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FRANK B. KELLOGG
Former Secretary of State

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OCTOBER, 1930

The American Foreign Service as an Instrument for World Peace

By HON. FRANK B. KELLOGG, *former Secretary of State*

THE members of the Foreign Service of the United States have, for many years, acted as American outposts of peace in all parts of the world. There is seldom anything spectacular about the work they are doing, and for that reason the public thinks little about them. The mission of these men is to promote the international understanding which leads to confidence and friendship and permits nations, however different their traditions and ideals may be, to deal intelligently with each other. These men of the Foreign Service are the responsible officers on whom our Government relies to carry on effectively its daily relations with foreign countries.

Few Americans realize the immense value of these officers in maintaining peace. We hear of those international disputes which have gone so far that there must be recourse to conciliation or arbitration proceedings just as, in the past, we have even had to face war because there seemed to be no other settlement. But what we do not realize, because we never hear of them, is the host of little misunderstandings which are dealt with instantly by our Foreign Service outposts and are thus prevented from developing into dangerous causes of disagreement. These men, scattered all over the world, carry out the peaceful policies of the Government of the United States and also advise the Government as to conditions and trends of thought abroad, in order that it may formulate its policies wisely. In their distant posts, also, they are constantly protecting American rights, helping to promote trade and cultural

activities in a manner that will be effective for this country and useful to the countries where they are stationed. There is a fine loyalty about this service, a spirit of ready self-sacrifice which, once understood, would be widely appreciated.

The Foreign Service, with their comrades in the Department of State, truly constitute our first line of defense in that on them falls the difficult duty of preventing misunderstandings and building up the good understanding which is the greatest assurance against war. There are about a thousand of them all told. Of course, I did not know them all, but I have known very many, and I have never met a finer group of men. They are modest and loyal. Often at isolated posts they persevere against bitter odds. Their conception of service to their country is very fine. Deprived of the possibility and happiness of living at home, they hold fast to their American traits, are really more intensely American in their thoughts and in their actions than those of us who, living at home, take America for granted.

The American Government, which has been and is today a leader in the endeavor to make world peace a permanent reality, must always strive to get for the promotion of understanding able and resourceful men. I therefore ask for our Foreign Service the interest of our peace-loving people and the approval of public opinion, as well as constant Government support, that it may become increasingly effective as an instrumentality for daily accomplishment in the maintenance of the peace of the world.



International Understanding

A FAREWELL address, broadcasted by radio from Mexico City on September 14, 1930, by the Hon. Dwight W. Morrow, retiring Ambassador to Mexico, contained so much valuable advice to Foreign Service Officers that it is reprinted as it appeared in the *New York Times* of September 15.

"Three years ago Mrs. Morrow and I came to Mexico," he said. "We have been very happy here. We have received many kindnesses at the hands of the Mexican Government and at the hands of the Mexican people. As the time comes for us to say goodbye, we feel how deeply we are going to miss Mexico. Those who have resided in Mexico for some time realize that the spell of the country enters into one's blood. It is partly

the unexcelled climate. It is partly the charm of the oldest civilization in the western hemisphere.

"It is too often assumed that scientific inventions prevent misunderstanding. Machines, however, do not understand each other. Man may make a perfect machine, but it will still depend upon man himself whether the machine shall be an instrument of understanding or misunderstanding.

"It is the duty of every one of our diplomatic representatives to a foreign nation to defend faithfully the proper interests of his country and of his countrymen. That is his legal duty and his moral duty. If he fails in that duty, no other success can compensate for that failure. But it is also the duty of the representative of the for-



Photo from G. L. Brandt

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL AT BEIRUT, SYRIA

eign country to defend his country and his countrymen.

"We can best defend the rights of our own country when we understand the rights of other countries. It is upon that fundamental principle that international law is built.

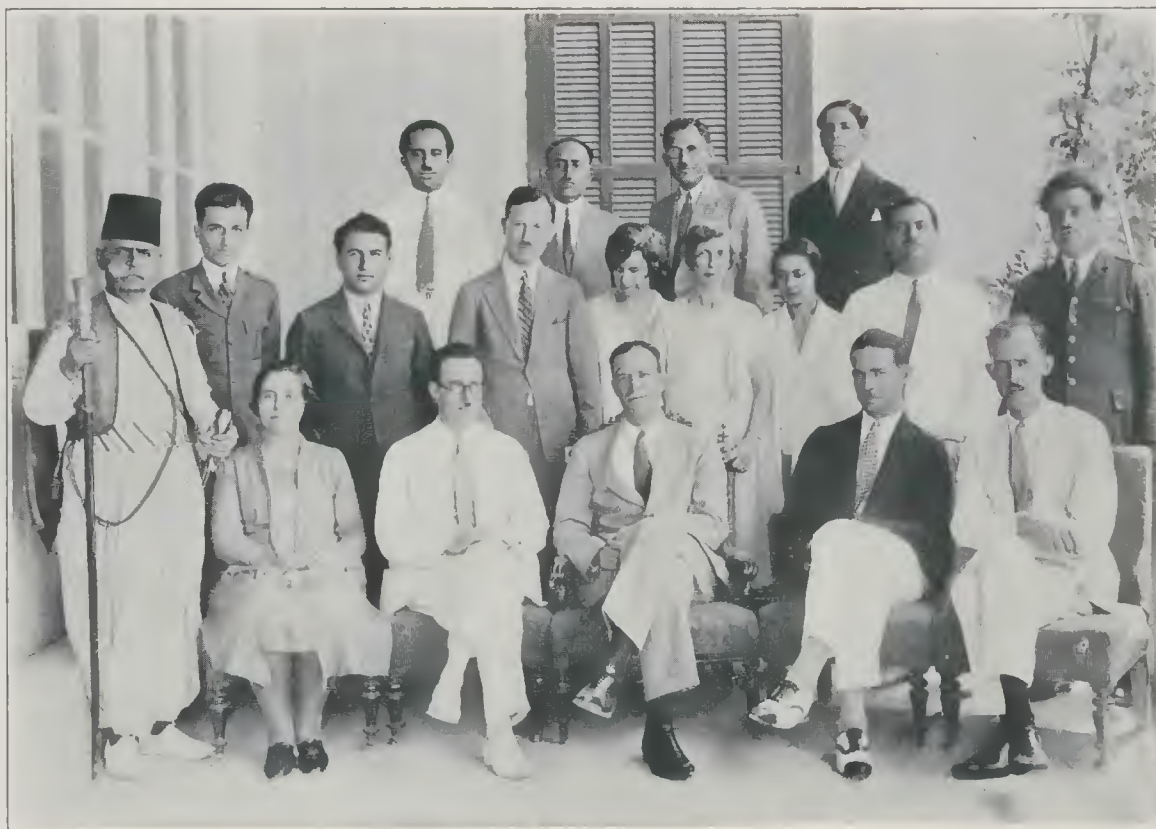
"We were told before we came to Mexico that the essential thing in a foreign country is to try to understand how foreigners differ from ourselves. There is something of value in that advice. But at the end of three years it seems to us that the essential thing to do in a foreign country is to study the likenesses of men rather than their differences.

"When it comes to the profound experiences of life, the men and women on this small earth are not very different. When it comes to the death of parents or the birth of children, or the

straining of eager eyes for needed rain, or the rising and standing uncovered of great groups of people when a national anthem is played, the men and women and children of this earth behave in much the same way.

"We are more like each other than we are willing to admit.

"There is an old story which might well be remembered by those who go to foreign lands. A religion grew up in Asia some three thousand years ago. A particular group of learned people devoted themselves to keeping that religion pure and undefiled. They observed its law. They subordinated themselves to its ritual. They carried the forms of that religion along until the appointed time had come when it might transform western civilization. And yet, by the arrogance



THE STAFF AT BEIRUT

Front row: Seated, Vice Consul Nelle B. Stogsdall, Consul James H. Keeley, Jr., Consul George L. Brandt (taken just prior to his departure for Cologne), Consul Harry L. Troutman, Vice Consul Donal F. McGonigal. Second Row: Standing, Cavass Youssif, Mr. S. Oweishek, Mr. A. Jacob, Mr. A. Garzouzi, Miss D. Humphrey, Miss A. K. Nixon, Mrs. H. Tobgian, Mr. Ph. Khuri, Mr. T. Hitti. Third Row: Standing, Mr. A. Hanna, Mr. M. Jalkh, Mr. L. Kasparian, Mr. E. Khabbaz



of one man, the sect of the Pharisees is popularly judged today not by the epistles of St. Paul.

