

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



ROTTERDAM

Photo from Eugene Nabel

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY, 1929

The Java Rice Table (Rijst Tafel)

By ROLLIN R. WINSLOW, *Consul, Department*

In those blessed old days when we all lived at home,
And the world was a safe and sane place,
With the coming of Christmas we used to sit down
And put things like this on our plates:
Turkey and cranberries, celery and salad,
Puddings, pies, raisins and nuts;
All kinds of vegetables, all kinds of sweets,
And of course we all ate far too much.
Now the world is changed round and in modernized
lands,
People eat in a Hooverized way,
But down here in Java, the land of the Dutch,
The old idea's here and to stay.
A rice tafel meal has a charm all its own
In combining both plainness and plenty,
For we eat from one dish with a fork and a spoon,
And put in it the contents of twenty.
A soup plate is used, which is filled up with rice.
Then are added in rapid succession
A number of things not related at all,
Served by boys who form quite a procession.
We have vegetables, meats and bananas well fried,
Shrimps, chicken and four kinds of fish
We have coconut, peppers, cucumbers and crabs,
All put in the very same dish,
We add peanuts and sauces of various kinds,
Most of them frightfully hot;
Then we take a firm grip on the fork and the spoon
And eat like a starved Hottentot.
Oh! People we love, when December rolls round,
Please give a few thoughts to us here,
For though we have food, we are hungry for you
And the good, old, back-home Christmas cheer.

The above poem, which is here produced for the first time is the work and contribution of Mrs. Henry J. Post, long a resident of Surabaya and one of the best informed Americans in the Netherlands East Indies on the native languages, customs and folklore of those islands.

As the epicure who has lived in Italy enjoys fond recollections of delectable "pasta Bolognese" or "pasta Napoletant" and "vino Dei Tre Re" or "asti spumante," and as one who has visited Russia or Siberia remembers with genuine pleasure the succulent "zakuska," "borsch" or "paska," so he



who has lived in Java will ever recall with longing the exotic charm and delicious flavor of the "rijst tafel," the "durian" (a fruit renowned for its bad odor as well as its delicious flavor), and what the late Eliza R. Scidmore called "nature's final and most perfect effort in fruit creation"—the mangosteen.

The rice table or "Makan Jawa," as it is known to the natives, is a selection and modification of the native "slamettan" or thanksgiving feast adapted to the taste of the European. The "slamettan" opens with a Mohammedan prayer delivered by a "hadji" (one who has made a pilgrimage to Mecca) and is followed by the types and quantities of food fixed by the "adat" or ancient native law of custom and by the condition of the host's pocketbook. When he arrives or leaves Java and on special holidays it is incumbent upon one to provide a "slamettan" for his servants or employes. However, the Javanese often give "slamettans" at their common expense, each person invited bringing with him one or more courses.

Some of the hotels in Java, among them the Hotel des Indes in Weltevreden and the Oranje Hotel in Surabaya, specialize in their rice tables. When, as at these hotels, the rice table is properly served, it is a dish fit for kings but when, as often happens, it is not properly prepared and served, it is one of the most abominable concoctions of man's handiwork. In the homes of some Hollanders it is served every day and in others only on Sunday.

Imagine yourself somewhere in Java. It is 85 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade and the air is laden with moisture and many strange but not unpleasant odors. Assume a lassitude suitable to life on the Equator and go through the motions of mopping your brow. Slapping mosquitoes on your ankles. You are in a spacious dining room which is open on all sides. Outside of the hotel you see a fringe of coconut palms, a red jasmine, the gnarled and spreading roots of a banyan and a group of banana trees heavy with green fruit. All is quiet in the dining room but from outside comes the cheerful ting-a-ling of the sados (small two-wheeled vehicles drawn by diminutive horses), the occasional



Photo from R. R. Winslow

ORANJE HOTEL, SURABAYA

hoarse honk-honk of an automobile, the measured squeak-squeak of the native "picul" stick as some Javanese passes by carrying a heavy load of produce on his shoulders. At rare intervals the resonant croak of a "tokay" (a large red and green lizard) slowly increases in tempo and then gradually dies down to nothing. You listen attentively to each croak and count them for if



"friend" tokay croaks seven times it betokens good luck, according to native legend.

Finally you look up as you hear footsteps approaching to answer the polite greeting of the Dutch maitre d'hotel. When he calls the Javanese "mandoe" or head waiter you inform him briefly to "kasi makan jawa" and then sit back in quiet contemplation of what you are about to receive. You look upon the service of the rice table as a solemn but enjoyable rite though you will not begin it with a Mohammedan prayer but only with a prayer that you be granted a good digestion and sufficient girth to complete the task with as much neatness and despatch as the man who is seated at the next table.

Finally the "mandoe" reappears followed by what seems to be an endless line of barefooted Javanese "joungases" (waiters) each with his head-dress (kain kepala) of neatly folded batik, his coat of starched white duck and his sweeping "sarong" (dress worn by men and women alike) also of conventional and artistic batik.

The first "joungas" places before you a soup plate of large dimensions and the second in line offers you boiled rice with which you fill the plate almost to overflowing. Then the other waiters pass slowly and silently by you with vegetable curry stew, "dageng ragi" (a dish with many ingredients), corn cakes, hot sauces, chicken in various forms, hamburger steak, fried bananas, cucumbers, eggs in various forms, fish, corn, shrimps (parboiled and pulverized), goat meat, peanuts, fruit salad, bean sprouts, grated coconut, "blimbing woeloe" (a peculiar native vegetable), bamboo in sauce and curry stew, long beans cooked with "assam" (a sour native fruit), Indian chutney, egg plant, crab meat, slices of betel nut (siri), "djeroek poeroet" (a native leaf), ginger root, coriander seeds, chili, and "kroepoek udang" (a native bread made of shrimps, etc.) When you have taken goodly portions of these various dishes you mix the whole into a grand hodgepodge and then settle down to business.

After the meal, if you are not employed at an American Consulate, you repair to your room, get into your pajamas and crawl under the "klambo"



CONSUL WINSLOW IN NATIVE MARKET



Photo from R. R. Winslow

NATIVE RICE TABLE IN BALI

(mosquito netting) and into bed there to slumber fitfully in an effort to recover from the effects of the noonday meal. Outside of the "klambo" hundreds of hungry mosquitos hum their busy tunes but you soon forget them and dream of mountains of strange foods borne by countless thousands of barefooted Javanese who pass with silent tread past your tortured and recumbent form.

The Treaty Division, Department of State

By WALLACE McCLURE, *Assistant Chief*, and SYDNEY Y. SMITH

According to a writer in the *Saturday Evening Post*, June 1, 1929,§ "the newest cog in the machinery of managing our foreign relations is the Treaty Division." It was established by Secretary Kellogg, this writer adds, "to handle all treaty negotiations."

Whatever the exact degree of its novelty and regardless of the proportion of current treaty negotiations of the United States which it has thus far in its career actually handled, the Treaty Division played no small part, even though in operation less than a year when Secretary Kellogg retired from the Department of State, in enabling him to point to a record of more treaties signed under his administration than under that of any of his predecessors, 81 treaties in all. Of these, 47, or 58 percent, were signed after April 21, 1928, the date of the order establishing the Treaty Division, though the division was actually functioning a day or two earlier. Between the date of its founding and the date of its first anniversary the following treaties and other agreements were signed on behalf of the United States :§§

‡January 14, 1928, and April 23, 1928. Denmark. Agreement for the direct exchange of certain information regarding the traffic in narcotic drugs.

‡December 22, 1927, and April 25, 1928. Netherlands. Agreement for the direct exchange of certain information regarding the traffic in narcotic drugs.

†April 25, 1928. Greece. Prevention of the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into the United States.

§ "The Machinery of Foreign Affairs," by Drew Pearson (p. 100).

§§ Those marked with one asterisk (*) have been approved by the United States Senate; those marked with a dagger (†) have entered into force; those marked with a double dagger (‡) are executive agreements requiring no ratification. Postal agreements, which are entered into by the Post Office Department, subject to ratification by the President, are not included in the list. On April 20, 1928, a treaty of friendship, commerce, and consular rights was signed with Latvia. It is now in effect.

The basis of counting for this list is more inclusive than that for Mr. Kellogg's list, but even here it has seemed best to omit certain types of arrangements that might easily have been named.

‡December 22, 1927, and April 27, 1928. Italy. Agreement for the direct exchange of certain information regarding the traffic in narcotic drugs.

†May 5, 1928. Germany. Arbitration.

†May 5, 1928. Germany. Conciliation.

‡May 14, 1928. Persia. Commercial modus vivendi effected by exchange of notes.

‡May 19, 1928. Turkey. Commercial agreement effected by exchange of notes.

*May 31, 1928. Japan. To aid in the prevention of the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into the United States.

June 5, 1928, and February 25, 1929. Norway. Friendship, commerce, and consular rights and an additional article thereto.

†June 7, 1928. Finland. Arbitration.

†June 7, 1928. Finland. Conciliation.

‡January 14, 1928, and June 13, 1928. Belgium. Agreement for the direct exchange of certain information regarding the traffic in narcotic drugs.

†June 14, 1928. Denmark. Arbitration.

‡January 14, 1928, and June 15, 1928. Czechoslovakia. Agreement for the direct exchange of certain information regarding the traffic in narcotic drugs.

*June 19, 1928. Austria. Friendship, commerce, and consular rights.

‡January 14, 1928, and July 6, 1928. Japan. Agreement for the direct exchange of certain information regarding the traffic in narcotic drugs.

‡July 11, 1928. Persia. Agreement relating to personal status, and family law, effected by exchange of notes.

*July 16, 1928. Czechoslovakia. Naturalization.

†July 25, 1928. China. Regulating tariff relations.

January 30, 1928, and July 31, 1928. Multilateral. Convention and protocol and supplementary agreement and protocol for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions.

†August 16, 1928. Austria. Conciliation.

†August 16, 1928. Austria. Arbitration.

*August 16, 1928. Poland. Arbitration.



*August 16, 1928. Poland. Conciliation.
 †August 16, 1928. Czechoslovakia. Arbitration.
 †August 16, 1928. Czechoslovakia. Conciliation.
 ‡January 14, 1928, and August 24, 1928. Danzig. Agreement for the direct exchange of certain information regarding the traffic in narcotic drugs.
 *August 27, 1928. Multilateral. Treaty for the renunciation of war.
 ‡September 8, 1928. Netherlands. Agreement by exchange of notes extending the time for appointing the conciliation commission under article 2 of the treaty of December 18, 1913.
 ‡January 14, 1928, and October 19, 1928. Greece. Agreement for the direct exchange of certain information regarding the traffic in narcotic drugs.
 †October 22, 1928. Albania. Arbitration.
 †October 22, 1928. Albania. Conciliation.
 †October 27, 1928. Sweden. Arbitration.
 ‡January 14, 1928, and November 3, 1928. Turkey. Agreement for the direct exchange of certain information regarding the traffic in narcotic drugs.

*November 14, 1928. Lithuania. Arbitration.
 *November 14, 1928. Lithuania. Conciliation.
 ‡December 31, 1928. Germany. Agreement effected by exchange of notes to extend the jurisdiction of the Mixed Claims Commission of the United States and Germany.
 ‡January 1, 1929. Finland. Reciprocal arrangement whereby the benefit of their respective copyright laws are extended by the United States and Finland to citizens of the other.
 January 2, 1929. Canada. Preservation of Niagara Falls.
 *January 5, 1929. Multilateral. General convention of Inter-American conciliation.
 January 5, 1929. Multilateral. General treaty of Inter-American arbitration.
 ‡October 2, 1928, December 29, 1928, January 12, 1929. Canada. Arrangement effected by exchange of notes governing radio communications between private experimental stations.
 †January 15, 1929. France. Supplementary extradition convention.
 *January 21, 1929. Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Arbitration.
 *January 21, 1929. Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Conciliation.



