

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Photos from Batavia Soc. of Arts and Letters

FIGHTING MAN FROM NIAS—A Little Island West of Sumatra

Vol. VI. SEPTEMBER, 1929 No. 9

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER, 1929

Office of the Historical Adviser

By TYLER DENNETT, Historical Adviser, Department of State

TO FOLLOW back into the history of the Department the various functions which are now comprised in the Office of the Historical Adviser is to observe how the Department of State, as its duties began to increase, found it necessary to differentiate and specialize with a view to increasing the efficiency of its machinery. These functions include archives, library, editing and geographic matters.

The position of Keeper of the Archives was created in 1834 by Secretary of State Forsyth. The Keeper of the Archives was entrusted with the rolls of the laws, their recording, publishing and distribution. He also had charge of the distribution of public documents. In 1873 the "Keeper of the Rolls" was recognized in the organization of the Department. He had custody of treaties, rolls, old archives of international commissions and it was his duty to see to the promulgation of laws and treaties. In 1874 the Bureau of Rolls and Library was recognized by law. It was entrusted with the custody of laws, treaties, historical papers, as well as the books, maps and periodicals of the library. By the Act of June 19, 1878, the Chief of the Bureau was dropped but a clerk was appointed with the same functions and by an Act of August 5, 1882, the Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library again appeared in the organization of the Department.

The function of editing the laws of the United States which from the beginning of the Government was entrusted to the Secretary of State, in the earlier years may not have been clearly segregated from other duties of the Department. However, there appears always to have been in the Department either a law clerk or an editor of the laws whose functions were those still dis-

charged by Mr. Henry L. Bryan whose first service with the Department of State dates back 44 years.

In 1909 the Department created a Division of Information. This Division was charged with the collection and preparation of important correspondence for the information of the Foreign Service, with the daily reading and classification of newspapers and magazine articles relating to diplomatic affairs and also the preparation of information to be given to the press. Following this first official recognition of the duty which the Department of State owes to the public to keep it informed with reference to the current affairs there was created in 1917 the Division of Foreign Intelligence. In 1921 this was superseded by the Division of Foreign Information and on May 24, 1921, the Division of Current Information took over the business of preparing items for the press which had formerly belonged to the Division of Foreign Intelligence. The Office of the Historical Adviser, then the Division of Publications, was the residuary legatee.

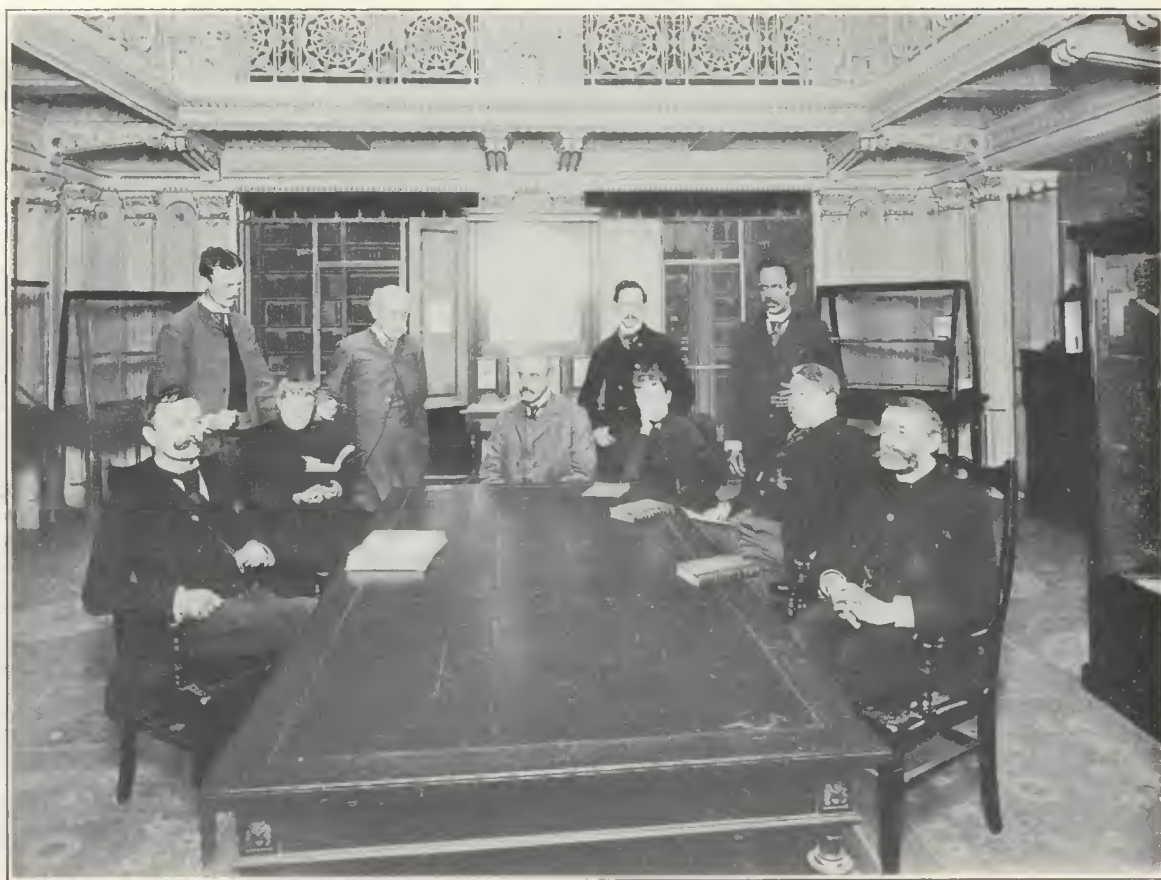
In 1921 there was created the Division of Political and Economic Information, the functions of which combined those of the former Division of Political Information, the Bureau of Rolls and Library, the Office of the Geographer which had been recently created, and certain functions of the former Office of the Foreign Trade Adviser. The Division of Political and Economic Information was abolished in 1925 and its functions redistributed, some of them, including the Library and the Geographer's Office, going to the Division of Publications.

The Office of the Historical Adviser fell heir in the course of the years to duties from a great



many offices. Its generic duties relate primarily to the supplying of information. The Library was started by Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State and is one of the oldest libraries in the United States and probably one of the most complete on the subject of international law and diplomatic history. Through the Library it supplies information from official and other publications. The Office of the Geographer is explained by its title. The archives of the Department prior to August 16, 1906, which were turned over to the Division from the Bureau of Indexes and Archives in 1926 were combined with the "rolls," original laws, treaties, proclamations, executive orders and papers of international commissions which had come into the office by way of the old Bureau of Rolls and Library, into an Archive Section. This section is also engaged in supply-

ing information to the Department and is each year taking on added and significant responsibilities in connection with the researches of private historical students who, in increasing numbers, are seeking the original sources of American history which are to be found in the records of the Department of State. The archives of the Department in the custody of this office date back to the beginnings of the new Government under the Constitution. Recently, with the cooperation of the Government Printing Office, the Department has engaged in a somewhat extensive and greatly needed program of repairing and restoration of old manuscripts, many of them being correspondence of Washington and Jefferson. It is greatly to be regretted that owing to the lack of sufficient space in the State, War and Navy Building it has been necessary to discourage the



BUREAU OF ROLLS AND LIBRARY

May 31, 1894

Standing, left to right—Stanislaus M. Hamilton, Walter Mantou, William McNeir and R. N. Boyd (messenger). Seated, left to right—George L. Scarborough, Lucy E. Abbott, Walter H. Chew, Caroline Lawrence, Andrew H. Allen and William C. Mayo



requests from the public to examine these earlier manuscripts, particularly the early treaties. Some of the manuscripts have already become so much worn by age and handling that parts of them are illegible and disintegration is noticeable. The archives of the Department would offer, if suitable facilities could be provided, exhibits of American history which would be invaluable to show to the thousands of visitors, particularly school children from all over the country who throng to Washington in the spring of the year. At present, however, it is necessary to keep these documents very carefully in locked steel cases in a room as nearly fireproof as is possible in a non-fireproof building and to adopt all possible precautions to prevent unnecessary handling or exposure to light.

The function of editing the laws has been combined with the function of editing the slip-laws, proclamations and executive orders and there has been created a Legal Section of editing. This section, because of its intimate knowledge of the progress of legislation, is also an active office of information within its special field.

The history of the editorial work of the Department is not easily traced. At times it has engaged the attention of the higher officers of the Department as, for example, when John Bassett Moore, who had served as the Secretary of the American Commission in the negotiation of the Peace of Paris in 1898, returned to the Department to edit the volume of *Foreign Relations* for 1898, became Assistant Secretary of State and edited the famous "Digest of International Law" and "Digest of International Arbitrations." At times the editing of the Department appears to have been done in the office of the Second Assistant Secretary of State, Alvey A. Adee, and many of the documents now in the archives of the Department bear the clearly recognizable marks of his editorial red ink. At other times no single office assumed the undivided responsibility for the editing, various projects being undertaken by the offices which were particularly concerned in the publication in question. In 1918 there was created the position of Editor of the History of the World War and the late and illustrious Dr. Gaillard Hunt returned to the Department from the Library of Congress to fill this position. Subsequently his title was changed to Editor of the Department and he was also Chief of the Division of Publications which was established in 1921. Since then there has been still further consolidation of editorial work. Greatly increased attention has been given to the editing of "*Foreign Relations of the United States*," a series

which had been allowed to fall in arrears. Dr. Hunt died in 1924 and was followed by Harry G. Dwight, the well known essayist, who resigned within a few months to engage in writing, much of which has already appeared in magazines of the better class. In 1924 the Department decided greatly to strengthen the Division of Publications and each year since then has recorded increased appropriations specially designated for editorial services.

During the second Roosevelt Administration the Department appears to have reached the conclusion that its diplomatic correspondence published in "*Foreign Relations of the United States*" was being published prematurely. In earlier years it was the custom to publish each volume in the year succeeding the correspondence included in it. Gradually the publication of volumes, beginning with 1906, was delayed until a five-year period had elapsed. Then came the World War and the interruption of all routine work of this character. At the close of the World War it was discovered that "*Foreign Relations*" was in arrears to the extent of seven or eight years. It was decided about that time to publish a diplomatic history of the World War in 20 volumes. Subsequently the plan was revised to include the diplomatic history in a series of volumes supplementary to "*Foreign Relations*" and included in that series. Meanwhile, there had been other interruptions in the editing of the regular volumes of the series and the total arrears amounted to considerably more than 20 volumes. The Department was not even averaging one volume a year, so that the arrears were steadily increasing. Some three years ago a schedule of publication was prepared which called for the publication of 27 volumes, including the diplomatic correspondence of the World War, within five years. This program was adopted by the Department, approved by the Bureau of the Budget and by the Appropriations Committee of Congress. While the appropriations that accompanied this approval were somewhat reduced below what would be necessary to complete the schedule on time, it is expected what may be fairly described as "arrears" in the publication of "*Foreign Relations*" will be completely cleared up by the end of the fiscal year 1934-35.

The editing of the Department is now divided between the Research and the Publication Sections. Dr. Joseph V. Fuller was, in 1925, brought in from the University of Wisconsin to head the Research Section and at the same time Miss Alice M. Ball was taken from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to head the Editorial



Section. Recently, largely because of the substantial support given by the Conference of Teachers of International Law and the Society of International Law, both the Research and Publication Sections have been still further enlarged and there are being added to the Research Section two other assistants, to be selected by a special Civil Service examination. It is hoped that those selected will be men of national reputation as historical scholars.

There has just been created in the Office of the Historical Adviser the position of Editor of the Treaties and Mr. David Hunter Miller, internationally known as a lawyer and student of international affairs, will assume the duties of this office next October. Mr. Miller succeeds to a function in the Department which was made famous by J. C. Bancroft Davis, the American Agent in the Alabama Claims Arbitration and Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Davis prepared what was then and has remained, the most

satisfactory collection of the treaties and agreements of the United States. The Bancroft Davis notes have been famous among scholars for their usefulness in the understanding and interpretation of treaties. There were successive editions of the Davis collection of the treaties, the most recent being that by John H. Haswell, Chief Clerk of the Department in 1889.

