THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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(See page 181)

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A Pilgrim's Sea Shell

By AUGUSTIN W. FERRIN, *Consul, Department*

MANY persons in the Department have asked me why I wear a clamshell in my buttonhole. I do it as a pilgrim, not to Mecca but to Jerusalem, whither pilgrimages were made centuries before Mahomet or the Mystic Shrine were born; though actually I got this clamshell at Santiago de Compostela in Spain.

For 300 years after Constantine's mother, Queen Helena, discovered the True Cross, European pilgrims went to Jerusalem in increasing numbers, not only plebeians but princes and potentates, believing that a visit to Calvary would enhance their chances of salvation. A. D. 614 Khosru Parviz, the Xoroastrian king of Persia, captured Jerusalem and carried away the cross. Heraclius, the Christian emperor of Constantinople, ran after him, ravaged north Persia, destroying fire temples to avenge Khosru's sacrilege, recovered the cross and replaced it in Jerusalem in 629 with much pomp and ceremony; but seven years later Abu-Obeida came to Palestine carrying the green flag of Mecca, and Christianity and fire worship fell together before the sword of Islam.

The conquering Arabs, however, were remarkably amiable, and with occasional exceptions permitted Christian pilgrimages to continue. It was the Seljuk Turks of the early eleventh century who, after subverting the Arab empire, shut the roads to the Holy Sepulchre and caused the Crusades to reopen them.

During the several centuries of Seljuk and Saracen interference with Christian activities in Palestine the itinerating instinct which seems to impel people of all religions to make pilgrimages had to find a new outlet in Europe, and it was fortunately discovered that the body of St. James the Apostle was interred at Compostela in Spain. A chapel was built over the alleged remains, and to it those, who for various reasons could not participate in the Crusades, thronged in constantly increasing crowds, with cash contributions from which a great cathedral arose on the sacred site, dedicated to St. James under his Spanish name of Santiago, to which Matamoros was added later in memory of his supernatural support of Castillian armies fighting the Moors.



Photo by A. W. Ferrin

SEA OF GALILEE



Photo by A. W. Ferrin

MOUNT CARMEL

Pilgrims returning from Compostela sewed sea shells on their robes, as pilgrims to Jerusalem previously had done, perhaps to prove that they had crossed salt water, and the clam or scallop shell became a badge of the Knights of Santiago, a famous and still existing military order, organized originally to protect pilgrimages to Compostela. At Santiago de Compostela in 1925 I received the shell, of silver; at Jerusalem, in 1929, I acquired a double right to wear it.



Photo by A. W. Ferrin

MARY'S WELL

Pilgrims from Europe reach Jerusalem easily now, by boat direct or by rail from Egypt, but I came by car from Persia, a week of almost continuous motoring, ending with a 36-hour, nonstop drive from Bagdad to Tiberias, where at a new hotel on the holy Sea of Galilee I ate a few fried fish from the same lovely lake which had produced the materials for the miracle of the loaves and fishes.

From the rising road to Nazareth Galilee looks like a turquoise gem, ringed round with amethyst mountains, bare except occasionally along the shore, where imported Australian eucalyptus trees shade such things as a Crusader's castle.

At Nazareth I found Brother Malachi Walsh, of the Brookland Monastery in Washington, serving a season in the Franciscan Convent of the Annunciation. He seemed glad enough to see a fellow townsman, and showed me through the venerable village in which so much of our Saviour's life was passed, rapidly becoming a small city, with new convents and churches, begun since the British occupied Palestine.

It is only an hour's ride from Nazareth to the beautiful Bay of Haifa, on the west side of which is Akka, or St. Jean D'Arc, the heavily fortified crusading capital of Richard Cœur de Leon, notable now for its dismantled battlements and a handsome mosque. On the east Mount Carmel rises abruptly from the waves, having a massive monastery on its summit and a guest house for pilgrims, Maria Stella Maris, with a lighthouse on the roof, whose protective beams are seen by mariners many leagues out in the Mediterranean. This guest house was to have been built with American money and to have had the stars and stripes floating daily from its flagstaff, but near eastern politics prevented the consummation of this patriotic project.

On Mount Carmel the Prophet Elijah lived in a cave now enclosed in the convent chapel; at the other end of the long mountain he discomfited the priests of Baal. Both Christians and Arabs venerate his rocky abode, and on one day in the year the Carmelites let the Moslems use the cave for some kind of curious ceremony, the nature of which I failed to understand.

From Carmel the well-made road to Jerusalem runs back to Nazareth and southward, thence through Samaria. As we dropped down the hill beyond Nazareth, I saw far off the silhouette of Tabor, mount of the Transfiguration, against the morning sky, and asked the driver if it was possible to ascend it. He answered by turning the car into a dirt road toward the east, and in an hour we were climbing circuitously to the newly



Photo by A. W. Ferrin

DOME OF THE ROCK

built Church of the Transfiguration, the finest in Palestine, at least in its interior, lighted by windows of thin alabaster sheets, except behind the altar, where two gorgeous stained glass peacocks appear, with the words of Peter over them, "Lord, it is good for us to be here." On Mount Tabor also is a guest house, hospitable and even almost luxurious, in which a pilgrim with plenty of time would do well to remain indefinitely.

Passing Endor, whose witch raised Samuel's ghost for Saul, and Jezreel, where Jehu threw Jezebel to the dogs, we proceeded swiftly to Jerusalem, stopping only at Jacob's well for a drink of the water which refreshed the thirsty patriarch, arriving so late that I stayed outside the city walls, at the American Colony, which serves corned beef hash and corn bread for breakfast, delicacies nearly unknown to native cooks. After these and a cup of real American coffee, I called at the Franciscan Convent within the walls, where Father Godfrey Hunt, also from Washington, introduced me to the "Pater Custos," who protects the holy places of Palestine. Armed with his advice, and aided by friendly friars, I saw and did all that a pilgrim should do in Jerusalem.



THE WAILING WALL

Photo by A. W. Ferrin



Photos by A. W. Ferrin

Above: GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE
Below: "ECCE HOMO" ARCH

Doubts and discussions exist as to most of the sacred spots in Jerusalem, and sometimes skeptics complain that so many of them are concentrated under a single roof, but what does it really matter whether the Holy Sepulchre was so contiguous to Calvary, or if the dead Lord rose from "Gordon's Tomb" without the walls? The awful events of Holy Week were enacted inside a relatively small area, and the exact place in which each occurred is a question of yards or meters.

Though the Church of the Holy Sepulchre claims priority to the pilgrim's attention and long holds him there, he will before the first day ends visit the site of Solomon's Temple, one of the few antiquities in Jerusalem whose authenticity is generally accepted. It is occupied today by a Moslem mosque, the "Dome of the Rock," perhaps the most magnificent of purely Mohammedan buildings, for Santa Sofia was built as a Christian cathedral. Under the Dome is the stone summit of Mount Moriah, on which Abraham so nearly sacrificed Isaac, or Ishmael, according to the Arabs, and it was here, on Ornan's threshing floor, that David erected a tabernacle for the Ark of the Covenant.

One of the supporting walls of the great platform on which the Temple stood and the Mosque stands is where the Jews wail. I took the accompanying picture as I passed through Jerusalem hurriedly in 1926; when I returned in 1929 a stairway to the mosque area had been built at the south end of the wall, and a policeman sat on it to watch that the Jews did not wail too loudly.

At the north end of the mosque area begins the Via Dolorosa, going through tortuous and often covered streets to the Holy Sepulchre. Every Friday afternoon the Franciscans lead a procession along this "Way of Sorrows," starting from a Moslem school whose patio overlooks the mosque, and passing immediately under the "Ecce Homo Arch," which is believed to have been part of Pontius Pilate's palace.

Gethsemane is outside the Crusaders' city walls, at the foot of the Mount of Olives, with a wonderfully beautiful Franciscan church in the foreground and a Russian church behind, from



which a view of the Dome of the Rock, across the valley of Jehosaphat, includes the garden's higher trees and makes a picture of high artistic interest. The gold mosaic ceiling of the Franciscan church is covered with the coats of arms of Christian nations, among them what looks very much like the American consular seal.

The deep sunk Pool of Bethesda, almost surely the very place where our Lord cured the paralytic, and many less certain points of pious interest provide the pilgrim with plenty of objectives, and he may rest between them at the Jaffa or Damascus gate, watching a most motley mob go by of Arabs, Jews, camels, donkeys, sheep, goats, much the same as it must have been in scriptural times.

Bethlehem is only a half hour from Jerusalem, Jericho hardly three hours away, but it requires a few minutes more than three hours to go to Jaffa, where Jonah embarked on the voyage which ended in the belly of the whale. There, beside the more than medieval Arab port, one finds a great, new semi-American city, built by returned Jews, with drug stores, "movies," and everything one expects at a seaside resort except "hot dogs." Between Jerusalem and Jaffa are rich orange orchards and scenery of a striking though sterile sort, but not as rugged as along the road to Jericho on which the Good Samaritan won undying fame.

Jerusalem and its vicinity present so much to either pilgrim or tourist that to tell about them all would involve loquacity; for the reader's relief, I shall now take the 8 a. m. train for Cairo, and from Alexandria a boat with the American flag on the stern and a $ mark on the smokestack, bound for Home, Sweet Home.



Photo by A. W. Ferrin

HOLY SEPULCHRE

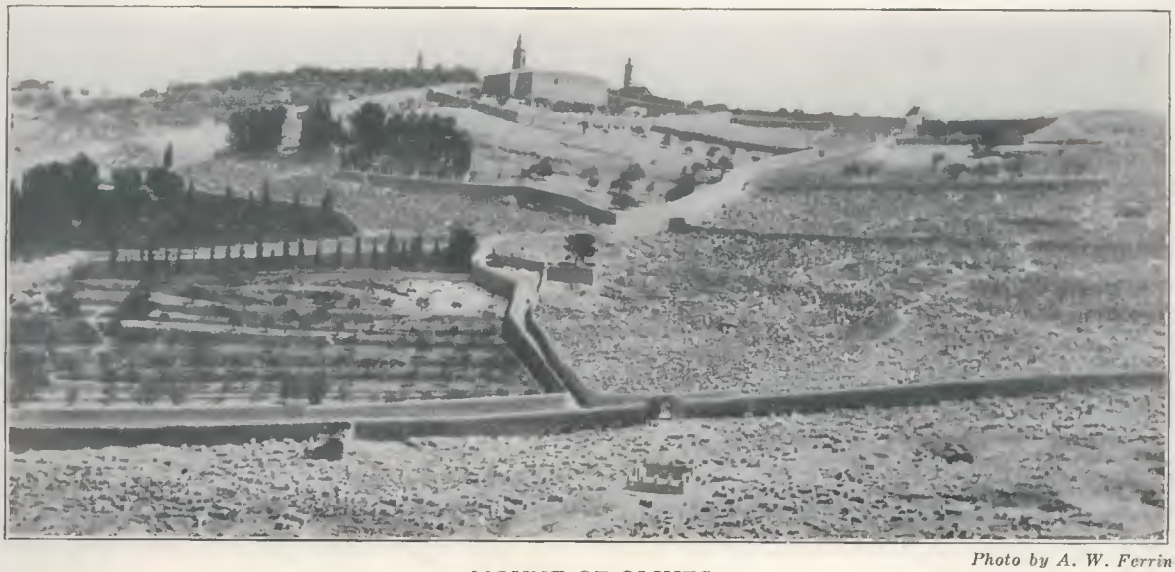


Photo by A. W. Ferrin

MOUNT OF OLIVES

Scene from the city walls of Jerusalem. From the top of the Mount, looking east, can be seen the Dead Sea and the hills of Moab.

Why Did Frysbye Resign?

By HAROLD PLAYTER, *Consul, Lille, France*

CONSUL EXLEY told me this story one evening on shipboard, shortly before we reached the Canal. Our families were playing bridge, from our deck chairs we could see the Southern Cross twinkling over the ship's wake, the dinner had been good, the air had that soft freshness of a tropic night at sea, and Exley was in form, the coal of his cigarette dotting the night.

This new trick, picked up in the Latin countries, of punctuating his speech with gestures, amused me, it was so unlike him. As a rule, he talked badly, his flow of thought congealing as his audience increased, but as between Exley and me there were no conscious bridles upon speech. After entering the Service together, personal contact had been infrequent, but there are bonds spanning distance between Service men. We had corresponded, chance had once given us near-by posts, there had been one vacation together, and, a tie most binding, we had remained in the same lower class since the Rogers Act. Now, having served our terms, we were once more headed for Europe, leaving behind the heat, the disease, the teeming squalor, the wicked, sordid, splendid charm of the Tropics.

"I was low the night I met Frysbye," began Exley. "It was at the opera, Butterfly, the first of the season. The fall months had been so warm that the wife and children were still at the beach, storing up sun and ozone for the muggy winter, so I was alone in the apartment, frying my own eggs—a depressing diet. I'd been handling a ticklish estate case that day, had seen a new promotion list and had come to a momentous decision—but I'll tell you about that later. I was low, and under such circumstances I always buy a gallery seat for Butterfly if I have the price. Funny way to be uplifted, isn't it. Sadly lyrical Italians or Frenchmen strutting about, women of all shapes and sizes, wistarias and daggers and a Yankee Consul with nothing to do but absorb whisky with the Navy and comfort little Jap girls. But back in the gallery I can't see the tenor's gold tooth nor any of Butterfly's yellow hair. I just sit and listen.

"Between acts in the smoking room I caught sight of Frysbye and was afraid he'd recognize me, but the place was crowded, and I had reasons for dodging him. One thing, he was too well dressed. Polonius would have envied him. Nothing wrong, nothing studied. The perfect poise of the perfect secretary. He wouldn't even have known that my dinner coat was green, but I was conscious of it. Talk about your snobs, Bill, for unadulterated prudery give me a Consul on his salary. As a matter of fact, I liked Frysbye. Our contacts had been brief enough, and few; we moved in different worlds, and that was that; but even after Congress made social equality perfectly legal we got along well enough. And I certainly admired his brains and nerve. Wherever they sent him—Europe, Far East, Central America, South America—he always told 'em exactly what was going to happen. To be sure, nobody seemed to believe him until after it happened, but Frysbye got his credits—nothing wrong with the efficiency system there. He was a star member of the Harvard Clique if ever there was one. And then, blam! His resignation." Exley paused. "I always wondered why," he added.