Photo by Underwood & Underwood

CHARLES M. BARNES, *Chief*, and WALLACE McCLURE, *Assistant Chief, Treaty Division, Department of State*



- *January 21, 1929. Bulgaria. Arbitration.
- *January 21, 1929. Bulgaria. Conciliation.
- *January 26, 1929. Hungary. Arbitration.
- *January 26, 1929. Hungary. Conciliation.
- *January 26, 1929. Ethiopia. Arbitration.
- *January 26, 1929. Ethiopia. Conciliation.
- February 20, 1929. Multilateral. Inter-American convention for trade-mark and commercial protection and protocol, on the inter-American registration of trade-marks.
- †February 20, 1929. Norway. Arbitration.
- ‡January 14, 1928, and February 22, 1929. Portugal. Agreement for the direct exchange of certain information regarding the traffic in narcotic drugs.
- †February 27, 1929. Netherlands. Arbitration.
- †February 26 and 28, 1929. Multilateral. Arrangement relative to the assignment of high frequencies to radio stations on the North American Continent.
- *March 1, 1929. Portugal. Arbitration.
- *March 20, 1929. Belgium. Arbitration.
- *March 20, 1929. Belgium. Conciliation.
- *March 21, 1929. Rumania. Arbitration.
- *March 21, 1929. Rumania. Conciliation.
- March 27, 1929. Canada. Preservation and extension of sockeye salmon fisheries of Fraser River System.
- *April 6, 1929. Luxemburg. Arbitration.
- *April 6, 1929. Luxemburg. Conciliation.
- ‡April 8, 1929. Turkey. Commercial agreement extending former temporary agreement which expired April 10, 1929.
- ‡February 23, 1929, and April 17, 1929. Roumania. Agreement for the direct exchange of certain information regarding the traffic in narcotic drugs.

It is doubtful whether so large a number of international agreements have ever before been concluded by the United States within a single twelvemonth. The reason lies, of course, in the ever-growing multiplicity of international relations, which requires nations constantly to deal with new subjects by treaty and periodically to revise old treaties dealing with matters that have long been recognized as of international concern. Such a situation demands a treaty policy and the development of an organization within the Department of State capable of visualizing the treaty system of the country in its entirety and planning developments relating to stated kinds of treaties that shall be consistent with the development of the whole. The Treaty Division has always acted upon the assumption that its stated duties could not be adequately performed unless it at the same

time gave constant thought to comprehensive questions of treaty policy and to the details whereby such policy could be improved, extended, and made more useful to the people of the United States in the practical conduct of every-day life. Obviously, such function requires a group of persons possessing a very wide acquaintance with the treaties of all nations and equipped with facilities for keeping such information absolutely up to date.

Departmental Order No. 442, April 21, 1928, establishing the Treaty Division, is as follows:

"A division is hereby established to be known as the Treaty Division, to which the following duties are assigned:

"1. To draft treaties and other international agreements and correspondence pertaining to the negotiation, construction, and termination of treaties.

"2. To collect a complete set of all treaties and other international agreements in force to which the United States is a party, and likewise those to which it is not a party, together with the pertinent laws, proclamations, Executive orders and resolutions.

"3. To maintain up-to-date lists of all treaties and other international agreements between the United States and foreign Governments which are in process of negotiation or ratification.

"4. To collect and keep readily available information regarding the application, interpretation, and status of treaties.

"5. To analyze treaties by subject, and assemble, compare, and study the provisions on the same subject in different treaties.

"6. To examine the texts of all treaties, conventions, or international agreements to which the United States is a party, with a view to recommending such action as may be required to obtain the fulfillment by the other party of its duties and obligations and to effect the performance of the duties and obligations of the United States by legislative or administrative acts.

"7. To maintain up-to-date lists of treaties, conventions, or international agreements expiring or subject to extension with a view to considering the renewal or extension thereof.

"8. To perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Secretary of State.

"The personnel of this division is as follows: Chief, Mr. Charles M. Barnes; assistant chief, Mr. Wallace McClure; drafting officer, Mr. Sydney Y. Smith; law officer, Mr. Stephen Latchford; archivists, Mr. Thomas Griffin, Mr. John A. Tonner.

(Continued on page 238)

Joseph P. Cotton

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

Joseph P. Cotton, of New York, who was appointed Under Secretary of State on June 7, 1929, assumed his duties on June 20, as successor to J. Reuben Clark, Jr., who then took official leave of his associates in the Department. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Cotton by William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of Accounts, in the presence of Secretary Stimson, and other officials.

Joseph Potter Cotton was born at Newport, R. I., July 22, 1875; son of Joseph P. and Isabella (Cole) Cotton. In 1896 he obtained the degree of A.B. at Harvard, the degree of A.M. in the following year, and LL.B. in 1900. He married Jessie I. Child, of Philadelphia, Pa., February 24, 1906. He began the practice of law in New York City in 1900; member of the firm of Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, 1907-8; Spooner & Cotton, 1910-1919; McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin, 1919-1921; and Cotton & Franklin, since 1921. He served as counsel, Alaskan Engineering Commission, New York State Commission on Workmen's Compensation, consulting counsel Federal Reserve Board; with U. S. Food Administration, December, 1917;

European representative, U. S. Food Administration, 1918; member, Interallied Finance Council. Editor, Constitutional Decisions of John Marshall, 1906.

The *New York Times* of June 17, 1929, said: "Mr. Cotton is a lawyer who was personally well known to President Hoover when the latter was Federal Food Administrator in the World War, and the President came to have a high regard for his ability. Officials say that Mr. Cotton, with a lucrative legal practice, which perhaps netted him \$100,000 annually, made a heavy pecuniary sacrifice in accepting the Under Secretaryship at \$10,000 a year."

The Nation, of June 12, said: "Mr. Cotton has been known to us these many years as an exceptionally able and high-minded man whose



Photo by Harris & Ewing

JOSEPH P. COTTON

record during the war as a subordinate to Mr. Hoover, a member of the legal staff of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, a member of the extremely important Interallied Finance Council, and other organizations, was of the best. He has also been consulting counsel for the Federal Reserve Board and to the New York State Commis-



sion on Workmen's Compensation. Of distinctly liberal tendencies—so far as a distinguished corporation lawyer gives rein to them—he supported Roosevelt in 1912, and has also served with such educational experiments as Antioch College and the new Bennington College for Women.”

RETIREMENT OF CONSUL GENERAL WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAY 17, 1929.

MY DEAR MR. WASHINGTON:

As I have just learned of your approaching retirement from active duty, I wish to convey to you my sincere appreciation of the services which you have rendered to the Government of the United States in the past 37 years. Throughout your exceptionally long term of office you have served the Department at many and important posts and discharged with distinguished success the varied duties placed upon you. This, however, is not all. Your high integrity, moral courage, boundless and loyal devotion to the best interests of the Department and your instant readiness to meet every call of service has commanded the attention and admiration of your colleagues and set them an example which has contributed in no small degree to the enhancement of the efficiency of the Foreign Service. I thank you for your unflinching cooperation with the Department and congratulate you upon the success you have achieved as a Foreign Service officer.

I beg to offer you every good wish of mine for your future welfare and happiness and, I should like to add, that in doing this I am giving expression to the thoughts of all the officers of the Department with whom you have been associated in the course of your career.

I am, my dear Mr. Washington,

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON.

HORACE LEE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE,
Department of State, Washington.

HORACE LEE WASHINGTON

AN APPRECIATION

(Taken from the *Liverpool Post and Mercury* August 13, 1924, when, after serving 15 years at Liverpool, he was promoted to be Consul General at London, England.)

I have known Horace Lee Washington since his advent into Liverpool, and a worthier man could

not have been found for the post of Consul for America. He followed a distinguished man—one who, too, found his promotion in the great Metropolis. And what a different type of man we found as we shed our tears of sorrow at the passing of Griffiths and gave a welcome to his successor. We were not left in doubt for long. Here was a new sort of personality—different from the last, but equally acceptable. And so we have learned to love one of the most lovable men who has ever occupied public office in our midst. His is of a retiring nature, almost too retiring to please us at all times. One worked well-nigh a miracle if one could get the American Consul on his feet on a public occasion. On rare occasions it came off, and with success for speaker and hearers. I remember one evening when for his speech, about three minutes long, an encore was demanded. But no. Once up, yes. But not twice. Lee Washington, with that fascinating smile of his, gently shook his head in the negative.

America's Wise Selection

Charm is the keynote of his personality—unselfishness and consideration for all—and not the least for his staff, who have such affectionate admiration for him. Have you ever been drawn to a lovable personality with such magnetism as to make it irresistible, even when at the time you have recorded resentment at the confiscation of your independence? Well, here it is. Once known, you feel that to have this man's confidence and friendship is well worth it, and a prize of value. Amongst his colleagues, too, in the service of their respective countries Lee Washington is always appreciated and his sage counsel can be relied upon at all times when in the heat of controversy his quiet, diplomatic mind comes into play and gives seasoned and sound judgment.

Those in high office in the United States have chosen well in sending Mr. Lee Washington to London—for there he will have great scope for those gifts of diplomacy, those sound business principles, and the display of charm in social circles which together make up the sum total of a man and so eminently fit him to represent his great country in the heart of the British Empire.

—P. F. C.

Members of the Association are reminded that their annual dues of \$5.00 for the current fiscal year are payable on and after July 1, 1929.

Lincoln at Gettysburg

Lincoln's speech at the dedication of the National Cemetery on the battlefield of Gettysburg was delivered November 19, 1863, and this bronze and granite memorial was erected in commemoration thereof. The battle took place July 1-3, 1863. The following is the text of the speech in its original form, which was reprinted by resolution of the United States Senate on March 19, 1912, (Document No. 439, 62d Congress, 2d Session):

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and dedicated, can long endure. We are met on the great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives

that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a large sense we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.



Photo by Charles D. Westcott

MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH

On the Battlefield of Gettysburg

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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The American Foreign Service Journal is published monthly by the American Foreign Service Association, and is distributed by the Association to its members gratis. The Journal is also open to private subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$4.00 a year, or 35 cents a copy, payable to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C.

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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BY THE WAY

Members of the Association will be interested to learn that the first payment under the Group Insurance Plan was made on June 20, 1929, when a check for \$2,000 was mailed to Consul Kemp, at Havre, for delivery to Mrs. Finley, widow of Vice Consul James G. Finley.

Do not forget that the JOURNAL depends on each one of you for its success. A contribution from you to its contents will be helpful. A letter making some suggestion for the betterment of the magazine would be welcome. A new subscriber might even be obtained by you.

GOLF, AND THE SERVICE

"If every lie were teed up high
And every shot a straight 'un,
Then every game would be the same,
No round a really great 'un."

—Peter Niblick.

So try your best with every test
To make each shot a better
Put all your heart into each part
Of work, report, trade letter.

Then take your chance (and eke your stance)
And drive for fours and under;
The Service glows with pride of those
Whose work makes others wonder.

Notarial acts, commercial facts,
Let naught go by unheeded;
Serve mashie shot and iron hot
And find the hole that's needed.

Though AC-2 e'er seems to you
To call for efforts greater,
The end will be that you will see
Promotion soon,—not later.

ALFRED NUTTING.

GOLF NEWS

Consul Digby S. Willson, Bristol, recently won the Stoke Bishop Challenge Cup at the Neubury Course, outside Bristol, with a gross score of 74, giving him a net 65, five strokes ahead of the next man. He also won a spoon for the best monthly score.



ITEMS



Ambassador Charles G. Dawes sailed for his post at London on June 7 on the S. S. *Olympic*.

Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow resumed charge of the Embassy at Mexico City on June 10 after a short leave in the United States to attend the marriage of his daughter to Col. Charles Lindberg.

Ambassador Robert Woods Bliss returned to Buenos Aires early in June after a short time spent in England.

Minister Robert P. Skinner sailed for his post at Athens on June 11.

Minister J. Butler Wright, Hungary, spent a few days in Princeton, N. J., and in New York City during the middle of June before going on to Nahant, Mass., where he will pass two months. He expects to sail for Budapest on August 24 on the S. S. *Vulcania*.

Minister G. A. Bading, Ecuador, spent a few days in Washington late in May before going north on a fishing trip.