The office has been recently notably strengthened by the transfer from the Solicitor's Office of Major Edward C. Wynne as Assistant Chief. Major Wynne, in addition to service as a diplomatic secretary, holds a Ph. D. from Harvard, is a former member of the teaching staff of Harvard University and a member of the bar.

Thus the Office of the Historical Adviser, the newest to appear in the roster of the Department, having been created out of the Division of Publications in the early part of 1929, comprises functions which are among the oldest of those to be found in the Department of State.

The Bulls of Guisando

By MAURICE L. STAFFORD, Consul, Madrid

THE origin of the Bulls of Guisando is as much of a mystery as the identity of the retiring artist who hid himself in the now-famous Caves of Altamira, in the Province of Santander, Spain, and decorated the walls and ceiling with paintings of pre-historic horses, steers, and bisons which all the centuries of dripping water have not been able to erase or, apparently, to discolor.

The Bulls, four of them, made from the same kind of stone which covers the neighboring hills, stand in a field near the village of San Martín de Valdeiglesias, Madrid Province. Iberian; 2,500 or 3,000 years old; found with others in the Province of Avila. And that is all anybody ventures to say of them. Nothing else is known.

The four are in a stone enclosure on the site of the wayside inn, "La Venta de Toros," wherein Isabel of Castile, Spain's greatest monarch and woman, took the oath as legitimate heirless of the Kingdoms of Castile and Leon, on September 19, 1468.

Several similar carvings are understood to be in Segovia and Avila and three are in the Archaeological Museum of Madrid, but an examination of the latter places them quite outside the category of bulls. One undoubtedly is the rude likeness of a pig, one of a bear, and the other nothing else than the creation of a pickle and apple pie dream.

Those of Guisando are entirely bull-like, the work of some tribesman perhaps with the first glimmer of artistic talent, probably reviled by his less imaginative fellows for spending his time chipping the boulders into the shapes of living things instead of pursuing the more common avocation of robbery and murder.

The history and events which have passed before their sightless eyes!



Photo from M. L. Stafford

THE BULLS OF GUI SANDO



An Ethnological Exhibition in Batavia

By COERT DU BOIS, *Consul General, Batavia, Java*

SOME 30 of the 50-odd tribes, peoples and races which go to make up the native population of the Netherland Indian Archipelago were represented in an ethnological exhibition held in Batavia May 12 to May 20, 1929. A new wing was built onto the National Museum to house the exhibition and along the sides of the great room booths were built, each accurately rep-



Photos from Batavia Soc. of Arts and Letters

Above—A MINANG KABAN WOMAN. (The cloth of the headdress is stiff with gold thread.) The Minang Kabans come from the highlands of west-central Sumatra

Left—A WOMAN FROM KISAR (a small island north of the east point of Timor) spinning cotton thread



representing the house interior of the tribe represented. They were composed of one or more family groups, each of whose members were un-

concernedly carrying on their distinctive household industries—weaving, batik painting, wood and metal working, net knitting or fashioning weapons or nursing the baby.

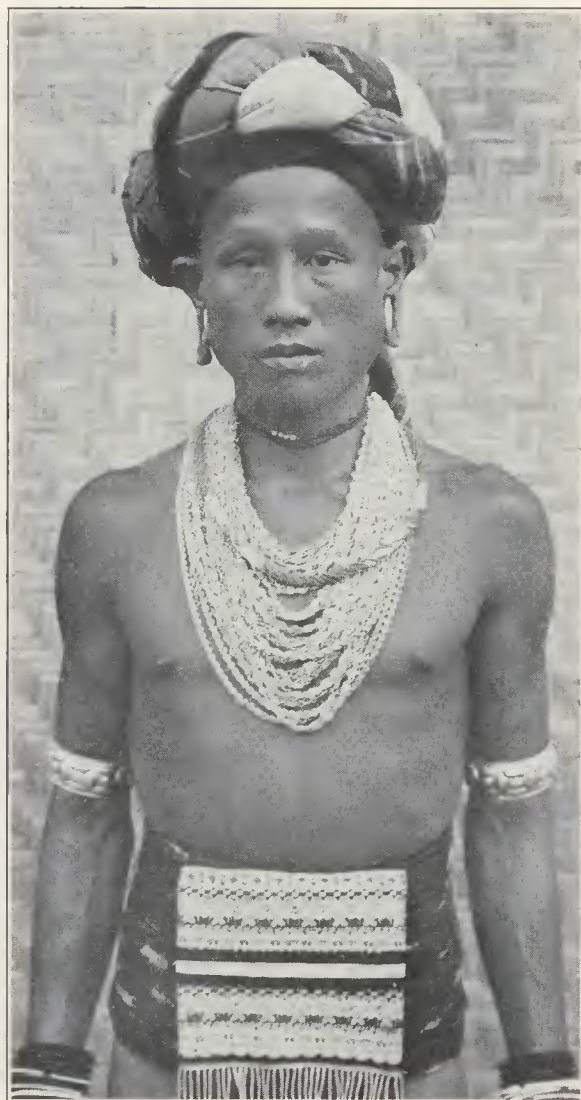
The occasion was the Fourth Pacific Science Congress at which distinguished scientists from all of the countries having interests in the Pacific met to exchange views and to correlate future work. The anthropologists who attended the congress had the opportunity of their lives for cranial measurements and studies of jaw angles.

To one of a speculative turn of mind, the striking thing was the diversity of the peoples who go to make up that extraordinarily complicated human mixture so often and so lightly re-



Photos Batavia Society of Arts and Letters

Above—A BATAK PRIEST. The Batak language was reduced to writing hundreds of years ago. In a hollow under the headdress of the figure on his staff is a dried brain of a baby
Right—DAYAK CHIEF from the Sekadjang Tribe on the Kapocas River, West Dutch Borneo. This tribe has made much money catching snakes for the American snakeskin market





ferred to as "the native population of Netherland India." I feel quite sure the Batavia Society of Arts and Letters had nothing but scientific thoughts in their venerable heads when they staged the exhibition but it certainly had unexpected repercussions. For one thing the native political leaders themselves, who are mostly Javanese and untravelled ones, saw with their own eyes for the first time a representative gathering of the people of the islands. And the sight takes considerable of the meaning out of the word "Indonesian" which has been so freely bandied about in speeches and press articles. The natives of Batavia showed a keen interest in the exhibition and crowded the doors of the museum from morning till night, being let in in batches of 50 to prevent a jam inside. They lined the streets to see the strange visitors return in motor trucks to the military barracks where they were quartered. Watching both the spectators and the out-islanders, one was struck with the idea that "Indonesian" means little less in terms of common ancestry, common ideas and common point of view than the term "European." There is fully as much difference between an Atjehnese of North Sumatra and a Papuan of Geelvink Bay, New Guinea as there is between a Scotchman and a Tartar Russian.

Let the photographs, which are made available to JOURNAL readers by the courtesy of the Batavia Society of Arts and Letters, tell their own story.

Unfortunately it was possible to reproduce only five of the seventeen photographs so kindly lent by the Batavia Society of Arts and Letters. Consul General DuBois endorsed on each photograph a few descriptive words; for instance, on the one appearing on the cover of this issue he said, "the sword scabbard is decorated with a sort of globe of boar's tusks and (can you beat it?) little white china dolls. The coat is of Portuguese descent." The endorsements on the other photographs reproduced are given below each of them; while the endorsements on some of those not reproduced herein are as follows:

"A Warrior from the Island of Nias, in war dance mask."

"Masambanese Warrior from Central Celebes."

"A Sangihnese, with a suit of clothes made of bark cloth. (Sangih is about halfway between Celebes and Mindana in the Philippines.)"

"Donggalanese from the West Coast of Celebes."

"Papuan from Humboldt Bay, New Guinea. (His costume was so abbreviated that the photographer had to lend him a towel!)"

"Dayak Woman spinning thread from Kapok or tree cotton. (The wheel is mechanically the same as those which were brought over on the Mayflower.)"

"Three Minangkaban male dancers. (Although the steps and movements are formalized, it is a sort of jiu-jitsu and no one knows which performer will go down at the end of each figure.)"

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE PACT

The Kellogg Pact for the Renunciation of War was proclaimed formally by President Hoover on July 24. This notable event took place in the East Room of the White House, and Calvin Coolidge, former President, and Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, were among the distinguished witnesses of the ceremony.

The Secretary of State on that day sent the following telegram to Aristide Briand, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Paris:

"On this day your idea made known more than two years ago, which bore first fruit in the signing of the treaty of August 27, 1928, became a part of the law of 46 nations who for all time have renounced war as an instrument of national policy and taken the pledge never to seek the settlement of disputes among them except by pacific means.

"The high honor you paid the American people in suggesting this treaty first to them, is appreciated. I send to you on this occasion heartiest gratitude and warmest felicitations.

"HENRY L. STIMSON."

M. Briand sent immediately the following reply:

"France has received with deep and unanimous satisfaction the news of the putting into operation of the pact against war. The solemn ceremony which has just taken place in Washington is the crown of the negotiations in which our two Governments have collaborated in a close communion of ideas and in the spirit of trust and friendship which characterizes their relations. The pact, which tenders such precious promises for the future, becomes today part of the law of nations and is the most important contribution thus far made to the cause of peace. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your generous and friendly telegram while congratulating you on having so happily brought to a successful issue, under the auspices of President Hoover, the great work carried on for two years between our Governments. Permit me to express the wish that the collaboration of the United States and France, so valuable to the peace of the world, may grow even closer."

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in a telegram to M. Briand said:

"You have built a monument more lasting than bronze. The next task is to teach the people to think and governments to act in honest and frank accordance with its terms."

It was only a few hours after the historic ceremony that Washington was stirred by President Hoover's order to halt American cruiser construction—probably the most significant incident of the kind since Charles E. Hughes, then Secretary of State, opened the Washington Arms Conference in 1921 with an American offer to scrap 30 ships of our Navy.



Photo from Charles D. Westcott

APOTHEOSIS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"He gave his life a ransom for many—greater love hath no man than this"

LINCOLN AT WASHINGTON

By CONSUL CHARLES D. WESTCOTT

THE evolution of one of the world's greatest leaders is visualized for future generations in the seated figure of Abraham Lincoln, enshrined in the classic Memorial at Washington. Stature, physical power, courage, humor, sympathy, genius, intellect, good conscience, justice and prophetic vision are portrayed in this masterpiece. Those characteristics, indeed, were developed out of the most unpromising material by the relentless discipline of his successive environments. We see him first emerging as a pioneer from the primeval forest—a figure pathetic in its loneliness, inscrutable in its silence and impenetrable in its reserve. He lived and thought far in advance of his time, but amid crises of imminent public danger dared to think patriotically and to say what he thought. We behold him at Washington—the messenger of a new dispensation—with the mandate of the American people to prevent the extension of slavery and at the same time to maintain inviolate the rights of the several States. He was given absolute authority to execute that mandate, yet no man ever held absolute power on earth who exerted it so mercifully. In his public utterances there was earnest truthfulness, noble sentiment, impressive imagery, convincing logic and persuasive eloquence. In his first inaugural address in 1861 he invoked “the mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land,” in a powerful appeal for peace and Union. In a message to Congress on the critical state of the Union four months later, in a final effort to avert civil war, he repudiated the political heresy that the Federal Government by virtue of its constitutional powers must of necessity be too *strong* for the liberties of its own people, or under its constitutional limitations too *weak* to maintain its own existence.

His second inaugural address in 1865 proved to be his valedictory to a devoted Nation. It is a state paper of the first order, not only in its his-

torical significance but also because of its obvious application to the international peace movement of the present time. The text is engraved on the interior wall of the Memorial, and is here quoted in part:

“At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. * * * On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it—all sought to avert it. * * * Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

“Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration that it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. * * * But let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. ‘Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh!’ If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God must needs come, but which having continued through His appointed time He now wills to remove, and that He gave to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled up by * * * unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said 3,000 years ago, so still it must be said, ‘The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.’

“With malice towards none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all the nations” (Senate Journal, 38th Congress, 2nd Session, page 346).





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

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

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

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BY THE WAY

The following message, entitled "Working in Harmony," and written by the president of the Purchasing Agents' Association of Washington, appeared in the August issue of the *Washington Purchasing Agent and Manufacturer* (Seattle, Wash.). Can we take something from it for ourselves?