The ship slid up and down the long swells, its stern rising to hide the Cross, sweeping downward to reveal it. I knew what Exley was thinking. We had all wondered why. Although not a millionaire, Frysbye's private income relieved him of all such worries as disallowances, representation expenses, educating his children, yet he turned his back on an assured career and went to South America for the C. & C. Construction Company. Whereupon fortune deserted him. Everyone admitted that it was just luck in Frysbye's case, but the fact remained that he failed on two or three deals for them and lost some of his own and his wife's money.

"If his wife had been a money grabber," Exley went on, "that might have explained it, but she liked her job and everyone liked her. Funny how men will quit jobs they like, in which they fit, in which they are needed, just for a whim. But was it just a whim?"

Exley snapped his lighter to a fresh cigarette. There was a suggestion of irritation in his gesture, and I knew that he was about to indulge in one of those digressions of his which are so annoying, but which always prove to be relevant. At times he is a trifle obscure and again rather painfully obvious, but when I tell him so he says, "Better let me tell this my own way, Bill. It'll be a lot worse if you don't.

"You remember how it was in the beginning, Bill, how seriously we took ourselves, how wise we were. The war was over, and there weren't going to be any more of 'em if we could help it.

We didn't scoff at diplomacy, but we knew that the only sure way to international understanding was through clean international trade, and that was our job. Oh, we didn't wear any little flags in our buttonholes, and the stuff of our altruism wasn't so stern that we didn't look at the job from all angles. The salary wasn't so much, but there would be expense allowances, there was a future—quite a rosy future. And there was the job itself. Right there in the beginning, before we entered, we had that thing called Service spirit."

Again Exley made an impatient gesture.

"And we've still got it. It's a tree, not a delicate plant. The horticulturists of the efficiency system have had a sort of gardening complex. They had an orchard which bore stunted fruit for want of good, strong fertilizer and their failure to get the fertilizer warped their vision. The trees dwindled in their eyes to so many sickly plants, botanical virtues needing hothouse care. Then came our complex. Ours was 'Personnel Pets.' We got so we saw a Pet promoted every day. We even forgot to wonder why the Frysbye's quit—the Frysbyes who had no fear of Pets. There's nothing like a complex for destroying perspective, but we were all groping for the same thing, and primarily we all wanted it not for ourselves, not for Pets but for the Service. Service spirit? It's our self-respect. What else have we got to tie to—are we here for our health?

"Well, as I was saying, I'd come to a momentous decision that day. Paterson, the European manager of the C. & C. Company, had been trying to get a big drainage contract for the suburbs of the City of L——, near my post, and I'd been able to help him quite a bit. I've got an engineer's diploma, I'm pretty good at language, and two weeks before he'd offered me a job. Such things don't occur with the frequency advertised by our friends of the press, but the lightning had struck me this time—50 percent more salary, plus expenses—and a real future. My wife's consent had been a bit difficult, but I had it, and I had dictated the letter of acceptance and would sign it in the morning.

"For some mysterious reason, however, I wasn't getting the expected kick out of my new prospects, and I wanted to work out the puzzle alone with Butterly—another reason for dodging Frysbye. Also, his appearance reminded me that recent developments made my position rather awkward. The C. & C. had at first been the only American concern after this contract, the only aspirant really qualifying for so big a job, but during the past two weeks the K. & K. Corporation of New Jersey had jumped in, which, of course, forced me to become a neutral. So far this had been easy, because Paterson, who was short of men, had returned to headquarters on a bigger deal, and the engineer from the Berlin office who was to have handled this one had fallen ill. Paterson had a minor employe at L——, but he was considered a good deal of a bonehead, and Paterson had practically given up. For the city fathers of L—— had set 3 o'clock next day as the last hour for the receipt of bids, and Paterson's surveys had been so sketchy, especially that of the north sector of the project, that the fully staffed K. & K people had all of the advantage. Now, here was Frysbye, doubtless transferred recently to Europe to work out his salvation and put on this job in a last-minute rush. Frysbye would make it hot for neutrals, so I dodged him.

"But he had me spotted and between the next acts he dragged me across the street for a drink at a little round table. He was as full of pep as ever, but he looked worried, and soon told me frankly that he had muffed things in South America. He didn't call it bad luck. He had landed at the port that morning. At sea the day before he had received a radio from Paterson directing him to pick up a letter of instructions at the port and proceed at once to my post.

"I felt sorry for him. The K. & K. engineers were competent and had worked fast. Some of their routine stuff had passed over my desk and, being an engineer myself, it had told me a story. Their estimate of the work to be done on the north sector was correct and much lower than Paterson's. They would certainly underbid the C. & C. unless I passed the word to Frysbye. Which, of course, was impossible.

" 'You see, they've put it up to me this time, Exley,' Frysbye said, 'and I've got to pass it to you. I don't see why Paterson sent me here. Except for a brief memorandum, his instructions were merely to see you at No. 6 Canal Street—that you knew all about it. So you and I are partners in crime again, eh?' Then he remembered that there was also a letter of introduction to me and handed it over, saying he hadn't bothered to read it.

"I opened it mechanically—a friendly introduction from Paterson, ending with the words, 'We consider you one of our organization now, and I am sure that you will do all possible to help Mr. Frysbye.'

"The curtain bell rang and people began to move. Waiters ran about collecting. The room, the people, the little round table, all began to spin about me. Funny how trouble expected is none

(*Continued to page 174*)



Photo from Wm. McNeir Collection

1901 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., 1800-1801

Homes of The Department of State

V

IN 1788 the Department of Foreign Affairs moved from Fraunces Tavern to a house owned by Philip Livingston, on the west side of Broadway, near the Battery, in New York City. Later it moved to another house on the same street on the opposite side.

The capital having been again located at Philadelphia, the Department took up its abode first on Market Street, then on the southeast corner of Arch and Sixth Streets, then in North Alley, and finally at the northeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, where it remained until it was moved to Washington, except for an interval of three months from August to November, 1798, when it occupied the State House, at Trenton, N. J., the office being moved from Philadelphia on account of an epidemic of yellow fever.

On July 27, 1789, the act establishing an executive department to be called the Department of Foreign Affairs was approved, but the Sedgwick Act, approved September 15, 1789, changed the title to the Department of State and that of the principal officer to the Secretary of State. A few days later Jay was nominated to be Chief Justice and Thomas Jefferson to be Secretary of State, and both were commissioned September 26. Jay accepted at once, but continued to discharge the duties of Secretary of State for some months. Under date of October 13, Washington informed Jefferson of his appointment, and added that Mr. Jay had been so obliging as to continue his good offices. When this letter was written Jefferson had not returned to America from his mission to France. Upon his arrival Jay wrote to him, December 12, congratulating him upon his appointment and recommending to him favorably "the young gentlemen in the office." Jefferson formally entered upon the discharge of his duties on March 22, 1790.

Early in 1800 the executive offices were moved from Philadelphia to the new Federal city of Washington. At first the archives and the seven employes of the Department of State—John Marshall then being Secretary of State—were crowded into the Treasury Office, the only Government building sufficiently completed to receive them, but this situation was relieved on August 27, 1800, when the Department of State was removed to one of the "Seven Buildings" on Pennsylvania Avenue and Nineteenth Street northwest.

The picture of these buildings from Mr. McNeir's collection of "Homes of the Department of State," reproduced in this issue, is of particular interest, for Mr. McNeir says that it was given to him many years ago by Mr. James M. Woodward, and was printed from an old negative found in the attic of the building occupied by the Department of State when the real estate firm of Wescott, Wilcox & Hieston moved from there upon dissolution of the firm. Only two or three prints were made when the negative became broken.

It has been interesting to determine positively the name of this historic group of buildings, because some confusion has arisen through there being in 1800 two groups or rows of houses, near to one another, one called the "Six Buildings," and the other the "Seven Buildings." Christian Hines in his "Early Recollections of Washington City," (1866) says, when giving a list of the few houses standing in the year 1800, "On square between Pennsylvania Avenue and K and Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, the 'Six Buildings' three stories high, owners and occupants not recollected. . . . On square bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue and I and Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, 10 houses—one three-story frame, occupied by a Mr. Middleton; one two-story frame owned and occupied by William Waters, Esq., and the 'Seven Buildings,' brick, three stories high." Samuel C. Busey in his "Pictures of the City of Washington in the Past" (1898), refers to and confirms Hines' statements as to these two sets of buildings, and adds that in the "Six Buildings" was located O'Neal's famous hotel. All writers apparently agree that the first home of the Department of State in Washington was in the house on the northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

This row of buildings, Nos. 1901-1913 Pennsylvania Avenue, is still standing, though it has undergone considerable change. Its erection as a row of residences was commenced about 1794 by General Walter Stewart, of Philadelphia, and was finished by Morris and Nicholson. James Greenleaf, a young Bostonian, who had been appointed in 1793 American Consul at Amsterdam, had embarked at that time on an extensive scheme of purchasing lots and erecting buildings in the new city, which he hoped to finance by loans effected in Holland; he interested Robert Morris in the enterprise, which unfortunately ended disastrously for them. It was the house on the corner of Nineteenth Street that became the home of the Department of State.

Later this old house had a still more distinguished history, for, as stated on a tablet placed on the building in 1921 by the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution, "This building was used as the 'President's House' from October, 1815, to March, 1817, by James Madison, fourth President of the United States, after the White House was burned by the British troops on August 24, 1814." A charming description of the large reception rooms in this old house, when Dolly Madison and her hospitable husband entertained large parties of guests, is given in *The Washington Post* for May 6, 1900. Probably at that time (1900) it was possible to judge of the interior of the building; since then it has been remodeled and the ground floor is occupied by a drug store. An intriguing story is also told in *The Washington Post* for July 25, 1926, of the discovery, while the interior of the building was being remodeled, of a secret hiding place or receptacle in one of the walls behind an old picture, in which were found an old sword, a crimson sash, a bundle of banknotes that crumbled to pieces, and a package of old letters dated in Revolutionary days. The colored man who found them threw the notes away, thinking them of no value, and the letters he handed to someone who asked for them! What alluring possibilities for the discovery of perhaps unknown sidelights on the history of that period were so lost.

Among other distinguished persons who occupied this corner house were Elbridge Gerry and Martin Van Buren, while they were Vice Presidents. At the outbreak of the Civil War Gen. George B. McClellan made his headquarters there.

The other houses in this row, and indeed several other old dwellings in the immediate vicinity, are rich in historic interest.

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EDITORIAL

PROGRESS

By HON. ROBERT P. SKINNER, *Athens, Greece*

Should the members of the Foreign Service be polled on what they regard as the most important provisions of the Reorganization Act of May 24, 1924, the probabilities are that, by an overwhelming majority, they would mention those relating to salaries, retiring allowances and promotions, overlooking the fact that these are necessarily of a temporary character certain to be altered as conditions change, and missing entirely the main purpose of the law, which was intended, as shown by its preamble, to set up, in lieu of an accumulation of haphazard arrangements, a real career which might attract young men of first-rate qualifications, who would find in the career every reasonable satisfaction.

How could it be considered, prior to 1924, that a career existed, when the highest posts were practically closed to those who might seek them on the basis of aptitude and training, when watertight compartments existed in which two groups of men were doing much the same sort of work, and were prevented by their isolation from obtaining that complete experience which would fit them for the highest responsibilities? To break down this unfortunate system, to drive caste out of the conduct of our foreign relations, it was laid down in the law that the Diplomatic and Consular Service should be known as the Foreign Service of the United States, and that the change should not be one in name only but should constitute a fusion in fact. The result of this legislation as respects men holding office in 1924 was a matter of secondary importance. They were the product of past conditions. What did matter was that the young men introduced into the career after 1924 should realize that we now had, instead of two services doing different tasks, different tasks being done by one service, with opportunity for advancement from the lowest to the highest grade.

Valuable time was lost in getting the Reorganization Act into full operation, and, no doubt, things were done which friends of the law had a right to expect would not be done. For a people supposed to be full of energy and impatient of delay, we can move slowly. Progress was so slow, indeed, that on January 1, 1926, 18 months after the law had become effective, out of a total corps of approximately 600 men, only 9 had been qualified and commissioned for the new united service. In the Register of one year later

(*Continued to page* 182)



ITEMS



"Press Releases" of April 5, 1930, contained the printed text of the two letters addressed on March 29, 1930, to the President by the Acting Secretary of State, Joseph P. Cotton, commending Diplomatic Secretary John M. Cabot and Consul William A. Bickers for their activities during the recent disturbances in Santo Domingo and recommending them for promotion of two classes in the Foreign Service. These letters recite in detail the courage and devotion to duty shown by these officers and will be read with great interest by members of the Service.

Mr. Alexander W. Weddell, formerly Consul General at Mexico City, lectured on March 26, 1930, before the Washington Chapter of the Colonial Dames of America, at the Washington Club. A recent issue of the JOURNAL contained an article regarding Mr. Weddell's interesting residence "Virginia House."

Mr. Lionel Morgan Summers, son of Mrs. Maddin Summers and the late Consul General Summers, was married on March 22, 1930, at Washington, to Miss Lucy Bailey, daughter of Justice Jennings Bailey, of the District Supreme Court. They are sailing for Europe early in July as Mr. Summers, who graduated with honors from Princeton in 1927, and is just finishing his law course at George Washington University, recently received the American Field Service Fellowship and will study at the Institute des Hautes Etudes Internationales at Paris. He also plans to attend the summer school of the Academie de Droit International at The Hague.

Consul George C. Hanson, Harbin, after attending trade conferences at several cities on the Pacific coast is now spending leave of absence in New York City.

It is learned that Representative Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the Foreign Service Buildings Commission, will leave in July for the Far East where he will inspect the sites of several proposed Foreign Service buildings.

Diplomatic Secretary Howard Bucknell, Jr., Peiping, after an assignment of two weeks in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department, left Washington early in April for a motor trip through the South. Mr. Bucknell was accompanied by his wife and her mother and father, Consul General and Mrs. Nathaniel B. Stewart. Consul General Stewart is on leave in the United States from his post at Barcelona.

Dr. Dana G. Munro, chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs, and Mrs. Munro, left Washington the latter part of April for a short motor trip through Virginia. During their trip Dr. and Mrs. Munro expected to view the apple blossom festival in the Shenandoah Valley.