Minister Charles C. Eberhardt arrived from Nicaragua on May 27 and paid a brief visit to Washington. He was en route to his home at Salina, Kans., where on June 3 he received "for distinguished service to his country in the special field of diplomacy" the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the Kansas-Wesleyan University, of which his father, Christopher Eberhardt, was one of the founders. After that he was planning to take a trip up in the mountains in Colorado for the benefit of his health.

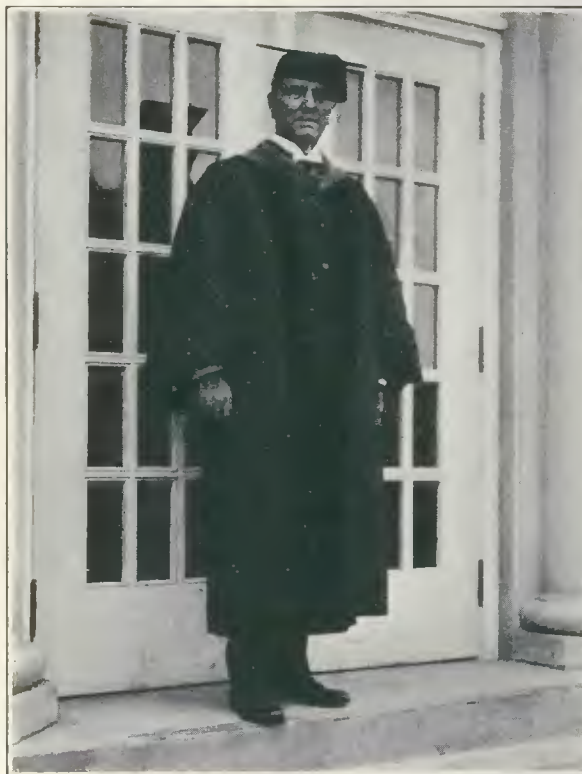
Minister Willis C. Cook, Venezuela, was in Washington for a few days early in June; he expected to go on to his home at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., for part of his leave.

Minister George T. Summerlin, Honduras, called at the Department on June 4; his plans for leave were indefinite.

Consul William Smale, Montreal, is spending his leave in Washington.

Vice Consul Ralph Miller, Buenos Aires, sailed for his post on May 18 after leave in the United States.

Vice Consul Walton C. Ferris, Palermo, sailed for his post on May 25.



CHARLES C. EBERHARDT, LL.D.



John Corrigan, Consul at Smyrna, is spending part of his leave in Washington; early in June he was joined by Mrs. Corrigan who had gone on to visit friends in Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan expect to sail for their post late in June.

Consul Fletcher Warren, who has been on detail in the Department for the past four years, sailed on June 26 on the S. S. *Zacapa* for his new post at Barranquilla. Mr. and Mrs. Warren spent the month prior to their sailing in New York City and in Danielson, Conn.

Vice Consul T. Monroe Fisher, Tela, Honduras, is passing his leave in Washington. He expects to return to his post after the middle of July.

Diplomatic Secretary Edward P. Lowry spent a few days in Washington in May before going on to his post at Mexico City.

Consul Maurice Altaffer, Nogales, was in Washington for a few days early in June en route to southern France where he will join his wife and children who have been in Niece since January.

Vice Consul Raymond E. Ahearn called at the Department early in June en route from Buenos Aires to his new post at Windsor, Ontario.

Vice Consul George D. LaMont was in Washington for a few days early in June before returning to his post at Port-au-Prince for which he sailed on June 11.

Claude H. Hall, Jr., Vice Consul at Johannesburg, is spending his home leave at Baltimore.

Consul Leslie E. Woods, formerly at Glasgow and recently detailed to the Department, is dividing his leave between Cambridge, Mass., and Baltimore, Md.

Consul George J. Haering, Kobe, sailed for his post on June 3 after leave spent chiefly at Huntington, Long Island.

Diplomatic Secretary McCeney Werlich sailed for his post at Warsaw on May 31 on the S. S. *Ile de France*.

Consul Winfield H. Scott, formerly at Puerto Castillo, left for his new post at London early in June.

Hampton Bonner, Clerk in the Consulate General at Copenhagen, is sailing on July 10 after leave spent in Massachusetts and in Washington.

Vice Consul Sheldon T. Mills has completed his course of instruction in the Foreign Service School and on June 20 sailed for his post at La Paz.

Vice Consul Herbert F. Pearson, Saloniki, arrived in Washington in June on his way to Savannah, Ga., where he will pass most of his leave.

Diplomatic Secretary Louis Sussdorf sailed for his post at Riga on June 13 after leave in the United States.

Vice Consul John H. Morgan, Budapest, arrived in the United States early in June to spend his leave at Cambridge, Mass.

Clerk Henry T. Unverzagt, Ciudad Juarez, is passing the greater part of his home leave at East Falls Church, Va.

Consul William J. Grace, Sheffield, arrived in the United States early in June; he expects to spend some of his leave in New York City but his further plans are indefinite.

Vice Consul Raymond Lanctot, Saigon, is spending part of his leave at Richmond, Va.

Diplomatic Secretary Thomas J. Daniels, Rome, arrived in the United States early in June. After a few days in Washington he went on to his home in Minneapolis, Minn., where he will spend his leave.

Diplomatic Secretary Joseph Flack called at the Department the first part of June en route from Vienna to his new post at Santiago, Chile, for which he sailed on June 6 on the S. S. *Santa Maria*. Before sailing Mr. Flack spent two days at his home in Grenoble, Pa.

George D. Salameh, Clerk at the Consulate General at Jerusalem, was in Washington for a few days early in June during the course of 60 days' leave that he is passing in the United States.

Vice Consul W. Allen Rhode, Guayaquil, is passing his home leave at Baltimore, Md.



Diplomatic Secretary Royal Jordan, Tirana, called at the Department early in June before going on to his home at Cambridge, Mass., where he expects to spend part of his leave.

Margaret L. Menzel, Clerk in the Legation at Warsaw, sailed for her post on the *S. S. George Washington* on June 19.

Vice Consul Joseph Alden Springer celebrated his 85th birthday on May 17, 1929, and the *Habana Morning Post* gave the following day an account of the reception held by his sisters, the Misses Mary Elizabeth, Grace and Inezita Springer, at their home in Habana. Among the large number of friends calling to present their felicitations were Ambassador Noble Brandon Judah, Consul General Leo J. Keena, Countess Morisca, and Mrs. Frank Steinhart. Mr. Springer's first appointment in the American Consular Service was at Cardenas, Cuba, in June, 1867. The JOURNAL joins with Mr. Springer's many friends in extending to him sincere good wishes.

Cornelius Van H. Engert, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Caracas, Venezuela, when reporting to the JOURNAL the birth of his daughter, Sheila Moffat Cunningham, on March 6, said, as their first child was born in New York, their second in Central America, and now their third in South America, Mrs. Engert and he feel they have "done about as much for Pan-Americanism as can reasonably be expected."

Frederick M. Ryder, U. S. Foreign Service Officer retired, visited Washington on June 10, en route to his home at Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Ryder had been at North Woodstock, N. H., for the funeral early in June of his brother, Clarence H. Ryder, head of the Ryder Printing House.

S. Pinkney Tuck, Secretary of Legation at Budapest, and Mrs. Tuck, with their little daughter, after a visit in Washington with Mrs. Tuck's parents, Representative and Mrs. James M. Beck, sailed for Hungary about the end of May. Mrs. Tuck came to Washington in the early winter from Geneva, Mr. Tuck's previous post, and spent the winter in the South, returning to Washington in the spring. Mr. and Mrs. Beck will visit their son-in-law and daughter this summer at Budapest.

Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, who retired July 1, 1924, being then stationed at St. John's, Newfoundland (he previously had served

at Liege, Guatemala City, Valparaiso, Auckland, Cape Town, and Windsor, Ontario), is now living at his birthplace, Crown Point, Ind., and his many friends will regret to hear that he has been ailing for some time past, and last month had to undergo three minor operations. His family and friends are hoping, however, that he will soon regain his health.

Mrs. Natalia Summers, Archivist of the Department of State, is sailing early in July for Europe, where during a period of 30 days she will visit London, Paris, Berne, Munich, Dresden, and Berlin, in order to investigate the archives in the American Foreign Service offices at those cities.

Vice Consul Eugene Nabel, at Rotterdam, arrived in the United States on leave April 23. After an automobile tour in New England, he spent about two weeks in Washington. He returns to his post the end of June.

Harry A. McBride, Vice Consul at Malaga, accompanied by Mrs. McBride and their young son, Robert McBride, visited Washington the end of May en route to their home in Detroit. Mr. McBride expects to be in the United States for 60 days.

William W. Schott, Third Secretary of the Embassy at Paris, who was designated to accompany Ambassador Herrick's remains to the United States on board the French cruiser *Tourville*, as he has for the past year served as the Ambassador's private secretary and had previously been an officer in our Navy, gave in a recent dispatch a report of the voyage to the United States, from which the following extract is taken:

"At 11.15 a. m. of April 5, the *Tourville* got under way and proceeded slowly to sea, escorted by the flotilla leader *Lynx*, astern, and a destroyer on each quarter. A squadron of hydroplanes flew in formation overhead. A submarine put out from the submarine base and hove to, her deck manned.

"At 1.45 p. m., the H. M. S. *Hood* (battle cruiser), and eight destroyers were sighted, heading north. Our assumption that they had been deflected inland from their course en route from Gibraltar to Portsmouth has now been verified by the British Naval Attaché in Paris. The *Hood* hoisted the American ensign at the fore and fired a salute of 19 guns. Captain Abrial of the *Tourville*, very courteously asked me what I wished done in reply. I suggested that he return the salute with the British ensign at the fore and the American ensign at half stay, shifted to a yardarm. This was done and the *Hood* proceeded on her voyage. The British destroyers, in the interim, had hove to just to the southward of our course and at about five miles distance. The *Lynx* now



veered to port and, followed by the two destroyers, passed in review, the rails manned, the *Lynx* firing a 19-gun salute when abeam. When these vessels had cleared the *Tourville* they reversed their course and returned to port. We now approached the British destroyers who formed line of columns ahead and passed in review, their ensigns at half staff. These naval demonstrations were most impressive."

FROM MADRID

(CONSUL MAURICE L. STAFFORD, *Correspondent*)

Ambassador and Mrs. Hammond were present at the formal opening of the Sevilla Exposition on May 9. Present also were Maj. Frederick W. Manley, Military Attaché at Madrid, and Mr. Charles A. Livengood, Commercial Attaché.

Capt. George Washington Steel, United States Naval Attaché, assigned to Paris and Madrid, and Mrs. Steele were recent visitors to Madrid. They attended the formal opening of the Sevilla Exposition on May 9.

Vice Consul John H. Lord and Mrs. Lord on their way from Madeira to London, their new post, remained a few days in Spain during the last week of April.

The United States Army Band gave a public concert in the Retiro Park, Madrid, on May 13. They later departed for Sevilla to be stationed at the exposition for several weeks.

Ambassador Hammond and members of the Embassy staff officially participated in the opening of the Barcelona Exposition on May 19. Later they assisted in the inauguration of North American Week at the Sevilla Exposition beginning May 26.

Mr. Arthur Stanley Riggs, of Washington, D. C., author of several books on Spain, director and editor of "Art and Archaeology" and secretary of the Archaeological Society of Washington, was a recent visitor in Spain. He called at the Consulate General at Barcelona and the Consulate at Madrid, taking in the Barcelona and Sevilla expositions en route.

(Mr. Riggs delivered a lecture in Spanish before the Royal Academy of History in Madrid on the "Status of Archeology in the United States and our Debt to Spain," and he also gave the address of welcome in Spanish in the American Building on the occasion of the American Week at the Seville Exposition. Mr. Riggs' most

recent literary success is his book "The Spanish Pageant," a translation of which under the title "El Desfile Espanol" is to appear early next year.)

FROM ROME, ITALY

(CONSUL WM. OSCAR JONES, *Correspondent*)

Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher was at his desk as usual on May 22, the twenty-seventh anniversary of his entry into the Foreign Service.

Congressman Benjamin M. Golder, of Pennsylvania, spent a few days in Rome during May.