"Something hidden. Go and find it. Go and look behind the ranges—
Something lost behind the ranges. Lost and waiting for you. Go!"

—KIPLING.

"Is MY job worth while?" ask many purchasing agents.

"The measure of our work is very indefinite, in spite of many plans advanced.

"Our association is put into the same category for the same reason.

* * * * *

"Because of the fact that we are functioning, our profession increasing in numbers and our association likewise prospering, is proof enough that an economic law is back of us. If we do not perform our tasks properly, surely the more fit will push us aside relentlessly.

"We can keep abreast of the present swift advancement of our economic era by entering into the real spirit of our association and its activities. Bear in mind, as we advance, our profession will become more complicated and scientific. Hence, more and more, the necessity for our association.

"This brings to mind a story of a musician who heard of a band of Sioux Indian singers. They sang the song in unison; their rendition was superb. The musician then set the song to harmony, secured four white singers to sing it before the Indians. The effect on the Indians was just short of marvelous; immediately they desired to learn to sing the song in harmony.

"Our association and its activities teach us to sing the song of mankind in harmony. I can not suggest any easy way to do your work; nor can I state that you can miss association meetings and not get along. But as sure as an economic law works, you will be out of harmony with your profession and life if you neglect the advantages of our association."

Annual dues to the Association for this fiscal year were payable July 1. Have you made a remittance?



ITEMS



Secretary Stimson spent a week in the Adirondacks during the first part of August.

Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr spent the first two weeks of August motoring through New England and the Province of Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. Carr started their trip from Prides Crossing, where Mrs. Carr had been the guest for a few days of Mrs. Keith Merrill.

Robert F. Kelley, Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs, sailed early in August for Europe, where he will spend his annual leave.

Doctor Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, left Washington on August 27 for Williamstown, where he will speak at the Institute of Politics.

John Farr Simmons, Chief of the Visa Office, spent a few days in Williamstown early in August attending the round-table discussion on immigration.

Major Wallace A. McCathran, who was formerly Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, called recently on several of his friends in the Department. Major McCathran has been stationed in Hawaii for two years, but is now en route to his new post at Fort Screven, Savannah, Ga.

In commenting upon the departure of Vice Consul Eugene Hinkle from Lourenco Marques, the editor of the Lourenco Marques *Guardian* stated that "Mr. Hinkle was the nearest approach to English speaking that America has sent us for many a long day."

Consul Richard L. Sprague, from Gibraltar, when visiting the Department recently said that the Sprague family (grandfather, father, and son) had now had 97 years' continuous service at the Rock. The Sprague family is a regular institution at Gibraltar.

At the Rhodes Scholar Reunion at Oxford University from July 4 to July 13, 1929, there were present the following officers of the Department and of the Foreign Service: Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs; Consul Carol H. Foster, of Rotterdam; Vice Consul Benjamin H. Hulley, of Stockholm; and Vice Consul S. Walter Washington, of Buenos Aires. It is believed that it was a 100 percent representation of officers who are former Rhodes scholars.

Consul Robert D. Murphy, now assigned to the Department, left the middle of July for a month's trip in Europe. While in Germany Mr. Murphy expected to renew many of the friendships that he had made there during his service.

Consul Quincy F. Roberts and his wife, Dr. Roberts, from Suva, Fiji Islands, have been visiting Dallas, Tex., during August. Dr. Roberts, formerly Regina Flood Keyes, has devoted the past 10 years to voluntary medical work and child welfare in the Fiji Islands. Dr. Roberts was in charge of the American Red Cross Hospital in Monastir, Serbia, during the World War.

Before returning to his post at Budapest on August 1, Consul Russell W. Brooks attended trade conferences at New York and Boston.

Consul Ray Fox, Winnipeg, spent part of his recent leave in Honduras, where he was formerly stationed.

The non-commissioned staff of the American Embassy at Paris has formed a branch of the National Federation of Federal Employees, and includes in its membership the entire staff of clerks at that post. The organization, known as Local No. 349 of the Federation, will serve as a club for the employes, in addition to other activities. Mr. Maurice E. Banigan is secretary of this local.



Written examinations for commissions in the United States Foreign Service will be held in Washington and several other cities beginning December 2, and oral tests to complete the examinations will be held at the State Department beginning March 3 next. All applicants desiring to qualify must be specially designated for examination by the Secretary of State and all applications for such designations should be filed at the State Department at least 40 days before December 2, the date set for the written examination. It is stated that no designations will be made after October 22 next.

At the oral examinations for the Foreign Service held at the Department on August 13 the following subordinates were present: Vice Consul D. F. McGonigal, Beirut; Vice Consul Sidney A. Belovsky, Vancouver; and Clerk E. Hoffman, Budapest.

Oral examinations for subordinates in the Service are held in Washington on the second Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October and December of each year.

The Red Cross Courier, published by the American National Red Cross at Washington, D. C., in its issue of June 15, 1929, pays tribute to Consul General Gabriel Bie Ravndal, from which the following extract is taken:

"While Consul General at Beirut, Syria, Mr. Ravndal organized an American Red Cross Chapter and became its chairman; later, while in charge of the Consulate at Constantinople, he was one of the organizers and became secretary of the American Red Cross Chapter there. In several great relief tasks he led the work on behalf of the American organization, and in 1909 he was awarded the Red Cross medal of merit for his relief services in Armenia. In the publications of the American Red Cross his name has frequently appeared as the author of articles on relief work in southeastern Europe.

"Mr. Ravndal was formerly a newspaper publisher in South Dakota, and all through his career he has grasped every opportunity to work for and to speak in behalf of his Red Cross. It may be said that no member of the American Red Cross over a period of three decades has so continuously given of his time and his energy in humanitarian work as Mr. Ravndal has on behalf of the American Red Cross."

FOREIGN SERVICE HONOR ROLL

Consul James B. Young, at Venice, after reading in the *JOURNAL* of May, 1929, the Foreign Service Honor Roll of those who have died at their posts from diseases not encountered in the ordinary course of American life, reports that the name of William A. Sparks, of South Carolina,

FROM VISITORS' REGISTER, ROOM 115, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

J. L. Pinkerton, Lisbon, July 16.
William C. Burdett, Brussels, July 16.
George H. Barringer, Yarmouth, July 17.
Ray Fox, Winnipeg, July 17.
C. C. Broy, Nassau, July 17.
F. Van der Aarend, Pernambuco, July 18.
Grant O. Olson, Stockholm, July 18.
Charles C. Eberhardt, Managua, July 18.
Royal Jordan, Bueharest, July 20.
Daniel M. Braddock, Mcdan, July 20.
Dorsey G. Fisher, Calcutta, July 20.
Maurice W. Altaffer, Nogales, July 22.
H. H. Dick, Rangoon, July 22.
R. J. Cavanaugh, Bluefields, July 22.
Robert H. Maey, Tampico, July 22.
S. Walter Washington, Buenos Aires, July 22.
Cloyce K. Huston, Aden, July 23.
William Karnes, San Luis Potosi, July 23.
John F. Martin, July 24.
Russell W. Brooks, Belfast, July 24.
Alfred Theo. Burri, Amsterdam, July 25.
George Orr, Stavanger, July 25.
Henry T. Unverzagt, Ciudad Juarez, July 26.
Edward L. Reed, Habana, July 27.
Carrall C. Parry, Prague, July 29.
S. E. O'Donoghue, Malta, July 29.
William P. Bloeker, Mazatlan, July 30.
Mrs. Winifred M. Cullin, London, July 30.
Quincy F. Roberts, Suva, Fiji Islands, July 31.
Leslie E. Woods, Glasgow, August 1.
Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Naples, August 1.
Howard F. Diehl, Santa Marta, August 2.
Robert R. Bradford, Messina, August 5.
Leslie E. Reed, Buenos Aires, August 5.
Vivian E. Hooper, Shanghai, August 5.
Eugene M. Hinkle, Lourenco Marques, Aug. 6.
C. R. Nasmith, Porto Alegre, August 7.
George R. Hukill, Lucerne, August 8.
Howard Donovan, Department, August 8.
La Verne Baldwin, Santa Marta, August 9.
Frank C. Lee, Singapore, August 12.
Donal F. McGonigal, Beirut, August 12.
Sidney A. Belovsky, Vancouver, August 12.
Stokley W. Morgan, Mexico City, August 12.
Erich M. A. Hoffman, Budapest, August 13.
Thomas L. Daniels, Department, August 14.
H. S. Goold, San José, August 14.
Thomas W. Voetter, Curacao, August 16.
Julius C. Jensen, Oslo, August 16.
A. W. Klieforth, Riga, August 17.
R. L. Sprague, Gibraltar, August 17.
Coke S. Riee, Hamburg, August 19.
Ann Armstrong, Tokyo, August 19.
Lawrence P. Briggs, Nucvitas, August 19.

American Consul at Venice, 1845-1849, who died at his post August 19, 1849, of fulminant cholera, should be added to that Roll. Mr. Young submitted a copy of the official report of death, confirming the cause of death; and accordingly it seems proper that the name should be added to the list.



FROM PARIS

(CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS, *Paris*
Correspondent)

The anniversary of the signing of the American Declaration of Independence was observed in Paris with the traditional Franco-American ceremonies. These included commemorative services at the tomb of Lafayette, at the statue to the American Volunteers killed in the service of France, and at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. At the first two, Mr. Norman Armour, American Chargé d'Affaires, made brief addresses, other speakers being the Marquis de Chambrun, descendant of Lafayette, and the President of the Paris Municipal Council.

In the evening a largely attended banquet, given by the American Chamber of Commerce in France, was held at a local hotel. M. Henry Chéron, French Minister of Finance, made a witty and eloquent speech. He began by observing that it was an old Norman custom for creditors and debtors to dine together, at the expense of the former, and closed with an expression of satisfaction that the pact of Franco-American friendship had no need of ratification.

The principal speaker of the evening was Honorable William P. McCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce of the United States, who developed, in a masterly address, the progress of international aviation and amity.

Flyers Entertained

On July 9 the American Club of Paris tendered their weekly luncheon in honor of MM. Lotti, Assollant and Lefebvre, the New York-to-Paris aviators. Consul General Alphonse Gaulin presided and expressed the admiration of the Club for the courage and skill of the flyers.

NOTES FROM THE NETHERLANDS

(VICE CONSUL J. STANFORD EDWARDS,
Correspondent)

The celebration of the 4th of July in Holland was chiefly centered in The Hague. In the afternoon there was a match at the Golf Club, followed by a tea given at the club house by the Honorable Richard M. Tobin, the American Minister to Holland.

The chief event of the day, however, was a dinner given in the evening by the Minister at his beautiful home on the "Lange Voorhout." There were present about 32 guests, including

Consul General Chas. L. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover of Amsterdam and Mr. Henry C. Norweb of the Legation, besides the officers of the Consulate General at Amsterdam and the Consulate at Rotterdam. The guest of honor of the evening was Judge Charles Evans Hughes, now residing at The Hague as a judge of the International Court, and Mrs. Hughes. The dinner was opened by a word from the Minister, and at the end Judge Hughes made a short address. After dinner the guests were entertained by a moving picture, giving the story of the subjugation of the Barbary pirates by the U. S. S. *Constitution*.

The Consulate General at Amsterdam was extremely busy during the week beginning the 7th of July, due to the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Many notable people from all nations visited the city as delegates. Many dinners and receptions were given, chief among which was the dinner given on Monday, July 8, by Consul General and Mrs. Chas. L. Hoover at their home in Amsterdam. The dinner was attended by the American Minister Mr. Richard M. Tobin, Mr. Thomas S. Lamont, Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert and several Dutch bankers.

The Consuls visiting Amsterdam as delegates were Consul General John K. Davis of London, Consul Carol H. Foster of Rotterdam and Consul Conger Reynolds of Stuttgart. Consul General Hoover was also a delegate.

Among the outstanding events, beside the daily meetings of the various committees, was a dinner for 1,700 persons held on Wednesday, July 10, and a reception at the Royal Palace at Amsterdam given Prince Henry, for the delegates and their ladies, on Friday, July 12.