"Could there be anything more tragic? A pharisee and a publican pray side by side—for 2,000 years their prayers have come down to the people of the world wherever the story is known. The very word Pharisee has become a byword and reproach. In the pulpit, in the study of the scholar, in the market place, on the street, the Pharisee is condemned. And everywhere the publican is pitied or even praised.

"The Pharisee, who was educated, who was efficient, who kept the law and the statutes, dared to stand erect in the presence of his God and thank Him that he was unlike other men. The publican, who had broken the laws, lowered his eyes in the presence of his God and asked for forgiveness of his sins.

"One man exalted himself; the other humbled himself. The difference is a difference in standards. The Pharisee compared himself with other men, and boasted of his strength. The publican compared himself with his God, and asked forgiveness of his sins.

"It is our fundamental likeness to other men that enables us to understand them, and to live in peace and friendship with them.

"Is it too much to hope that some day the nations of this earth may pray: 'Lord God of Hosts, we give Thee thanks that Thou, in Thy wisdom and Thy mercy, hast made us like other men!'"

In an editorial, entitled "Inheriting the Earth," the *New York Times*, of September 16, 1930, said as follows:

Ambassador Morrow's statement about the duties of a diplomatic representative should be put in the manual of instruction for the use of all expecting to enter the service. It would also be well for all others visiting foreign countries to keep his advice in mind. Begin with the things mankind has in common, and instead of treating superciliously and haughtily the differences, seek to understand their significance. His own brief career has been an example of such diplomacy in its highest expression. He has admirably defined in his own practice what he has urged in words upon others. He has ably defended the interests of his own country, but he has shown respect for the rights and the institutions and the traditions of the nation to which he has officially represented us.

One can understand how he has endeared himself to the people of Mexico by his genuine sympathy with them in the "profound experiences" of life. Those which he names as illustrative are at the basis of all cordial international relations as well as of wholesome community life. The birth of a child and the death of a parent have a ritual which is understood without language by one who is a true diplomat at heart. And it is such diplomacy that "inherits the earth" with its meekness—not meekness in the sense of tame, passive submission

to wrong, to oppression or to injury, but meekness in its pristine, virile sense of gentleness, courtesy, freedom from haughtiness and self-will. It is this meekness that possesses the earth by making him whom it possesses a citizen of the world, whatever his national loyalty. There is no prayer that those who represent us, officially or unofficially, abroad should more frequently utter for protection against pharisaic pride than that which Ambassador Morrow has proposed.

And he has done well to put emphasis upon the man rather than the inert machine, which may be an instrument for evil as well as good between nations. A "picture" is sometimes a poor ambassador. And the value of a speaking picture depends upon the person who is doing the speaking. There must be an understanding of the audience to whom it is addressed, and that can be had only by such personal experience as one with Mr. Morrow's petition in his heart can have. If one were to add to his suggested prayer, one would take a passage from Rowland William's prayer in a collect of universality:

By the agony of mankind striving; by men's heads bowed in shame, and eyes filled with tears; by their necks weighed down with burdens, their feet and hands perplexed and bound; by their hearts often pierced and tears of blood flowing; and by their strong crying out of misery. * * * be moved, O Lord, to arise and amend the earth.

Such a prayer would have fit place in an international litany of many languages and faiths.

"It is not always the striking things done by the Government which mean most in the way of assuring the peace which under the Kellogg pact we promised to keep. In the long run what counts most is the daily constructive work done by the many devoted servants of the Government. Very little of this is spectacular, but even less is really routine. There are always new sets of facts to face, new problems to solve in a way that shall help the United States without hurting others. . . . Another matter which takes time is the constant study to enable us more fully to understand our neighbors, because we know that the best peace is the peace that comes from real appreciation of each other's problems and difficulties, from a realization of international interdependence."—From address by Assistant Secretary Castle, Soldiers' Field, Chicago, August 27, 1930.

The Secretary of State, on September 17, expressed the Department's gratification that Secretary Kellogg had been chosen to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Hughes as a judge of the International Court at The Hague. Mr. Kellogg's name was suggested by the American Panel (composed of Mr. Root, chairman, Dr. John Bassett Moore, Mr. Newton Baker, and Mr. Roland Boyden). "Mr. Kellogg was in no sense an official candidate of this Government," said Mr. Stimson, "but we may, nevertheless, express our pleasure at the high regard which the American people hold for Mr. Kellogg's legal abilities, his work for peace, and for this tribute from the nations of the world which shows that they share our confidence."



The Naval Officer in Diplomacy

By the late Rear Admiral H. S. KNAPP, *United States Navy*

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(Continued from September issue)

Another preparation, important to a less degree only, is a knowledge of foreign nations. The ignorance of and indifference to international affairs of the generality of Americans is as lamentable as it is noteworthy. As a people we have looked in and not out; our attitude toward the world has been parochial. Too many of our people think we can deal with Latins as we do with Anglo-Saxons, with Turks as with Slavs, with Asiatics as with Europeans, or with any of these as we deal among ourselves. Too few appreciate how the people of all nations are becoming more and more citizens of the world, fellow citizens, and that the United States can not, if she would, continue to live the life of a snail. The late war has done much to correct this fault, and it is a happy sign that agencies like the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, and courses in international relations in many colleges have been established in our country; but much virgin ground remains yet to be broken in the intellectual soil of the United States before there can be any expectation of broad general comprehension of our relationship to the rest of the world.

Elmer Davis, one of the editorial staff of the *New York Times*, a man well qualified to speak, has something

to say in this connection in a paper on American Influences in Eastern Europe, read before the last annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and published in the July (1922) Annals. He says:

"Any active, prolonged, and effective influence of America on European politics or rather on the complicated political-economic international relations of today, postulates an American public opinion informed on, and interested in, world affairs. Such an opinion does not exist outside of very limited circles. No doubt it is growing, but very slowly. Even when it flashes up unexpectedly under the pressure of immediate economic need, as in the resolution of last winter's agricultural conference in favor of participation in the Genoa meeting, it is apt to be poorly informed and misdirected. For nearly a quarter of a century America has had territorial interests in the Far East; wars in the Philippines, in China, and Manchuria have attracted American interest, our diplomacy has in that field, as in hardly any other, had a continuing and consistent policy. Since 1898, in other words, we have had materials for the formation of a public opinion on Asiatic problems such as we have had for European questions only since 1918. Yet the Washington conference, and the discussion of the treaties which followed it, showed that even on Asiatic affairs our public opinion was comparatively feeble and uneducated. To expect any general intelligent interest in European affairs for many years is rather visionary."



Photo from C. R. Cameron

Part of Consular Corps at Sao Paulo, Brazil, at Inaugural Session of State Congress and reading of Presidential Message, July 14, 1930. Left to right, front row: Consuls General of Italy, Great Britain, Japan, Portugal, and United States



Ignorance of foreign affairs may seem to be a straw man raised to be knocked down when I say that I do not believe that this reproach may be laid at the door of naval officers. My point is that they should shine in this respect by comparison with the great majority of their countrymen on the same plane of education and social station; and specifically that they must keep abreast of our foreign relations and have a knowledge of foreign nations—of their institutions, their policies, and as far as may be of their psychology—to fit themselves for diplomatic duty (the example of Perry in Japan is an instance of adapting methods of psychology). Naval officers have unusual opportunities so to fit themselves, and have little excuse for failure to do so.

I take occasion here to say that opportunity is not synonymous with experience in the sense in which the latter word has been used heretofore in this lecture. In that sense experience is the stored-up knowledge that comes from reflection upon the conditions and events that opportunity has brought to our notice. Reflection upon what we have seen or had a part in is a necessary factor of experience that is to be of value in the future. A much respected brother officer said to me many years ago: "Most people hate to think." The statement may be exaggerated, but the underlying idea is true enough. Thinking, reflection, about the matters that opportunity brings to our notice transmutes our observation into real experience that fits us for future occasions. This is as true in the international field as in the naval, in diplomacy as in fleet evolutions.