Consul Samuel Sokobin, Foochow, became seriously ill late in March and his condition was such that it became necessary to transport him on a destroyer from his post at Foochow to Shanghai. It is understood that Mr. Sokobin will shortly come to the United States for further treatment.

Consul Herbert S. Bursley before sailing for his new post at Smyrna on April 17, 1930, was assigned for two weeks to the Division of Mexican Affairs and for one week to the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

Ambassador Fred Morris Dearing spent some time in the Division of Latin American Affairs before sailing on April 26, 1930, for his new post at Lima.

Minister Frederick W. B. Coleman sailed late in April for his post at Riga. Mr. Coleman divided his recent leave in the United States between North Carolina and Washington. During part of his stay in Washington Mr. Coleman underwent medical treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital.

William J. Kavanagh after nearly 24 years service in the Department, resigned late in March and was married early in April. For several years Mr. Kavanagh has coached the annual plays given by the State Department Club. He continued to give his services this year in coaching the play "Cotton is King" which was given by the club at the Chamber of Commerce Building on April 11.

The new home which Ambassador William R. Castle, Jr., is building on S Street is rapidly nearing completion. Mr. Castle's home is just a few doors from the former residence of President Hoover and is nearby the home of former President Wilson.

The JOURNAL learns that former Consul General John N. McCunn, who was retired from the Service on July 1, 1924, is in poor health. Mr. McCunn is living on his estate at Ridgefield, Conn.

Miss Lillian May Miller, daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Ransford S. Miller, Seoul, temporarily assigned to the Department, is on a lecture tour throughout the United States. Miss Miller, who is an accomplished artist in woodblock color printing, is explaining and exhibiting the famous Japanese reproductive art.

Consul Walter A. Foote, Sumatra, now on detail in the Department, delivered by invitation on April 18 an address on the general background of the Dutch East Indies, especially Sumatra, to the division chiefs of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Foote left Washington on April 29 for a round of trade conferences at the following cities: Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans, and New York City. At Los Angeles Mr. Foote will be one of the Department's delegates to the annual National Foreign Trade Convention.

Among the successful candidates in the recent Foreign Service entrance examinations was Miss Constance Harvey. In addition to Miss Harvey there are now three women in the career service: Miss Frances Willis, Vice Consul at Valparaiso; Miss Nelle Stogsdall, Vice Consul at Bierut; and Miss Margaret Warner, Vice Consul at Geneva.

Mrs. John K. Caldwell, wife of Consul General Caldwell, now on detail in the Department, has been acting as one of the chaperons of the four Japanese young women who have been making a tour of the United States to express the gratitude of their country for the American assistance extended during the earthquake and fire of 1923. Among the persons who assisted in extending a welcome to the young ladies in Washington were three former American Ambassadors to Japan: the Hon. Lars Anderson, the Hon. Cyrus E. Woods, and the Hon. Charles MacVeagh. Among the cities which the delegation will visit are: New York, Boston, Chicago, Seattle, and Portland. Before coming to Washington the delegation had visited San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Consul Charles B. Hosmer, now on duty in the Department of State, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States on April 15, 1930, on introduction by William R. Vallance, assistant to the Solicitor of the Department of State and president of the Federal Bar Association.

Sam Park, American Vice Consul at Biarritz, France, has kindly written saying he enjoys reading the JOURNAL very much and desires that it be sent regularly to his relatives in the United States whose names and addresses he gives. Such appreciation and support are very pleasing, and suggest the thought that perhaps other officers might also like to arrange for their relatives to get Service news.

The Evening Sentinel, South Norwalk, Conn., had on March 24, 1930, an interesting article on Consul General Homer M. Byington, announcing his appointment as chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel. Among other things it stated that "Mr. Byington is the son of George Byington and a grandson of the late A. Homer Byington, Civil War correspondent and later editor of the old *Norwalk Gazette.* Mr. Byington succeeded his grandfather as Consul at Naples, a post held by the Norwalk editor for many years." The article also stated that Mrs. Byington is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James G. Gregory, 725 West Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Byington have six children; Homer Byington, 3rd, is a senior at Yale, and James G. Byington is a senior at Andover.

An address entitled "What the Department of State is Doing Abroad to Aid American Shipping" was delivered by Consul Charles B. Hosmer at the third National Conference on the Merchant Marine held in Washington at the United States Chamber of Commerce on April 23 and 24. Mr. Hosmer is in charge of the Shipping Section, Division of Foreign Service Administration, Department of State.

Mr. York, of the Department of Commerce, in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union for April, 1930, gives an account of air transportation in Latin America. A list of air services and operating companies of the Western Hemisphere south of the continental United States is included.

Consul Homer Brett, at Milan, Italy, delivered an address in that city on March 15, 1930, at the annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce for Italy. Space unfortunately prevents its publication in full, but the following extracts are taken from the closing portion of the address:

"The first and least important lesson that can be learned from Americans is that, human beings having to spend some time in this world, can and ought to make themselves comfortable therein. Political economy was rightly called the dismal science because it taught that dire poverty was the inevitable fate of the majority of men, but no good American believes a word of that. There is plenty of earth, iron, copper and tin, and if we do not produce all the food, clothing, shelter and machines we need, the fault is not God's but ours. A world of truth lies hidden in the recent saying that Americans do not own automobiles because they are rich but are rich because they have automobiles. The automobile is the greatest time and labor-saving machine ever put within reach of masses of men, yet most European countries still tax it as a luxury for the rich."

* * * * * *

"The second and greatest service that we can perform * * * is to spread in every proper manner the American belief that international friendship pays; that foreigners are customers and not enemies; that confidence in peace is the incubator of prosperity and that, conversely, international suspicion, ill-will, hatred and fear constitute the most awful and destructive wastefulness."

Mrs. E. Eliot Palmer, wife of Consul General Palmer, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given in Vancouver, B. C., on February 21, 1930, by the American Women's Club. In response to the greeting given her by the president of the club, Mrs. Palmer made a charming little speech expressing her pride in the club and telling of the women's work, in which she participated, in Bucharest, under the patronage of H. R. H. Queen Marie.

Referring to the correspondence courses available to children of Foreign Service officers, mentioned in the JOURNAL for last November, it is a matter of regret that the Department of the Interior has been compelled to lay their plans aside, though it is hoped that later it may be possible to carry them into effect.

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER, ROOM 115, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Nathaniel B. Stewart, Barcelona	Mar.	20
Dora A. Crawford, Sault Ste. Marie	"	20
Waldo E. Bailey, Montevideo	"	21
V. Harwood Blocker, Manzanillo	"	24
Elton M. Hoyt, Ottawa	"	24
Howard Bucknell, Jr., Peiping	"	24
Edward E. Brodie, Minister to Finland	"	24
Virginia Brown, Budapest	"	24
Avra M. Warren, St. John's, Newfoundland	"	24
Jose de Olivares, Leghorn	"	24
William Dawson, Mexico City	"	24
Leo J. Callanan, Nassau	"	26
Manson Gilbert, Brussels	"	28
Fred. Morris Dearing, Ambassador to Peru	"	29
Andrew W. Edson, Tientsin	"	29
J. Lawrence Pond, Peiping	"	29
Robert Janz, Guatemala	"	31
James W. Gantenbein, Milan	"	31
George Nicolas Ifft, F. S. O., retired, now residing at Pocatello, Idaho	"	31
John C. Shillock, Buenos Aires	Apr.	1
Paul C. Squire, Kingston, Jamaica	"	1
Charles A. Page, Habana	"	1
T. E. Burke, Niagara Falls	"	2
A. S. Chase, Berlin	"	2
Walter A. Leonard, Bremen	"	3
Julius G. Lay, Minister to Honduras	"	3
Ellis A. Johnson, Plymouth	"	7
John T. Wainwright, Guayaquil	"	9
C. A. Converse, F. S. S	"	10
Hernan C. Vogenitz, Habana	"	11
Paul Dean Thompson, Paris	"	11
C. Van H. Engert, Caracas	"	14
Fred L. Thomas, Malta	"	14
Harold L. Williamson, Paris	"	15
George Bliss Lane, Hong Kong	"	16
Howard K. Travers, Palermo	"	16
H. M. Juddson, formerly at Istambul	"	18

LADIES' LUNCHEON

The ladies of the American Foreign Service met for luncheon on Friday, April 5, 1930, at the club house of the American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street northwest, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Nathaniel B. Stewart, who with her husband, Consul General Stewart, has been making a short stay in the city, spoke entertainingly of life in Barcelona, Spain. Mrs. John K. Caldwell, who had acted so efficiently as chairman of the committee, and Mrs. Josselyn, tendered their resignations and Mrs. Homer M. Byington was elected as the new chairman, Mrs. James P. Moffitt as treasurer, and Mrs. Murray and Mrs. A. Dana Hodgdon as new members of the committee.

The ladies present were: Mesdames Alling, Boal, Bucknell, Byington, Caldwell, Carr, Colladay, Coulter, Dawson, Erhardt, Gray, Hamilton, Hengstler, Hodgdon, Imbrie, Jones, Josselyn, McEachran, Mahin, Moffitt, Munro, Murphy, Pinkerton, Scott, Simmons, Nathaniel B. Stewart, James B. Stewart, Vance, Washington, Winans, and Winslow.

STATE DEPARTMENT CLUB

The Department of State Club's spring show, consisting of two one-act plays, was produced successfully the evening of April 11 in the ball room of the United States Chamber of Commerce before an enthusiastic audience which included Undersecretary of State Cotton, guest of honor; Assistant Secretary Carr and almost all the Department, with sweethearts and wives.

The first "skit" was "Buss' Brigade," a scene in the Stenographic Section.

The curtain rose, or would have risen had there been a curtain, on a charming chorus of six State Department typists, Misses Byrne, Larsen, Laser, Brockway, Vaughan, and Mrs. Bryan, who, after finishing with lipstick and powder puff, sang most musically that theirs was "A Dog's Life After All," emphasizing that fact with typewriter tapping and a well executed dance.

The entrance of Mr. de Wolf made up as Mr. Russ led to an enlightening exposition of the way things are done in the Stenographic Section, to which Mr. Meyer's pleasing voice as dictator and Mr. Culbertson's impersonation of Secretary Stimson added materially.

Miss Dorothy Jackson, as assistant section chief, proved herself a prima donna with her soprano story of the Naval Conference, and Mr. McKavitt made an agile and efficient black-faced tap-dancing messenger.

The second skit was entitled "Cotton is King"—scene in the office of the Acting Secretary of State. Mr. Erhardt as "King Cotton," Acting Secretary of State, realistically crowned, snipped red tape and revealed alleged state secrets, ably assisted by Mr. Alling as Wilfred Carr, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Culbertson as Howling Pshaw, "Acting" Assistant Secretary of State; Miss Bland as Ann O. Kneel, aide to the King; and Messrs. Colloday and Seibert as Cabot Codfish IV and Lowell Beantown, pages and spat-wearing aspirants to diplomatic honors. The scene opens with the "King's" very clever recital in verse to the effect that with Stimson away, "cables roll in, telephones ring," and "you may look for some ginger while Cotton is King." Several songs, notably "The Story of Ann O. Kneel," "Tip-toe to the big show with Henry," "Gone are the days . . . of the old diplomacy," and "More work for the Statisticians" were melodiously sung with choruses by "obedient servants," and Mr. Erhardt dramatically declaimed a blood curdling poem "Homer Byington will get you if you don't watch out." The finale chorus "Three Cheers for Cotton" brought prolonged applause.

The "wise-cracks," disclosing a wealth of wit in Departmental doings, apparently were appreciated by the victims as well as by the omitted auditors.

Authorship of the two plays is something of a mystery, but it is suspected that Mr. Turlington and Miss Shedd had a hand in organizing "Buss' Brigade" and that Mr. Wynne, assisted by Mr. Carter, Miss Daniel and others, were implicated in the composition of "Cotton is King." The music was confessedly borrowed from grand and comic opera, negro spirituals and old-time song books.

Mr. Kavanagh and Mrs. Selma Kline acted as stage directors and Miss Dryer presided very proficiently at the piano.

After the performance the cast and audience collectively and individually paid their respects to Mr. Cotton, and refreshments of a cooling character were served. Then everybody danced until 1 a. m., when the exhausted six-piece orchestra packed up its instruments and departed, followed reluctantly by many whose toes were still tingling with terpsichorean fervor.

A. W. FERRIN.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER NO. 488

The following assignments are hereby announced to become effective on and after March 15, 1930:

Mr. George B. Stambaugh, to be assistant chief of the Bureau of Accounts.

Mr. Fred R. Young, to be chief of the Auditing Section of the Bureau of Accounts.

Orders No. 431, November 28, 1927, and No. 458, November 17, 1928 (chart), are hereby amended.

J. P. COTTON,
Acting Secretary of State.

Department of State, March 15, 1930.

PRIZES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

LAST CALL. Manuscripts for the Prize Competition should be postmarked not later than June 15, 1930. For particulars see previous issues.

News Items From the Field

LONDON, ENGLAND

A son, John Cawley, was born to Captain and Mrs. John C. MacArthur, on February 26.

On February 27 the girls of the Consulate General entertained the girls of the American Delegation to the Naval Conference. The Consul General's office was borrowed for the occasion. After tea a number of the visitors were taken on a tour of inspection of the two buildings occupied by the Consulate General.

On March 17 a memorial service for the late ex-President Taft was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, attended by the Delegates to the Naval Conference, the Diplomatic Corps, and a large number of the higher officials of the British Government. All arrangements were made by the Embassy staff, who attended in a body. Consul General and Mrs. John K. Davis and Consul and Mrs. N. P. Davis represented the Consulate General.

A son was born on March 19 to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Raymond E. Cox.

Mrs. Belin, the wife of the First Secretary of the Embassy, left recently for a visit in Italy, where Mr. Belin plans to join her after the close of the Naval Conference.

CONSUL NATHANIEL P. DAVIS.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

March 7, 1930.

Consul General and Mrs. North Winship have returned from home leave and spent a few days in England on their way back to Copenhagen. They arrived at Southampton on the *Aquitania* on January 23 and left for Hamburg on the *Cleveland* January 27.

Consul James B. Young, Southampton, spent about three weeks' leave in Venice, his former post, and returned with Mrs. Young to Southampton early in March.