Capt. Wilson Brown, U. S. N., commander of the *Mayflower* visited Rome for a few days.

Capt. R. F. Zogbaum, U. S. N., and Mrs. Zogbaum spent a few days in Rome during May.

A tablet containing the names of prominent Americans who were benefactors of the American Academy in Rome was unveiled at that institution on May 13, by Mrs. Fletcher. The Ambassador as well as Consul and Mrs. Dominian were present at the ceremony.

The Consular Corps of Milan and Turin, including members of their families, held an outing on May 12 at Stresa on Lago Maggiore. Luncheon was served at the Hotel Borromee; afterwards the party visited Isola Bella, which contains the unfinished castle of the Borromee family, and the beautiful garden "laid out in the old Italian style, rising in ten terraces a hundred feet above the lake, is stocked with lemon trees, cedars, magnolias, orange trees, laurels, cork trees, camellias, carob trees, oleanders, and other luxuriant products of the south." On the way home the entire party visited Orta on Lago d'Orta where tea was served. There were about 60 persons in the party, including Consul Heard from Turin. Consul Heard adds that one of the most beautiful sights he has ever seen is the Camellia bushes or trees which seem to grow in great profusion around Lago Maggiore. At a distance the flower, which is a deep red, resembles a rose, excepting that it is at least three times the size of the average rose. The bushes are from 8 to 10 feet high and have a circumference of some 15 feet; when in full flower they add a wonderfully rich mass of color to the landscape.



FROM AUCKLAND

(CONSUL WALTER F. BOYLE, *Correspondent*)

Consul Walter F. Boyle is still residing in the Northern Club, pending the return of Mrs. Boyle from the United States, about the end of June.

Vice Consul William P. Cochran, Jr., having been assigned to Wellington just after settling down for a long winter's stay in Auckland, is congratulating himself on his forethought in inserting a "Diplomatic clause" in his Auckland lease. He is rapidly folding up his new spread tents and expects to softly steal away to Wellington by the end of May.

Honorary Vice Consul Leonard A. Bachelder is just about to leave for a prolonged visit to the United States, the first in over a score of years.

Mr. Bachelder entered the Service as Consul at Zanzibar 49 years ago, and has been Honorary Vice Consul at Auckland for 38 years, his commission to this post bearing the signature of Hon. James G. Blaine, as Secretary of State.

There is also a rumor, which after due evaluation has been found worthy of sympathetic credence, that an American Consular Officer in this part of the world will shortly take unto himself a wife in the person of a fair daughter of Auckland, the ceremony to be held in this city. But more about this another time.

FROM SINGAPORE

(CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS, *Correspondent*)

H. R. H. Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, and party comprising the "Garter Mission" to Japan made a short official visit to Singapore on April 20-21. The city was gaily decorated for the occasion. The festivities included an official reception, a polo match, a Chinese lantern procession and elaborate fireworks provided by the local Japanese community.

Consul Edward M. Groth, Surabaya, recently made a short pleasure trip to Singapore and Hong Kong, spending a few days with friends at each place.

Vice Consul and Mrs. John H. Bruins, who have been on home leave, returned to their post at Singapore on April 4. They made several short stops at cities in Japan, China, the Philippines and Java on their way.

Vice Consul Terry S. Hinkle, Singapore, took local leave from April 5 to 21. He visited the Islands of Bali and Java. While at Surabaya and vicinity, he and Consul Groth enjoyed some mountain climbing.

Vice Consul and Mrs. William W. Butterworth, Jr., arrived at Singapore, their new post, on April 29. They spent a fortnight in Japan on their way, and report having had a most enjoyable trip.

Vice Consul Raymond Lanctot, Saigon, left his post early in April for home leave. He spent a few days in Singapore, and traveled directly to New York by the Suez route.

Ben Robertson who recently resigned as clerk in the Surabaya Consulate, spent a few days in Singapore early in April. He left on the *Ekma* for Calcutta, and planned to travel across India on his way to the United States.

FROM SHANGHAI

(CONSUL J. E. JACOBS, *Correspondent*)

Mr. Elliott Hazzard, the architect for the new Consular building at Amoy, has recently returned from a trip of inspection and reports that considerable progress has been made on this new home for consular officers at that port.

Consul and Mrs. Sam Sokobin, together with their little daughter Cynthia, spent a few days in Shanghai en route to Foochow from home leave in the United States, relieving Consul George Atcheson, Jr., who, accompanied by Mrs. Atcheson and their young son, passed through Shanghai en route to Mr. Atcheson's former post at Tientsin.

Mrs. E. B. Price, wife of Consul Price, at Nanking, who has been living in Shanghai for about one month, departed at the end of April to reside with her husband at Nanking, conditions there having become sufficiently settled to justify her taking up residence there. Consul Price came to Shanghai to accompany Mrs. Price to Nanking.

Vice Consuls J. H. Paxton and A. M. Guptil, of the Nanking Consulate, both made visits to Shanghai during the month of April, the latter having spent his local leave in Shanghai.



Consul General R. C. Tredwell, of Hongkong, passed through Shanghai during April en route to Japan on simple leave of absence. Rumor has it that he will not return to Hongkong alone.

Consul General and Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham, of Shanghai, made a visit to Nanking by river steamer over the Easter holidays.

Vice Consul and Mrs. W. W. Butterworth passed through Shanghai during April en route to Singapore, which is the Vice Consul's first post.

Miss Dorris Pellet, Clerk at the Shanghai Consulate General since 1923, left on home leave in April, traveling via Europe.

FROM THE FAR EAST

A lurid snake story comes from Shanghai, supported by a news clipping from the *China Press* of April 30, 1929. It recites that a "fearsome reptile," deadly poisonous and "hideous to behold," some six or seven feet long, with "fiery hissing tongue and venomous eyes," was discovered lying in the entrance to the Consulate one morning "after a night of uncertain meanderings" (on the part of the snake, of course). The Chinese servants were "petrified with fear," but Consul Jay C. Huston, who came along on his way to business, "with characteristic presence of mind," quietly and quickly seized a curtain pole and lifted the boa constrictor out into the courtyard where he then killed it. The report says in conclusion that "it was some little time after Mr. Huston had killed the great reptile before calm, security and content reigned again at the American Consulate."

FROM MEXICO CITY

(CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAM DAWSON,
Correspondent)

Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow left Mexico City for the United States on leave of absence on the morning of May 22. The Ambassador was accompanied by Secretary of Embassy Edward P. Lowry.

Herschel V. Johnson, First Secretary of Embassy, recently assigned to Mexico City, arrived on May 15.

Mrs. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld left Mexico City on May 31 for Vera Cruz whence she sailed on June 1 for the United States to join her husband.

Secretary of Embassy Frederick P. Hibbard left Mexico City on May 31 for his new post at La Paz to which he is proceeding via Vera Cruz, Habana, and the Panama Canal.

FROM NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO

(CONSUL RICHARD F. BOYCE, *Correspondent*)

May 1. Vice Consul S. E. Aguirre, Nuevo Laredo, left with Mrs. Aguirre and their daughter for San Francisco on 60 days leave. The Aguirres went in their car, stopping a few days en route at El Paso and Los Angeles to visit relatives. The trip from Nuevo Laredo to Los Angeles covered 1,007 miles and cost \$40 in gasoline, oil, and hotel expenses.

Some time during May Vice Consul Maney, en route from Tampico to his new post at Agua Prieta passed through Laredo without notifying this office. Notice is hereby given that any other Foreign Service Officer passing through without communicating with this office will be detained by the American Immigration officials, turned over to the commanding officer at Fort McIntosh and held for shooting pending Consul Boyce's decision in the matter. If you don't believe it, try it and see!

May 23. Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, accompanied by Diplomatic Secretary E. P. Lowry and friends, passed through Nuevo Laredo en route to Washington. Consul Boyce, through the courtesy of the officer in charge at Fort McIntosh, took the Ambassador and his party to the Fort swimming pool. Major Lowry and Mr. Walker later called at Consul Boyce's home.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Robert C. White, accompanied by Mr. I. F. Wixon, Chief Superintendent of Immigration; Mr. T. B. Shoemaker, Assistant Commissioner of Naturalization; and Mr. Whalen, District Director of Immigration at San Antonio, were in Laredo, Tex., in connection with protests against the enforcement of immigration laws on this part of the Mexican border. They spoke at a luncheon given by the Kiwanis Club.



Vice Consul O. C. Harper, Piedras Negras, called en route to San Antonio for a few days leave.

information as to the amount of this bond you should communicate with the Mexican Consul and give him full information as to the make and value of your car."

ENTRY OF CAR INTO MEXICO

Gaston A. Cournoyer, American Vice Consul at Nuevo Laredo, recently gave an inquirer in Oklahoma the following information, which may be useful to others, as to rules governing entry of an automobile into Mexico:

"In order to drive your car into Mexico you should apply to the Mexican Consul at Laredo, Tex., for a permit to enter Mexico. For this you will require two photographs and you will have to pay a fee of \$8.00. For your car you will have to secure a permit from the Mexican Consul and then deposit with the Mexican Customs authorities in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, a bond equivalent to the duty of the car. For

LEGISLATIVE ITEMS

Congress made an appropriation to cover the expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Red Cross and Prisoners of War Conference, to be held at Geneva, July, 1929, for the purpose of revision of the general convention of July 6, 1906, for the amelioration of conditions of the wounded in the armies of the field and for the study of the revision of the code for prisoners of war adopted at The Hague in 1907.

An appropriation was also made for participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communication, to be held at The Hague, September 19, 1929.



STAFF AT NUEVO LAREDO CONSULATE

Seated, left to right: Vice Consul Gaston A. Cournoyer, Consul Richard F. Boyce, Vice Consul Stephen E. Aguirre.

Standing, left to right: Miss Esther Peña, Mr. Natividad de Leon, Mr. Mariano Martinez, Mr. Ignacio Sanchez, Miss Faustina Peña



STATE DEPARTMENT CLUB

The Department of State Club held its closing party of the season on Thursday evening, June 6, in the ball room and patio of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Secretary Stimson was the guest of honor, and after the program he held a brief reception in the patio of the building. Undersecretary J. Reuben Clark, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. William R. Castle, Jr., Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Francis White, and Assistant Secretary Nelson T. Johnson and Miss Johnson were also present.

The musical and theatrical program consisted of original skits written by members of the Department, and opened with a song and dance by a sextette formed by Misses Gertrude L. Halpin, Vera G. Nierling, Pearl F. Bryne, Hazel H. Roberts, Merlene Everett, and Catherine B. Stewart. The title of the item was "Our Secretary is a Military Man." The libretto was cleverly worded, the principal appeal to the Service being the suggestion that "Consuls hereafter'll be picked by complexion."

Next came Mr. J. D. Hickerson, who in a serio-comic prologue, lifted the veil of secrecy from an interview between Captain Vandal of "The Very Lonely" and Captain Squall of the Rum Guard Cutter. Mr. Robert D. Murphy and Mr. Francis C. de Wolf played these two parts very cleverly. The sailors, who acted comically as property shifters, Mr. William H. Hessler and Mr. William Karnes, made the most of their opportunities.

The chef d'oeuvre, however, was the scene entitled "The Oak Soak Makes Whoopee." Mr. Paul Trauger Culbertson, disguised in red coat, topboots and moustache, posed as the Secretary of State, and was ably supported by Captain Rees Barkelow as his aide "Captain Letitt Rain." Mr. Edward C. Wynne, resplendent in a parrot's costume of green feathers, was delightfully funny as "The Old Soak." The conversation of these three actors seated in friendly conclave, which ranged from reorganization of the Department to questions of social precedence, evoked much merriment at the daringly witty remarks, which could cause no offense, as fun, pure and simple, was the thought and purpose of it all.

Great credit is due to all the performers—and it is good to know that the Department of State possesses such versatile persons among its staff—and also to those who so ably directed, organized and assisted in the program, prominent among whom were Mr. E. J. Ayers, Miss Margaret M. Hanna, Miss Helen Daniel, Miss Lillie B. Dow-

rick, Miss Margaret R. Shedd, Miss Adelaide Watson, and (last but not least) Mr. William J. Kavanagh and Mrs. Selma Kline, as stage and dance directors, respectively.