The place of knowledge of international law in preparation for diplomacy is so obvious that it need only be mentioned. There is one phase of international law that has, however, so much importance in connection with our subject as to be worthy of a few words. I refer to treaties, which do not, perhaps, have all the attention from officers that they deserve. A reference to the Instruction for the Guidance of Officers in Maritime Warfare will show how necessary is it to be familiar with treaties in the pursuit of strictly naval duties. In a wider sense our treaties are an epitome of our history and of the evolution of our policies. They show what diplomacy has had in mind in the past. They cover the widest range of subjects that are of interest to us as a nation. They do not cover all, as witness the "gentleman's agreement" with Japan; but, generally speaking, they are crystallized diplomacy. Our immediate concern as naval officers is naturally with treaties now operative, to be found in *Treaties in Force* and its supplements. As a historical and diplomatic study, however, treaties to which we have been parties but which are not now in force have also a value, and Malloy's two volumes are well worth an occasional hour. Nor need interest be confined to our own treaties. In the past few months I have spent considerable time to my advantage in browsing through MacMurray's two thick volumes entitled "Treaties and Agreements with and Concerning China."

Every treaty is an international contract whose negotiators perform an act of high diplomatic significance. It is natural to expect that naval officers will rarely be plenipotentiaries for the negotiation of treaties, but they have been in the past and they may be in the future. In ordinary service their observations and reports may well serve to keep the Government informed about matters that are likely to become the groundwork of treaties. One such matter is trade, which, in the broad meaning of the word, more than any other one thing forms the subject matter of treaties. By the word "trade" I mean to include broadly all the agencies for world exchanges,

such as banking, transportation, and communications, as well as the material things exchanged. We are here in the domain of finance and economics. Now, trade in this broad sense, including finance and economics, is a matter into which our professional education does not enter. Yet it lies at the very root of international relations; it is the constant preoccupation of diplomats and governments; perhaps it is not too much to say that on no other one thing does the balance between peace and war so vitally depend. Economic disputes soon become political, and in my opinion no greater nonsense has been uttered of late than the attempt to differentiate between economic and political predominance, of which we have heard not a little within the past few months.

It would be going far to advise officers to make a deep study of finance, economics, and the laws of trade in order to prepare for a very improbable chance to employ such knowledge in diplomatic duty. But every intelligent citizen should have some knowledge of these subjects, and we hold ourselves as being in the intelligent class. The knowledge can do no harm, even if it only serves to give a broader and more understanding outlook on the world.

Although somewhat removed from the immediate subject of the lecture, you will perhaps pardon reference to a personal experience that opened my eyes to the advantages of knowledge not confined to strictly naval limitations. When it fell to me to become military governor of Santo Domingo, events so shaped themselves that the entire executive and legislative functions of government rested in my hands. My problems were principally those of civil administration and civil policy. If I had known more about finance and economics I should have been spared many anxious hours. Often and often I wished that my leisure hours in previous years had been less filled with novels and more with what would have been of inestimable value in fitting me for my responsibilities for the welfare of a nation of nearly a million people.

It may seem to you that undue stress has been laid upon a phase of the work of naval officers that is not usual—one that may never come to any of you; that there has been a lack of proportion in its presentation. That may, indeed, be true, for the temptation is great to let one's subject loom large in the preparation of a lecture, but if true it is not by intention; for I think that the naval mission in the life of the naval officer is his all-important mission—that, however successful in endeavor outside of strictly naval lines, if he fails of complete success within them he falls short of the professional goal. I hope you will agree with me, upon reflection, that, with the exception of trade, the other high points mentioned in self-preparation for diplomatic work are all more or less essential features of a naval officer's mental and intellectual equipment—a knowledge of our own history, traditions, and policies, and of those of other nations; the necessity to apply thought to opportunity and observation in order to crystallize them into useful experience, and a knowledge of international law and treaties. That these are useful and requisite in diplomatic work simply adds to them another interest; it does not mean that naval officers must go into broad and unknown fields of attainment in order to prepare for a possible chance of usefulness that probably never will arise. Of trade, even, I am sure none in this audience would take pride in asserting entire ignorance.

During the preparation of this lecture the thought has arisen time and again that the officers and men of the Navy are in a very real sense doing diplomatic work daily in so far as they meet foreigners—doing it well



or ill as they represent well or ill American standards. Any American abroad is representative in a sense; naval officers and enlisted men, too, are official representatives in a way they can not escape if they would. The diplomacy they exercise in routine daily life will be unconscious. It will not be in the way of outstanding incidents, nor recorded in international archives, but each act touching a foreigner will be an infinitesimal element

of the sum total of our foreign relations, as the individual drops of water make the ocean. In all probability it will be given to none of us to be a Foch of diplomacy, but we may all give daily and worthy service as privates. Perhaps this may seem a trivial conclusion to a subject of some weight; my excuse is the persistent recurrence of the thought in my mind.

Ethiopian Army Review

A REVIEW of the army and its leaders by the Emperor of Ethiopia on May 21, 1930, at the Addis Ababa polo field, or European Club, was the subject of an interesting report by James L. Park, Chargé d'Affaires, from whose despatch the following details have been taken:

The chief persons included were the Dedjazmatch Mulongheta, who commanded all the armies in the recent war against Ras Guksa Wolie, the Dedjazmatch Biru of Sidamo, and the Dedjazmatch Mashasha Woldé of Kambatta.

The march past was in Ethiopian style, without ranks and files but in massed groups, each with its own feudal type of leader, who was usually mounted on a mule. The army was mainly infantry, the only mounted group being the artillery, which had been active mainly with machine guns. Each group, as it approached the

Emperor's stand, broke into a wild war dance, each man shouting his own exploits, showing trophies as proofs, and often throwing them at the ruler's feet. As showing the orderliness of the review, it is estimated that the passing of about 50,000 men past the Emperor, with eloquently descriptive pauses, took only three hours.

It is generally thought that the review will be one of the last of its kind, as new methods of military warfare are effecting changes, such as the machine gun corps, the general desire for khaki tunics to replace the flowing togas, which in action are wrapped around the head, and moreover the fact that the Ethiopians seem to take pleasure in drill, keeping step and acting to command. The ancient traditional methods may not, therefore, again be seen in such proportions.

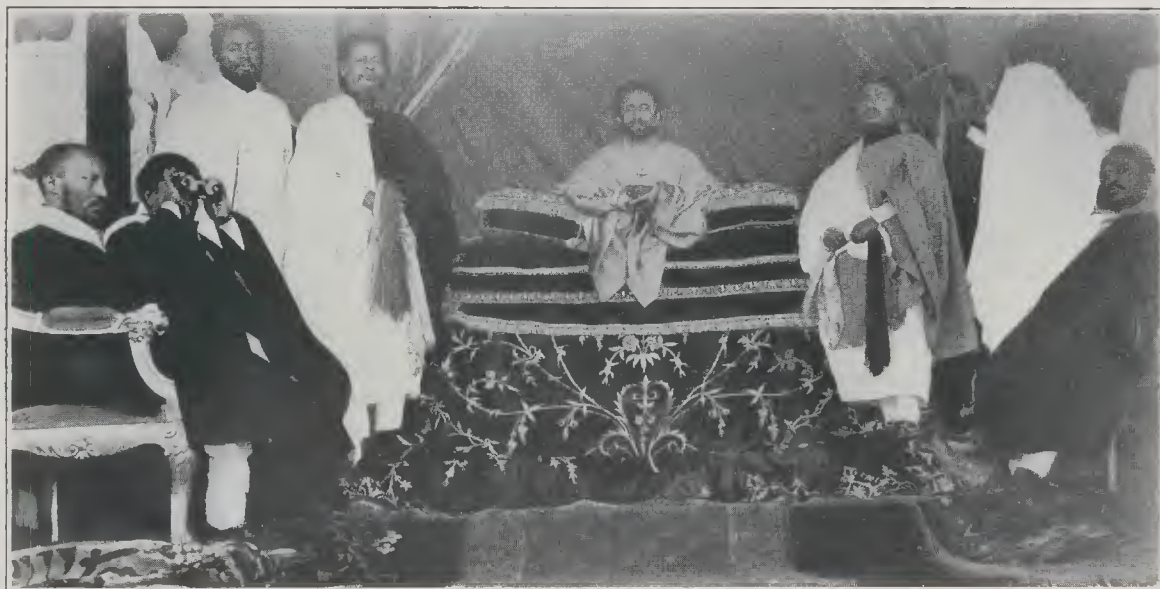


Photo from Chante, Addis Ababa

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE I REVIEWING TROOPS, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, MAY 21, 1930
Left seated (binoculars up): Ras Hailu, of Godjam; left of him, Ras Guksa Araya, of Makalle (Tigre). Right, seated, Ras Siyoum, of Adowa (Tigre). At Emperor's left and right, standing, two Likamaquases, who technically impersonate the Emperor in battle, dress like him, and draw fire.