Sir Esme and Lady Isabella Howard arrived at Southampton in the *Majestic* on February 28, and were greeted by a party consisting of the mayor and mayoress of Southampton, Consul and Mrs. Bruins, and Mr. E. Trevor Lewis, O. B. E., of the White Star Line.

Miss Adele E. Dix and Miss Mildred V. Deike, of the London Naval Conference staff, spent the week-end of March 8 with friends in Southampton.

Dr. and Mrs. Roy P. Sandidge and their son, Roy, Jr., have left Southampton for a well-earned home leave. Dr. Sandidge has been stationed at Southampton and previously at other European posts as United States Public Health Surgeon, and has not been home for more than five years.

Mr. T. J. Murphy, Chief of the United States Immigration Service in Europe, visited Southampton for a few days and sailed for home on the *America* on January 30.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Bevan in the Foreign Service will be interested to learn that they have closed "Knightons," which has been their home in Southampton for the past 15 years, and will make their headquarters in Malaga, Spain. They left Southampton on February 26 in the *Berengaria,* and will spend a few weeks in Baltimore. Their two daughters are now residing in Paris.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

PARIS, FRANCE

March 7, 1930.

Consul General Leo J. Keena, who is honorary vice president of the American Club of Paris, addressed a largely attended meeting of the club on March 6, 1930, his subject being "The Work of the Consulate General." Mr. Keena referred to several of the offices of which he has had charge, beginning with the Consulate at Chihuahua, where his staff consisted of a messenger-janitor-schoolboy, and ending with the Consulate General at Paris, the staff of which comprises 59 persons, of whom 21 are officers. The speaker's recital of facts was enlivened by several amusing recollections. He referred to a stenographer in his office at Warsaw who, after several fruitless efforts to obtain a raise in salary, was heard to exclaim just after a bomb explosion had wrecked a neighboring building and shattered windows in the Consular office: "I won't be blown up for $40!" At another post, an American lady, failing to receive a service demanded, asked indignantly, "What is

a Consul, anyway?" A fair question, Mr. Keena admitted, but the answer had always eluded him. It was at Warsaw, he recalled, that the dictum was announced by a noisy man who, on being requested to be more civil, responded, "I don't have to be polite; I am an American citizen."

The enthusiasm of the welcome by the 300 leading American business and professional men of Paris, present at the luncheon, as well as the laudatory introduction by the club's president, Mr. Theodore Rousseau, must have reminded Mr. Keena, in contrast, of the measured remark of the American hide buyer at his first post, who told him good-by with the words, "I don't believe in flattery, but I will say I'm sorry you're going."

CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS.

MILAN, ITALY

The Hon. John W. Garrett, American Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. Garrett recently paid a visit to Milan, arriving on the morning of March 14. At noon they were entertained at luncheon by American Consul Homer Brett and Mrs. Brett; in the afternoon they were the guests of honor at a reception, tea and dance given at Campari's Restaurant by 150 members of the American community of Milan, and in the evening they attended the premiere of "La Toscal" at the Scala. On Saturday, the 15th, the Ambassador, Consul Brett, Commercial Attaché Mowatt M. Mitchell, Trade Commissioner D. F. Spencer, and Assistant Trade Commissioner John M. Kennedy were guests at a luncheon given by the president of the British-American Club, and in the afternoon the Ambassador attended the regular monthly *The danzante* of the Consul Corps of Milan, while Mrs. Garrett was entertained by a committee of 50 Italian ladies. The purpose of the Ambassador's visit was to attend the annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce for Italy, which was held on the evening of March 15 at the Hotel Principe e Savoia and was a very delightful occasion. The Ambassador and Mrs. Garrett returned to Rome on the 16th, having left behind them a small army of newly made friends.

The Misses Agnes and Mary Kennedy, of Germantown, Pa., are in Milan for a visit of some weeks to their brother, Mr. John M. Kennedy, Assistant Trade Commissioner at this post.

Consul Hugh S. Miller, having been assigned as Consul at Malta, he and Mrs. Miller left for their new station on March 5, expecting to stop for a few days of rest and recreation near Taormina.

Archibald Douglas Spencer, infant son of Trade Commissioner and Mrs. D. F. Spencer, has recovered from the abdominal operation which it was necessary for him to undergo and is well again. Archibald is not yet 6 months old; this is said to be the first instance in medical history in which an infant so young has recovered from an operation of this character, and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are being heartily congratulated on having a world-beater in the family.

Commercial Attaché Mowatt M. Mitchell came up from Rome to attend the annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce for Italy on March 15.

CONSUL HOMER BRETT.

MADRID, SPAIN

Mr. Huntington Wilson, former Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Wilson spent some time visiting the various cities of Spain during February and March. It was Mr. Wilson's first visit in more than 20 years. He now is interested in the foreign activities of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, the famous artist and owner of *Life*, and Mrs. Gibson were callers at the Madrid Consulate in February.

On February 12 the American Luncheon Club of Madrid had as its honor guest the Conde de Bailen, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the Spanish Ministry of State. Both he and Ambassador Laughlin made speeches appropriate to the birthday of President Lincoln.

Mr. Walter F. West, Director of Motion Picture Activities for the United States Commission to the Sevilla Exposition, was a caller at the Madrid Consulate during the early days of March.

Consul General Nathaniel B. Stewart, Barcelona, and Consul Richard Ford, Sevilla, departed early in March for home leave of absence. They were succeeded by, respectively, Consul Frank Anderson Henry and Vice Consul Gerald Keith.

Mr. Lingoh Wang, former Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Washington and later Consul General at Manila, now is Chargé d'Affaires of the Legation of his country at Madrid. He has a large circle of friends among the American

colony and has a widespread reputation as a story teller. Mr. Wang is a graduate of Cornell University.

CONSUL MAURICE L. STAFFORD.

NOGALES, MEXICO

March 18, 1930.

Mr. J. Rueben Clark, formerly Under Secretary of State and at present adviser to Ambassador Morrow at Mexico City, was a visitor in Nogales on March 15. He motored from El Paso with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrenee M. Lawson.

Mr. Lawson is the United States Commissioner on the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico.

The following Service families have been between-train visitors at Nogales recently on the way to their new posts:

Consul and Mrs. Wm. A. Smale, en route from Montreal to Guaymas, Mexico; Consul and Mrs. Edwin Schoenrich, en route from Arica, Chile, to Mazatlan, Mexieo; Consul and Mrs. Herbert S. Bursley and family, en route from Guaymas, Mexico, to Smyrna, Turkey.

CONSUL MAURICE W. ALTAFFER.

HONG KONG

A great many prominent residents of Hong Kong, including Chinese, British and Ameriean friends, gathered at Queen's Pier on February 18 to bid farewell to Consul General and Mrs. Tredwell upon their departure for Sydney, Australia, to whieh post Mr. Tredwell has been transferred. Among the functions given in their honor prior to their departure was a dinner given by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government and Mrs. Southorn at Government House. Mr. and Mrs. Tredwell closed their house at Shek-O a few days before they left and were guests of Maj. Gen. J. W. Sandilands, the General Officer Commanding the Troops, at Headquarters House.

Mrs. A. K. Buxton, mother of Consul General Tredwell, spent a month in Hong Kong during the winter, and Mr. and Mrs. John B. Orr, of St. John's, Newfoundland and New York City, parents of Mrs. Tredwell, also visited here several weeks.

Consuls Muecio and Shantz visited Canton February 22 and attended a Washington's Birthday ball, given by the American community at the Canton Club, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The guests were welcomed on behalf of the American community by Consul General and Mrs. Douglas Jenkins. Consul McKenna and Vice Consuls Hinke and Ward were also present. The daneing continued until 5 a. m., a great novelty for guests from Hong Kong where such festivity invariably ceases at midnight.

Consul General and Mrs. Arthur Garrels passed through Hong Kong early in February en route from Melbourne to their new post at Tokyo and were entertained by Consul General and Mrs. Tredwell.

CONSUL HAROLD SHANTZ.

CANTON, CHINA

Consul General and Mrs. Douglas Jenkins gave a dancing and bridge party at their home on February 6, 1930, in celebration of Mr. Jenkins' fiftieth birthday, when they entertained about 75 members of the local community. During the course of the evening Mr. Jenkins was presented with a silver eigar and cigarette chest on behalf of the American community of Shameen as an appreciation of the esteem, both personal and official, in whieh he is held. Among other gifts which Mr. Jenkins received was a set of Peking decanters from his junior officers.

CONSUL JAMES E. MCKENNA.

TRADE CONFERENCES

During the period between February 20 and April 19 the officers named below have attended trade conferences in the United States.

Consul John Randolph (Baghdad), Milwaukee; Consul General George S. Messersmith (Buenos Aires), New York City and Boston; Consul John G. Erhardt (Department), Jacksonville, Fla.; Consul Lucien Memminger (Bordeaux), Jacksonville, Fla.; Consul Ernest A. Wakefield (Ensenada), Longview, Wash.; Consul Avra M. Warren (St. Johns, Newfoundland), New York City; Consul George C. Hanson (Harbin), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Oreg., and Seattle; Consul Henry H. Balch (Monterrey), Houston; Consul Richard F. Boyee (Nuevo Laredo), Houston; Consul William P. Bloekler (Ciudad Juarez), Houston; Consul General Claude I. Dawson (Rio de Janeiro), St. Louis, Chicago and Cleveland; Consul Augustin W. Ferrin (Teheran), Boston, Providenee and New York City; Consul Henry S. Waterman (Saigon), San Francisco; and Consul General Nathaniel B. Stewart (Bareelona), Baltimore.

WHY DID FRYSBYE RESIGN?

By HAROLD PLAYTER

(*Continued from page* 163)

the less a shock. I'd expected to be embarrassed if Frysbye got hold of me—but I hadn't connected it with my new job—and here was a letter which, to my muddled frame of mind, stated concretely that I must buy that job by violating my office. I got hot all over. What did this man Paterson take me for! Then I must have turned pale—for that job, so indifferently flirted with, became infinitely desirable as I saw it slipping from me.

"Frysbye showed concern and asked what was the matter. I got to my feet and said I'd be all right, that we'd better go to our seats. He took my arm in a friendly way, and we went across the street, through the lobby, and into the orchestra aisle before I stopped him, remembering mine was a gallery seat. But I hesitated, my mind confused. There was something I wanted to ask Frysbye.

" 'I say, Frysbye,' I said, 'would you mind telling me why you resigned?'

"He frowned. 'That'll keep, Exley. We're blocking the aisle. See you later.'

"But I didn't go to my seat. I went home to fight a vision of a group of men around a table in the City of L—— receiving bids for and later awarding a contract involving millions—awarding it exactly as I decided they should. They wouldn't know it—hardly knew I existed—and no one else need know. A roundabout word to Paterson would do it, or I could ease my conscience by just letting Frysbye pump me. From what he had said I could see that he thought I had quit the Service, but when he found out I hadn't he would know that I must have inside dope, and I knew his guile, his powers as a third-degree artist. I must dodge him tomorrow or become an accessory, willing or unwilling. I was afraid of Frysbye—and was I a little afraid of myself?

"Between battles with the vision I did a little clear thinking, one result of which was that I absolved Paterson of trying to buy me or try me out. In the first place, he didn't know how much I knew. In his haste and need he simply hadn't given my changed position a thought. He used men as he found them, but he was square. Moreover, he was kindly. But could I take the job now? Wouldn't there always be something between Paterson and me? After all, I had practically quit the Service, and could I make good for a hard-headed business man who might think me Quixotic? And from this thought there evolved a solution to my puzzle of the day—why my new job had lacked savor—why I hesitated to quit the Service. I had argued that the Service offered no equality of opportunity and never would, that its efficiency system could never become efficient, but all at once it became clear that these odds against success were not peculiar to the Service. Personnel Pets? Possibly a few—but weren't they always a part of any game? No use to blink facts. I simply hadn't made good—and I hated to quit until I had."

A group of young people came out on the deck to dance, Exley's youngsters and mine among them. We watched them for a while. I might have said something, might have voiced my thought, based on knowledge, that Exley had very much made good, but I never interrupt him. Silently we moved our chairs further into the darkness, nearer the shine of the Cross, and he continued.

"I got up at 5.30, passed up the fried eggs and caught a 6-o'clock train. I got off somewhere and went to an inn, where I upset the establishment by demanding a bath, after which I had some very good rolls and some very bad coffee. Then, about 9.30, I got long distance and called up the office. That estate case required that I give my Vice Consul some immediate instructions. A clerk answered the 'phone and spoke my name. At once the instrument was snatched from her hand and Frysbye's voice came over the wire. Where was I? When would I get to the office? He was curt, imperious. I hung up.

"But if I knew anything about Frysbye he would be storming the 'phone station at that moment to find out where my call came from. I gave him just an hour and a half to get a high-powered car and reach that village, where he would come to the only inn and have me at his mercy. So I caught another train and went to another village inn, where I again called up the office. But I had underestimated Frysbye. He had reached my first inn in record time and was sitting by the 'phone, having bribed long distance in my town to switch him on to anyone who called the office.

"I hung up. I was through. I might lose a month's salary if I didn't give my V. C. the dope on that estate case, but I didn't care—didn't care why Frysbye quit—didn't care about anything but sleep. I caught another train, went to a hotel in a larger town, flopped on a bed and slept until 6 o'clock.

"Having had a good dinner on the train, I got back to my post just in time to grab an unopened

telegram from a pile of mail on my desk and get to the theater in time for a repetition of Butterfly. My mind was at ease. The city fathers had received their bids and, having had no fried eggs, I was feeling fine. Under such circumstances I always buy a gallery seat for Butterfly if I have the price.

"And between acts there was Frysbye in the smoking room. He was manifestly not pleased to see me, but I was ready to talk to Frysbye now, and I steered him across to a little round table. I remarked that he liked Butterfly, too, and tried otherwise to be pleasant, but I evoked only surly grunts. I hadn't expected him to take it so hard. So I sat back and waited. The curtain bell rang, but we didn't move. To pass the time I opened the telegram I had found on my desk. It was from Paterson and read, 'For Frysbye. Have obtained postponement acceptance of bids. North sector can be done for three-quarter million. Reduce bid accordingly.'

"This was an agreeable shock. That C. & C. man at L—— wasn't such a bonehead, after all. But Frysbye's reaction to the good news, when I handed him the telegram, was anything but pleasant. He read it and tossed it on the table.