Later in the evening refreshments were served in the patio, and dancing, to the strains of an excellent orchestra, was enjoyed to a late hour.

LADIES LUNCHEON

The women of the American Foreign Service met at luncheon on Tuesday, May 28, at the University Women's Club, 1634 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The members present were Mesdames Alling, Anderson, Anslinger, Boyle, Caldwell, Chase, Hamilton, Hodgdon, Horton, Ingram, Jackson, Murphy, MacEachran, Palmer, Stark, Stewart, and Warren. Several guests were also present, including Lady Sharp and Mrs. Waterman. It was decided that these luncheons will be discontinued until the autumn.

ASSOCIATION'S NEW OFFICIALS

As a result of a vote taken by ballot sent to the members of the Association in the February issue of the JOURNAL, the following Foreign Service Officers on detail in the Department were elected as members of the Electoral College for the purpose of choosing officials of the Association for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1929: Messrs. John K. Caldwell, Frederick T. F. Dumont, James C. Dunn, John G. Erhardt, Charles B. Hosmer, Arthur Bliss Lane, J. Theodore Mariner, Joseph F. McGurk, Keith Merrill, Dana G. Munro, Robert D. Murphy, Edward J. Norton, Willys R. Peck, G. Howland Shaw, John F. Simmons, James B. Stewart, Benjamin Thaw, Jr., and Horace Lee Washington.

The Electoral College met on June 3, 1929. Mr. John K. Caldwell acting as chairman, and the following officials for the Association for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1929, were duly elected: Minister George T. Summerlin, president; Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, vice president; and Messrs. Munro, Thurston, Boal, Simmons and Erhardt, members of the Executive Committee. Messrs. Willys R. Peck, Joseph F. McGurk and James P. Moffitt were also elected alternate members of the Executive Committee.



BIRTHS

A daughter, Lalage Theodora, was born on May 7, 1929, at Quebec, Canada, to Vice Consul and Mrs. George H. Barringer.

A daughter, Sheila Moffat Cunningham, was born on March 6, 1929, at the American Legation at Caracas, Venezuela, to Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Cornelius Van H. Engert.

A daughter, Aida Reid Schoenfeld, was born on April 2, 1929, at Mexico City, to Minister and Mrs. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld.

MARRIAGES

Priest-Gaines. Married at Oporto, Portugal, on May 4, 1929, Owen W. Gaines and Miss Catherine Lona Priest, of Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Gaines is American Vice Consul at Madrid, temporarily detailed to Oporto.

NECROLOGY

On May 26, James Gordon Finley, American Vice Consul at Havre, died at his post after a long period of ill health. His wife and two infant children survive him.

Mr. Finley was a native of Washington, D. C., and was born on January 31, 1885. He attended the public schools of the capital and George Washington University, and, after serving as noncareer Vice Consul at Lyon and Marseille, entered the career service as a consular assistant. He served as a career Vice Consul at Lille, La Rochelle, Boulogne-sur-mer, Patras, Montreal, Sherbrooke, and, before the last assignment of his career, spent a period of two years on detail in

the commercial office of the Department.

All of those, in and out of the Foreign Service, who had the privilege of friendship with Mr. Finley appreciated his gentle manner, sincerity of purpose, conscientious devotion to duty in the



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service of his country, and the cheerfulness with which he went about his daily tasks, despite the handicap of physical suffering. His untimely death has brought the deepest sorrow and regret to all of his many friends.

C. E. MacE.

The JOURNAL extends its sympathy to Minister John Van Antwerp MacMurray in the loss of his mother, Mrs. Henrietta Van Antwerp MacMurray, who died at her home in Washington on June 15, aged 80 years. Mrs. MacMurray was the widow of Major Junius W. MacMurray and the daughter of John H. Van Antwerp, of Albany, N. Y. In addition to her son, Mrs. MacMurray leaves two daughters, Mrs. Marvin Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, now in China, and Mrs. James P. Robinson, wife of Colonel Robinson, who is stationed at Governor's Island, New York City.

Sympathy is extended to Consul Charles D. Westcott in the loss he sustained by the death on May 21, 1929, of his mother, Mrs. Anna P. Westcott, aged 81 years. Mrs. Westcott, daughter of the late Charles D. Drake, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims under President Grant and prior thereto United States Senator from Missouri, was the widow of Charles S. Westcott, of Philadelphia, and had been a resident of Washington for many years.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Consul Charles Bridgham Hosmer in the loss he has sustained by the death of his father, Frederick P. Hosmer, at Hudson, Mass. This loss follows very soon after the death of Consul Hosmer's mother on April 25, 1929.



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

June 8, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since May 25:

Paul Bowerman, of Michigan, now detailed as Consul, Ottawa, assigned Consul, Zagreb.

Lewis Clark, of Alabama, now assigned as Language Officer, Peking, assigned Vice Consul, Tsinan.

William W. Corcoran, of Massachusetts, now Consul, Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, detailed Consul, Warsaw, Poland.

Paul C. Daniels, of New York, now Vice Consul, Valparaiso, assigned Vice Consul, Cali, Colombia.

Leslie A. Davis, of New York, now Consul, Zagreb, assigned Consul, Patras, Greece.

Thomas D. Davis, of Oklahoma, now Consul, Patras, Greece, assigned Consul, Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Leon H. Ellis, of Washington, now Third Secretary, San Jose, assigned Third Secretary, Peking.

James G. Finley, of the District of Columbia, died on May 26, while serving as Vice Consul at Havre, France.

Carl A. Fisher, of Utah, now Third Secretary, Belgrade, assigned Third Secretary, Athens, Greece.

Herbert S. Goold, of California, now First Secretary, Athens, assigned First Secretary, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Bernard F. Hale, of Vermont, will continue as Consul at Marseille; his assignment to Havre being canceled.

Edward B. Rand, of Louisiana, now Vice Consul, Cali, assigned Vice Consul, Valparaiso, Chile.

Non-Career Service

Fred N. Mitchell, of Maine, has resigned as Vice Consul at Windsor, Ontario.

Frederick S. Weaver, of Washington, has resigned as Vice Consul at Vancouver.

HARRIMAN SCHOLARSHIP

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship announces that the award for the next scholastic year has been given to Messrs. Tyler G. Kent and Edgar W. Lakin.

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,

Washington, D. C.

Changes in Military Attache and Language Officer Personnel.

The vacancy as military attache to Chile, caused by the retirement of Colonel Thomas F. Dwyer in January, has not yet been filled. It is expected that a replacement will be sent during the coming summer.

Colonel Alexander J. Macnab, Jr., was relieved as military attaché to Mexico on April 21 by Lieut. Colonel Gordon Johnston, Cavalry.

Major Charles G. Mettler will be relieved as Assistant Military Attaché at London about June 6 by Lieut. Colonel Charles M. Wesson, Ordnance Department. Major Martin F. Scanlon will relieve Major Hubert R. Harmon as Assistant Military Attaché for air in London about August 1.

Lieut. Colonel Richard I. McKenney, Coast Artillery Corps, was relieved as Military Attaché to Poland on March 27 by Major Emer Yeager, General Staff. On the same date Major Yeager was designated Military Attaché to Rumania, that country having previously been assigned to the Military Attaché at Constantinople.

Major Emil P. Pierson, General Staff, relieved Major Frederick A. Holmer, General Staff, as Military Attaché to Sweden, Norway and Denmark on March 12, 1929.

Major Barton K. Yount will be relieved as Assistant Military Attaché for air to France and Spain about August 15 by Major Robert LeG. Walsh, Air Corps.

Lieut. Colonel James G. McIlroy, General Staff, will relieve Lieut. Colonel Charles Burnett, Cavalry, as Military Attaché to Japan about the middle of August. Lieut. Thomas G. Cranford, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, will become Assistant Military Attaché to Japan about July 6.

Major James C. R. Schwenck, General Staff, will be relieved as Military Attaché to Cuba about the middle of August by Major Joseph J. O'Hare.

Major William T. Pigott, Jr., Infantry, and Major Richard W. Cooksey, Cavalry, have completed a four year course in the Japanese language, and Captain Coleman F. Driver is returning to the United States from Japan, on account of ill health, after having studied the language two years. These three vacancies are being filled

by Lieut. Carlisle C. Dusenbury, Infantry; Lieut. Millard Pierson, Field Artillery; and Lieut. Joseph J. Twitty, Corps of Engineers.

Captain John W. Carroll, Cavalry, and Lieut. Holmer W. Lysted, Infantry, have completed a four year course in the Chinese language and are being replaced by Captain Arcadi Gluckman, Infantry, and Lieut. Robert H. Soule, Infantry.

R. C. Foy,
*Colonel, General Staff,
Military Attaché Section.*

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

P. A. Surgeon L. M. Rogers. Relieved from duty at Washington, about July 3, and assigned to duty at Cobh, Irish Free State. May 14, 1929.

Surgeon G. C. Lake. Relieved from duty at Stapleton, N. Y., about July 30, and assigned to duty at Cologne, Germany. May 14, 1929.

Surgeon P. J. Gorman. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., about June 19, and assigned to duty at Warsaw, Poland, May 14, 1929.

Surgeon M. K. Gwyn. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., about June 29, and assigned to duty at Rotterdam, Holland, May 14, 1929.

Assistant Surgeon R. B. Snavely. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, about July 4, and assigned to duty at Liverpool, England. May 15, 1929.

Surgeon R. L. Wilson. Relieved from duty at Rotterdam, Holland, about July 15, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. May 15, 1929.

P. A. Surgeon O. M. Spencer. Relieved from duty at Belfast, Ireland, about July 20, and assigned to duty at Marine Hospital, 67 Hudson Street, New York. May 24, 1929.

Surgeon R. P. Sandidge. Relieved from duty at Cologne, Germany, about August 15, and assigned to duty at Southampton, England, going by way of Paris for conference with the Chief Medical Officer in supervisory charge of service activities in Europe. May 28, 1929.

P. A. Surgeon L. B. Byington. Relieved from duty at Washington, D. C., about July 31, and assigned to duty at Nogales, Ariz., in charge of quarantine and immigration activities. May 29, 1929.

Surgeon Robert Olesen. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., about July 4, and assigned to duty at Belfast, Ireland. June 4, 1929.

Surgeon C. M. Fauntleroy. Relieved from duty at Goteburg, Sweden, about July 15, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. June 7, 1929.

Surgeon Richey L. Waugh. Relieved from duty about July 13, 1929, from Cobh, Irish Free State, and assigned to duty at Marine Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. June 8, 1929.

Assistant Surgeon E. B. Archer. Relieved from duty at Bremen, Germany, about July 17, and assigned to duty at Goteburg, Sweden. June 10, 1929.

COMMERCIAL

A total of 2,069 reports, of which 935 were rated miscellaneous, was received by the Department of State during the month of May, 1929, as compared with 1,706 reports, of which 792 were miscellaneous, during the month of April, 1929. In addition, 4,446 Trade Letters were received as compared with 4,374 in April, 1929.

There were transmitted to the Department of State for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce 151 trade lists during the month of May, 1929, as compared with 79 during April, 1929, and in addition 3,704 World Trade Directory Reports as against 4,063 during April, 1929.

QUESTIONS ON CITIZENSHIP AND PASSPORTS, MARCH, 1929

1. (a) Under what conditions is an American citizen subject to the presumption of having ceased to be an American? (b) Under what conditions is an American woman married to an alien subject to the same presumption?

2. (a) What is the status of an American-born woman who married a British subject in 1918 and whose husband became naturalized in 1928? (b) What is the status of an American woman who married a Russian subject in January, 1918, and whose husband died in September, 1918, and who has since continued to reside abroad? (c) What is the status of an American-born woman who married a British subject in 1912, whose husband died in 1914, and who has since continued to reside abroad?

3. A naturalized American citizen of Swiss origin married a French woman and had one child born in Switzerland prior to his naturalization. His wife and child have never resided in the United States. He went to England, where his wife joined him and a second child was born. Subsequently, in 1914, he joined the British Army, taking at that time the usual oath of allegiance. In 1915 another child was born. He is now applying for a passport for the purpose of coming to the United States with his family. Is he entitled to a passport and, if so, which, if any, members of his family may be included therein?