Some Un-Uniform Remarks

By EDWIN C. KEMP, *Consul, Havre, France*

BRINGING up the subject of uniforms in THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL has stirred an interest extending even beyond the Service itself, as will be seen by reference to the *New York World*, issues of August 6 and 7, 1930, wherein both news and editorial comment is offered to the reader. This interest is rather accidental than new, as there are probably few men in the Service to whom the question of uniforms has not appealed at one time or another. My own case was nothing exceptional to this and was even encouraged in my first post at St. Pierre-Miquelon by the painting in the possession of the honorary Vice Consul, the late George Frecker, of his father, who had been Vice Consul before him, dressed in the uniform permitted in those days, and which he had worn on his honeymoon trip to France.

I made a snapshot of the painting, but do not know where the painting now may be, unless in the possession of George Frecker's widow.

The mention of George Frecker, one of the best of friends and companions, should not be allowed to pass without a word in his memory. Born a Canadian citizen of St. Pierre, he had adopted French nationality at his majority on advice of his father in recognition of the fact that all his business and material interests were centered on the island. At heart he was as much an American as anything, and his position as Vice Consul meant far more to him than the petty honors it brought him in the small town of his residence.

After my own day's work was finished, I used to go down to the quay, where his general store was located, and, sitting in the office in the old chair his father had sat in for many years, would read fortnight old copies of the *New York Herald* until he was free. Then we would take one of the few walks the barren and desolated island afforded, out to the headland looking toward Newfoundland, or, if the fog was too thick, as it too frequently was, to the saluting battery near by, with its four ancient guns all cocked at a different angle. It was on these walks that I learned something of the idealism Frecker drew from his position, and his dream of making a journey to France and to America, as his father had done in more prosperous days. But the circumstance of a dwindling trade—this was before the days of bootlegging—and a large family made this impos-

sible, and he was bound to the narrow island of birth until his death, a year or so after my departure. Since then the Consulate has been closed and the island left to the bootleggers.

But to return to uniforms. As a young man in the Service, I used to think that we should be as gaudily dressed up as our colleagues if we would maintain the same amount of dignity. My later experience at Tunis cured me of this desire most thoroughly, and further cogitation upon the nature of our own American destiny and civilization confirms the practical lesson in more philosophical terms.

The practical lesson is sufficient for the moment. This was due to the custom at that post of saluting the Bey each year on the occasion of the Bairam Festival closing the fast of Ramadan. As this occurred in the middle of the summer, the temperature was often sizzling. The protocol was not measured by the thermometer, however, and required that full uniform be worn for this very important occasion in the life of the local court. As a representative of the Jeffersonian simplicity, to whom the panoply of monarchies was anathema, and of the heritage of homespun bareness which Franklin's cleverness made popular for a season in Paris, I wore, like the French civilian officials, my evening dress clothes, topped by a white tropical helmet for the morning reception held at 11 o'clock. My colleagues of the

Consular Corps, with the French military and naval officers, were loaded down with all their finery, and I pitied them. I can remember one very plump Consul General wearing his heavy woolen uniform, which included a bright red woolen vest and double cuffs on his coat, besides several pounds of gold braid and embroidery, a long row of metal dec-



JOHN P. FRECKER (1865)



orations, his gloves, a sword and a cocked hat of heavy felt, painfully mopping the sweat from his brow and apparently on the verge of apoplexy. Nor was he the only one, but in my lighter evening clothes I felt comparatively cool and comfortable, even with the blistering sirocco cooking the thermometer outside.

My distaste for uniforms dates from this moment. It has only been encouraged by later observations, and the accounts of foreign colleagues as to the number of pounds, pesetas, and other forms of currency invested in these garments of torture, only to be worn once a year, and perhaps not for several years. Transfers may remove one to less formal posts where the uniforms only furnish food for moths, the embroidery dulls or tarnishes, while the owner develops a far different and more corpulent figure. A little arithmetic will show that uniforms work out to a cost of from \$25 to \$50 for each appearance in public whether with the added premium of discomfort or not.

Whatever vanity I possess becomes distinctly cooled when the cost of wearing a gold-braided coat comes into such figures, not to mention the

bodily discomfort, the family complications in caring for the blessed garments, and the possibility of being made ridiculous by outworn sizes when too far removed from a competent tailor. Fifty dollars for amusement is well enough, but I find no amusement in this. Even the bizarre appearance in evening clothes before noon, with or without a cork helmet—and one might as well fall down the whole flight of stairs as trip on the top one—is a lesser evil and a far greater comfort. Evening clothes can be renewed at reasonable intervals and at reasonable cost, they have their own utilitarian value, they are of lighter weight, and more comfortable. It is only in certain countries that evening clothes have to be worn in the daytime on public occasions, other countries permitting the more correct morning clothes.

Whatever may be the argument of the diplomats for uniforms, and except for the wealthy men who do not mind buying a fresh uniform for each appearance, it is doubtful if they can be more cogent than the Consuls'—one consular officer at least is convinced that the Consuls are better off without them, and he has his private opinion as well regarding the diplomats.



Photo from Edwin C. Kemp

CONSULAR CORPS AND FRENCH OFFICIALS AT BARDO PALACE, TUNIS, GATHERED FOR THE BEY'S RECEPTION ON THE OCCASION OF THE BAIRAM FESTIVAL, 1916

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

COURTESY

The favorable impression and the feeling of good will that can be created or developed among the thousands of American citizens who yearly visit American Consulates and missions by simple little acts of courtesy or kindness extended to them by Foreign Service Officers and their staffs is a matter that needs little elaboration, but its importance is nevertheless immeasurable. A Foreign Service Officer writing recently on the subject said these wise words:

"I have for years noted that a considerable number of traveling Americans, perhaps unfairly, obtain a false impression (of the Service) from some minute, even some unintentional or imaginary slight. As is to be expected, there are some people who refuse to be satisfied with anything. I believe that there is in our Service a great opportunity, especially at this time, to take advantage of the numerous occasions which present themselves to make friends for it. The complaints one hears relate chiefly to alleged offishness or ill-concealed disdain on the part of officers. They are necessarily vague, but are too numerous not to indicate that there is some basis for them."

Courtesy and graciousness at all times and to all callers should be the outstanding characteristic of our Service, not only for the immediate personal satisfaction resulting therefrom but also for the upbuilding of the good name of the Service as a whole.

BY THE WAY

We are fortunate to have this month an article by ex-Secretary Kellogg, and his remark that it is the duty of the Foreign Service to promote international understanding is endorsed and amplified by Ambassador Morrow in his admirable radio address. Assistant Secretary Castle's reference to the "daily constructive work" is also a saying worthy of constant consideration. It is opportune also that the concluding portion of Admiral Knapp's splendid article on "The Naval Officer in Diplomacy," given in this issue, also lays stress on the diplomacy exercised "in daily routine life."

It is regretted that in this issue the serial article on "Homes of the Department of State" had to be postponed. Two more chapters in the series will appear later.

The judges in the Prize Contest are busily engaged, in their spare time, reading the manuscripts submitted, and an early decision may be expected.



ITEMS



The closing week of August in Washington was socially brilliant and interesting on account of the distinguished legal visitors from England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Canada, who came to attend the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, among them five Lords of Appeal and Judges of the High Court of Great Britain. The entertainments given in their honor included a garden party at the White House, receptions at the French and British Embassies, a dinner at the Pan American Building by the Attorney General of the United States, a trip to Mount Vernon as guests of the Secretary of the Navy, a dinner by the Federal Bar Association, composed of lawyers in American Government service, given to foreign lawyers in Government service, and a garden party at Woodley, the home of Secretary of State Stimson. It was interesting to hear the remark of one of the guests at Secretary Stimson's party, "It is pleasant to have one's host bid us Godspeed as well as to welcome us."