"'I thought so,' he sneered. 'When I got to your office and found you were still in the Service I knew you had something up your sleeve—knew that was why you dodged me last night. You wouldn't trust an old Service man, so you worked it through Paterson!' I started to speak, but he pounded the table and glared me down. 'You've spent the day hiding from me—buying a new job with a dirty trick—but you're not going to keep that hidden! You want to know why I quit the Service, eh? Well, that's none of your business—but the Department's going to know—the world's going to know—*how you quit it*—that I spent the day trying to stop you—that I didn't ask a Service man to save my job by selling out one American firm to another!'"



FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL—1930

First row, left to right—Homer M. Byington, Joseph C. Cotton, Wilbur J. Carr. Second row—James B. Stewart, G. Howland Shaw. Third row—Robert Jonz, John C. Shillock, Edward T. Wailes, Paul J. Gray, James W. Riddleberger and Montgomery H. Colladay. Fourth row—Milton P. Thompson, Richard S. Huestis, Leo P. Hogon, Andrew W. Edson, J. Lawrence Pond, Elvin Seibert. Fifth row—James W. Gontenbein and George Bliss Lane.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication March 22, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since March 1:

Harvey S. Gerry, of Washington, D. C., formerly Third Secretary of Embassy at London, England, has resigned.

Karl deG. MacVitty, of Chicago, Ill., now serving as American Consul at Leghorn, Italy, assigned American Consul at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

DeWitt C. Poole, of Moline, Ill., formerly Counselor of the American Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has resigned.

G. Howland Shaw, of Boston, Mass., now assigned to the Department of State, assigned to Istanbul, Turkey, as Counselor of Embassy.

Paul C. Squire, of Boston, Mass., now American Consul at Windsor, Ontario, assigned American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

Non-Career

V. Harwood Blocker, Jr., of Hondo, Tex., formerly Vice Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico, assigned Vice Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay.

Winfield H. Minor, of Danville, Ky., formerly Vice Consul at Calcutta, India, assigned Vice Consul at Bombay, India.

Acton Poulet, of White Cloud, Kans., formerly Honorary Vice Consul at Saigon, French Indo-China, has resigned.

Philip K. Tattersall, of New York, now serving as Clerk in the American Consulate General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Released for publication March 29, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since March 22:

Montgomery H. Colladay, of Hartford, Conn., Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

Coert du Bois, of San Francisco, Calif., American Consul General at Batavia, Java, assigned as Foreign Service Inspector.

Andrew W. Edson, of Meriden, Conn., Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul at Tientsin, China.

James W. Gantenbein, of Portland, Oreg., Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul at Milan, Italy.

George A. Gordon, of New York City, now Counselor of Embassy at Paris, assigned Counselor of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

Paul Judson Gray, of Lewiston, Me., Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Germany.

Samuel Green, of Baltimore, Md., now American Consul at Sofia, Bulgaria, assigned American Consul at Berlin, Germany.

Richard S. Hucstis, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul at Calcutta, India.

William I. Jackson, of Madison, Ill., American Consul now assigned to the Department of State, assigned American Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Robert Janz, of Norman, Okla., Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Herschel V. Johnson, of Charlotte, N. C., now First Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, has been assigned to the Department of State, where he will serve as Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs.

Trojan Kodding, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., now Second Secretary of Legation at Sofia, Bulgaria, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Arthur Bliss Lane, of New York City, now assigned to the Department of State, assigned Counselor of Embassy at Mexico City.

George Bliss Lane, of Long Island, N. Y., Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul at Hong Kong, China.

Robert D. Murphy, of Milwaukee, Wis., now assigned to the Department of State, assigned American Consul at Paris, France.

Kenneth S. Patton, of Charlottesville, Va., now American Consul at Leipzig, Germany, assigned American Consul General at Batavia, Java.

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J. Laurence Pond, of Milford, Conn., Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, has been detailed to the American Legation at Peiping, China, as Language Officer.

James W. Riddleberger, of Woodstock, Va., Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

Elvin Seibert, of New York City, Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan.

Thomas F. Sherman, of Boston, Mass., now Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, assigned Vice Consul at Sofia, Bulgaria.

John C. Shillock, of Portland, Oreg., Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Edward T. Wailes, of Long Island, N. Y., Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul at Shanghai, China.

Released for publication April 5, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since March 29:

Waldo E. Bailey, of Winona, Miss., Vice Consul (non-career) at Mazatlan, Mexico, appointed as Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and as Vice Consul and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and assigned as American Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Leo J. Callanan, of Dorchester, Mass., now American Vice Consul at Nassau, Bahamas, assigned American Vice Consul at Port Said, Egypt.

Richard Ford, of Oklahoma City, Okla., now American Consul at Seville, Spain, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

John D. Johnson, of Highgate, Vt., now American Consul at Paris, assigned American Consul at Hamilton, Ontario.

Jefferson Patterson, of Dayton, Ohio, now Second Secretary of Embassy at Istanbul, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Clifton R. Wharton, of Boston, Mass., designated Third Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, assigned as American Consul at Calais, France.

Archer Woodford, of Paris, Ky., now American Vice Consul at Puertos Cortes, Honduras, assigned American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

Non-Career

Tisdale W. Bibb, of Selma, Ala., appointed Vice Consul at Medellin, Colombia.

Raymond O. Richards, of Appleton, Me., now American Vice Consul at Seville, Spain, assigned American Vice Consul at Madrid, Spain.

Eli Taylor, of New York City, now American Vice Consul at Progreso, Mexico, assigned American Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

Released for publication April 12, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since April 5:

Donald F. Bigelow, of St. Paul, Minn., now assigned to the Department of State, assigned American Consul at Tangier, Morocco.

Russell M. Brooks, of Salem, Oreg., now American Consul at Belfast, Ireland, assigned American Consul at London, England.

Ralph C. Busser, of York, Pa., now American Con-



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sul at Cardiff, Wales, assigned American Consul at Leipzig, Germany.

Harry L. Franklin, of Sonora, Ky., now American Consul at Berlin, Germany, assigned American Consul at Warsaw, Poland.

Leonard N. Green, of Detroit, Mich., now American Consul at Yokohama, Japan, assigned American Consul at Belfast, Ireland.

Clarence B. Hewes, of Jeanerette, La., now First Secretary of Legation at Peiping, China, designated First Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

Wilbur Keblinger, of Staunton, Va., now American Consul at Bombay, India, assigned American Consul at Melbourne, Australia.

Graham H. Kemper, of Lexington, Ky., now American Consul at Yokohama, Japan, assigned American Consul at Hamilton, Bermuda.

Julian L. Pinkerton, of Versailles, Ky., now American Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, assigned American Consul at Bergen, Norway.

Roger Sumner, of Boston, Mass., now Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Managua.

Harry L. Walsh, of Melvale Heights, Md., now American Consul at Hamilton, Ontario, assigned American Consul at Moncton, New Brunswick.

John C. Wiley, of Indianapolis, Ind., now First Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, designated First Secretary of Legation at Warsaw, Poland.

Non-Career

Thomas E. Burke, of Torrington, Conn., now American Vice Consul at Niagara Falls, Ontario, assigned American Vice Consul at Riga, Latvia.

Edwin B. Earnest, of Seymour, Iowa, now American Vice Consul at Manchester, England, assigned American Vice Consul at Edinburgh, Scotland.

David C. Elkington, of Chicago, Ill., now American Vice Consul at Cobh, Irish Free State, has resigned.

Wallace C. Hutchinson, of Pomfret, Vt., now American Vice Consul at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, has resigned.

Franklin J. Kelley, of Binghamton, N. Y., now American Vice Consul at Southampton, England, assigned American Vice Consul at Cobh, Ireland.

Alfred W. Magnitzky, of New Orleans, La., now American Vice Consul at Magallanes, Chile, assigned American Vice Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Robert M. Ott, of El Paso, Tex., now American Vice Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico, assigned American Vice Consul at Mexicali, Mexico.

Patrick J. Powers, of Washington, Mass., appointed Vice Consul at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

Hernan C. Vogenitz, of Newcomerstown, Ohio, now American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, assigned American Vice Consul at Barbados, British West Indies.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 15 (*legislative day of April* 14), 1930

Consuls

The following-named Foreign Service Officers to be Consuls of the United States of America:

Knox Alexander, of Missouri.
Vinton Chapin, of Massachusetts.
Prescott Childs, of Massachusetts.
Lewis Clark, of Alabama.
William M. Gwynn, of California.
George F. Kennan, of Wisconsin.
Gordon P. Merriam, of Massachusetts.
Samuel Reber, Jr., of New York.
Joseph C. Satterthwaite, of Michigan.
S. Walter Washington, of West Virginia.

Foreign Service Officers

The following-named persons for promotion in the Foreign Service of the United States, as follows:

Class 1

From Foreign Service Officer of class 2 to Foreign Service officer of class 1:

John K. Caldwell, of Kentucky, from April 11, 1930.
Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., of California, from April 11, 1930.
Douglas Jenkins, of South Carolina, from April 11, 1930.
Marion Letcher, of Georgia, from April 11, 1930.
Alexander R. Magruder, of Maryland, from April 11, 1930.
George S. Messersmith, of Delaware, from April 11, 1930.
Willys R. Peck, of California, from April 11, 1930.
Roger Culver Tredwell, of Indiana, from April 11, 1930.

Class 2

From Foreign Service Officer of class 3 to Foreign Service Officer of class 2:

Coert du Bois, of California, from April 11, 1930.
Ernest L. Harris, of Illinois, from April 11, 1930.
Theodore Jaeckel, of New York, from April 11, 1930.
Dana G. Munro, of New Jersey, from April 11, 1930.
R. Henry Norweb, of Ohio, from April 11, 1930.
John Ball Osborne, of Pennsylvania, from April 11, 1930.
Louis Sussdorff, Jr., of New York, from April 11, 1930.
Benjamin Thaw, Jr., of Pennsylvania, from April 11, 1930.
John C. Wiley, of Indiana, from April 11, 1930.

Class 3

From Foreign Service Officer of class 4 to Foreign Service Officer of class 3:

H. Merle Cochran, of Arizona, from April 11, 1930.
Leon Dominian, of New York, from April 11, 1930.
Edward A. Dow, of Nebraska, from April 11, 1930.
Paul Knabenshue, of Ohio, from April 11, 1930.
Maxwell K. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, from April 11, 1930.
Kenneth S. Patton, of Virginia, from April 11, 1930.
Lowell C. Pinkerton, of Missouri, from April 11, 1930.
Edward L. Reed, of Pennsylvania, from April 11, 1930.
James B. Young, of Pennsylvania, from April 11, 1930.

Class 4

From Foreign Service Officer of class 5 to Foreign Service Officer of class 4:

Ralph C. Busser, of Pennsylvania, from April 11, 1930.
Hasell H. Dick, of South Carolina, from April 11, 1930.
Oscar S. Heizer, of Iowa, from April 11, 1930.
John D. Johnson, of Vermont, from April 11, 1930.
David J. D. Myers, of Georgia, from April 11, 1930.
Leslie E. Reed, of Minnesota, from April 11, 1930.
Benjamin Reath Riggs, of Pennsylvania, from April 11, 1930.
Walter H. Sholes, of Oklahoma, from April 11, 1930.
Merritt Swift, of the District of Columbia, from April 11, 1930.
Avra M. Warren, of Maryland, from April 11, 1930.
Warden McK. Wilson, of Indiana, from April 11, 1930.

Class 5

From Foreign Service Officer of class 6 to Foreign Service Officer of class 5:

J. Webb Benton, of Pennsylvania, from April 11, 1930.
William P. Blocker, of Texas, from April 11, 1930.
Richard F. Boyce, of Michigan, from April 11, 1930.
Austin C. Brady, of New Mexico, from April 11, 1930.
Robert Harnden, of California, from April 11, 1930.
Henry B. Hitchcock, of New York, from April 11, 1930.
Karl deG. MacVitty, of Illinois, from April 11, 1930.
James P. Moffitt, of New York, from April 11, 1930.
Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, of the District of Columbia, from April 11, 1930.
Samuel Sokobin, of New Jersey, from April 11, 1930.
Francis R. Stewart, of New York, from April 11, 1930.
John J. C. Watson, of Kentucky, from April 11, 1930.

Class 6

From Foreign Service Officer of class 7 to Foreign Service Officer of class 6:

Donald F. Bigelow, of Minnesota, from April 11, 1930.
Thomas D. Davis, of Oklahoma, from April 11, 1930.
Samuel S. Dickson, of New Mexico, from April 11, 1930.
Harold D. Finley, of New York, from April 11, 1930.
Walter A. Foote, of Pennsylvania, from April 11, 1930.
Bernard Gotlieb, of New York, from April 11, 1930.
William J. Grace, of New York, from April 11, 1930.
Stanley Hawks, of New York, from April 11, 1930.
Stewart E. McMillin, of Kansas, from April 11, 1930.
Walter T. Prendergast, of Ohio, from April 11, 1930.
Gaston Smith, of Louisiana, from April 11, 1930.
Gilbert R. Willson, of Texas, from April 11, 1930.

Class 7

From Foreign Service Officer of class 8 to Foreign Service Officer of class 7:

Maurice W. Altaffer, of Ohio, from April 11, 1930.
Paul Bowerman, of Michigan, from April 11, 1930.
Paul H. Foster, of Texas, from April 11, 1930.
Bernard F. Hale, of Vermont, from April 11, 1930.
John F. Huddleston, of Ohio, from April 11, 1930.
Carl D. Meinhardt, of New York, from April 11, 1930.
Harvey Lee Milbourne, of West Virginia, from April 11, 1930.
Hugh S. Miller, of Illinois, from April 11, 1930.
Julian L. Pinkerton, of Kentucky, from April 11, 1930.
Leland L. Smith, of Oregon, from April 11, 1930.
Edward B. Thomas, of Illinois, from April 11, 1930.
Mason Turner, of Connecticut, from April 11, 1930.