On July 15 the American Minister at The Hague tendered a farewell dinner in honor of Commander Emmet, Naval Attaché to the Legation. During the period of their stay in the Netherlands Commander and Mrs. Emmet have won a large circle of friends. Mr. Tobin spoke in glowing terms of the part they have played in enhancing the prestige enjoyed by the Legation in Holland.

FROM MADRID

(CONSUL M. L. STAFFORD, *Correspondent*)

Consul Richard L. Sprague, from Gibraltar, passed through Madrid during the first week of July on his way to Vigo to take ship to Habana and California via the Canal. He plans a motor car trip from the West Coast to the Atlantic.

Mr. John Thomas Vance, Law Librarian of the Library of Congress, and Mr. Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association, were recent visitors in Madrid and Sevilla.

Ambassador and Mrs. Hammond, who had established the Embassy at San Sebastian for the summer, were compelled to depart hurriedly for the United States because of the illness of Mrs. Hammond's mother. At the time of departure it was expected that the Ambassador would return in August.

The Honorable Milton W. Shreve, chairman of the subcommittee of the House of Representatives handling appropriations for the Department; Mr. Paul A. Malone, clerk to the Committee on Appropriations; and Mr. Lyman Shreve recently visited Madrid, Barcelona, and Sevilla. While in Madrid they inspected several buildings which had been offered to the Government for Embassy purposes.

Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, Counsellor of the Embassy, paid a flying visit to Madrid from San Sebastian during the stay of Congressman Shreve and party.

Mr. William Butterworth, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Chauncey D. Snow, assistant to the president, were recent visitors to Spain, calling on various Consular officers during their tour. While in Madrid Mr. Butterworth was shown over the new plant of Compañia Nacional de Telefonos, an American enterprise.

Mrs. George N. Ifft, wife of Consul Ifft, now stationed at Ghent, and her sister, Mrs. Henry K. Klingender, visited several cities of Spain during July.

Miss Marie E. Gyr, formerly Clerk in the Consulate at Nassau, has been assigned to the Consulate at Madrid and took up her new duties on July 29.

BARCELONA NOTES

(CONSUL M. L. STAFFORD, *Madrid*,
Correspondent)

U. S. Battleship Division Two, consisting of the Battleships *Arkansas*, *Utah*, and *Florida*, under the command of Rear Admiral Harris Lan-

ing, with 1,000 midshipmen aboard on their annual practice cruise, visited Barcelona from June 25 to July 3, 1929. During the visit the officers and crews of the ships were the recipients of numerous courtesies, among which may be especially mentioned a dinner in honor of the Admiral, the commanders of his ships and their wives given by Consul General Stewart at his home on June 26; a luncheon in honor of the Admiral and his senior officers, given by the Mayor of the city on June 28; a tea dance in honor of the Admiral and a number of officers and their wives, given by Consul F. A. Henry at his home on June 29; and a reception and buffet luncheon given the Admiral, his officers and their families, by the President of the Provincial Assembly on July 1. All officers and men of the Division were granted by the Director of the Exposition free entry to the Exposition grounds during their stay.

In return for the courtesies extended to him and his officers, Admiral Laning gave a dinner on board the *Arkansas* on June 29 to the Consul General, his staff, and members of the American colony; a reception and dance on board on July 1 to about 1,200 guests; and a luncheon on board on July 2 to the Captain General, Civil Governor, Mayor, President of the Provincial Assembly, and Director of the Exposition.

FROM ROME, ITALY

(CONSUL WM. OSCAR JONES, *Correspondent*)

Mr. Thomas L. Daniels, Secretary of Embassy, left Rome on June 1 for return to the United States on home leave.

Mr. Leonard G. Bradford, Vice Consul at this post, returned to Rome on June 21, after having been in the United States on home leave.

Mr. Wm. P. MacCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics of the Department of Commerce, was in Rome at the end of June.

Mr. De Forest A. Spencer, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Rome, has been appointed Trade Commissioner at Milan.

Miss E. Humes, Assistant Trade Commissioner, returned to Rome recently.



FROM MEXICO CITY

(VICE CONSUL LAWRENCE HIGGINS,
Correspondent)

The Honorable J. Reuben Clark, Jr., former Undersecretary of State, arrived in Mexico City on July 22 and resumed his former position of Legal Advisor to Ambassador Morrow.

Counselor of Embassy and Mrs. Stokeley Morgan bade farewell to Mexico City on the morning of August 2, when they took the train for Vera Cruz en route to New York City. Mr. Morgan is resigning from the Service to accept a position as representative in Paris, France, of Lehman Bros., New York investment bankers.

Consul Raleigh A. Gibson paid a short visit to Mexico City over the week end of July 28.

Consul and Mrs. Charles W. Lewis, Jr., who have been transferred to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, left Mexico City on the morning of July 31. Mr. Lewis will visit several cities in the Middle West for the purpose of holding commercial conferences and will take one month's leave before proceeding to his new post.

Vice Consul James E. Brown, Jr., went on three weeks' leave of absence on July 27.

Consular Agent W. O. Jenkins, of Puebla, and his daughter, Elizabeth, passed through Mexico City en route to the United States on July 17.

FROM BARBADOS

On the 4th of July, Consul and Mrs. William W. Brunswick held a reception at their home on the Savannah in Barbados, to the American and English residents. About 100 people were present, including the Governor, Sir William Robertson, and Lady Robertson, the Lord Bishop and Mrs. Bentley, members of the Colonial Parliament, and other officials of the Colony.

Mrs. Keyes, wife of Senator Keyes, of New Hampshire, and Miss Shirley, of Alexandria, Va., spent several days recently in Barbados. They were entertained at Government House, and Mrs. Brunswick also gave a tea in their honor. For some years Mrs. Keyes has been writing articles for *Good Housekeeping* under the head of "Experiences of a Senator's Wife." She is continuing her writing for that magazine and is also sending articles to the *Delineator*, while at the

same time she is writing a new novel. Miss Shirley is one of the correspondents for the *New York Times*. They left Barbados for Rio de Janeiro on June 28.

FROM DURBAN

Coincident with the celebration of the anniversary of the independence of the United States of America on July 4 by the American colony at Durban, Natal, the Town Council of Durban proclaimed the day a half-holiday to enable the townspeople to be present at the Agricultural Show, which was honored by the presence of His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness Princess Alice during the afternoon.

The American Consul and Mrs. Gaston Smith were "at home" to the American colony and local officials in the forenoon. Among the guests who called were His Worship the Mayor of Durban accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Eaton, Admiral Burmester, commander-in-chief of His Majesty's South African Squadron, and Mrs. Burmester, many officers of the Fleet, and a great number of the local authorities. Refreshments were served to the guests on the veranda, which gave an aspect of unusual festivity to the American Consulate.

In the evening a dinner was given at the Country Club under the auspices of Mrs. Gaston Smith, Mrs. E. C. Duffy, Mrs. F. L. Peterson, and Mrs. O. H. Lubke. Thirty-two guests were present. The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack decorated the dinner hall. Dr. J. W. Morledge pronounced a blessing, and the guests sat down to the accompaniment of patriotic music. The toast to the President of the United States was followed by the rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the orchestra. Mr. E. C. Duffy then toasted the King, and the orchestra played the British national anthem. Before rising from the table, Consul Gaston Smith delivered a brief patriotic address, in which recognition was made of the cordial and sympathetic relations which existed in the community.

FROM JOHANNESBURG

(CONSUL MAXWELL K. MOORHEAD,
Correspondent)

On the 4th of July, Consul Maxwell K. Moorhead, assisted by Vice Consul Abbey, received at the Consulate during the morning a large number of callers, which included the local officials, the foreign Consuls, and members of the American colony. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs.



Moorhead held a reception at their residence, 164 Louis Betha Avenue, which was largely attended.

The 4th of July baseball game, an annual event for many years past, between an American team and a South African team, took place on July 7, and the South African team badly beat the Americans by a score of 18 to 2. (Consul Moorhead pitched the first ball, and a snapshot of this incident is shown in the accompanying illustration.)



From Rand Daily Mail

CONSUL M. K. MOORHEAD

Pitching the opening ball in the Independence Day baseball match at Johannesburg

FROM AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

(CONSUL WALTER F. BOYLE, *Correspondent*)

And so they were married and lived happily ever afterward. The day was July 2, 1929. The place was the home of the bride's parents in Remuera, Auckland; the bride was Miss Audrey Gwendoline Ormiston. The groom was Consul Bernard Gotlieb, attached to the Wellington Consulate General. And now they are on their way to the United States.

After a long vacation in the United States, Mrs. Boyle rejoined Consul Boyle on the morning of the Glorious Fourth. And the proprietor of the leading daily paper wanted to know if the Consul called this his Independence Day.

Consul Boyle delivered a short Fourth of July address by way of the radio on the night of our Day of Days. He was also "rangatira," or chairman in English, at the Savage Club on the night of July 6.

Vice Consul Leonard A. Bachelder left Auckland during the month of June for a long vacation in the United States. Vice Consul Bachelder was commissioned Consul at Zanzibar 49 years ago and his commission as the honorary Vice Consul attached to Auckland was signed by Hon. James G. Blaine as Secretary of State.

THE PARSON'S ROMANCE

Even though at times illuminated by some stray flash of humor, the Auckland Consulate in its administration of the drab routine of visa work seldom writes into the dull record a chapter of love and romance.

And so when not so long ago the doorway to the private office of the Consul was brightened by the kindly face of a well known local pastor, little dreamed the Consul of the story of undying love about to be unfolded.

The parson had come to have his name put down on the quota waiting list, and also to make a special petition for every consideration. He confided that even though it might seem selfish on his part he had been praying for special consideration. He had heard that names usually remained on the waiting list for five years. But he had prayed that this might be shortened, that it might even be wiped out entirely. And then he explained his case.



Some 16 years ago, while pastor of a big American church, he had become engaged to an American girl, a girl whose beauty and qualities as pictured by him made the Consul feel proud of his nation. But the mother of the bride-elect, a woman well over 70 years of age, and ill unto death at the time, called him to her bedside; told him that her daughter meant everything in the world to her, that she had only a short while to live, and begged him to put off the wedding day until she should have passed to the great beyond.

And then the years rolled by. Although almost bedridden, the mother lived on for 16 years, passing to her final reward at the age of 90.

And the minister and his betrothed having remained faithful the one to the other through the long years, the wedding was now to take place, just as soon as our immigration laws permitted the minister to make his way to the United States. But, alas, he explained, five years on the quota list would seem an added eternity after the 16 years of waiting already suffered.

But here the staid old consular office rallied to the rescue of true love; girded on its non-quota sword, and slew the quota "jabberwockie." This servant of God was an eminent man of his cloth, and had a number of calls to American churches.

And so the parson is still sure that his prayers were answered, and the Consul felt a strange thrill when he finally bade him farewell, a blue immigration visa tucked away in his pocket, and on his way to America, the Land of Romance, and the girl who remained faithful through the years.

WALTER F. BOYLE.

Auckland, May 29, 1929.

FROM SINGAPORE

(CONSUL J. H. BRUINS, *Correspondent*)

Consul General and Mrs. Frank C. Lee left Singapore on June 9 for home leave. They traveled by the Pacific route and made short stops at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tokyo, and Nagasaki on their way. They plan to spend their leave with relatives in Colorado and in Washington, D. C.

Consul General and Mrs. Frank C. Lee arrived in Washington August 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Fischer spent several days in Singapore during the month of June. Mr. Fischer has been connected with the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Philippines for the past 18 years and is at present Director of the Bureau of Forestry at Manila. They were on their way back to the Philippines.

Rev. William C. Repetti, S.J., and Mr. Harry T. Edwards visited Singapore in June after attending the Scientific Congress in Java. Rev. Mr. Repetti is the well-known Director of the Manila Observatory, and Mr. Edwards is a technologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the Philippines.

Mr. Curtis P. Clausen, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, recently arrived at Singapore for a stay of possibly two years. He will attempt to isolate and obtain live specimens of citrus fruit parasites on behalf of the American and Cuban Governments.