The official welcome extended by President Hoover on September 8, 1930, to the French aviators who successfully completed for the first time in history a non-stop flight from France to the United States, was broadcasted to France, England, Germany, Holland, Canada, and the United States, and Mr. Pierre de L. Boal, Acting Chief of the Western European Division, Department of State, delivered in French an introductory speech, which gave very charmingly the setting of the scene. His opening sentences were as follows:

I am speaking from the garden of the White House in Washington. We are in the rose garden to the west of the President's house, and it is here that in a few minutes there will take place one of the historic events of our century. The President of the United States will officially welcome in the name of the United States Major Dieudonné Coste and Lieutenant Bellonte, who have just completed for the first time a direct flight from Paris to New York. The United States welcomes them with tremendous enthusiasm, expressing its admiration for their perseverance and technical competency and their audacity.

The garden in which we are is a beautiful and tranquil place. It is surrounded by great trees and under an autumn sky some roses are dropping their petals. In the distance may be perceived the tall silhouette of the Washington Monument, while behind us are the classic columns of the White House. This garden filled with roses is the favorite resort of Mrs. Hoover in summer. In front of us are the offices of the President and behind these there is a great, gray building, the Department of State. A big crowd is watching from all the windows and against all the fences.

Secretary of State Stimson, who had been spending some days at his Long Island home, Highhold, returned to Washington to attend the banquet of the Fidac (Federation Interalliée des Anciens Combattants).

Undersecretary of State Cotton has leased the Georgetown residence, 1403 Thirtieth Street, occupied last year by Mr. F. Trubee Davidson, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics.

Assistant Secretary of State Carr and Mrs. Carr are still in Europe, where Mr. Carr is attending several conferences of American Consuls called to discuss immigration questions.

Mr. William R. Castle, as Acting Secretary of State, gave a luncheon on August 21 at the Pan American Building in honor of Kantiba Gabru and Lij Malaku Bayen, on an official mission to the United States as representatives of Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia. Among the guests were Mr. William M. Jardine, newly appointed American Minister to Egypt; H. Murray Jacoby, Special Ambassador of the United States to the coronation of Haile Selassie I, which will take place November 2; Mr. Charles Lee Cooke, of the Division of International Conferences and Protocols of the Department of State, who will accompany Mr. Jacoby to Addis-Ababa; Mr. Paul H. Alling, Acting Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs; Dr. Knute E. Carlson, of the Division of Near East Affairs; and Mr. Frederick Livesey, Acting Economic Advisor of the Department of State.



Mr. Wm. R. Castle, Assistant Secretary of State, spent several days of early September at Hot Springs, Va., where Mrs. Castle has been passing the summer.

Assistant Secretary of State White returned in early September from Narragansett Pier, Mrs. White remaining there for a short time longer.

On two occasions, one late in August and the other early in September, the Department's Solicitor, Mr. Green H. Hackworth, became Acting Secretary of State in the absence of the Secretary, the Undersecretary, and the Assistant Secretaries. One local newspaper commented that it was the first time in many years that the Solicitor had assumed the duties of Acting Secretary.

Mr. Ralph Totten, formerly Consul General of the United States at Cape Town, presented on September 10 his credentials as first United States Minister to the Union of South Africa to the Governor General, the Earl of Athlone.

Hugh Gibson, American Ambassador in Belgium, was called home the middle of September by the death of his mother, Mrs. Frank A. Gibson, of Los Angeles, Calif.

Charles B. Curtis, American Minister to the Dominican Republic, was, according to an article in the *Washington Evening Star* of September 5, 1930, described by his friends in the State Department as a "veteran of Caribbean tribulations," and ideal for the duty of supervising both the relief and reconstruction of American affairs in hurricane-swept Santo Domingo. He has aided in quelling at least two Latin American revolutions and has served through more than one natural upheaval of storm or earthquake, with their consequent reconstruction efforts. That article concludes by describing Mr. Curtis as "cool, slow spoken, thoughtful and studious, and as a man whose sense of proportion is seldom shaken."

The President has appointed Henry P. Fletcher to be chairman of the new Tariff Commission. In making the announcement the President called attention to Mr. Fletcher's more than 20 years' experience in the Foreign Service of the Government, "during all of which he handled economic and tariff matters. As Undersecretary of State he had special charge of the economic work of the Department of State, and his diplomatic career has entailed careful analysis of economic, trade and financial problems in connection with the United States in all parts of the world."

William M. Jardine, American Minister to Egypt, formerly Secretary of Agriculture, sailed for his post September 13. Mr. Jardine had originally intended to sail somewhat earlier, but his departure was delayed by the illness of his daughter, Miss Marion Jardine. Accompanying the new Minister to Egypt were Mrs. Jardine, the Misses Jardine, and Miss Katherine Lowman, who is soon to marry Mr. William Jardine, Jr.

The American Ambassador to Brazil, Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, left Rio de Janeiro on September 12 for a two-month holiday in the United States and Europe.

Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler has been taking a well-earned vacation during the past month, touring in his automobile. About September 15 he and his mother visited Consul and Mrs. John D. Johnson at Hamilton, Ontario.

A. Dana Hodgdon, Chief of the Visa Office, Department of State, sailed for Europe on September 13 in order to be present at the consular conferences to be held at London, Stuttgart and Warsaw.

First Secretary John Farr Simmons, recently assigned to the Embassy at Mexico City, and Mrs. Simmons spent a month of their leave of absence at Chester, Nova Scotia. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons are sailing for their new post on the *S. S. Siboney* on October 3.

Warren Delano Robbins, American Minister in El Salvador, who has been for several months acting as ceremonial officer at the White House, left Washington September 17 for Miami, whence he traveled by air back to his Salvadorean post.

Samuel R. Thompson, formerly American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, stopped for a few days at the Department the first week of September en route to his new post at Valencia, Spain.

Foreign Service Officer Jefferson Patterson, First Secretary of the American Embassy in Turkey, assigned to the Department, reported for duty in the Division of Near East Affairs on September 18.

Foreign Service Officer Paul Alling, of the Division of Near East Affairs, with Mrs. Alling and their daughter, Miss Constance Alling, spent their vacation motoring in Canada, returning to Washington September 15.



Consul General and Mrs. H. M. Byington were visiting last month their parents in New York and Norwalk, Conn. Consul General Byington has moved his office in the Department to Room 108, which was formerly occupied by Mr. Otterman, who is now in Room 118.

Consul James B. Stewart spent part of his leave last month at Rehoboth Beach, Del., where Mrs. Stewart and her daughters have been staying since early in the summer.

Consul Charles Bridgham Hosmer and Diplomatic Secretary Joseph F. McGurk spent two weeks last month motoring in Canada. Mr. Hosmer then concluded his vacation by a visit to Connecticut.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Caroline Core, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Karl W. Core, of Ford City, Pa., to Foreign Service Officer Richard Ford, on duty in the Foreign Service Administration Division of the Department, formerly Consul at Sevilla. It is understood that the wedding will take place in the early autumn at Ford City, Pa.

Consul General Will L. Lowrie, who recently returned to the United States from Wellington, New Zealand, has visited Boston on trade conference work, and was presented by the mayor of that city with a large wooden key to the city. In making the presentation the mayor explained that the key was carved from an elm tree that stood on Lexington Common over 200 years ago and "heard the shot fired round the world" by the Minute Men. This was the first key presented by Mayor Curley in his second administration.

Consul General Edward A. Dow, who has recently been assigned to St. Johns, Newfoundland, has been on vacation in the United States since August 1. He motored with his family as far west as Omaha, then visited relatives in Chicago, and returned via Philadelphia, New York and Boston, sailed from Boston to his post on September 17.

On July 26, 1930, the Department announced the successful completion of an expedition on the part of Mr. John J. Muccio, American Consul at Foochow, by launch to Yenping for the purpose of evacuating Americans located in territory controlled by General Lu in the Upper Min area.