4. (a) To what general classes of persons may a Consul issue a service passport without reference of the applications to the Department? (b) What is the effect of the use by an American citizen of a foreign passport?



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THE TREATY DIVISION

(Continued from page 222)

"The abbreviation TD has been adopted as the office designation of this division." §

According to the Foreign Policy Association:

"The treaty work of the department had been divided for a number of years among several divisions and bureaus, principally the Office of the Solicitor, the Office of the Economic Adviser, and the different geographical divisions.

* * * * *

"Because appropriations were not available for additional officers in the department at the time this division was created, the staff was composed entirely of officers transferred from other bureaus of the department. The chief of the division and one law officer were transferred from the Solicitor's office, the assistant chief was transferred from the office of the Economic Adviser. A drafting officer was transferred from the office of one of the assistant secretaries. One archivist was transferred from the Division of Publications and the other from the Consular Commercial Office. While these officers had been devoting a part of their time to treaty work before the creation of the new division, they had also performed other duties. The department was not able, however, to replace the positions in the other divisions and bureaus from which these officers had been removed." §§

Such, in brief, are the official statement and an

§ An examination of the diagram of the organization of the British, French, German, and Italian Foreign Offices given by Henry Kittredge Norton in "Foreign Office Organization," indicates that divisions denominated "Treaty" or "Treaties" are maintained by the British and the Italians. Apparently their functions differ from the Treaty Division of the Department of State. (Supplement to Vol. CXLIII of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, May, 1929.)

§§ "Information Service," Vol. IV, Special Supplement No. 3, p. 27, February, 1929, by William T. Stone, Washington representative.

unofficial account of the setting up of the Treaty Division. Its year of experience has demonstrated that the bulk of its work lies in the negotiation of treaties. In detail, this consists not merely in conversations with the representatives of other countries, but in the long and frequently tedious research into statutes and treaties that ought usually to precede the conclusion of a new treaty, in the preparation of elaborate instructions to American missions in other countries that are engaged in negotiating treaties and in the assembling of the varied and complex and often highly technical material that must be possessed by American delegates who are sent to international conferences convened to draft and sign general multipartite conventions. For example, preparation for the conference on safety of life at sea, which met at London from April 16 to May 31, 1929, to which the chief of the Treaty Division was one of the American delegates, occupied practically the entire time of one officer for more than a year, in part antedating the establishment of the division. This officer worked in collaboration with other officials of the department and of the other interested branches of the Government. Perhaps the most important portions of the work of the Treaty Division during its first year were in connection with the treaty for the renunciation of war, treaties of general arbitration and conciliation, and treaties of friendship, commerce, and consular rights.

Not only were the negotiations of treaties being carried on "all over the building," again to quote the *Saturday Evening Post*, but the formalities of treaty making were likewise decentralized. The preparation for signature of treaty texts was entrusted to one office; their publication after promulgation was the duty of another, and the notation of ratifications, adherences, and denunciations was the work of a third.

It naturally became the duty of the Treaty Division to attend to these and all other formalities of treaty making, such as the preparation of full powers, instruments of ratification of both the original treaties and the exchange copies, instruments of adherence, proclamations, protocols of exchange, procès verbaux of deposit, and the like.

Furthermore, it comes within the purview of the duties of the division to fulfill the formal requirements of treaty obligations and to see that these obligations are made known to appropriate officials elsewhere. This class of work often involves much labor. As an instance, it has been estimated that the fulfillment of the requirements of Article III of the treaty for the renunciation of war alone will, upon the treaty's going into



effect, necessitate the preparation, signature, and transmission of more than 4,200 papers. The correspondence made necessary because of these requirements has, moreover, already reached large proportions.

One of the most recent additions to the work of the division is the publication of the *Bulletin of Treaty Information*, which it issues monthly in mimeographed form. This bulletin was instituted primarily to meet the increasing public demand in the United States for authoritative detailed information relating to the progress of treaty making. The response of the public indicates that the bulletin has been found helpful and instructive to organizations and to individuals who take a special interest in treaty matters. It is issued both as a press release and as a special pamphlet. Copies are furnished as issued to all American missions, and to those of the consulates which receive the department's press releases. It may not only prove useful but may suggest further cooperation in keeping the department adequately supplied with treaty information. While largely the same material has, since the establishment of the Treaty Division, been supplied to the Foreign Service through printed documents, the new service is quicker and in some ways more comprehensive.

One of the chief aims of the division is to complete a card catalog of treaty information, both with respect to treaties of the United States and treaties to which the United States is not a party, whether bilateral or multilateral, and including all agreements by whatever name to which two or more States have bound themselves. This catalog, the preparation of which has made considerable progress, is supplemented by folders in which are contained such information, including texts, as may be available in respect of particular treaties.

By means of this system, when it is completed, the division will be in a position to give promptly and accurately the essential facts regarding any treaty that has been signed or that is in effect between or among any countries. It is now able to do this in respect of the treaties of the United States, the record of them being substantially up to date.

The publicity work of the Treaty Division includes the drafting of replies to persons who write to inquire about treaties and distribution of literature when available. Prior to the approval by the Senate of the treaty for the renunciation of war, the division distributed to private parties requesting information thousands of pamphlets containing the text and the notes exchanged with other

Governments preceding its signature. The division is custodian of the original texts of treaties between the dates of their signature and their entry into force, at which latter time they are turned over to the historical adviser.

In addition to the permanent staff, which will be considerably increased after July 1, 1929, and to which Mr. Joseph T. Keating, on October 16, 1928, and Mr. Joseph A. Fennell, on June 10, 1929, have been assigned as drafting officers, the division has included temporarily the following Foreign Service officers: Mr. Vinton Chapin, Mr. W. W. Butterworth, Mr. Garrett G. Aekerson, Mr. Arthur Ringwalt, Mr. Stanley G. Slavens, Mr. Edmund O. Clubb, Mr. Norris B. Chipman, and Mr. L. R. Stuyvesant.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—After the foregoing article was in press, a new order with reference to the Treaty Division was issued by the Department as follows:)

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER No. 475

Departmental Order No. 442, creating the Treaty Division, is hereby amended (as to duties assigned) to read as follows:

1. To assist, when and as requested by the responsible officers, in the drafting of treaties and other international agreements and also the correspondence pertaining to the negotiation, construction and termination of treaties.

2. To collect a complete set of all treaties and other international agreements in force to which the United States is a party, and likewise those to which it is not a party, together with the pertinent laws, proclamations, Executive Orders and Resolutions.

3. To maintain up-to-date lists of all treaties and other international agreements between the United States and foreign Governments which are in process of negotiation or ratification.

4. To collect and keep readily available information regarding the application, interpretation and status of treaties.

5. To analyze treaties by subject, and assemble, compare and study the provisions on the same subject in different treaties.

6. To examine the text of all treaties, conventions or international agreements to which the United States is a party with a view to assisting and collaborating, as requested, in recommendations for such action as may be required to obtain the fulfillment by the other party of its duties and obligations and to effect the performance of the duties and obligations of the United States by legislative or administrative acts.



7. To maintain up-to-date lists of treaties, conventions or international agreements expiring or subject to extension with a view to considering the renewal or extension thereof.

8. To perform the duties of a secretariat for all treaties as to which the United States is the depository.

9. To collect, study, and classify all treaties between the United States and foreign countries which have failed of ratification, and all documents and papers connected with the negotiation and subsequent history of such treaties.

10. To perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Secretary of State.

The personnel shall remain as fixed in Departmental Order No. 442, subject to such changes as may from time to time be found necessary.

HENRY L. STIMSON.

Department of State,
June 8, 1929.

"FREEDOM OF THE PORT"

The granting of "Freedom of the Port" has recently been discussed at length in the press as the result of a criticism by a disbanded grand jury in New York of the practice of allowing officials of the Government the privilege of having their baggage passed by the customs authorities without examination. The statement so made was that they regarded it as "un-American and contrary to the fundamental principle of equality before the law that any citizen, merely because he is a Congressman or other official, should be exempted from inspection of baggage or from the operation of law or departmental regulation, while others, who merely are part of the plain people, are required to submit thereto. On the contrary, public officials should be the first to set the example of scrupulous acceptance and observance of the burdens of the law."

The Customs Regulations of 1923, article 404, provide for the privilege of free entry of the baggage and other effects of the following officials, their families, suites, and servants:

Foreign ambassadors, ministers, and charges d'affaires.

Secretaries and naval, military, and other attachés at embassies and legations, high commissioners and consular officers accredited to this Government or en route to and from other countries to which accredited and whose Governments grant reciprocal privileges to American officials of like grade accredited thereto.

Similar representatives of this Government

abroad, including consular officers, returning from their mission.

Other high officials of this and foreign Governments, and such distinguished foreign visitors as may be designated by the Department of State.

It is perhaps well to state that what is often loosely called "courtesy of the port" is the "I. A." or an instruction issued as stated in Treasury Decision 33455, of May 23, 1913, to the collector of the port of entry to furnish the bearer of certain credentials with "immediate attention." This attention was designed to provide the traveler with expeditious examination of baggage, thus averting delay at the dock. This instruction is distinguished from "freedom of the port" in that a traveler accorded the former is not relieved from payment of customs duties.

On June 1, 1929, a Treasury decision in the following terms was issued:

"In order to obtain uniformity of practice and to avoid the possibility of abuse, it is deemed advisable to limit the issuance of 'expedite orders' granted for the purpose of expediting the landing and examination of passengers' baggage. Such orders will involve nothing more than an early examination of the baggage, will not include free entry, and will hereafter be issued only in the following cases:

"1. Those which shall be the subject of specific instructions from the Department in each instance.

"2. Those involving imperative emergency, as follows: (a) Accompanying the body of a deceased relative or friend; (b) seriously ill or infirm; (c) summoned home by news of affliction or disaster.

"All expedite orders must be in writing and issued only by the collector of customs or the assistant collector of customs.

"A record of all 'expedite orders' issued at the various ports shall hereafter be kept in the following form:

"Record of Expedite Orders

"Date. Person. Reason for Order. Steamer.

"(Signed) A. W. MELLON,

"Secretary of the Treasury."

An explanatory notice accompanying this decision said that "Upon the arrival of some ships it was found that as many as one-third of the whole list of passengers were expedited through customs on each orders. This practice was un-American and unfair to other passengers. It also tends to laxity in the examination of the baggage of persons holding the expedite orders. The retail associations have recently protested vigorously against this practice because it was claimed

that the effects of many of the passengers were not thoroughly examined and some escaped without paying their just duties, thereby working an injury to the retail trade."

WAR TIMES IN WARSAW

By ALFRED HEYMAR, Clerk, American Consulate General, Warsaw

After a sojourn of 18 years in the United States, where I graduated from Northwestern University in 1903, I returned to Poland, owing to the illness of my wife, in the spring of 1909. In the summer of the same year I began to "sub" in the American Consulate in Warsaw, helping out the then sick clerks, both deceased. Since that time I enjoy the real honor and pleasure of working for the American Consular Service.



Photo from Felix Cole

ALFRED HEYMAR

Petersburg, I believe, while the Consulate in Warsaw was in charge of an honorary Vice Consul, Mr. Witold Fuchs, assisted by the only clerk of the office—myself. Those were exciting times indeed. Our frantic telegrams to the American Consulate General in Moscow describing the situation and wires to St. Petersburg finally located Mr. de Soto, who at once repaired to Warsaw and covered the railroad trip, usually traveled in 24 hours, in about a week, the lines being jammed

by transports of troops. Yet during Mr. de Soto's absence, after the declaration of war, we received telephone calls from the Imperial German Consul, the I. and R. Austro-Hungarian Consul, who placed themselves under the protection of our office. Mr. Fuchs and I went to the German Consulate General and hung out the Stars and Stripes and fastened over a balcony a coat of arms of the service. The demonstrating crowds in the street desisted immediately and dispersed after a while. Then the babel in our office ensued.