Photo by John H. Bruins

CONSULAR STAFF AT SINGAPORE

Front row—Vice Consul T. S. Hinkle, Consul J. H. Bruins, Consul General Frank C. Lee, Vice Consuls J. B. Ketcham and W. W. Butterworth

Back row—Miss J. L. Dietz, Hussein Bin Kechot, Miss E. M. Spender, C. S. Oliveiro, K. G. Perera, G. V. Cordeiro, Kesot Bin Darwan, Wahab Bin Tamby Hitam, O. Cordeiro, and Mohamed Bin Ismail



NOTES FROM HONG KONG

(CONSUL HAROLD SHANTZ, *Correspondent*)

Just before Consul John J. Muccio sailed from Hong Kong on home leave, he received a unique tribute from the baseball enthusiasts of the colony at a large dinner given in his honor. "Müch" has been president of the Hong Kong Baseball Association during his three years here, and credit for the great and growing popularity of the game has been given largely to him. He was presented with a silver tablet embossed with the figures of two ball players and suitably subscribed in English and Chinese. The list of donors was headed by Sir Shou-son Chow, Kt., and included baseball fans of a dozen nationalities.

The local association deserves the title "International" if any league ever did. During the past few years it has always comprised at least six teams and has included a Chinese, a Japanese, a Filipino, a Portuguese, an English, and an American team. Despite the good work of Müch on second base, the last-named team has sometimes ended in the position stated, and premier honors have usually been contested between Chinese and Japanese teams.

Governor General Dwight F. Davis of the Philippine Islands, Miss Alice Davis and Miss Alita Davis passed through Hong Kong recently en route to Manila and were entertained at luncheon by Consul General and Mrs. Tredwell in their bungalow at Shek-O.

Vice Consul Bonbright, of Canton, passed through recently on home leave necessitated by ill health and carried with him the best wishes of a great many friends in Hong Kong as well as Canton who hope for his speedy recovery.

FROM SHANGHAI

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

Consul Edwin F. Stanton, of Tsinan, passed through Shanghai en route to the United States on leave of absence. He sailed on the S. S. *President Grant* on June 7, 1929. Vice Consul J. Hall Paxton, of Nanking, also traveled by the same steamer on home leave.

Clerk J. D. Brooks, of Shanghai, having resigned, returned to the United States on the S. S. *President Grant*.

Miss A. Viola Smith, American Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, returned after several months' leave in the United States. Miss Smith, on her return trip, traveled via Australia and the Dutch East Indies.

Mr. Frank S. Williams, American Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, made an official trip to Manchuria during the month of June.

Vice Consul James B. Pilcher, recently assigned to Nanking, passed through Shanghai en route to his post.

Mr. John S. Littell, a Language Officer assigned to the Legation at Peiping, accompanied by Mrs. Littell, visited Shanghai in June on simple leave of absence.

Consul E. B. Price, of Nanking, who has recently resigned, visited Shanghai for the purpose of making arrangements for his return to the United States in July.

Marshal Thurston R. Porter, of the United States Court for China, and Mrs. Porter left for the United States on the S. S. *President Madison* on home leave.

Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, acting on instructions from the Department of State, was absent from Shanghai from July 5 to July 20, having been ordered to Peiping by the Department for consultation with Minister MacMurray. Mr. Cunningham was accompanied by Mrs. Cunningham. On their return to Shanghai the S. S. *Derfflinger*, by which they were traveling, was wrecked on an island near Tsingtao and the passengers thereof were rescued by American destroyers in the vicinity. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were happy to know of their rescue.

Miss Cecilia Kays, a Clerk in the Shanghai Consulate General, returned to Shanghai after a vacation in Peiping. Miss Kays was also a passenger on the S. S. *Derfflinger*.

Consul and Mrs. E. B. Price, of Nanking, sailed from Shanghai on July 13, 1929, on the S. S. *President Jackson*. Consul Price had resigned from the Service to the regret of his many friends who wish him every success in whatever work he may undertake in future.



Consul John J. Muccio, of Hong Kong, passed through Shanghai on the S. S. *President Jackson* en route to the United States on leave of absence. Consul Muccio has such a cheerful disposition that it is always a pleasure to see him.

Vice Consul Andrew G. Lynch, of Tientsin, passed through Shanghai on July 15 en route to Tsingtao, where he will spend a few weeks' vacation.

Mr. M. R. Nicholson, United States Treasury Attaché at Shanghai, made a trip to South China in July.

OTTAWA CONSULAR CONFERENCE

Consul General Irving N. Linnell, when forwarding this photograph, said that although Secretary Dorsey Newson and Assistant Commercial Attaché Oliver B. North were included in the picture, they did not take part in the conference.

NOTARY PUBLIC SUED

The responsibility of a notary public for services performed by him in that capacity is given emphasis by a case reported in *The Evening Star* (Washington, D. C.) of August 15, 1929, which read as follows:

Jerry Maiatico has filed suit in the District Supreme Court against Leo V. Glorius, a notary public, and his bondsman, the Independence Indemnity Co., of Philadelphia, to recover on a bond of the notary for \$2,000. The notary and bondsman were recently sued by William A. Proctor, 913 L Street, who declared he had bought a note for \$10,000 secured by a deed of trust, which had been acknowledged before Glorius, but which proved to be a forgery.

Maiatico says his name was forged to the note and deed of trust and charges negligence against the notary in failing to investigate the persons signing the papers as to their identity. By reason of the alleged negligence, Maiatico says, he was put to great expense in causing the deed and note to be canceled and vacated. He is represented by Attorney Alfred Cereco.



CONSULAR CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, CANADA

June 12-14, 1929

Bottom Row, left to right: Consul Howard F. Withey, London, Ontario; Consul Emil Sauer, Toronto; Foreign Service Inspector Monnett B. Davis; Hon. William Phillips, United States Minister to Canada; Consul General Irving N. Linnell, Ottawa; Lynn W. Meekins, Commercial Attaché, Ottawa; and Consul Francis R. Stewart, Niagara Falls, Ontario.
Top Row, left to right: Vice Consul Charles W. Allen, North Bay, Ontario; Consul George G. Fuller, Kingston, Ontario; Consul Bartley F. Yost, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; Consul Harry L. Walsh, Hamilton, Ontario; Major Dorsey Newsom, Secretary, United States Legation, Ottawa; Vice Consul Elton M. Hoyt, Ottawa; Vice Consul LaVerne Baldwin, Ottawa; Oliver B. North, Assistant Commercial Attaché, Ottawa; and Harry F. Hawley, Windsor, Ontario.



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication July 27, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 20, 1929:

William Whiting Andrews, of Ohio, now First Secretary, Lisbon, Portugal, assigned First Secretary, Oslo, Norway.

Miss Pattie H. Field, of Colorado, has resigned as Vice Consul at Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Non-Career Service

Louis A. Clausel, of the District of Columbia, has resigned as Vice Consul, Kingston, Jamaica.

Gerald A. Mokma, of Iowa, now Vice Consul, Cologne, Germany, appointed Vice Consul, Liepzig, Germany.

Released for publication August 3, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 27, 1929:

LaVerne Baldwin, of New York, now Vice Consul at Ottawa, Canada, assigned Vice Consul, Santa Marta, Colombia.

Homer M. Byington, of Connecticut, now Consul General at Naples, Italy, assigned to the Department.

Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., of California, now on detail as Inspector, assigned Consul General, Naples, Italy.

Julian F. Harrington, of Massachusetts, now Vice Consul at Dublin, Irish Free State, assigned Vice Consul, Ottawa, Canada.

Hallett Johnson, of New Jersey, now First Secretary of the Legation at Oslo, Norway, assigned First Secretary of Legation at The Hague, Netherlands.

R. Henry Norweb, of Ohio, now First Secretary of Legation, The Hague, Netherlands, assigned First Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

J. Hall Paxton, of Virginia, now Vice Consul, Nanking, China, assigned Attaché to the Legation at Peking, China, for language study.

Nathan Scarritt, of Missouri, has resigned as Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Non-Career Service

Koyne V. Gram, of Illinois, has resigned as Vice Consul at Colombo, Ceylon.

Released for publication August 10, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 3, 1929:

Ernest L. Harris, of Illinois, now Consul General at Vancouver, British Columbia, assigned Consul General, Vienna, Austria.

Harold M. Collins, of Virginia, now Consul at Nantes, France, assigned Consul Bahia, Brazil.

Ely E. Palmer, of Rhode Island, now Consul General at Bucharest, Rumania, assigned Consul General, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., of Colorado, now detailed to the Department for instruction in the Foreign Service School, has been assigned as Vice Consul, Colombo, Ceylon.

Charles H. Albrecht, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Nairobi, died at his post, August 7, 1929.

Eugene M. Hinkle, of New York, now Vice Consul at Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, Africa, has been assigned as Third Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, Turkey.

The services of Alban G. Snyder, Consul General, terminated August 1, 1929.

Non-Career Service

William A. Hickey, of Massachusetts, has resigned as Vice Consul at Dundee, Scotland.

Davis B. Levis, of Illinois, now Vice Consul at Stoke-on-Trent, England, has been appointed Vice Consul at Nantes, France.

Leland C. Altaffer, of Ohio, now clerk at Rangoon, India, has been appointed Vice Consul there.

Carl C. Hansen, of California, Honorary Vice Consul at Bangkok, Siam, died August 2, 1929.

Herbert W. Carlson, of Massachusetts, is being appointed Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia.

The appointment of Robert J. Cavanaugh, of Illinois, as Vice Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, has been canceled and he is to be transferred elsewhere.

Louis Robert James, of Minnesota, clerk at Nanking, China, appointed Vice Consul there.

Brockholst Livingston, of New York, clerk at Bradford, England, appointed Vice Consul there.

Walter M. Walsh, of Colorado, is being appointed Vice Consul at Windsor, Ontario.

Released for publication August 17, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 10, 1929:

John Randolph, of New York, now Consul at Bagdad, Iraq, assigned Consul, Bucharest, Rumania.

John P. Hurley, of New York, now Consul at Vienna, Austria, assigned Consul, Bagdad, Iraq.

Arthur F. Tower, of New York, now Vice Consul at Loanda, Angola, Africa, assigned Vice Consul, Leopoldville (Kinshasha), Belgian Congo, to open a new office. The office at Loanda is to be closed.

John H. MacVeagh, of New York, Second Secretary at Bucharest, Rumania, assigned Second Secretary, Paris, France.

Dana C. Sycks, of Ohio, detailed as Consul, Buenos Aires, Argentina, has resigned.

Howard F. Diehl, of Ohio, Vice Consul, Santa Marta, has resigned.

Elbridge Gerry Greene, of Massachusetts, now First Secretary of Legation at Vienna, Austria, assigned as First Secretary at Helsingfors, Finland, temporarily, after which he is to be assigned regularly as First Secretary of Embassy at Buenos Aires.

The services of Frederic D. K. LeClercq terminated August 8, 1929.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Surgeon Dana E. Robinson. Relieved from duty at Naples, Italy, and assigned to duty at London, England. July 10, 1929.

Surgeon J. G. Townsends. Relieved from duty at Hamburg, Germany, and assigned to duty at Naples, Italy. July 11, 1929.

P. A. Surgeon R. A. Vonderlehr. Relieved from duty at Dublin, Irish Free State, and assigned to duty at Hamburg, Germany. July 11, 1929.



Surgeon L. A. Fullerton. Relieved from duty at Oslo, Norway, about August 18, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. July 24, 1929.

Assistant Surgeon L. R. White. Relieved from duty at Bergen, Norway, about August 15, and assigned to duty at Oslo, Norway. July 24, 1929.

Surgeon L. L. Williams, Jr. Directed to proceed from New York City, via Cherbourg and Marseilles, France, to Bombay and such other points in India, as may be necessary to represent the Public Health Service at a malaria interchange in India beginning August 23, 1929. July 27, 1929.

Assistant Surgeon P. A. Neal. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., about August 14, and assigned to duty at Belfast, Ireland. August 2, 1929.

Assistant Surgeon H. G. Foster. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., about August 27, and assigned to duty at Glasgow, Scotland. August 2, 1929.

Assistant Surgeon Richard B. Holt. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., about August 27, and assigned to duty at Southampton, England. August 2, 1929.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Foreign Service Division of the Department of Commerce reported on August 6, 1929, that there have been quite a number of changes in the personnel of the foreign service of the Department of Commerce by reason of replacements and the filling of new positions.