Following the receipt of a detailed report from Mr. Muccio regarding his evacuation of Americans, the Department has informed the American Legation at Peiping, under date of September 12, that it considers "that Mr. Muccio in his handling of this matter displayed resourcefulness, good judgment and the ability to subordinate minor matters which, if emphasized, might have interfered with the attainment of his main objective."

Among the happy memories that Foreign Service Officers cherish of visits paid to the Department of State are those of the chance meetings of their colleagues, some that they have not seen for many years, and some that they have known so long by name but never by sight. Two of such chance meetings occurred recently; Consul General Messersmith arrived from Buenos Aires en route to Berlin, and the very next person within a few minutes' time to sign the register in Room 115 was Consul General G. Bie Ravndal, just returning from Berlin upon his retirement from the Service. Needless to say, there were warm greetings. But a still more striking meeting was when Consul Maurice W. Altaffer, from Nogales, registered on September 15, and within the hour Leland C. Altaffer, Vice Consul from Rangoon, signed just below his brother's name, neither of them knowing that the other was in that part of the world. And so it goes!

Two retirements from the staff of the Department, on account of age, occurred recently which deserve special mention. Henry Lewis Bryan, editor of the laws, concluded 59 years of valuable public service last month. He served in the army from 1871 to 1874, then held a clerkship in the War Department, and came to the State Department first as private secretary to Secretary Bayard and then as editor of the statutes at large. For part of the time, while acting as editor, he was associated with Consul General James T. DuBois, who, from 1901 to 1909, was Law Clerk in the Department of State. Mr. Bryan was given a farewell reception and received a presentation from his associates in the Department.

The other veteran was John Martin, who had been official translator in the Department for many years. He entered the Department in 1891, but prior thereto he had served for 11 years as Vice Consul at Marseilles, France, part of that time serving under Frank H. Mason. Mr. Martin had a host of friends in the Department, but he modestly declined any farewell tributes from his associates.



News Items From The Field

LONDON, ENGLAND

AUGUST 29, 1930.

The American Ambassador left London on August 22 for a trip to Spain, where he expects to stay a fortnight. General Dawes is pursuing his hobby of archaeology and expects to visit, among other places, the Rio Tinto copper mines.

Consul General Halstead left London on August 18 to join Mrs. Halstead and his daughter, Margaret, at Salzburg. Miss Halstead sang with the Salzburg Orchestra during the Salzburg Festival, and is to sing with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Wheeler Beckett, on September 10 and 16. Among other selections she will sing to Mr. Beckett's music Walt Whitman's "Mystic Trumpeter."

Consul General and Mrs. John K. Davis recently spent two weeks in Ireland and are soon to take a motor trip to Scotland. Consul General Davis and Mrs. Davis are leaving for Korea in October.

Consul and Mrs. N. P. Davis returned to London on August 12, after several weeks spent on the Isle of Wight.

Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Raymond Cox left London on August 7 for a month's motor trip on the Continent.

Diplomatic Secretary Walter Prendergast arrived in London on August 27. Mr. Prendergast is Second Secretary at the Embassy.

Consul Roy William Baker is returning to London on September 2, after three weeks' vacation in France.

Vice Consul Carroll returned to London on August 5, after having spent several months in the United States.

Colonel Robinson, representing the United States Public Health Service, and Mrs. Robinson returned to the United States on August 28. Colonel Robinson has been relieved by Dr. W. Chester Billings, U. S. P. H., recently stationed at Liverpool.

Mr. J. Theodore Marriner, Assistant Chief of the Western European Division, was recently in London for the purpose of depositing the American ratification of the naval treaty.

Among recent visitors at the Embassy was Mr. Norman Davis, former Under Secretary of State. Mr. Davis has been grouse shooting in Scotland.

Consul Bigelow called recently at the Consulate General. Mr. Bigelow is en route to his new post at Tangiers.

Mr. James C. Dunn, lately First Secretary at the American Embassy, London, has resigned from the Service on account of his wife's illness. Reports indicate that Mrs. Dunn's condition at present is somewhat better.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Belin recently spent some two weeks in London prior to their return to the United States.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

SEPTEMBER 5, 1930.

Notable visitors at Southampton during the past month included Mr. John Loomis, financial adviser to Liberia, en route to that country; Consul Keith Merrill, who arrived on the *Leviathan*; Diplomatic Secretary Walter T. Prendergast en route to London; Consul W. M. Parker Mitchell, of Ghent, Belgium; Vice Consul and Mrs. Charles A. Converse and their two children, who left on the *Edinburgh Castle* for Cape Town; and former Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. James Clement Dunn.

Consul and Mrs. Donald S. Bigelow and their two sons spent a few weeks' holiday in England and sailed on the *Slamat* for their new post at Tangier.

Word has been received from former Consul John M. Savage, who retired last December after 10 years of service at Southampton, that he and Mrs. Savage have been spending the summer at Virginia Beach, Va. They are now residing at 450 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York City.



The Southampton Consulate granted a bill of health on July 19 to *Shamrock V* on the occasion of its departure from Portsmouth for America. On the same day a telegram from the New York Yacht Club was received by the crew, containing good wishes for a safe journey.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

PARIS, FRANCE

Hon. Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Carr passed the last week in August at Paris, leaving on August 31 for Switzerland. While in Paris Mr. and Mrs. Carr were entertained at dinners by Ambassador and Mrs. Edge and by Consul General and Mrs. Keena. On August 26 Mrs. Keena gave a reception in their honor, which was attended by the wives of the career consular officers at Paris. Mr. Carr, during his stay in Paris, called at the Embassy and the Consulate General, visiting the different office divisions and meeting or renewing acquaintances with the personnel.

Hon. Robert P. Skinner, American Minister to Greece, and Mrs. Skinner spent several weeks of the summer at their cottage, the Chalet des Moulilles, in Mégève, Haute-Savoie, France.

Hon. Alexander M. Thackara, American Consul General, retired, is enjoying the sea attractions at his favorite Normandy coast resort, Etretat.

Consul Clement S. Edwards, from Valencia, and Mrs. Edwards were visitors at the Consulate General in August.

Consul and Mrs. James P. Moffitt spent several days at Paris in August. After continuing their vacation in Switzerland, they will proceed to Marseilles, to which post Mr. Moffitt is now assigned.

Consuls Robert D. Murphy and William E. De Courcy labored to defeat one another on Labor Day at the Compiègne golf course. The result was an even break with a rating of "high average." Each promises to do better with the passing of the heat wave.

Consul and Mrs. Charles H. Derry, with their daughter, passed a month at Saint Jean de Luz recently.

Consul and Mrs. William E. De Courcy spent a part of their vacation in London.

Consul and Mrs. Mason Turner, with their little daughter, are visiting Mrs. Turner's mother in rural England.

Consul and Mrs. Alfred D. Cameron motored to the Valley of Queyras in the French Alps for two weeks' vacation in July.

Vice Consul Robert McGregor, from Jerusalem, was a recent caller at the Consulate General.

CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS.

STUTTGART, GERMANY

SEPTEMBER 4, 1930.

Consul General and Mrs. Dominian left on September 2 on the first part of a journey which will take them down the valley of the Rhine to Cologne. They expect to visit Liege, Brussels, and Paris, and will return to Stuttgart via Strasbourg. During Consul General Dominian's absence Consul Maurice C. Pierce was in charge.

On July 8, 1930, Mr. Don Alonso Gribble, Technical Advisor of the Department of Labor at Stuttgart, and Miss Marie Luise Lindhorst, of Muenden, were united in marriage.

On August 31 Consul General and Mrs. Dominian accompanied Dr. and Mrs. Bahrenburg and their daughter, Elizabeth, on a short motor trip to Rothenburg, most ancient of German cities, to pay homage to that Buergermeister of centuries ago, whose "Meistertrunk" preserved this mediaeval village for future generations. Incidentally, it was in the nature of a farewell trip for Dr. and Mrs. Bahrenburg, who are leaving shortly for America. Dr. Bahrenburg has been the senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service at this office for the past two years.

In the recent championship golf tournament, held by the Golf Club Solitude in Stuttgart, Consul Pierce reached the final round by virtue of some superlative playing which thrilled a thoroughly appreciative gallery. A 10 up and 8 to play victory in the semi-final round, 37 for the first nine holes, put him in line for the gold medal, but a temporary let down in the final forced him to rest content with second prize.

