cooperative marketing association, or studying a certain pest in its native habitat. We must take all precautionary means to prevent the introduction of new pests into this country; this often entails the detailing of several scientists abroad.

#### WHAT CONSULAR OFFICERS DO FOR US

In carrying on these activities there is need for close cooperation with the foreign representatives of the State Department. American Consular officers are constantly watching for outbreaks of Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease, and other diseases. Your officers aid us in our work by certifying that certain animals or other agricultural products are free from diseases. In this connection I believe it would be of much assistance to the foreign service if the laws and regulations of the Department of Agriculture were codified so that you could tell at a glance just what the existing regulations are.

In the quarterly reports made by Consular officers, valuable information is often given on the agricultural outlook, the probable acreage of crops, the probable yields, demands, etc.; your representatives, in looking for new markets for American goods, know that the sale of our agricultural products abroad is essential under our present system of production and your studies are made accordingly.

#### EXAMPLE OF HONEY

An example will point out my meaning here: Several years ago it was the general impression in Great Britain that American honey was adulterated; a careful study made by a consular officer at Edinburgh, Scotland, showed that the Scottish people wanted good honey. Samples of American honey were shipped to business firms in Edinburgh, at his request, and an effective sales campaign for American honey was started. Recently, a letter from honey producers in the Far West states that many tons of American honey have been sold in Scotland since that study was made. We want to encourage just such work.

## *To the Consular Representatives of the United States:*

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company puts at your disposal its services in writing your bond. Special attention is given to the requirements of consular officers, our Washington manager, Mr. Lee B. Mosher, having formerly been in the Consular Service. When you have in mind any form of bond, this company will be pleased to write it for you.

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The American Foreign Service Association is an unofficial and voluntary association embracing most of the members of *The Foreign Service of the United States*. It was formed for the purpose of fostering *esprit de corps* among the members of the Foreign Service, to strengthen service spirit and to establish a center around which might be grouped the united efforts of its members for the improvement of the Service.



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For complete information on either freight or passenger service, consult "Schedule of Sailings," a comprehensive publication issued by the Traffic Department, or write direct.

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