Among those recently appointed are: Edward R. Stoeber, Trade Commissioner to London; Roger Townsend, Trade Commissioner to London; B. H. Crocheron, Trade Commissioner to the Far East; Duwayne G. Clark, Assistant Trade Commissioner to Johannesburg; Darwin J. DeGolia, Assistant Trade Commissioner to San Juan; John T. Harding, Assistant Trade Commissioner to Constantinople; C. Clarence Frick, Assistant Trade Commissioner to Bucharest; Edward D. McLaughlin, Assistant Trade Commissioner to Havana; Sam E. Woods, Assistant Trade Commissioner to Prague; William J. Norton, Assistant Trade Commissioner to Far East; John M. Kennedy, Assistant Trade Commissioner to Milan; Walter M. Slavik, Assistant Trade Commissioner to Budapest; Earle C. Taylor, Assistant Trade Commissioner to Paris; and Myron L. Black, Assistant Trade Commissioner to Wellington.

The transfers are as follows: Mr. F. W. Allport, formerly in charge of the Berlin office, replaces Mr. H. C. McLean as Commercial Attaché to Paris. Mr. Allport is being replaced in Berlin by Commercial Attaché H. Lawrence Groves, formerly of Vienna. Commercial Attaché Frederick Lyon is being transferred from Helsingfors to Athens replacing Commercial Attaché Gardner Richardson, who, in turn, is going to Vienna. The vacancy created at Helsingfors by the transfer of Mr. Lyon is being filled by Mr. Osborn S. Watson, who has been designated Commercial Attaché to that post. Mr. Donald Renshaw, formerly Trade Commissioner in charge of the Singapore office, has been transferred as Assistant Commercial Attaché to London. Mr. J. Bartlett Richards, who has been in charge of the Winnipeg office, is being transferred to Bombay, India. Mr. George W. Berkalew, formerly of Brussels, has gone to Paris; Mr. John W. Ives, from



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Bogota to Rio de Janeiro; Mr. Paul H. Pearson, from Hamburg to Copenhagen; Mr. DeForest A. Spencer, from Rome to Milan; and Mr. Oscar R. Strackbein, from Havana to Caracas.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Frederic D. Grab has been transferred from Caracas to Washington to be the Assistant Chief of the Foreign Service Division.

PUGSLEY SCHOLARSHIPS

Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, vice president of the Westchester County National Bank, at Peekskill, N. Y., has offered five scholarships of \$500 each to the children of American Consular officers for the next academic year at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., of which college Mr. Pugsley is a trustee. The announcement by Mr. Pugsley appeared in the *New York City Times* of June 29, 1929, and Mr. Pugsley stated that this arrangement had been made by him on the suggestion of William J. Grace, American Consul at Sheffield, England, and in cooperation with Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College.

Although the present arrangement is for scholarships during the coming year only, Mr. Pugsley said that a similar number of scholarships would be offered at Rollins "in all probability for the next few years." He said he might also provide for a permanent endowment of the scholarships when the plan had been tried out over a period of time.

Mr. Pugsley recently called at the Department of State and, in conversation with the Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, said that he had given these scholarships because of his interest in the Foreign Service and the good opinion he had formed of its officers during his travels abroad. Mr. Pugsley also desired that the attention of the Foreign Service be called to the 60 scholarships in international law he had established at Harvard University for persons in foreign countries nominated by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Particulars of these scholarships, as given in the Harvard University catalogue for the current year, are as follows:

John Harvey Gregory Trust. Established in 1929 by Chester D. Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y., in honor of his father, Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, and in memory of his mother, Emma Catherine Gregory Pugsley. The income of the trust, approximately \$24,000 a year, is to be used for 60 graduate scholarships in International Law for students of other countries than the United States. The award of these scholarships is to be made on the recommendation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of each country, or in case of the British Dominions, of the Minister of Internal Affairs. Applications should be addressed in the first instance to each Minister in each country.

COMMERCIAL WORK FOR JULY

The volume of trade data received in the Commercial Office of the Department of State from Consular offices during the month of July, 1929, as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year, is indicated as follows:

	1929	1928
Reports	1,627	1,823
Trade Letters	4,030	4,064
Trade Lists	178	344
World Trade Directory Reports.....	3,707	2,842
Trade Opportunity Reports.....	412	345

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during July, 1929, which were accorded the rating of EXCELLENT; Ad dis Ababa, Vice Consul James L. Park; Beirut, Consul James Hugh Keeley, Jr.; Berlin, Consul General Gabriel Bie Ravndal and Vice Consul Casimir T. Zawadzki; Bradford, Consul Alfred R. Thomson; Helsingfors, Consul James R. Wilkinson and Vice Consul George L. Tolman (1 report); Vice Consul George L. Tolman (1 report); Kovno, Vice Consul Bertel E. Kuniholm; Liverpool, Vice Consul Cyril L. F. Thiel; Milan, Consul Hugh S. Miller; Montreal, Vice Consul George H. Butler; Munich, Consul General Charles M. Hathaway, Jr.; Naples, Consul Sydney B. Redecker; Paris, Consul Damon C. Woods; Sao Paulo, Consul Charles R. Cameron; Stockholm, Consul General John Ball Osborne; Tokyo, Consul Leo D. Sturgeon; Vienna, Consul John P. Hurley.

Trade letters (one letter from each post except where indicated parenthetically) received during the same period from the following-named posts were accorded the rating of EXCELLENT: Amsterdam (2), Beirut (3), Berlin (3), Birmingham, Bremen, Bucharest (5), Buenos Aires (4), Calcutta (3), Cape Town, Cardiff, Dresden (2), Fort William and Port Arthur, Frankfort-on-Main, Genoa, Glasgow, Halifax (4), Hankow, Havre, Kobe (3), Medan (2), Montevideo, Munich, Nantes, Oslo, Rio de Janeiro (7), Rome (2), Rotterdam (8), Sao Paulo (2), Seville, Sofia, Stuttgart, Tallinn, Tananarive, Trieste, Turin, Valparaiso, Vigo, Wellington (4), Zurich.

SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of July the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating EXCELLENT to shipping reports submitted by the following officers: Vice Consul George E. Aurell, Yokohama, and Consul Edwin Schoenrich, Arica.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Sheila Moffat Cunningham, was born on March 6, 1929, at Caracas, Venezuela, to Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. C. V. H. Engert.

A daughter, Katherine Lathrop, was born on April 13, 1929, at Ottawa, Canada, to Counselor of Legation and Mrs. Ferdinand Lathrop Mayer.

A son, Warren Hutcheson, was born on May 30, 1929, at Caluire, Rhône, France, to Consular Clerk and Mrs. Windom Hutcheson Windom.

A daughter, Maud Isabel, was born on June 11, 1929, at London, England, to Counselor of Embassy and Mrs. Ray Atherton.

A daughter, Elaine Regina May, was born on July 1, 1929, at Marseille, France, to Consular Clerk and Mrs. Harry M. Donaldson.

A son, Michael Francis Hugh William Herbert Robert, was born on July 18, 1929, at Brussels, Belgium, to Ambassador and Mrs. Hugh Gibson.

MARRIAGES

Wheeler-Putnam. Married at the American Consular Residence, Amoy, China, on June 20, 1929, Lieutenant Commander Charles Julian Wheeler, U. S. N., Aide and Flag Lieutenant to the Commander in Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and Miss Doanda Risley Putnam, daughter of Consul John R. Putnam, Amoy, and Mrs. Putnam.

Haering-Perrett. Married at the American Episcopal Church, Kyoto, Japan, on July 3, 1929, Consul George J. Haering and Miss Olga A. Perrett.

NECROLOGY

Mrs. Angie J. Russell Rhodes, a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Hartford, Conn., and for many years a leader in church, social and club work of that city, died at her home on June 16, after an illness of six months. Mrs. Rhodes was the wife of William H. Rhodes and the mother of Russell Rhodes, journalist, for eight years American Vice Consul at London, England. Mrs. Rhodes is well remembered by American diplomatic and consular officers in Washington, London, Paris, and India. She was a descendant of Captain Nicholas Olmsted, who emigrated to this country from

Great Leighs, Essex County, England, and settled in Hartford prior to 1646. Captain Olmsted was the King's Surveyor of Highways for the Connecticut Colony, a deputy to the General Court and commanded troops in actual service in King Philip's War, the Pequot War and in the threatened Dutch invasion. Mrs. Rhodes was prominent in several national organizations, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, Connecticut Society of Daughters of the American Colonists, etc. Besides her husband and only son, a brother, Joseph Westell Russell, of New York and Montclair, also survives.

A telegram received July 28, 1929, from Berlin, stated that on the previous day an automobile driven by Henry W. Eustis, clerk at the American

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Embassy, collided with another car and that the wife and sister-in-law of Mr. Eustis were killed. Mr. Eustis was only slightly injured, but was suffering from a severe nervous shock. Apparently the fault was with the other car.



CHARLES H. ALBRECHT

Charles H. Albrecht, American Consul at Nairobi, died at his post on August 7, 1929, after a varied and distinguished career in the Service. He is survived by his mother and three brothers to whom deepest sympathy is extended. Mr. Albrecht enjoyed a high place in the esteem and affection of his many friends and his untimely death, abruptly closing a career already filled with distinction and achievement, causes them the deepest distress.

Born in Philadelphia 44 years ago, Consul Albrecht obtained his education at the Central High School in that city and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he held the degrees of A.B., M.A., and LL.B. After some years at the bar in Philadelphia, he left the law to enter the Service in the Consular Assistant Corps and served at Barcelona, in the Trade Adviser's Office of the Department, and at Santo Domingo. Promoted to Consular rank in July, 1916, he was assigned successively to the Department, Reval, Danzig, Bangkok, and Nairobi.

The recent tenth anniversary of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL brings to mind the fact that Consul Albrecht was one of the original group which projected the creation of the American Consular Bulletin. At that time he was urged to accept the position of first editor of the Consular Bulletin, but was obliged to decline due to pressure of departmental work and to the necessity of devoting his attention to the preparation of a series of articles on international relations for the American Year Book. He did, however, give valuable assistance in the early days of the SERVICE JOURNAL by editing for publication all articles received and continued this work during the period of his assignment to the Department.

An excellent officer and a man of great charm, Consul Albrecht had a keen and scintillating mind with a live interest in international affairs and an intelligent appreciation of the problems of the Service. Deeply read in literature and especially conversant with the writers of France, Spain, and Italy, as well as having remarkable linguistic attainments, his profound knowledge of music and books made him always an interesting and charming companion. In his passing the Service loses an able officer and his friends will retain affectionate recollections of his outstanding qualities as a Consul and as a man.

J. J. M., JR.

ALFRED A. WINSLOW

Former Consul General Alfred A. Winslow died on August 16, 1929, at his home in Crown Point, Ind. Mr. Winslow was 75 years old and had been in poor health for some time past.

Before entering the Consular Service, Mr. Winslow was editor and publisher of the *Hammond Tribune*. He was appointed Consul at Liege in 1898, Consul General at Guatemala City in 1902, Consul at Valparaiso in 1906, Consul General at Auckland, New Zealand, in 1915, assigned to Cape Town in 1920, and his last post was St. John's, Newfoundland, until he retired from active service on July 19, 1924.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Sarah Winslow, to whom the JOURNAL extends its sincere sympathy.

FOREIGN TRADE ZONES (OR FREE PORTS)

The question of establishing foreign trade zones or free ports in the United States has been of interest to the shipping public for sometime. It has been before Congress on a number of occasions, and is now again before that body as a result of bills having been introduced by some of its members. A report entitled "Foreign Trade Zones (or Free Ports)" was recently issued by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, War Department, and the Bureau of Operations, United States Shipping Board, and gives the result of an investigation to point out the effect of the establishment of such ports on shipping and terminal facilities in foreign countries in order to furnish a basis for judgment as to whether, if they were established in the United States, the same results could be expected.

The cooperation of the Department of State was sought to obtain from Consular officers abroad reports on this subject, and the reports so received form a large part of the volume now issued. In the introduction to the book appreciation is expressed of the efficient cooperation of the Department of State in making available much information of value for consideration of the subject; and elsewhere in the report the statement is made that the reports of Consular officers have been of inestimable value as affording new light on conditions at European ports and giving a basis of experience on which to predicate opinions as to the probable effect of the establishment of free ports in the United States.