Class 8

From Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, at $3,000, to Foreign Service Officer of class 8:

Knox Alexander, of Missouri, from April 11, 1930.
Vinton Chapin, of Massachusetts, from April 11, 1930.
Prescott Childs, of Massachusetts, from April 11, 1930.
Lewis Clark, of Alabama, from April 11, 1930.
William M. Gwynn, of California, from April 11, 1930.
George F. Kennan, of Wisconsin, from April 11, 1930.
Gordon P. Merriam, of Massachusetts, from April 11, 1930.
Samuel Reber, Jr., of New York, from April 11, 1930.
Joseph C. Satterthwaite, of Michigan, from April 11, 1930.
S. Walter Washington, of West Virginia, from April 11, 1930.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 15 (*legislative day of April* 14), 1930

SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Gerald A. Drew.
Sidney H. Browne, Jr.
Roger Sumner.
Edward J. Sparks.
Hugh C. Fox.
George V. Allen.
James K. Penfield.
Elbridge Durbrow.
Easton T. Kelsey.
Constance R. Harvey.
Robert Newbegin, 2d.
Paul C. Hutton, Jr.
Albert E. Kane.
Sherburne Dillingham.
John C. Pool.
Henry B. Day.
H. Gordon Minnigerode.
Donald D. Edgar.
John J. Macdonald.
William D. Moreland, Jr.
Gerald F. McNerney.
Harrison A. Lewis.

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James K. Penfield.	Robert Newbegin, 2d.
Elbridge Durbrow.	Paul C. Hutton, Jr.
Albert E. Kane.	Donald D. Edgar.
Sherburne Dillingham.	John J. Macdonald.
John C. Pool.	William D. Moreland, Jr.
Henry B. Day.	Gerald F. McNerney.
H. Gordon Minnigerode.	Harrison A. Lewis.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Class 8

William A. Bickers. John M. Cabot.

Unclassified

Hugh C. Fox.	Sherburne Dillingham.
George V. Allen.	John C. Pool.
James K. Penfield.	Henry B. Day.
Elbridge Durbrow.	H. Gordon Minnigerode.
Easton T. Kelsey.	Donald D. Edgar.
Constance R. Harvey.	John J. Macdonald.
Robert Newbegin, 2d.	William D. Moreland, Jr.
Paul C. Hutton, Jr.	Gerald F. McNerney.
Albert E. Kane.	Harrison A. Lewis.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

MARCH 25, 1930.

The following candidates were successful in the recent Foreign Service entrance examination:

George V. Allen, of Durham. N. C.
Henry B. Day, of New Haven, Conn.
Sherburne Dillingham, of Millburn. N. J.
Elbridge Durbrow, of San Francisco, Calif.
Donald D. Edgar, of Metuchen, N. J.
William E. Flournoy. Jr.. of Portsmouth. Va.
Hugh C. Fox, of New York City.
Constance R. Harvey. of Buffalo, N. Y.
Paul C. Hutton, Jr.. of Schofield Barracks. Hawaii.
Albert E. Kane, of New York City.
Easton T. Kelsey, of Ann Arbor, Mich.
Harrison A. Lewis, of Beverly Hills, Calif.
Gerald F. McNerney, of Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Macdonald, of St. Louis. Mo.
H. Gordon Minnigerode, of Washington, D. C.
William D. Moreland, Jr., of Portland, Oreg.
Robert Newbegin, 2d, of Boston, Mass.
James K. Penfield, of San Francisco, Calif.
John C. Pool. of Middletown, Del.

FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The Department of State announces that written examinations for commission to the Foreign Service will be held commencing July 14, 1930, at the following points: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington.

The oral tests completing the examination will be held in Washington beginning October 27, 1930.

Applicants desiring to quality for the Foreign Service must be specially designated for examination. Applications for designation are to be addressed to the Secretary of State and must be filed not later than 40 days before the date set for the written examinations. No designations for the examinations to be held on July 14 and 15, 1930, will be made after June 3, 1930.

REORGANIZATION OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Under the provisions of the Executive order of June 7, 1924, the Personnel Board was composed of three Assistant Secretaries of State and the three members of the Executive Committee of the Board.

On September 11, 1929, President Hoover signed a new Executive order which revoked the Executive orders of June 7, 1924, and February 25, 1928, and simplified and improved administrative methods within the Department by:

(a) The establishment of a Foreign Service Personnel Board composed of three Assistant Secretaries of State;

(b) Abolishing the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Personnel Board and substituting therefor a Division of Foreign Service Personnel to which shall be attached not more than three personnel officers, at least one of whom shall be a Foreign Service Officer of high rank.

In the Senate subcommittee report of May 9, 1928 (following an investigation of personnel administration in the Department), the structural organization of the Personnel Board was commented upon as follows:

"A further departure from the inherent purpose of the legislation is found, as the subcom-

mittee believes, in the manner in which the machinery was set up in the Department of State for administering the act. Under Executive order a personnel board was established which, as experience has shown, was too numerous and too cumbersome to function easily, or perhaps justly."

The constructive criticism of officers in the Service and of the Senate subcommittee has now been met by a change in organization which centralizes responsibility in a Personnel Board composed of three Assistant Secretaries of State. The Personnel Division, working under the direction of the Board, will discharge certain duties prescribed by the Secretary in the following departmental order:

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER
No. 484-C

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Executive order dated September 11, 1929, the following duties are hereby prescribed for the Division of Foreign Service Personnel:

(1) To maintain contact with Foreign Service officers and employes while on visits to the United States.

(2) To discuss with Foreign Service officers ways for the development and improvement of their work.

(3) To confer with the Geographical Divisions of the Department concerning the work of Foreign Service officers.

(4) To interview applicants and prospective applicants for the Foreign Service

(5) To examine and recommend for appointment applicants for positions as subordinate employes in the Foreign Service.

(6) To collect, collate and record pertinent data relating to Foreign Service personnel.

(7) To keep the efficiency records of all Foreign Service officers and employes.

(8) To hold strictly confidential all personnel records of the Foreign Service, and to reveal no papers, documents, data, or reports relating thereto, except to the Secretary of State and to the members of the Personnel Board.

(9) To keep the records of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service and attend to all details connected with the holding of examinations for the Foreign Service.

(10) To submit recommendations on all matters within the authority of the Personnel Board.

(11) To attend, through the personnel officers assigned to the division, the meetings of the Personnel Board when so directed.

Consul General Homer M. Byington, who has been in charge of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel since his arrival in Washington from Naples early last fall, was designated as Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel by the following departmental order:

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER
No. 484-B

Pursuant to the requirements of section 10 of the Executive order of September 11, 1929, Mr. Homer M. Byington, Foreign Service Officer, Class I, is hereby designated a personnel officer and attached to the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

Mr. Byington is designated Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

The now defunct Executive Committee operated for slightly over five years. In that period it had three chairmen: Mr. Charles C. Eberhardt, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, and Mr. Edward J. Norton. The other members of the committee since its establishment were: Mr. William Dawson, Mr. Ralph J. Totten, Mr. G. Howland Shaw, and Mr. James B. Stewart.

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PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the lists of Changes of Duties and Stations of Officers in the United States Public Health Service, received since the April issue of the JOURNAL, the following have been noted:

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. M. Taylor. Relieved from duty at Tampico, Mexico, and assigned to duty at San Diego, Calif. March 21, 1930.

Assistant Surgeon H. G. Foster. Relieved from duty at Glasgow, Scotland, and assigned to duty at Marine Hospital, Chicago, Ill. March 28, 1930.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. J. Halpin. Relieved from duty at Washington, D. C., and assigned to duty at Southampton, England. April 5, 1930.

PROGRESS

By Hon. Robert P. Skinner, *Athens, Greece*

(*Continued from page* 166)

16 names appeared, but after that the machinery moved more rapidly. The Register for 1928 contained 44 names; for the year 1929, 60 names; and for the year 1930, 79 names. At present, if one can form conclusions from recent indications, entrants into the Service are immediately qualified as "Vice Consuls and Diplomatic Secretaries." Thus, in the course of a few years, the entire career service will, of necessity, be composed of men who expect to serve in any capacity in the unified Foreign Service of the United States. The old order will have passed.

It has come to be recognized in practice that, although there are distinctions well grounded in international law between diplomatic and consular functions, the real functions in both "branches" are much the same. Indeed, it may be advanced unhesitatingly in these days of commercial competition, that the officer who attempts to administer a mission of importance without at the same time possessing an intimate knowledge, not only of the general political situation and the technicalities and amenities of diplomatic life but of commercial, tariff, shipping, immigration and citizenship legislation as well, will find himself hopelessly outclassed by the rapidly growing body of men who have come to grips with all these subjects. As Secretary, and now Chief Justice, Hughes said when he first asked for the passage of the Reorganization Act: "The chief of any foreign mission, if he is to be well served, must have men who are fully equipped with information, able to take his instructions and transmute them into actual contacts with others, able to give his energy, his force, his point of view, a trained and expert presentation." This capacity for expert presentation can be reasonably complete only after actual service both in consular and diplomatic posts, and the sort of training which should most adequately prepare the individual for important responsibilities ought to include a constant weaving back and forth from consular to diplomatic functions, with a considerable experience as chief of a number of consular posts. Only in this manner can the necessary experience be obtained for directing administrative work and for dealing with foreign officials, and with that numerous and varied public, which, with us more than with any other country in the world, seeks out its representatives abroad for information and support.

No difficulty need be anticipated in capital cities in bringing our diplomatic and consular representation into one administrative unit. In this matter, too, we are making advances which have not generally been observed. Already in Albania, Egypt, Esthonia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Liberia, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Siam, South Africa and Yugoslavia the Consul acts as Secretary of Legation, and it may be assumed that the chief of the diplomatic missions in these countries functions as the sole directing head. There is no reason why this process of concentration should not be completed. In Paris, in 1925, lists of the several activities being carried on in the Embassy and Consulate General, were compared, and it was found that, except as to the invoice, shipping and notarial services, for every branch of activity in the Embassy there was a similar branch in the Consulate General, and there is no doubt whatever that they might be fused, with a resulting economy of from 20 to 25 percent in operating costs. It is interesting, too, to note that although the Paris Embassy naturally has no invoice department, still a year or two later one of the most important strictly diplomatic questions with which it had to deal was in relation to the handling of invoices, ascertainment of values, and the like, respecting which technical knowledge was essential. While the Consul performs certain ministerial tasks, as a notarial officer, every diplomatic establishment is compelled, whether it desires to do so or not, to receive inquiries respecting which knowledge of the subject of such services is of importance.

In case there are still those who believe it unwise to carry on this process of unification to its logical conclusion, it may be suggested for their edification that if the career man comes fully into what he conceives to be his own, it will only be because of his possession of first-hand knowledge respecting the infinite variety of problems which enter into our foreign relations, his willingness to go where he is sent, his familiarity with foreign languages, and his ability to administer the business affairs of establishments which become larger and more complicated with every year. His future is largely in his own hands.

"What does concern us all deeply is that we should see in what direction we are moving. Progress is not a necessity, but is the result of deliberate choice and effort."—*Bishop Charles Henry Brent.*

NECROLOGY

Many members of the Foreign Service who knew Jane Elise Gamon, second daughter of Consul General and Mrs. John A. Gamon, Marseille, France, will be deeply grieved to learn of her death on March 9, 1930.

Jane would have been 15 years old on May 30 next. All those who knew her will recall her cheerful and sweet disposition. She was beloved by all. Her teachers in the French school, where she was making rapid progress, regarded her as one of their most intelligent and interesting pupils.

Jane, being somewhat of a retiring nature, it may not be known to all of her friends that she was a youthful poet. Some of her verses are remarkable for the beautiful thoughts expressed therein; ideas which could only come to one having an unusually sweet character.

With the passing of Jane Gamon many have lost a dear young friend, and the Service joins with them in extending to the bereaved family an expression of heartfelt sympathy.

Milton B. Kirk, who resigned from the Service in January, 1923, died at Paris, France, on March 28, 1930. Mr. Kirk was born in Chicago, Ill., November 17, 1880, and was educated in private and public schools in Paris, Berlin, and Chicago, and at Yale University. On March 30, 1907, he was appointed, after examination, to the corps of 13 Consular Clerks, and served at Paris, Boma, Cape Town, Johannesburg, and Callao. In 1911 he was advanced to Consul and thereafter was stationed at Manzanillo, Mexico; St. John's, Quebec; Orillia, Canada; Nantes and St. Nazaire, France; Stavanger, Norway; and finally, in 1919, at Rouen, France, where he served until that office was closed in 1923, when he resigned from the Service. Since that time he resided in France. His widow and two young daughters survive him, to whom sincere sympathy is extended.

Albert Henry Washburn, Minister to Austria since February 10, 1922, died at Vienna, Austria, on April 2, 1930. The cause of his sudden death was erysipelas, arising from an infected scratch; blood poisoning set in, and a weak heart from diphtheria hastened the end.

Mr. Washburn was born at Middleborough, Mass., in 1866. He graduated from Cornell University (Ph.B.) in 1889; Georgetown Law School (LL.B.) in 1895; and Dartmouth College (LL.D.) in 1924. During his college course he was private secretary to Hon. Andrew D. White, and later was private secretary to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge from 1893 to 1896. He was appointed Consul at Magdeburg, Germany, 1890-1893; assistant U. S. Attorney for district of Massachusetts, 1897-1901; special U. S. Treasury Counsel in customs cases, 1901-4; thereafter he practiced law in New York and Boston. In February, 1922, he was appointed Minister to Austria, where he served until the time of his death. In 1906 he married Florence B. Lincoln, of Springfield, Mass.

The Acting Secretary of State, announcing with deep regret Mr. Washburn's death, stated that he was informed that there was universal grief in Vienna at the ending of the life of this great friend of Austria, adding that for eight years Mr. Washburn had been one of the most conspicuously successful of the American diplomatic officers in Europe. Mr. Washburn had recently been in Washington for conference with the President, when he was offered and accepted the position of Ambassador to Japan. Indeed, Mr. Washburn was to have returned to Washington in two or three weeks to go directly to Tokyo. The Service has lost one of its best men, and it is officially stated that the Department feels his death as a personal loss.

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SPECIAL RATES
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Dominic I. Murphy, 82 years old, former resident of Washington and prominent for many years in the Government service, died on April 13, 1930, at Stockholm, Sweden, where he had made his home since retirement from the American Foreign Service in 1924.

Born in Philadelphia, Mr. Murphy, at the age of 24, entered the Pension Office in Washington, serving first as clerk and then as supervising examiner and chief clerk; from 1893 to 1896 he was Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, and in 1896, upon the appointment of President Cleveland, he served a year as Commissioner of Pensions. He practiced patent law from 1902 to 1904, and was editor and publisher of the *New Century*, a weekly publication, from 1903 to 1905. He also served as Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission in 1904 and 1905.