Dr. and Mrs. Clifton D. Gray, of Lewiston, Me., Mrs. Alida M. Gray and Master Clifton D. Gray, Jr., were recent guests of Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul J. Gray before sailing for America on August 28.



Vice Consul Brigg A. Perkins departed for his new post at Bergen on August 15.

Vice Consul Walter J. Linthicum, en route to his new post at Vienna, was a recent caller at the Consulate.

The newest member of the staff is Mr. Donn Paul Medalie, of Chicago, Ill. He takes the place of Mr. Harold E. Stearns, Jr., who resigned to become a member of the faculty at the University of Michigan. Mr. Stearns sailed September 3 from Genoa.

VICE CONSUL PAUL J. GRAY.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Vice Consul Walter J. Linthicum arrived at Vienna August 5 from Riviere de Loup, Quebec, Canada, where for the past 18 months he was in charge of the Consulate.

Thomas M. Wilson, Foreign Service Inspector, passed through Vienna August 13 on his way from Prague to Budapest.

Consul General Ernest L. Harris spent a week touring the industrial area of Austria in July, and has recently completed a tour to Oberammergau, after which he motored through the Austrian Alps and the Dolomites.

Consul Richard B. Haven is now on his vacation with his family in Germany and in Belgium.

Edward P. Ahrens, of New Orleans, Technical Advisor for Immigration, arrived with his family on July 1 to assume his duties.

Dr. E. C. Sweet, Public Health Surgeon, has taken over his new position in connection with the immigration department at Vienna. He was last stationed in Berlin.

VICE CONSUL J. W. SCOTT.

NAPLES, ITALY

At 1.12 a. m., on July 23, 1930, the city and district of Naples were violently shaken by a very severe earthquake, which lasted for a period of 45 seconds. The population was greatly alarmed but not panic-stricken, and in large numbers passed the remainder of the night in the streets and public squares.

In the city of Naples several buildings collapsed and there were three or four deaths. In view of

the duration and extreme severity of the quake, the wonder was that Naples was not totally destroyed but escaped with such relatively slight damage.

In the outlying districts, however, the havoc caused by the earthquake assumed catastrophic proportions—the towns of Villanuova, Aquilonia, Lacedonia, Melfi, Montecalvo, Ariano di Puglia (all in the vicinity of Mount Volture in the provinces of Basilicata and Avellino) being either totally or partially demolished, with a loss of human lives conservatively estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000.

During the ensuing days the Naples Consulate General received numerous telegraphic inquiries concerning the whereabouts and safety of more than 400 families related to or friends of residents of the United States, who were known to be visiting that devastated region at the time the earthquake occurred. In large part these inquiries emanated from the American Red Cross in Boston, with numerous other telegrams received from the State Department or directly from private individuals. It became the sad duty of the Consulate General to announce the death of 22 persons and the severe injury of 9 persons about whom residents of the United States had expressed anxious inquiry.

CONSUL ERNEST E. EVANS.

MILAN, ITALY

Mrs. Homer Brett spent the mid-August holidays visiting the family of A. C. Routh, Esq., Acting British Consul General, at Genoa.

Mrs. Burke, who is a passionate mountain climber, is spending her summer holiday among the highest peaks of the Dolomites, and writes that she is having a glorious time.

Miss Victoria Edmiston, file clerk in the Consulate at Milan, was recently involved in a terrible accident. Accompanied by her mother and her brother she was proceeding to the railway station to leave for her summer holiday, when the taxicab in which they were riding, and which was going at high speed, collided with a street car. Mrs. Edmiston received injuries from which she died within an hour, but the two younger people were only superficially bruised. The deceased lady was in many ways the very center of the American circle in Milan, and her untimely passing is deeply deplored.



After two months in Italy, Homer Brett, Jr., embarked on the S. S. *West Elcasco* in Livorno for New Orleans en route back to his school at Marion, Ala., on August 13. A more or less typical son of a Foreign Service Officer, he will have completed his fifth Atlantic crossing before his sixteenth birthday, to say nothing of up-and-down trips to Venezuela, Chile and Brazil.

Vice Consul Linton Crook is arriving at the end of the month, returning from a vacation spent partly in Washington and principally in Anniston, Ala.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Niccoli and their infant son, Frank, Jr., spent their summer vacation at a mountain resort in the Apennines, not far from Piacenza.

Consul Homer Brett took his vacation in July, and spent it mainly in motoring and in visiting Venice and Rome, accompanied by his daughter and son.

Consul Frank Anderson Henry, of Barcelona, and Consul John S. Calvert, of Marseille, passed through Milan on August 11 en route to the Austrian Tyrol by motor.

Former Consul William Oscar Jones has severed his connection with the Western Electric Company and has left Milan to return to his home in Easton, Pa. He has been succeeded in the management of the electric company's Milan office by Mr. John Fletcher Hurst, son of Consul General Carlton Bailey Hurst.

GHENT, BELGIUM

A detachment of the Twelfth East Ham (London) group of Baden Powell Boy Scouts visited Ghent in August to attend the International Life-Saving Exhibition at Antwerp, and having recently been the recipients of an American flag they called on the American Consul at Ghent in order to give him the salute with the American flag. They were welcomed at the Consulate by Consul Parker Mitchell, after which the detachment paraded outside and marched past, dipping the American and British flags in salute, the flag at the Consulate also dipping in response. As the *Anglo-Belgian Times* remarked regarding this pleasant little ceremony, "it was one of those acts which help to draw tighter the bonds of friendship between the two nations."

The Ghent Chess Club (*Cercle des Echecs de Gand*) and a team representing the north of France held a tournament on July 2, and the local team emerged triumphant by a score of 10 to 8 (18 boards played). Consul Parker Mitchell won his individual game against an opponent from Roubaix.

ALGIERS

The U. S. S. *Newport* arrived in the port of Algiers on August 5, 1930, with Capt. James Harvey Tomb (retired) in command.

The *Newport* is a naval gunboat now used as a training ship for cadets who aspire to become officers in the United States merchant marine.

STAFF OF DANZIG CONSULATE, JULY 9, 1930

Left to right, seated: Mr. W. Demski, Miss S. Becker, Mr. H. Conrad. Standing: Dr. J. Douoran, U. S. P. H. S., Consul C. W. Perkins, and Consul R. F. Fernald. (Mr. Fernald was in Danzig for only three months to relieve Consul Perkins who had been on home leave)



Photo from R. F. Fernald

There were 82 cadets on board. The vessel remained in harbor for two days and then departed for Gibraltar.

The officers and some of the cadets were taken to the Gorges de la Chiffa and the Ruisseau des Singes, where the wild monkeys come down regularly from the hillsides to have their afternoon tea, which is usually furnished by the tourists.

CONSUL OSCAR S. HEIZER.

SHANGHAI, CHINA

August 5, 1930.

Consul Harry E. Stevens returned to Shanghai from the United States on June 14, en route to his new post at Yunnanfu. On the 27th of June he was married to Miss Dorothy Hykes, who has been employed at this office for the past five years. Miss Hykes is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hykes, of Shanghai.

On June 25 Minister Nelson T. Johnson arrived in Shanghai from Hankow and Nanking accompanied by Second Secretary Leon H. Ellis. A few days after his arrival Minister Johnson entered the Country Hospital, where he underwent a minor operation which was entirely successful. On July 26 the Minister and Mr. Ellis left for Peiping by steamer by way of Tientsin.

On the 4th of July Consul General Cunningham gave a reception to which were invited the Chinese and foreign officials in Shanghai and the entire American community. The reception was preceded by a flag-raising ceremony for the American children. A unit from the United States Marine Corps was in attendance.

Consul General and Mrs. Frank P. Lockhart were in Shanghai over the Fourth, en route from Hankow to Japan on leave.

Vice Consul J. B. Sawyer arrived in Shanghai from the United States on July 15 from home leave. Mr. Sawyer has resumed his duties as head of the Passport Office of this Consulate General.

On August 1 Consul J. E. Jacobs left Shanghai for Washington, where he has been assigned to the Department of State. Mr. Jacobs has been in China since his entry into the Foreign Service in 1915 and has spent altogether 10 years attached to the Consulate General in Shanghai. He was widely entertained before his departure and many of his friends were at the dock to say good-by.