The following definitions taken from the report may be of interest:

"The term 'free port' which is quite generally used abroad suggests complete freedom from all port restrictions and regulations, and hence is not accurately descriptive of the institution which operates under that name. In this country the term 'foreign trade zone' seems to be preferred, but this term also is not truly descriptive of the free port and its uses. From the standpoint of the ship and of the physical handling of cargo, the term 'free port' is more expressive and comprehensive. As a free port is essentially a maritime institution, usually equipped with docks, wharves, transit sheds, warehouses, and often with bunkering and ship repair facilities, the latter term is perhaps preferable to 'foreign trade zone,' which is a term unfamiliar to shipping men throughout the world. It is, in fact, a new name for an institution which the maritime world has already named 'free port,' probably because it is a port

or a part of a port and is free to shipping in certain respects."

The definition given by the United States Tariff Commission in its report on "Free Zones in the United States" is as follows:

"A free zone may be defined as an isolated, inclosed and policed area, in or adjacent to a port of entry, without resident population, furnished with the necessary facilities for lading and unloading, for supplying fuel and ship's stores, for storing goods and for reshipping them by land and water; an area within which goods may be landed, stored, mixed, blended, repacked, manufactured, and reshipped without payment of duties and without the intervention of customs officials. It is subject equally with adjacent regions to all the laws relating to public health, vessel inspection, postal service, labor conditions, immigration, and, indeed, everything except the customs."

Parts of the above are applicable at all free ports, but the definition as a whole is inapplicable to many of them. . . . The basic purpose of all, however, is the same—i. e., to facilitate the import and re-export of goods of foreign origin either in their original condition or with permissible changes of form. A definition applicable to all the principal free ports would have to be ex-

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pressed in general terms, adhering quite closely to the major purposes, and omitting any statement of facilities. The following is an example of such a definition:

"A free port is a segregated area in which goods not otherwise prohibited may be unloaded and stored, subject to varying restrictions as to sorting, grading, repacking, manipulation, and manufacture, and in which such goods or authorized manufactures therefrom may be reloaded and shipped to foreign destinations, all without the imposition of the customs formalities and duties applicable to similar goods entering customs territory."

BOOK NOTES

"A Short History of China," by Edward T. Williams (Harper & Brothers, New York and London, 1928, \$5.00). Philip Kerby in a review in "The Living Age," for June, 1929, says that this work stands "on the cool preeminence of thorough knowledge"; that Dr. Williams is one of the few Americans who can speak authoritatively on China, as he lived in China for more than 35 years, and was a member of the United States Diplomatic Service from 1896 to 1922. Dr. Williams, now of the University of California, was Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State, from 1914 to 1918.

Mr. Kerby also says:

"To the casual glance, the compressing of a story of nearly 5,000 years into 650 pages would result in a bare skeleton of facts; but herein lies Dr. Williams' skill. He knows that we are interested in the past only as it affects the present. In seven chapters he gives the essential points of Chinese history prior to the fifteenth century A. D.—dominating personalities, theories of government, ethical and religious teachings, conquests, and the development of the arts. With a phrase, he recreates the living men of those distant times. The remaining 15 chapters deal with the modern era. Europe is seeking a foothold in China and China resists with all the strength at her command.

"At the end of every chapter is a well-documented bibliography of source books, for the benefit of readers desiring fuller knowledge on any particular point. The last seven chapters are of especial value, as they contain the essential elements of all the important treaties since the turn of the century."

In his introduction Dr. Williams says:

"The study of Chinese history may even be of value to us in the consideration of domestic problems. China has had many political philosophers in her long past. They wrangled over questions, some of which disturb the western world today. We shall find them propounding solutions which we have supposed to be the wisdom of our own age. We shall find them trying experiments and failing in them—experiments to which we are sometimes urged as something heretofore unknown to the world."



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



"The Development of International Law," by Sir Geoffrey Butler and Simon Macoby (Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1928, \$9.00). Lawrence Babcock, reviewing this work in "The Living Age," for June, 1929, said, apropos of one-volume histories of international law:

"Their book, however, at the evident cost of prodigious scholarship, has added little to the study which has not appeared in more useful form in earlier histories of the law of nations. The only new feature of the work is its method—the result of painful experiment. In it the history of law has been divided into three periods: The 'Age of Prince,' covering the disintegration of the Holy Roman Empire; the 'Age of the Judge,' including particularly the commercial and dynastic wars of the eighteenth century; and the 'Age of the Concert,' in which appears the influence of an element other than undiluted nationalism. The execution of this selective method of establishing a central theme for each stage produces such baffling prestidigitations as a treatment of reprisals under the League of Nations in the portion of the book devoted to the 'Age of the Prince.' In fact, the authors were so preoccupied with their method that they quite forgot to include a number of subjects, such as the rights of non-combatants, or to pick up some of their topics in which the last century has brought changes, such as the status of enemy property, from their premature graves somewhere back in the 'Age of the Judge.' As for the League of Nations and its influence upon international law, a bare score of pages are accorded to it, and the authors refer one, for fuller information on this subject, to Butler's Handbook to the League of Nations, which

is obviously intended for the enlightenment of the man on the street. Readers of histories of the law of nations will, however, find these deficiencies compensated by a style very much above that of the average book on the subject."

(Elsewhere in the foregoing review, Mr. Babcock says, regarding Sir Geoffrey Butler's Handbook, that it "is primarily intended as propaganda rather than as a contribution to scholarship.")

"American Foreign Trade in 1929," the little green book published by the National Foreign Trade Council, India House, New York City, which gives the record of the Sixteenth National Foreign Trade Convention at Baltimore last spring, is a useful foreign trade handbook which deserves careful reading. Even those who attended the convention will be glad to read the text of all the sessions, while those not privileged to be present are assured of a number of strikingly interesting addresses, such as Captain Dollar's remarks on cargo getting, David Leslie Brown's advice on advertising to aid foreign distribution, Secretary Lamont's speech on the Department of Commerce, President L. A. Down's address on our commerce with the other Americas, Lynn W. Meekin's paper on how to trade with Canada, Henry F. Grady's thoughtful ad-



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dress on "The Part of Imports in Foreign Trade," and many others. If you want a delightfully humorous speech, you should read that delivered by Mr. Charles M. Schwab. The book is available at \$2.50 per copy and contains a carefully prepared cross index of all topics and markets discussed, as well as an alphabetical list of delegates, and the final declaration of policy and principles adopted at the meeting.

"The American Secretaries of State and Their Diplomacy," edited by Samuel F. Bemis (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 730 Fifth Avenue, New York), is now complete in ten volumes. Calvin Coolidge said recently: "This work will be of great assistance to those desirous of an authoritative statement of the diplomatic history of the United States." If you wish the set, subscribe through the JOURNAL.

"The Magic Island." By W. B. Seabrook. New York: Harcourt Brace & Co., 1929. A review by Capt. C. S. McDowell, U. S. N., published in the *U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings* for May, 1929, states that this book was selected by the Literary Guild as their choice for January, and that "the general public may well find it interesting and enlightening on the life of a people who live at our doorstep, but are separated from us by thousands of years." One's curiosity is stirred when the reviewer mentions Mr. Seabrook's initiation into the ceremonies of Voodoo and says "the picture of the peasants in their mountain isolation seems not to be of this planet," and when he tells us, apropos of *Zombries*, "dead men working on the sugar plantations," that the book "includes tales which are as strange as any conceived by Poe." In conclusion he says that the book "should be of particular interest to those in the Service who may be ordered to Haiti."

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3. If your partner bids first, don't hesitate to raise. He has to play it.
4. Never hurry. Try several cards on a trick until you are sure of the one you prefer.
5. Occasionally ask which one is trump. It will show you're interested in the game.
6. Don't show lack of interest when you are dummy. Help your partner with suggestions.
7. Walk around the table when you are dummy and look at the other hands. Tell them what cards are good and how many tricks they can take if they play right.

8. Talk about other subjects during the game. It makes good fellowship.
9. Feel free to criticize your partner. He will do much better as a result.
10. Always trump your partner's cards. Never take a chance.
11. Don't try to remember the rules. It is too confusing.
12. If it is a money game, always stop when you are ahead. It will leave a lasting impression and folks will remember you.
13. Always explain your plays. Particularly when set. It shows your card knowledge.
14. Disagree with the established rules and conventions. People will know you are a person of independent mind.
15. Eat chocolates, caramels and other adhesive candy while playing; it keeps the cards from skidding.—(Selected.)



H. Toby Mooers pinxit

TROUBLES OF AN OLD-TIME CONSUL



Wade Hampton Ellis recently read before the Arts Club, in Washington, a collection of limericks inspired by President Wilson, and to which Mr. Ellis has given the title of "A Limerick Friendship." President Wilson, so states the *Washington Evening Star*, delighted in this form of "poetical" expression. Nothing amused him more than to submit a difficult word for "limerickal" treatment. He frequently challenged Ellis, with Admiral Grayson, the White House physician, as the go-between. One day he suggested the word "weiner," and was vastly entertained when Ellis read him the following:

They called it a wiener at first,
And they made it as bad as they durst;
But finally wiener
Got meaner and meaner
Until it became wiener worst.

THE CONSUL'S TILE

By A. T. HAEBERLE



*"Where did you get that hat.
Where did you get that tile?
....."*

Most antiquated is your style;
Yet true to my selection,
To you I would impart, dear tile,
The depth of my affection.
We met in Washington one day
And, venturing forth together,
We sailed the seas and bowed our way
Through every clime and weather.

You've been my comrade many a year—
Now moving on, now camping—
Throughout our vagrant, long career
Of governmental tramping.
Your loyalty I must respect,
Your sense of stately duty,
Yet sad am I as I reflect
How age has marred your beauty.

Departed glory, faded plush
And ribbon worn and raveled
Are senile signs that can not hush
The road of time you've traveled
In baggage car, on mountain pass,
To palace ball and dinner,
And now and then to requiem mass
For some official sinner.

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I often feared you might, dear tile,
While honest your intention,
Like many a tear and many a smile,
Become a mere convention.
Silk hats by governments are sent
To visit foreign nations,
And by their lustre to cement
Most cordial relations.

So may the Consul's tile display,
Not love of ostentation,
But in its wanderings portray
The manhood of our Nation.
The checkroom of our country's past
Historic hats arraying,
Inspires me even to the last
And keeps my heart from fraying.

Departed glory; faded plush
And ribbon worn and drooping!
Although I ply and ply the brush
On silk, and shoulder stooping,
Why should I care for grey of hair?
If age means years of duty
We both rejoice, dear tile, to share
The loss of youth and beauty.



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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.)

(Consul General Messersmith wrote last March to the JOURNAL criticizing in a kindly manner the publication, and saying that if there are differences of opinion as to the type of publication the Service should have, such differences should be thoroughly aired and freely discussed in order that a steady and continued improvement in the publication might result. Accordingly, the Executive Committee decided that this column should be opened for discussion of that and other subjects of general interest to the Service. Mr. Messersmith has since then sent in the following letter.)

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, June 15, 1929.

DEAR SIR:

There is no doubt whatever but that the JOURNAL in its present form is quite pleasing to a number of men in the Service and if you were to ask a good many men what they think of it they would say quite pleasantly that it is a very nice publication and that they enjoy going through it. They like the gossip news which it contains and it has a certain amount of interest just because it is a Service publication. A good many others do not go as far as this because they feel that the JOURNAL is not representative of the Service and therefore have no interest in it whatever. It will be a very easy thing to have a great many people say pleasant things about the JOURNAL, but I think it would be very difficult to find many who really feel proud of it or who would care to show it to friends and acquaintances outside of the Service. I think that you will agree with me that if the Service does feel this way about the JOURNAL that we ought to do something about it. I think that if you will endeavor to elicit the real and frank opinion of some of the representative men in the Service you will find that my own statements have not been exaggerated. I would have hesitated very much before making them to you if they had been my personal reaction only but what I have said to you is merely the consensus of opinion which I have heard expressed by many officers in the past few years.