On May 23, 1905, he was appointed Consul at Bordeaux, and acted as Honorary Commissioner to the International Maritime Exposition at that city in 1907; on February 18, 1909, he was transferred to St. Gall, Switzerland, and on February 7, 1914, to Amsterdam. He was appointed Consul General on February 22, 1915, and assigned to Sofia, Bulgaria, where he served until July 8, 1919, when he was stationed at Stockholm.

While at Sofia he was in charge of British interests in Bulgaria and was presented by the British Government with a silver bowl for "very speeial serviees" rendered there to British prisoners of war and interned subjects. He was also credited with having indueed the Bulgarian Government to ask the Allies for an armistice.

He was married in Washington in 1904 to Mrs. Bessie T. Atkinson, who survives him in Stockholm, where they had been making their home to be near his wife's daughter, who married a Swedish subjeet.

One of Mr. Murphy's brothers, Edward V. Murphy, was offieial reporter for the Senate for 59 years; another brother, D. F. Murphy, held the position from 1848 to 1896; and a nephew, James W. Murphy, is now serving as an offieial Senate reporter.

Consul General Cunningham, at Shanghai, China, telegraphed on April 17, 1930, that Mr. S. D. Wong, Compradore at the Consulate General for the past 59 years, died the previous day. His death was quite unexpected, as although he had early in the month felt the need for taking a



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FRANK S. HIGHT, *President.*

short vacation, one of the few he had ever requested, he had not been confined to his room by illness. Mr. Wong was first employed by Consul General George F. Seward on March 5, 1871, and had been a valued employe. One of the things that Mr. Wong often mentioned with pride was that he was the guide to General Grant when he visited Shanghai.

CHARLES DANIEL TENNEY

The relations between the United States and China through almost a century have taken their color to a decided extent from the activities of American citizens resident in China. Missionaries, merchants, educators, physicians—these representatives in China of American thought and sentiment have influenced, in almost equal measure, the attitude of the Chinese toward the United States and the sentiment of the American public and of the American Government toward the people of China. In the community of American citizens in China, Charles Daniel Tenney was for 40 years a prominent and respected figure.

Dr. Tenney was of New England ancestry. He graduated from Dartmouth at the age of 21 and, after studying at Oberlin Theological Seminary, he went to China as a missionary. His inclination, however, was toward the work of education, and he soon devoted his attention to that work exclusively. He took up his residence in Tientsin, which is only 80 miles from Peiping (Peking) and, while mainly engrossed with the work to which he devoted his life, he contributed foresight and energy to the civic development of the foreign settlement in that port.

He tutored the sons of that famous Chinese statesman, Viceroy Li Hung-chang, and he was the Viceroy's trusted friend and adviser before the tragic Boxer year. He was for nine years principal of the Anglo-Chinese School, in which many of the Chinese youths of that period obtained their first vital contact with occidental learning and thought. He then became president of the Peiyang University at Tientsin and performed a signal service for the Chinese in obtaining from the German Government compensation for property of the university taken over by the Germans in 1900. In consequence of the international occupation of Tientsin a provisional government was set up and Dr. Tenney was made Chinese secretary of that régime. His sympathy with the Chinese, his knowledge of their character and their language, and his reputation for high integrity enabled him to obviate many of the causes of friction that might otherwise have embittered the international situation. Another American citizen, Mr. Charles Denby, who had previously served as Diplomatic Secretary in the Legation at Peking and was later Consul General at Shanghai, was, with Dr. Tenney, prominently identified with the provisional government as secretary general. Mr. Denby now resides in Washington. After the passing of the provisional government of Tientsin, Dr. Tenney again resumed his duties as president of Peiyang University and was made, in addition to that, superintendent of the schools in the whole Province of Chihli. The new viceroy, Yuan Shih-kai, reposed in him the same confidence which had been felt by Li Hung-chang. The

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Imperial Government gave him the Red Button, the badge of an official of the second rank, and he traveled about the province with the standing, if not with the ostentation, of an imperial commissioner of education. In this way he came into helpful contact with the Chinese authorities throughout the province. In 1906-8 he was Director of the Chinese Government students in the United States and England, and it was during this period that the United States Government decided to ask him to accept appointment as Chinese Secretary of the Legation at Peking.

In appointing Dr. Tenney to be Chinese Secretary of the Legation the Department of State followed several historical precedents in the filling of that post. The first Chinese Secretary had been Dr. Peter Parker, a medical missionary; Parker was appointed primarily to assist Caleb Cushing in negotiating our first treaty with China in 1844, and he subsequently progressed from the position of Chinese Secretary to that of American Minister. Other distinguished predecessors were S. Wells Williams, who for long periods acted as Chargé d'Affaires and was of the greatest assistance in the negotiation of the treaty of 1858, and E. T. Williams who, as Chargé d'Affaires, on May 2, 1913, transmitted to the new Republican Government the formal notification of recognition by the American Government. Dr. Williams is now living in Berkeley, Calif. Since 1844 many diplomatic representatives of the United States had gone to China for more or less extended periods of duty, but Dr. Tenney was only the sixth Chinese Secretary. He fully realized the respected traditions of the post and the opportunities it afforded for rendering important service to the cause of American-Chinese relations. Among his duties was that of supervising the training of the language officers assigned to the Legation for the study of the language, history, and institutions of China in preparation for their careers as Foreign Service Officers in that field. To this task he devoted painstaking attention. Many men who studied under the guidance of Dr. Tenney—Americans and Chinese—are today in positions of heavy responsibility. Chinese officials and American Foreign Service Officers alike remember him with respect and affection. His devotion to duty and to the ideals of justice, between nations as between men, his warm sympathy, have been to them a continuing inspiration.

When Nanking became an important political center in 1912 the first year of the Republic, Dr. Tunney was made Consul there in order to maintain close contact between the Legation and the new movement, which centered in the Yangtze Valley. However, the political center of gravity reverted very soon to the north, and Dr. Tenney came back with it to his post of Chinese Secretary in the Legation. He filled this post until he was appointed Counselor of the Legation in 1919. While serving as Counselor of the Legation, he acted as Chargé d'Affaires. He resigned from the Foreign Service in 1922. He died in Palo Alto, Calif., on March 15, 1930, after an extended illness.

Dr. Tenney's life in China, both before and after he entered the Foreign Service, was an example of the important part played by individual American citizens in that country in determining the trend of relations between the American and the Chinese people. It was an evidence of the reliance placed by the American Government on the leaders of the American community in China and of the opportunity open to an officer of the Foreign Service of the United States on duty in that vast country.

WILLYS R. PECK.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Walter L. Miller, chief of the Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, in a communi-

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cation dated April 12, 1930, kindly furnished the following personal notes as to their field representatives:

Among foreign representatives who are returning to the United States on leave are Commercial Attaché Alexander V. Dye, of Buenos Aires; Commercial Attaché Fayette W. Allport, of Paris; and Commercial Attaché Charles E. Lyon, of Berne.

The following resignations have occurred in the field: Trade Commissioner Howard E. Tewksbury, of Santiago, Chile; Trade Commissioners Walter G. McCreary and G. H. Eickhoff, of Rio de Janeiro; and Assistant Trade Commissioner Norman C. Stow, of Bombay.

Several recently arrived officers are now on itinerary in the United States: Commercial Attaché Carlton Jackson, of Rio de Janiero; Assistant Commercial Attaché John A. Embry, of Vienna; Trade Commissioner Paul P. Steintorf, of Tokyo; and Trade Commissioner Thomas C. Barringer, of Batavia.

Commercial Attaché and Mrs. T. O. Klath, of Stockholm, announce the arrival of little Miss Carolyn Klath, born February 27, and Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Julian B. Foster, also a daughter, Juliette, born February 18.

COMMERCIAL WORK FOR MARCH

The volume of trade data received in the commercial office of the Department of State from consular offices during the month of March, 1930, as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year, is indicated as follows:

	1929	1930
Reports	1,784	1,798
Trade Letters	4,669	4,369
Trade Lists	129	116
World Trade Directory Reports	3,748	4,460
Trade Opportunity Reports	293	385

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during March, 1930, rated EXCELLENT: Baghdad, Consul John Randolph; Belfast, Consul Russell M. Brooks; Bombay, Consul Wilbur Keblinger; Bradford, Vice Consul Brockholst Livingston; Cairo, Consul George Wadsworth; Cardiff, Consul Ralph C. Busser (two reports); Copenhagen, Consul Edward M. Groth; Frankfort-on-the-Main, Consul Edward A. Dow; Havre, Vice Consul Rudolph J. Blais; Helsingfors, Consul James R. Wilkinson; Leghorn, Consul Karl de G. MacVitty and Vice Consul David H. Buffum; Marseille, Consul Bernard F. Hale; Milan, Consul Hugh S. Miller; Prague, Consul General Arthur C. Frost; Sao Paula, Consul General Charles R. Cameron; Singapore, Vice Consul William W. Butterworth, Jr.; Southampton, Consul John H. Bruins; Taihoku, Vice Consul Charles S. Reed; Zurich, Consul George R. Hukill.

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: Barcelona, Belfast, Berlin (6), Birmingham, Breslau (3), Buenos Aires (10), Canton, Cologne (2), Edinburgh (3), Frankfort-on-the-Main, Genoa, Glasgow, Goteborg, Habana, Halifax (4), Havre (2), Kobe (2), Kovno, La Paz (2), Liverpool, London, England (5), Mexico City, Milan, Munich (2), Oslo (2), Palermo, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro (3), Rocario, Rotterdam (6), Saloniki, Santiago, Sao Paulo, Shanghai (2), Tallinn, Toronto (2), Trieste, Wellington.

Shipping Reports

During the month of March the shipping section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating EXCELLENT to shipping reports submitted by the following officers: Vice Consul Eugene W. Nabel, Rotterdam; Vice Consul Early B. Christian, Stockholm; Consul Harold D. Clum, Guayaquil; Vice Consul Terry S. Hinkle, Singapore.

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A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By JOHN CARTER, *Department*

As though in sympathy with a world-wide economic crisis marked by serious unemployment and general industrial depression, there has appeared a group of books bearing on Soviet Russia and radicalism which merit serious attention. As is usual in such literature, it divides itself distinctly into the *pro* and *con* classifications.

For example, Saul G. Bron's "Soviet Economic Development and American Business" (Horace Liveright) is an enthusiastic, though objective, statement of the results of the first year of the Russian five-year plan, by a former head of the Amtorg Trading Company, of New York City. English reviewers hailed this book as publicity to secure American credits, shortly before the British Government signed a provisional trade agreement with the Soviets. Its most interesting feature is the list of American firms engaged in technical cooperation with the Moscow Government. It reads like the "Big Board" on the New York Stock Exchange.

Leon Trotsky's "My Life" (Scribners), is in another category. This is designed for political purposes and is an extra-territorial continuation of Trotsky's intra-party struggle with Stalin. Stalin, according to Trotsky, is responsible for every major failure of Bolshevism, including the collapse of the Polish campaign of 1920. A stimulating and exceedingly interesting book.

Of somewhat similar import is Scott Nearing's "The Twilight of Empire" (Vanguard Press). Dr. Nearing is out of the good graces of the Commintern for having by this book buttressed an "evolutionary" theory of capitalistic disintegration, in contradistinction to the orthodox revolutionary mandate. The Nearing book is an important contribution to the radical philosophy of history and, like his "American Empire" and "Dollar Diplomacy" is well worth a critical perusal.

On the "con" side of the Soviet fence, appear two books. The first "Reds and Lost Wages" (Harpers), by Charles C. Wood, is rigidly and orthodoxly capitalistic. His point, however, is that capitalism is responsible for radicalism—in the textile industry, at any rate—because of its short-sighted and reckless policy of over-production. More significant and disturbing is "Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926" (Houghton Mifflin), by Paul H. Douglas, professor of industrial relations at the University of Chicago. Professor Douglas has published this expert analysis under the auspices of the Pollak Foun-

dation. Its evidence is startling. The wages of American labor, measured in purchasing power, have increased barely 10 percent in the last 40 years. This estimate, moreover, takes no account of "technological unemployment" or part-time work. This is ominous fact-finding and may well work a revolution in American business philosophy.

As a foot-note to this whole subject, "Soviet Russia. A Living Record and a History" (Little Brown), by William Henry Chamberlin, is a very honest attempt by a single objective observer to set down the facts about Russia. The author is Moscow correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*. He is not especially sympathetic towards the Bolshevist experiment but he does try to tell the truth on the basis of 10 years personal experience.

In somewhat the same vein as Trotsky's polemic against Stalin is Georges Clemenceau's posthumous "Grandeur and Misery of Victory" (Harcourt Brace), an ill-considered tirade against Foch and Poincaré. Granted that the dying Tiger had provocation against Foch in the allegations of the Recouly book and granted, moreover, that this is a real contribution to the history of the war, of the unified command and of the Peace Conference, the world will regret that the Tiger did not leave the task of vindication to his literary executors rather than essay himself to shatter the pedestal of Foch and embarrass the parliamentary career of M. Poincaré. "Grandeur and Misery" is a poor anti-climax to "The Evening of My Thought" which was to have been—and should have been—the epitaph of the Father of Victory.

> "It is a tie between men to have read the same book; and it is a disadvantage not to have read the book your mates have read, or not to have read it at the same time, so that it may take the place in your culture it does in theirs."—*Emerson.*

SPORTS

By ROBERT B. CONSIDINE, *Department*

Sports news of the men of the service literally flows in! For instance, Consul H. Earl Russell transmits the following:

"Friends of George Wadsworth, Esquire, will be delighted to learn that he has added to the laurels obtained by winning the amateur championship of Egypt on the golf links at Cairo, by being runner-up in the tournament for the open championship of Egypt which took place on March 15 and 16 at the links of the Sporting Club, at Alexandria.