Hundreds and thousands of German and Austrian subjects flooded the house, grounds, and street where our Consulate was situated, and considering that our force consisted of one honorary vice consul and one native clerk, I look with real pride back at the work then accomplished. Numerous were the dangerous, tragic, and tragicomic experiences we had. Upon return of Mr. de Soto, the Consul, regular relief offices were started and funds obtained via a roundabout route. Our office distributed clothing, food, and money, and Consul de Soto became the head of a dozen or so offices, relief homes, and consular quarters, dividing every minute of his time, not spent in a short sleep or eating, in relief work. To him

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were referred all disputes, new demands, etc. I remember one day an excited giant German lady who called to complain that she was scurvily treated by a distributor in the German Relief Office, who gave her purposely a shirt many sizes too small, when Mr. de Soto expressed mildly his doubts the excited lady exclaimed: "You do not believe it? I will prove it at once," and began to unbutton her dress. The Consul fled.

One day the Consul was conversing with me in the reception room, and then we went to another room. Perhaps four or five minutes later a German airplane dropped a bomb right in front of our quarters, situated near the central depot. Four persons were killed outright across the street, while large splinters hit and smashed that very window we stood at a few minutes before. If we remained, perhaps the international relations might become at once more complicated, and my distinction and pride of serving the people of the United States for 20 years would not materialize. The nicest of it was the fact that so soon as the German armies approached Warsaw on several occasions, the British and French Consuls at once turned their affairs and quarters, as well as citizens, over to us and entrained for Moscow. Every inch of our office was occupied. We had German and Austrian departments in certain rooms and the British and Austrian in others. All under one roof. The various clerks turned over to the American Consul were living in the greatest friendliness with each other. Our activities became tremendous, and up to this day I can not comprehend where Mr. de Soto found strength and time to attend to all the many grave questions, formalities, etc. We were living in a veritable bedlam.

It was a very sad day when finally the German authorities closed our consulate in February, 1917, and I, who once put up the Stars and Stripes over the German consulate, had to take it down from ours and remove the coat of arms of the service. First the Swiss Consul took charge for a short while, and thereupon the Spanish Consul was placed in charge of the American affairs. Hunger and bread chains ensued in autumn of 1915. People were fortunate to get hold of some odoriferous sea-fish and obtain a slip for a hunk of bread to which no one before would grant that name, and acquire some peas of bitter taste which are fed at present to the horses. Meat, fat, etc., disappeared as if waved away with a magic wand. One could get things on a roundabout and costly way, and many a time had I to smuggle in some meal in my pockets from the country into the city. When finally the war ended and the American relief came, everybody sang Hallelujah!

CORRESPONDENCE GEMS

Consul General H. M. Byington at Naples, sends an envelope addressed to him as "Mr. His Majesty Byington."—now we all know what "H. M." stands for—and also the following delightful application by an Italian for employment:

"The undersigned is, by study, a foreign trade Captain, nay he can teach Astronomy, Navigation and other mathematical sciences.

"But his family is very poor, and he would do whatever thing if he could, thus, help it.

"That's why he has made up his mind to write this application, hoping to be taken in due consideration and appointed to work in the above-mentioned Consulate. Of course, he has a pretty knowledge of the English language, then he will take advantages from it and will try to be useful as much as possible.

"A great American writer, viz: Washington Irving, says: 'Man is the creature of interest and ambition. His nature leads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world . . . He seeks for fame, for fortune, for space in the world's thought, and dominion over his fellow-men.'

"Though what the great writer says be quite true, however it is not with the purpose of 'ambition' that the undersigned writes this application: the true and noble purpose is to help, as far as he can, his numerous family, especially his old parents, who have done so much to bring him up.

"The ardent and enthusiastic may seem—as Samuel Smiles says—to throw their lives away; but the enduring men continue the fight, and enter in, and take possession of, the ground on which their predecessors sleep. Thus the triumph of a just cause may come late, but when it does come, it is due to the men who have failed, as well as to the men who have eventually succeeded. The task of our fathers has been to conquer right; be it the task of the present generation to teach and propagate duty." (From Smiles' "Duty.")

"The reader will have the kindness to forgive to the undersigned the above-mentioned philosophical passages: but it is quite natural that philosophy must lead man on his right way. It is said that adversity's sweet milk is philosophy."

Consul Leroy Webber, at Chefoo, reports that a signorita from Santiago de Cuba writes asking for stamps for her collection and a postcard with his signature. She adds: "Please don't tell me 'fresh,' dear Mr. Webber," and concludes "pardon me if I tease you, and waiting for a favorable replay, I am," etc.

Consul Joseph E. Jacobs, at Shanghai, sends the following correspondence gems:

"His Majesty American Consular General, Shanghai, China," is asked by a Californian husband "to be relieved from his wife"; he states that he will "appreciate it very much" if the matter is given attention.

Another letter is from a Chinese applicant for a position in "your respectful place" as, though "it is a disgrace to inform you with my recently personal condition . . . I have been kept in home about one and half year without a job and during that long period I spend all of my money for my home and have *pond* everything whatever I have so that it is difficult to find me to support my family even myself anymore." The applicant prays for mercy.

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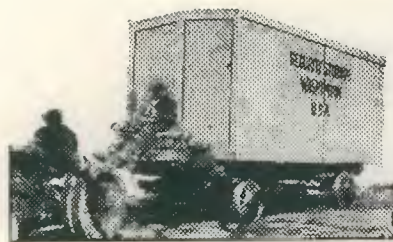
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Books I Have Read Recently and Found Interesting

By G. HOWLAND SHAW

- "Economic Foreign Policy of the United States." Benjamin H. Williams. McGraw-Hill Book Company.
- "Essays on Nationalism." Carlton J. H. Hayes. Macmillan.
- "The Origins of the World War." S. B. Fay. 2 vols. Macmillan.
- "The Mind and Face of Bolshevism." Fülöp-Miller. Putnam.
- "Maritime History of Massachusetts." S. E. Morison. Houghton Mifflin Company.
- "On the Stream of Travel." James Norman Hall. Houghton Mifflin Company.
- "Politics and Criminal Prosecution." Raymond Moley. Minton, Balch & Company.
- "The Gang." Frederic M. Thrasher. University of Chicago Press.
- "Dynamic Psychology." Thomas Verner Moore. J. B. Lippincott Company.
- "East Side, West Side." Riesenberg. Harcourt, Brace & Company.
- "Slag." John McIntyre. Scribner's.
- "Little Caesar." W. B. Burnett. The Dial Press.
- "Galleons Reach." H. M. Tomlinson.
- "Command." Wm. McFee. Doubleday. Doran.

BOOK NOTES

"American Diplomacy in the Modern World," by Arthur Bullard (University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1928; 127 pp.), was favorably reviewed in the *New York Times* Book Review of April 21, 1929. It consists of three lectures or chapters; (1) America and the New Diplomacy, (2) America and the Organization of Peace, and (3) America and the Problem of Disarmament. Roland S. Morris (Ambassador to Japan, 1917-1921, and now Professor of International Law at the University of Pennsylvania) in a foreword, commends these lectures and states that he can not think of any one who is better equipped to discuss the subject. Mr. Bullard spent many years in travel and study in Northern Africa, the Near East, the Balkans and Central Europe; he also was a member of the Information Section of the League of Nations; the results of all of which



are found in his volumes on "The Barbary Coast," "The Diplomacy of the Great War," "The Russian Pendulum," etc. While there is provided much food for serious thought, the author's style is frequently unconventionally frank, chatty and amusing. Apropos of the Monroe Doctrine, he says:

"If a politician feels that his cause will be advanced by American intervention, he raids a British coffee Finka or kidnaps a French governess. He knows that our quaint Government is slow to anger if only American lives are lost, but that Uncle Sam gets mad if hit on this Monroe Doctrine funny bone. If he can get some non-American power to give it a crack, the reflex action is certain."

"SIR EDMUND HORNBY: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY" (Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., London, 18s. net). *The Economist* (London) of April 13, 1929, in a review of this book, which is full of racy anecdotes, says:

"In the course of his work, first in the diplomatic service and subsequently as a judge, Sir Edmund became intimately acquainted with a wide range of countries both in the Near and the Far East, and as he evidently had the gift of winning the confidence of all with whom he came into contact, his observations, gloriously sweeping and uncompromising though they generally are, are always worth hearing. His views

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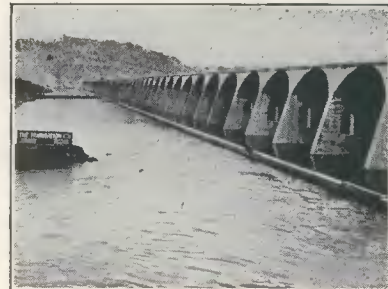
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on foreign policy would probably startle historians, but he must have increased the popular respect for British justice wherever he went. Intolerant he certainly was, and intolerant above all of any form of cruelty and injustice, but his judgments, though sometimes merciless, were always free from prejudice. Indeed, the great charm of the man and the book is that everything about him is free from prejudice; he may—though he seldom does—seem harsh, and he sometimes seems wrong, but always his ideas and his actions are the direct, uninfluenced offspring of a mind bubbling over with human kindness and vitality.”

The Living Age for April, 1929, had a sketch of the career of Hugh Simons Gibson, from which the following extracts are taken:

“If Hugh Simons Gibson had not been knocked unconscious in a Havana cafe 17 years ago, he would probably not be Ambassador to Belgium and American representative on the Preparatory Commission for Disarmament today.

“While attached to the American Embassy in Havana in 1912, Gibson had been pressing the claim of an American company against the Cuban Government. The case brought him considerable criticism in

the Cuban press. One evening while he was at dinner, he was knocked unconscious by a Cuban newspaper editor who attacked him from behind. The incident might have had still more serious consequences, had Gibson not regained consciousness in time to save his assailant from a severe beating at the hands of the man with whom Gibson had been dining. As it was, the Cuban Government apologized, and Washington, which had planned to transfer Gibson to another Latin American post, decided that he could not retreat under fire and kept him at Havana a year longer.

“As a result of this postponed transfer, it was decided that Gibson had served long enough in the semitropics and he was sent to Belgium in February, 1914, just before the European war clouds began to darken. In Belgium, there was opportunity for a neutral diplomat, and Gibson made full use of it.

“Thirteen years later, Ambassador Gibson, dressed as youthfully as a university graduate at his first reception, was seated at the blue horse-shoe table in the Crystal Room of the League of Nations. Gray-haired diplomats and veteran admirals sat around him. W. C. Bridgman, First Lord of the British Admiralty, aged 63, rose and nominated the immaculately dressed young man to preside over their deliberations. Admiral Viscount Saito, aged 69, seconded the motion. Where-

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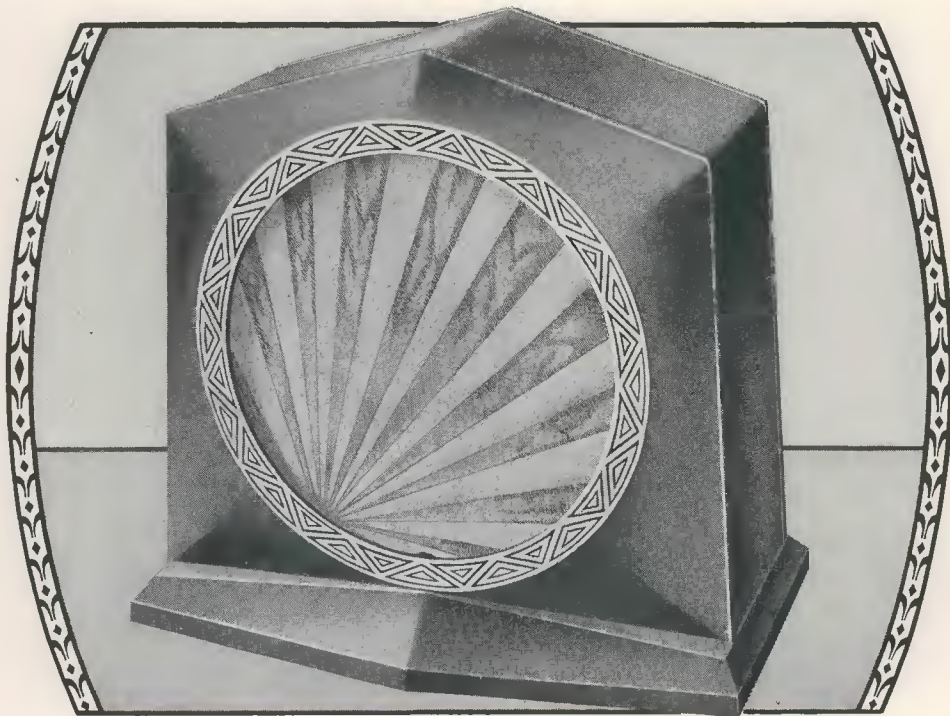
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upon Hugh Simons Gibson, aged 44 and youngest delegate, became chairman of the Three Power Conference on the Limitation of Naval Armament. Thirteen years is a short time in which to have jumped from the rank of attaché in Brussels to that of ambassador in the same capital. But during those years Hugh Gibson had participated in some of the most important events of the past decade . . . Hugh Gibson was the liaison officer between Hoover and the Belgian Government while all Belgium was being rationed by the United States. The task was a delicate one but was performed in a manner that endeared him permanently to the Belgian people. He became, next to Herbert Hoover and Brand Whitlock, the best known American in Belgium."