I am rather glad that you showed my letter to the Executive Committee of the JOURNAL although when I wrote you it was more for the purpose of giving you my individual reaction. It would seem to me that the first

thing for the Executive Committee to decide is whether the JOURNAL is all right in its present form or not. If the committee decides that it is satisfactory, then the matter can rest there. If the committee is of the opinion that the JOURNAL can be very much improved, the question to be solved then is how this can be done. As I have criticized the JOURNAL in its present form, I feel it is incumbent upon me to endeavor to make some constructive suggestions, and this makes it necessary for me to impose another letter on you.

In the first place, I did not mean to intinate in my previous letter that we would be able to get out as good a publication as *Foreign Affairs*, although I really do not see any reason why we should not eventually be able to do so. What I did mean to say is that the JOURNAL should contain at least once a month or every other month an article somewhat on the type of the articles which appear in *Foreign Affairs* or in the more serious monthly publications in the United States. The difficulty is in finding material which is not objectionable to the Department, and I think this has been one of the main difficulties which the editors of the JOURNAL have had. The JOURNAL should be considered as an unofficial organ, and it can certainly be readily understood that any publication got out by the Foreign Service Association is purely an unofficial one for which the Department can assume no responsibility. There appears to be, therefore, little reason why the editors of the JOURNAL should not have a little wider liberty with regard to the type of articles published. As long as they do not indulge in criticism of our own Government or of foreign governments but deal in a constructive manner with interesting aspects of our own national life and of our foreign relations, there seems to be little reason why such articles should not be published. I believe it would be found by sounding the opinion of the men in the Service that they agree that such articles would add very much to it.

The fact that the JOURNAL can not now pay for articles is, I think, over-stressed in your letter. I doubt whether we should pay even though we could. The worthwhile men who are in the Foreign Service are not in it for what they get out of it in the way of money. I think, therefore, that we can feel quite confident that if we assure them of a dignified vehicle for their articles that they will be willing to contribute from time to time. In a similar manner we have, I believe, at home a very large percentage of very altruistic scholars, statesmen, business men, economists, and professors interested in our foreign relations who are not only in a position to write very interestingly on various subjects, but who would be glad to do so for a dignified and worthwhile publication got out by our Foreign Service. I do not think that I am too optimistic along this line. A little well directed effort among these people would soon determine whether I am right or wrong. It is, however, I believe, well worth trying and it would certainly be one of the big steps forward in having a representative publication.

I believe that THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL should naturally have something distinctive about it as a Service publication because that after all is its principal excuse for existing. The Department is in a position to be very helpful to the JOURNAL in a very distinctive fashion, and I offer this as my second suggestion. Our instructions are very complete but special contingencies arise at various posts in the Service which may not be covered very clearly by the existing general instructions and which the Department may find necessary to cover by special instructions to a particular post. According to the present practice of the Department such special instructions



which are sent to particular posts are not known to other posts, and I assume that in the majority of cases these would not be of any special interest. There are, however, cases when a special instruction which is sent to one post would, in abstract form, be of real interest to many other officers. It not infrequently happens also that an officer is in doubt with regard to the application or interpretation of an existing general instruction and asks the Department about it, which replies in an interpretive or explanatory instruction which is very helpful and which would undoubtedly be interesting to other officers. As most of the outgoing instructions pass through the Division of Coordination and Review in the Department, it would be a very easy matter for someone in that Division to note such special instructions which may have a general interest, make brief abstracts of them, and there could appear in the JOURNAL every month a column giving these abstracts. It is hardly possible that there can be any objection to this practice, at least I find it difficult to see valid objections, although they may exist. * * *

I think that the publication of photographs is a useful feature of the JOURNAL which should be continued. The publication of interesting snapshots taken by officers in different parts of the world is also an interesting feature which I think can be even further developed. The type of travel and descriptive articles which has appeared is, however, in my opinion and in that of a good many officers, much below what we should find in a Service publication. A good many have been far from faultless not only in diction and style but even in grammar, and, if I may say so, a bit "puerile." An occasional article of this kind, even a good story if it is available, seems to be proper material for a Service publication but only when there is some justification for it. The personal items, I agree with you, are interesting to all of us as long as they are edited with a certain amount of care and are not written in a facetious manner.

Believe me, with all good wishes,
Cordially yours,

GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH.

NAIROBI, KENYA, EAST AFRICA.
June 17, 1929.

THE EDITOR, AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

SIR: In spite of the present attractive appearance and often interesting contents of the JOURNAL, perhaps some suggestions as to the possible future lines of development may not be amiss. I, at least, feel that too much space is taken up in the JOURNAL with information—supplies both from Washington and the field and therefore frequently in duplicate and even triplicate—as to Consular officers on leave of absence, and in the printing of oddly worded letters—of which all Consular officers receive their quota—from persons who have not received the same advantages as some of us have in the study of foreign languages; "Geographic articles"—referred to by Consul General Wesley Frost in the JOURNAL for last May—that have been printed have occasionally been well worthwhile but all too frequently of little interest or importance. I still feel that the most important function that the JOURNAL can serve is by encouraging and printing articles by Foreign Service officers—if necessary under a nom de plume, the name of the writer being furnished to the editor as a guarantee of good faith—that frankly and freely discuss the many problems of Foreign Service administration and organization, with which the Department and Congress has constantly to deal and with reference to which the expressed opinion of officers of experi-



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ence may very considerably be of advantage and assistance. It is some satisfaction to me personally to realize that many of the ideas that I expressed privately to my colleagues with reference to the Rogers bill are now being embodied in proposals for the modification thereof. I feel, however, that many of the provisions of that bill would have been different if a discussion of the proposed provisions on the part of Foreign Service officers had been encouraged at the time when the bill was being framed. Now that a new bill to replace the Rogers bill is under consideration, I feel that such a discussion is equally important, and there are always questions of this character which, within proper limitations, can profitably be "aired." I confess I feel a good deal as Professor Hudson evidently does (vide his article "The Injunction of Secrecy With Respect to American Treaties" in the April, 1929, issue of the American Journal of International Law) on the subject of "secret diplomacy."

Another subject to which I feel more attention might properly be devoted is the review of books dealing with subjects of direct interest to the Foreign Service. I am aware, of course, that such books are usually very competently reviewed in the American Journal of International Law, which is sent to all offices. Nonetheless, I feel there is still a field for reviews written especially from the point of view of the interests and activities of the Service. I may add that this was one of the lines of activities which I advocated in the early days of the Bulletin when I was still in Washington. It was hoped that by inaugurating such reviews and sending copies of the JOURNAL to publishers with references thereto, complimentary copies of books along these lines might be received, reviewed and subsequently made the nucleus of a library, but little ever came of the project, though I feel that it may now be worthwhile to go into the matter again. Personally, I should be glad to review books of interest on the subject of international relations and Foreign Service that might be sent to me for that purpose, though with the facilities of the Department of State library at hand and the time saved by not having to send books to the field, such reviews could probably best be taken care of by officers on service in Washington, who in many cases would, in any event, be reading books of this character.

With best wishes, etc.,

CHARLES H. ALBRECHT.

BELGRADE, July 3, 1929.

DEAR SIR: May I express my approval of the views of Mr. Cunningham in the JOURNAL for June, to the effect that Service policies and problems ought to be discussed in the JOURNAL.

Is it unnatural that Foreign Service officers should be interested in the career to which they are devoting their lives, and can there be any crime in desiring to discuss the problems affecting their profession?

I have found many officers bored, frankly, by the travel articles to which the JOURNAL has largely devoted itself thus far. To expect a Foreign Service officer to become enthusiastic about a travel magazine, it seems to me, is like expecting a Wyoming cow boy to read the latest issue of *Camping Out* with avidity.

To pretend that there is not a great deal of grouching among our colleagues today, and that the *esprit de corps* is all that it might be is to outdo the ostrich at his favorite sport. Isn't it entirely possible that a frank and constructive discussion of our Service problems is one way of restoring the morale of the Foreign Service to its former high level.

Yours, etc.,

CARL A. FISHER.



BERLIN, GERMANY, July 24, 1929.

DEAR SIR: The suggestion recently made in the JOURNAL that Service problems might therein be discussed, has my full approval. I think there has been for quite a number of years in evidence excessive timidity on the part of Foreign Service officers. While since we are connected with the State Department, tact and discretion must necessarily be exercised, we should not get to the point of being afraid of our own shadow.

Very cordially yours,

G. BIE RAVNDAL.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Extracts from the "Weekly List of Selected United States Government Publications," issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., from July 17 to August 7, 1929:

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Points of historic interest in National Capital. 1929. 59 pages, illus. (71st Cong., 1st sess., S. Doc. 10.) 15 cents.

Washington, being the capital, has become one of the main points of interest to tourists and is a cynosure of historical interest, vying with the natural wonders in point of interest to those "Who are seeing America." This is a new edition, covering the historical points in the city, describing the places which have come within the cognizance of the Committee on Historic Sites and the points of interest in Washington which have been numbered by that committee, this book describes same numerically, with a description of each place. A number of interesting illustrations of old Washington are shown.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Medical education, 1926-1928. 1929. 14 pages, 1 illus. (Education Bulletin 1929, No. 10.) 5 cents.

During the past two years the number of medical schools recognized by the American Medical Association has been reduced from 80 to 74, and this is a study of medical schools in the country, including medical students, medical graduates, negro medical students, and other information relating to the subject.

CODE OF LAWS OF UNITED STATES.

Supplement 3 (to March 4, 1929) to Code of laws of United States, embracing the Statutes, general and permanent in their nature, passed by the 69th and 70th Congresses, covering legislative action from December 7, 1925, to March 4, 1929, with perfecting amendments to the Code itself, consolidated, codified, set forth, and published in 1929, in 153d year of the Republic, by Committee on Revision of Laws of House of Representatives, under authority of act of May 29, 1928, chapter 910, 45 Statutes 1007, and Public Resolution March 2, 1929, Chapter 586, 45 Statutes 1540 (title 1, chapter 3 of this volume); with ancillaries and index. 1929. (State Dept.) Cloth, \$1.00.

This being the 3rd supplement to the Code of laws of the United States, it contains the additions and changes



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made in the general and permanent laws of the United States since the Code December 7, 1925, to the adjournment of the 2d session, 70th Congress, March 4, 1929, together with the corrections of all errors discovered in the Code to date. Supplement No. 2 is therefore superseded and should be discarded.

FREE PORTS.

Foreign trade zones, or free ports, analyzed with special reference to advisability of their establishment in United States. 1929. 322 pages, illus., maps. (War Dept., Miscellaneous Series 3.) \$1.00.

As far back as the 14th Century free ports existed in Europe and the chief reason why merchants from all over the world selected Hamburg as a place to develop business was the fact that trade there was almost unrestricted. This publication contains early history of the free port idea, special factors which affect the value of free ports, procedure at American ports of entry, principal features of European free ports, effects of free ports or foreign trade zones on commerce and manufacturing, with conclusion, while part 2 takes up the free ports of the world in succession, giving practical information thereon.

NARCOTIC FARMS.

Act establishing narcotic farms and a narcotic division in Public Health Service. 1929. 5 pages. (Public Health Reprint 1286.) 5 cents.

This is a study of the act to establish narcotic farms for the confinement and treatment of persons addicted to the use of habit forming agencies, and the creation of a narcotic division in the Public Health Service.

TREATIES.

Treaty between United States and other powers providing for renunciation of war as instrument of national policy. Signed at Paris, August 27, 1928, proclaimed July 24, 1929. 6 pages. (State Dept., Treaty Series 796.) 5 cents.

This is the proclamation of the President of the United States in connection with the treaty for the renunciation of war, commonly known as the Kellogg pact.

NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Standards constitute the common language, even the common law, of modern industry and commerce. These are the opening words of the foreword to the first printed number of the Commercial Standards Monthly, which is Vol. 6, No. 1, all previous numbers having been mimeographed. The general intent of this periodical is the development of the already steadily growing volume of standards developed by industry and commerce and voluntarily maintained, and the general intent behind all such works is elimination of waste. A special plea is made for voluntary cooperation which is stated to be of tremendous value in the whole matter, and gratification is expressed that the widespread interest in the commercial standardization work of the Department of Commerce has necessitated issuing the Commercial Standards Monthly as a printed publication. The work has grown in response to the demands of business men. Among the subjects to be included in the publication, mention is made of "Notice of foreign standardization work likely to be of interest to American business men, particularly importers and exporters."

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

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