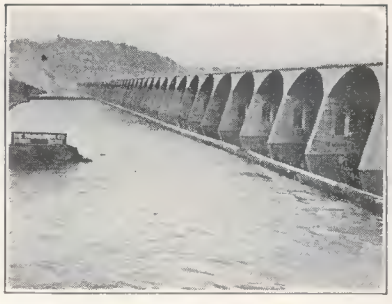
"Mr. Wadsworth's score for the four rounds of



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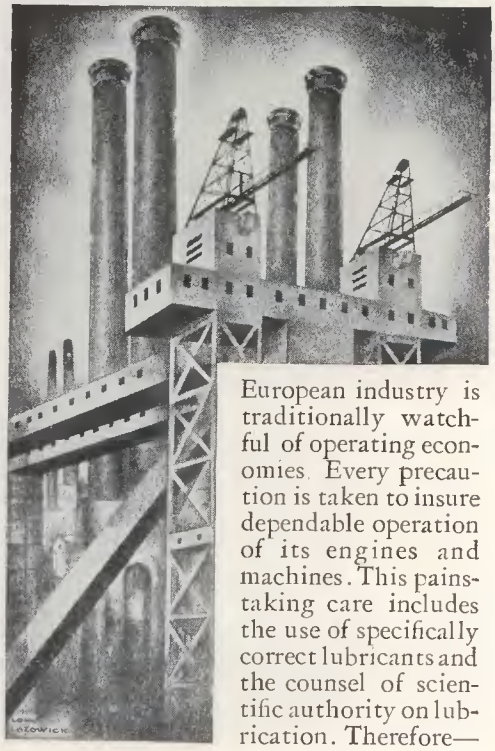


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18 holes each on the two days was 72-67-63-59, while that of Mr. R. L. Moffitt, professional, with whom he played the final round, was 63-64-65-66.

"While Mr. Wadsworth failed to take first place, he nevertheless, on the last round, beat by three strokes the best record on the course, the par of which is 66.

" 'M'sieu' Wa'sworth,' as his French friends call him, managed to combine the foregoing efforts with a week-end visit to Alexandria while inspecting possible sites for the summer quarters of the Legation at Cairo."

Speaking of golf at this writing, the sport pages are in pretty much of a turmoil over the suspension of John Dawson, Chicago's well-known amateur golfer, from the ranks of the simon pures—an act which automatically places him in the guild of professionalism. It appears that some years ago, before his golfing star began to shine, John worked in a sporting goods store. It may have been his vocation. Something about supplying men and women with implements fashioned to increase their health and happiness may have struck Mr. Dawson as an ideal combination of play and position.

Unfortunately his own golf game improved. Improved to such an extent that after last summer's play had simmered down he was adjudged one of the six best amateur players in the country.

He continued his connection with the sports goods firm, probably due to the prevalent rumor that even golfers must eat. But the U. S. Golf Association, that mighty tribunal which wields such influence over golf in America, stepped in and with a righteousness born of years of meddling into the affairs of golfdom, turned out the poltroon for daring not to be an insurance salesman.

Consul Wilbur Keblinger kindly sends in a comprehensive tract on the workings of the old national game in Bombay. Baseball, to paraphrase Mr. Keblinger, has been played in Bombay for a number of years, but sporadically. Off to a flying start he continues with the news that the inception of a General Motors plant, and the resident representatives of motion pictures, automobiles and tire manufacturers, greatly helped the cause of baseball in the Consular District.

The Consulate's contributions to the sport were Alan Rogers, who played for Harvard, and Harvey Coleman, an ex-Hill School star.

The interest in baseball in Bombay must run high. At the time of Consul Keblinger's dispatch there were six teams entered in a form of city league. They were, in the order of their ex-

cellence, the Americans, Japanese, Bombay Gymkhana, General Motors, Cathedral Old Boys, and the lowly Ospreys.

Future baseball material, Mr. Keblinger adds, is certain to be found among the Hindu, Parsee and Mohammedan cricket players. Cricket players, he finds, instinctively know how to handle themselves on the diamond. At batting they are excellent, especially if the pitched balls drop low enough.

The editor of the JOURNAL hands this over to the sports department (and one can picture the red tape such a maneuver entailed) with the assertion that it is a joke. I have read it closely eight times and have come of the mind that somewhere back in the dim dusty past I was deprived of what is known in some quarters as a sense of humor. Roll the drums, professor:

"Nelson T. Johnson was playing golf sometime ago with a friend from Australia, the editor of a prominent newspaper, and when this friend failed to carry his drive over a trap told the story of a negro boy whose dog needed to have its tail cropped. Not being able to employ a veterinarian, the boy got an axe and laying the dog on a block swung the axe, but cut off the dog's head. 'Too short,' he murmured, 'too short.' And so throughout the game, when drives failed to carry, Mr. Johnson, with his usual grave air, murmured also 'too short, too short.'"

The tennis clique of the Department has been getting into condition and are expected soon to make an appearance, supposing, of course, that it will eventually stop raining.

A charter member returns temporarily to the fold in the personage of Consul General William Dawson, who has never been convinced that his steel racquet is no good. Others in the group are Rollin Winslow, Maxwell Hamilton, Jack Simmons, Dana Hodgdon, Robert F. Kelley, Paul Alling, Wallis Murray, Homer Byington, Orsen Nielsen, Earl Packer, James B. Stewart, and Clayson Aldridge.

But the men must stand in the back row for the picture we are about to take. The big news of this issue, deliberately pilfered from the sport page of the *Herald-Tribune*, follows:

"Rome, April 9 (A.P.).—Mrs. Eleanor Barclay Tittman, wife of Harold Tittman, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., Secretary of the American Embassy, won the women's golf championship of Rome today. She was awarded the Scordia Cup. Mrs. Tittman comes from San Antonio, Tex.

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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. 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.)*

ROGERS ACT

(The following letter came recently to the attention of the editorial staff of the JOURNAL, and although it was not addressed to or designed for publication in this column, it was felt that the plea for consular widows was so ably presented that it would be helpful to give the letter wider publicity.)

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, April 7, 1926.

MY DEAR:

* * * * * *

The Rogers bill is a great bill, but it forgot one thing—"the women." And while it has been the custom in the past years to introduce a bill in Congress for the relief of the widow of a Consular Officer, granting her one year's salary, this was always an act of charity more or less; it had to be fought for, and was sometimes refused, as it seems to be in my case at present.

I am the widow of the former American Consul, Mr. G. Willrich, who died on December 1, 1925, after having been retired under the Rogers bill on July 1, 1924, having reached the age limit.

I followed the advice of Mr. Carr and wrote to Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, who replied that the present plan of economy did not allow for a bill in my favor, especially as I was the widow of an officer retired. I wrote also to Mr. Victor Berger, of Wisconsin, member of Congress, who replied very kindly later, that he had sent in a bill for my relief, and that he hoped to bring it through (but he did not succeed).

I believe that everyone will admit that we, the wives of the Consuls, are serving our country as much within our sphere as do our husbands in theirs. We give up our homes, we are sent to whatever corner of the world seems suitable, without being asked; we are strangers, wherever we go, and often our health suffers from climate and surroundings. We help to keep up the dignity of a Consul's position. we spend our best years in foreign lands; and when we reach the end of our way, we find ourselves homeless and usually poor, because a Consul cannot, unless he has private means or unless he reaches the highest grades, accumulate money. The Roger's bill provides for a pension, when the Consul reaches the age limit, small or larger according to circumstances; but—when he dies, there is nothing.

I am speaking at present not for myself alone, but for all the women, who are bound to follow me and who will face a similar tragic situation as I do today. A woman of 55 to 65 years of age is not able, except in very rare cases, to enter the lines of wage earners, even if she is

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more than willing to do all within her power to earn her daily bread. Owing to the long years of expatriation she lost touch with her people and with her friends, many of whom will have died during this long period. A new generation has grown up, who know nothing of her and naturally take no interest in her. In most cases she does not even own furniture, so as to be able to start the proverbial boarding house. What is she to do? How is she to live? Shall she beg for alms, shall she starve, or commit suicide? This is a dreadful perspective to look forward to, when entering the Service, and I cannot and will not believe, that our Government, the richest one in the whole world, should permit, that these women, who have to follow their husbands and spend their lives away from all home ties, are destined to end their existences in absolute need and poverty. Somehow it does not seem to fit in the scheme of things—it seems impossible, because it is too unjust.

This is a blunt statement but a true one; and just because I happen to be the first widow of an officer retired, who is confronted with this tragic problem, I feel, that I have a right to speak, not only for myself but for all the others, who come after me.

Hoping that these lines will attract attention, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

HILDA WILLRICH.

WHY GO ON BEING A CONSUL?

SINGAPORE, S. S., February 19, 1930.

SIR: As a warning to future transferees from Europe to the Far East, I can not let a remark in the January, 1930, issue go uncontradicted. On page 18 it is said that I reported having had a pleasant trip from Southampton to Singapore, which included brief stops at several cities on the way. Whereas, following a hint in the Post Report, I took a certain vessel, and this vessel stopped but once in its 9,000-mile journey, at Port Said. My advice to any who come after is to engage passage on any equally fast and no more expensive vessel which stops at the said "several cities on the way" and thus avoid the disappointment and exasperation of being so near and yet so far from various romantic and exotic ports.

The letters and editorials in the JOURNAL on "Why Be a Consul" are interesting. They might be regarded as an effort to avoid *Punch's* advice to those contemplating marriage. * * * The real question, of course, is "Why Go On Being a Consul?" * * *

To begin with, there is what your Consul does. Granted the necessary temperament, what more engaging activity can a man desire? A day filled with variety, ended with a sense of accomplishment, a challenge to tact one moment, to judgment the next; a bird's-eye view of the manifold activities of our own Government, a more intimate discovery of the workings of an alien community; the comfort of familiar things blended with the surprises of new points of view; the sense of unity with that undefined thing, the Service, and the consciousness of individuality (with one eye cocked on the efficiency record). Who does not enjoy a day which includes the formal call of a town mayor, a drunken sailor, a widow in distress, an affable tourist, an expectant husband, a worried missionary lady, and the man from Oklahoma? One does not always relish the smell of humanity, particularly in a visa-issuing office, but the sight of humanity's antics is a constant novelty. Nor is it sentimental to reflect on one's small part in relieving its woes.



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Granted that most of us could earn, shall we say $50,000 a year in the marts of trade, would it compensate for the pleasant associations of our Service colleagues, or that human satisfaction of being a big toad in a small puddle, vainly picturing oneself as representative of the best of a great nation? The answer for some is, "It would!" But these may have Rolls-Royce tastes, or 10 children, or lack of a private income. In any case, the dawn of a new day seems at hand; perhaps soon we can indulge in extravagances like large families, nor need a private hoard—spoiled darlings of an indulgent people.

The less said about posts, the better, or the reasons for remaining a Consul would include an opportunity for practicing the sterner virtues. Our cartologist has discovered some weary places, and our flag is the only brave thing in some lonely places. Let this fly escape without further dissection, for the ointment is otherwise acceptable. There's always resignation for those who use a different metaphor and find it like the curate's egg—good in parts.

I should like to see more comments in the JOURNAL. It's rather like whistling to keep our spirits up, but why not?

Cordially yours,

ROY E. B. BOWER.

"LACKADAISICAL POLICY"

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA, April 5, 1930.

SIR:

I am very glad that Consul Charles E. Allen, now at Constantinople, in his letter of January 31, 1930, has been able to "smoke out" the rat in the woodpile and elicit from ye editors a definition of the word "tendentious." The word itself has been frightening me for a long time as I do not fancy that any subject which I might touch upon in this column would be of any particular interest to my colleagues if it did not deal with a matter of tendentious nature. As a matter of fact it occurs to me that the JOURNAL has not been inviting very great interest from the foreign service officers, outside of the select who read periodically their names on promotion lists, because of its lackadaisical policy in not taking a stand on any issue of real import to consular officers in the field.

Perhaps if the editors would encourage us to speak out our minds on certain questions, as my friend in Auckland, New Zealand, did the other day in reference to the promotion system, on matters of really vital interest to all of us, and not to just a few, they would find a great deal more material for print in the way of contributions from foreign service officers.

* * * * * *

Sincerely yours,

LEE R. BLOHM,
American Consul.

CAN YOU ASSIST?

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND, April 10, 1930.

SIR:

I think there are few subjects more interesting to an American Foreign Service officer than the constitutional history of the country in which is situated the post to which he is assigned. Moreover, it is important for him if he wishes to understand the political, administrative

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and judicial institutions of the country. A knowledge of the constitutional history of the foreign country and of American constitutional history, may throw very much light on the differences in points of view between Americans and the inhabitants of the foreign country. A knowledge of English constitutional history has the additional value as an aid to the study of American constitutional history.

I have prepared a quiz for the constitutional history of England by F. W. Haitland, LL.D., published by the University Press, Cambridge (1926). This quiz will not serve for any other text book.

By the time this letter reaches you I shall have completed also a quiz (in English) for "Le Gouvernement de la France." (Tableau des Institutions Politiques, Administratives, et Judiciaires de la France Contemporaine," by Joseph-Barthelemy, published by Payot, Paris—106 Boul. St. Germain). There is a translation of Joseph-Barthelemy's work published under the title "The Government of France," by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., Ruskin House 40, Museum Street, London, W. C. 1.

I shall be pleased to loan a copy of either or both quizes to any Foreign Service officer interested in the beforementioned text books.

I shall also appreciate the favor very much if any Foreign Service officer in Spain, Italy or Germany, will recommend to me the best text book on the constitutional history of any of the said countries, whether the text books are in English, French, Spanish, Italian or German. I prefer the book in the language of the country of which the book treats.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM J. GRACE,
American Consul.

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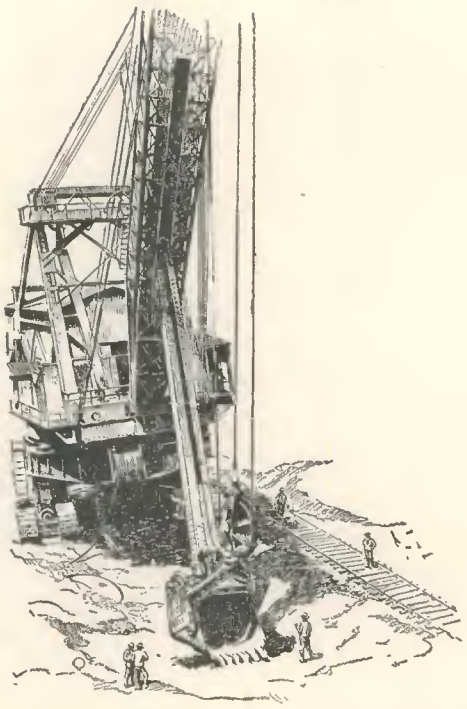
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