The first number of the "Hamburg-Amerika Post: a Messenger of Good Will Between the United States and Germany," appeared in April, 1929, and contained a greeting from Ambassador Jacob Gould Schurman, conveyed through Consul General G. Bie Ravndal, to the newly organized Society of Friends of the United States in Hamburg (Gesellschaft der Freunde der Vereinigten Staaten in Hamburg). A published address by Mr. Ravndal gave an interesting account of the part former Germans played in the American Revolution, citing particularly Mühlenberg, Herkimer and Baron von Steuben. He also said: "In this hour of need Hamburg also played a part. Among Hamburg merchants, John Parish manifested extraordinary activity in furnishing to the American colonies, struggling for independence, both provisions and war material. This was accomplished, British frigates to the contrary notwithstanding. Parish thus, and perhaps also in consequence of his personal contact with Gouverneur Morris, one of the Revolutionary leaders, became the first American Consul in Hamburg, entering upon his duties in 1790." Mr. Ravndal added that a lineal descendant of Mr. Parish is a charter member of the present society and was with them that day, his name being Regierungsdirektor Dr. Heinrich Merck.

"CLUB AND SOCIAL LIFE IN INDIA" was the title of an article by former Consul Henry D. Baker that appeared in the April and May issues of *The Gopher-M* of the Minneapolis Athletic Club. The following advice may be of interest. Mr. Baker says:

"If a young man comes out to serve in a government or mercantile position, he will soon find that he gets nowhere socially by simply having contacts with men he meets in his work or business. He will never get invited to their houses, nor will he ever have any beautiful and charming partners at dances, unless he takes the initiative and, without being invited to do so, makes calls at their homes. The usual procedure is to make up a list of the right persons to know, and then to start on a round of formal calls.

"Just beside the doorway of each resident the caller will find a box on which is printed, 'Mrs. ——— not at home.' The box has a slit on the top of it, and into this he drops his calling card. This box is there, whether or not the lady of the house is really at home. The idea of calling this first time is not for the purpose of seeing anyone just then, but only of announcing your arrival in the place, and through your card offering your respects to the lady of the house. It is a formal hint that you would like to know herself and family, and perhaps particularly her pretty daughters if she has any.

"Perhaps 10 to 20 calls may be made in one afternoon through the service of a motor car on ladies 'not at home,' even if they are, but who will soon discover your cards in the boxes.

"A few days after this rapid round, you may begin receiving some polite and formal invitations to have afternoon tea at one of the leading clubs. You will politely answer and accept these invitations, and then when you go to tea you will meet for the first time your hostess, and incidentally members of her family and selected friends. She has not invited you, however, without first having quietly acquired some data as to your employment and social qualifications, and finding out whether you are worth knowing and entertaining. If the concrete impression you make at the tea party is entirely favorable, you will probably somewhat later on get an invitation to a brilliant dinner party, often at one of the clubs and on a night when there is both bridge and dancing."

Mr. Baker also gives an amusing experience with a Parsee caller, which may contain a lesson. He said:

"The first time I ever had the honor of a call from a Parsee gentleman, he remained for several hours, although most of the time he looked at me silently and with little to say except conventional respects and compliments. I finally asked him to excuse me as I had an engagement. But this excessively long call apparently was my own fault and not his. In accordance with the usual Parsee custom, the visitor considers it disrespectful to depart from the one on whom he is calling until he receives thanks for the call and a gracious permission to depart."

LETTERS

(This column will be devoted each month to the publication, in whole or in part, of letters to the Editor from members of the Association on topics of general interest which are not of a tendentious nature. Such letters are to be regarded as expressing merely the personal opinion of the writers and not necessarily the views of the JOURNAL or of the Association.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 16, 1920.

SIR: The English language is the best in existence but it has certain deficiencies which have been recognized and talked about for a long time but hitherto they have been like Mark Twain's weather in that they were the subject of conversation but not of action.

Consular officers have a passionate desire for useful activity, and during a recent twenty-day voyage from Milan to New Orleans one of them decided to present to the English language three new but long needed pronouns.

The first, and perhaps the least important of these, is *ot*, which is a relative pronoun of singular number and com-



mon gender. It will eliminate the use of such clumsy expressions as "him or her," "his or her's," and "he or she as the case may be." From now on we can write, "If there is any voter here I say to *ot* that *ot* should cast *ots* ballot carefully," or "Every passenger will be given *ots* ticket upon the payment of *ots* money." "Ot" can also be used in referring to animals for which the neuter *it* is now often used inexactly.

Ha and *ho* are relative pronouns of singular number and common gender for use with two antecedent nouns, *ha* always referring to the first and *ho* to the second, and will eliminate much ambiguity from speech and writing for:

"The hammer struck the anvil and *ha* was broken,"

"The hammer struck the anvil and *ho* was broken,"

"Mary told Minnie that *ha* was ill,"

"Mary told Minnie that *ho* was ill," and

"The captain told the soldier that *ha* was an officer and that *ho* should salute *ha*," are all sentences crystal clear in meaning which they could not be made by the use of the old pronouns alone.

Thousands of unnecessary slang words come into general use every year and it surely should be possible to improve our medium of expression by bringing about the adoption of these new pronouns. All that is needed is for a few bold writers to use them and so get them into the dictionaries and grammars.

Cordially yours,

HOMER BRETT.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, May 9, 1929.

SIR:

There is a lot to admire in your "edition de luxe"; but if I were to choose a few outstanding points, it would be the spirit of pleasant comradeship, the lack of partisanship and the independence of your paper, although most of your redactors are still in the Service.

I saw with pleasure, in your March number, the photograph of a real typical Frenchman, debonnair, genial and distinguished: Mr. Edouard Carteron, lately appointed French Consul General in Montreal, whose late lamented father, French Minister at Montevideo, was my chief in 1910-1911.

With the renewed expression of my thanks, I remain
Yours, etc.,

PAUL ADOLPHE SERRE,
Consul of France.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Extracts from the "Weekly List of Selected United States Government Publications, issued by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., from May 15 to June 5, 1929:

CHILDREN.

Good food habits for children. 1929. 8 pages, illus. (Agriculture Dept., Leaflet 42.) Five cents.

Food habits are established early and this book is designed to be used in the guidance of children from the first to develop a desire to eat the right foods.

CHILDREN.

The child, the family, and the court, study of administration of justice in the field of domestic relations, pt. 1,



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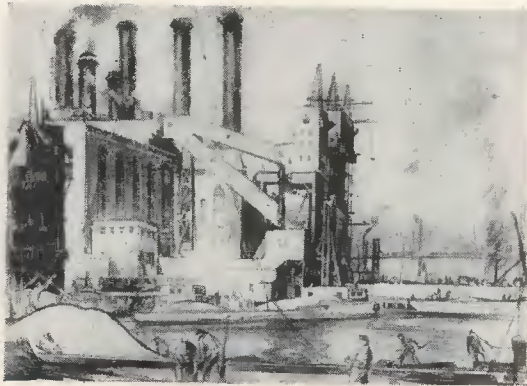
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General findings and recommendations. 1929. 87 pages. (Children's Bureau Publication 193.) Fifteen cents.

This book is part 1 of a study of the administration of justice in the field of domestic relations, and under such headings as Changing conceptions of the function of law and the administration of justice, The purpose and method of study, Specialized courts, dealing with family problems, etc., it deals with the question in an interesting manner.

COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Self-help for college students. 1929. 136 pages, illus. (Education Bulletin 1929, No. 2.) Twenty-five cents.

More than 1,000 institutions of higher learning in the United States are now offering work of college grade to some 900,000 students, and this is a general discussion of the subject under the headings—Going to College, Self-help, and Institutions of higher learning, with a directory by states.

MILITARY LAWS.

Military laws of United States, 1921, changes No. 8. 37 pages. (War Dept.) Ten cents.

This covers certain changes in the military laws of the United States, with index to changes Nos. 1 to 8.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Glimpses of our national monuments. 1929. 81 pages, illus, map. (Interior Dept., National Park Service.) Thirty-five cents.

In addition to the national parks, the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior has under its jurisdiction a second class of reservations called national monuments, and this book shows in the first instance, the national monuments at a glance and then takes up the various national parks in regular order and gives fine descriptions thereof, the whole being accompanied by maps showing the locations of the national monuments, and many photographic illustrations.

NATIONAL PARKS.

The national parks and national reservations are under the jurisdiction of a special bureau in the Department of the Interior known as National Park Service which has issued some intensely interesting books on the subject, including books giving information on these places, which information includes general description, camp grounds, how to reach the park by automobile, literature relating thereto, and other facts.

The following circulars of general information have appeared in recent editions, and are available from the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents.

Acadia National Park, Maine. 1929. 22 pages, illus. Ten cents.

Glacier National Park, Montana. 1929. 64 pages, illus., map. Fifteen cents.

Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado. 1929. 66 pages, illus. Fifteen cents.

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado. 1929. 50 pages, illus. Fifteen cents.

Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota. 1929. 12 pages, illus., maps. Five cents.

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. 1929. 88 pages, illus., map. Twenty cents.

Yosemite National Park, California. 1929. 81 pages, illus., map. Twenty cents.

Zion and Brice Canyon National Parks, Utah. 1929. 25 pages, illus., maps. Ten cents.

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PENSION LAWS.

Pension laws of the 66th, 67th, and 69th Congresses relating to Civil War, Spanish War, and Indian Wars. 1928. 22 pages. Five cents.

Contains pension laws relating to Civil War, Spanish War, and Indian wars as follows—190, 256, 209, 294, 361, 166, 178, 265, 454, 601, 723, and 479.

VIRGINIA CHURCHES.

Old parish churches of Virginia, a pictorial-historic exhibition of photographs in colors lent to Library of

Congress by Francis Marion Wigmore. 1929. 46 pages, illus. map. (Library of Congress.) Forty cents.

The efforts of any generation interested in architecture are divided between those who are designing new structures fitted to a present need, and those who are concerned with the conservation of edifices of the past which, though planned with reference to needs more modest and more primitive still have a lesson for us in their embodiment of a grace which is permanent. Among these latter are certain of the early churches in Virginia, and the text of this book is "Remove not ancient landmarks which these centuries have set." Many of the churches mentioned are noted in American history as Jamestown Church, Old Pohick Church, and many others, the articles being accompanied by splendid prints.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Plans and studies, Washington and vicinity, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, supplementary technical data to accompany annual report, 1928, 1929. 60 pages, illus., maps. (National Capital Park and Planning Commission.) Fifty cents.

This is probably the most comprehensive work on the plan and development of Washington, D. C., ever issued; it contains the studies in planning, land in the District of Columbia, recreation centers, railroads, markets, and numerous statistical tables, and the whole is accompanied by interesting plates showing old views of Washington and the older buildings, also some photographic views of important new structures, with plans of the parks, etc.

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