Miss Elizabeth McNutt, who has been employed at this office for four years, left on the same day. She has resigned, and is returning to her home in Baltimore.

VICE CONSUL ROBERT P. JOYCE.

From Consul Lewis Clark, Hankow, China, comes the following amusing letter received in reply to a warning issued by the Consulate General to missionaries resident in the interior of China, advising them to remove to places where they could be more easily protected:

"DEAR CONSUL GENERAL: In the Almighty Lord's hand we have safety any place. If things become more serious, I shall take your advice at once."

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication August 23, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 9, 1930:

Career and Diplomatic

Prentiss B. Gilbert, of Rochester, N. Y., now First Secretary of Embassy at Paris, has been assigned American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

Walter T. Prendergast, of Marion, Ohio, now detailed to the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at London, effective October 1, 1930.

The resignation of James Clement Dunn, of New York City, designated as First Secretary of Embassy at London, has been accepted, effective on the date of his departure from London.

Samuel G. Ebling, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, now American Consul at Penang Straits Settlements, has been assigned American Consul at Bremen, to which post he will proceed after October 1, 1930.

George R. Merrell, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., assigned as Second Secretary of Legation at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and now on leave in the United States, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Panama.

The resignation of William H. T. Mackie, of Princeton, N. J., formerly American Vice Consul at Surabaya, has been accepted to become effective September 22, 1930.

James S. Moose, Jr., of Morrilton, Ark., now American Vice Consul at Saloniki, Greece, has been assigned as Language Officer at the Consulate General at Paris, France.

Mr. Guy W. Ray, of Wilsonville, Ala., a clerk in the American Embassy at Paris, has been commissioned as Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Vice Consul of Career and as Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Mr. Thomas J. Malcady, of Fall River, Mass., a non-career Vice Consul at Port Limon, Costa Rica, has been commissioned a Vice Consul of Career, Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and as Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

The following promotions were approved by the President during a recess of the Senate, effective August 15, 1930:

Consul General Will L. Lowrie, of Chicago, Ill., now assigned to Wellington, New Zealand, as Foreign Service Officer of Class II.

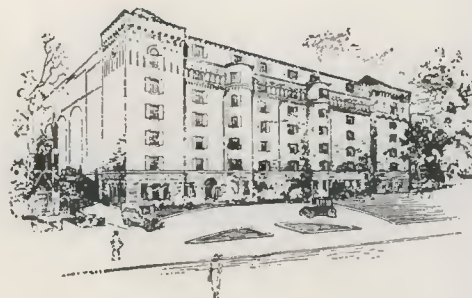
Samuel W. Honaker, of Plano, Tex., now American Consul at Berne, Switzerland, as Foreign Service Officer of Class III.

Leslie A. Davis, of Port Jefferson, N. Y., now American Consul at Oporto, Portugal, as Foreign Service Officer of Class IV.

Hooker A. Doolittle, of Utica, N. Y., now American Consul at Bilbao, Spain, as Foreign Service Officer of Class V.

David C. Berger, of Gretna, Va., now American Consul at Swatow, China, as Foreign Service Officer of Class VI.

The following were promoted, effective the same date, from Foreign Service Officers, Un-



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New York Stock Exchange Washington Stock Exchange
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classified, to Foreign Service Officers of Class VIII and to be Consuls:

Roy E. B. Bower, of Alameda, Calif.
John E. Holler, of Chambersburg, Pa.
John McArdle, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
John S. Gittings, of Baltimore, Md., now Second Secretary of Legation at Helsingfors, Finland, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Vienna, Austria.

Samuel S. Dickson, of Gallup, N. Mex., now Second Secretary of Legation at Bogota, Colombia, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Helsingfors.

Waldemar J. Gallman, of Wellsville, N. Y., now Second Secretary of Legation at Quito, Ecuador, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Riga, Latvia.

Willys R. Peck, of Berkeley, Calif., a Foreign Service Officer of Class I, now detailed to the Department, has been transferred to Peiping, China.

Thomas H. Robinson, of Lawrenceville, N. J., American Consul at Melbourne, Australia, has been assigned American Consul at Penang, Straits Settlements.

Sidney H. Browne, Jr., of Short Hills, N. J., American Vice Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Paul C. Daniels, of Albion, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Buenaventura, Colombia, has been assigned American Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia.

The following promotions from Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified (\$2,750), to Foreign

Service Officer, Unclassified (\$3,000), have been approved, effective August 16, 1930:

Odin G. Loren, of Seattle, Wash., now assigned to Edmonton, Canada.

James L. Park, of Indiana, Pa., now assigned to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Archer Woodford, of Paris, Ky., now assigned to Berlin, Germany.

Edward S. Maney, of Pearsall, Tex., now assigned to Agua Prieta, Mexico.

The following promotions from Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified (\$2,500), to Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified (\$2,750), were also approved, effective August 16, 1930:

Miss Nellc B. Stogsdall, of South Bend, Ind., now American Vice Consul at Beirut, Syria.

Dorsey G. Fisher, of Catonsville, Md., now American Vice Consul at Calcutta, India.

Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr., of Cynwyd, Pa., now assigned to Athens, Greece.

Stuart Allen, of St. Paul, Minn., now assigned American Vice Consul at Tientsin, China.

Maxwell M. Hamilton, a Foreign Service Officer of Class VII, resigned July 31, 1930, to assume a position in the Department of State. Mr. Hamilton is from Sioux City, Iowa.

Clement S. Edwards, of Albert Lea, Minn., now American Consul at Valencia, Spain, has been assigned American Consul at Bradford, England.

Non-Career

Edgar H. Slaughter, of Kansas City, Mo., now American Vice Consul at Florence, Italy, appointed Vice Consul at Bristol, England.

Walter T. Costello, of San Francisco, Calif., now American Vice Consul at Sydney, Australia, appointed Vice Consul at Ensenada, Mexico.

Brigg A. Perkins, of Berkeley, Calif., now American Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, appointed Vice Consul at Bergen, Norway.

William B. Douglass, Jr., of the District of Columbia, appointed American Vice Consul at Malaga, Spain. Mr. Douglass is now Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

Released for publication August 30, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 23, 1930:

Harry E. Carlson, of Lincoln, Ill., now serving as Consul and Second Secretary of Legation at Tallinn, Estonia, has been designated First Secretary of Legation.

Hugh S. Fullerton, of Springfield, Ohio, now serving as Consul and Second Secretary of Legation at Kovno, Lithuania, has been designated First Secretary of Legation.

Harold H. Tittmann, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., now serving as Second Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been designated First Secretary.

Wainwright Abbott, of Pittsburgh, Pa., now serving as Second Secretary of Legation at Dublin, Irish Free State, has been designated First Secretary.

Frederick P. Hibbard, of Denison, Tex., now serving as Second Secretary of Legation at La Paz, Bolivia, has been designated First Secretary.

John N. Hamlin, of Roseburg, Oreg., now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated Second Secretary.



Harold M. Collins, of Marion, Va., now American Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, has been assigned Consul at Riviere du Loup, Quebec.

George M. Abbott, of Cleveland, Ohio, now American Vice Consul at Calcutta, India, has been assigned Vice Consul at Oslo, Norway.

Noël H. Field, of Cambridge, Mass., has resigned as Foreign Service Officer to accept a position in the Department of State.

Non-Career

Worthington E. Hagerman, of Carmel, Ind., now Vice Consul at Nantes, has been appointed Vice Consul at Havre, France.

Stephen C. Worster, of Eliot, Me., formerly Vice Consul at Arica, Chile, has been appointed Vice Consul at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Released for publication September 6, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 30, 1930:

J. Ernest Black, of Pittsburgh, Pa., now Vice Consul at Bremen, Germany, assigned Vice Consul at Shanghai, China.

Samuel R. Thompson, of Los Angeles, Calif., now Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, assigned Consul at Valencia, Spain.

The retirement of Gordon Paddock, of New York City, now First Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France, becomes effective September 30, 1930.

Hayward G. Hill, of Hammond, La., having been appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, a Vice Consul of Career, and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, has been assigned for duty in the Foreign Service School.

The following having been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Vice Consul of Career, and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, have been assigned Vice Consuls at their respective posts:

Thomas J. Maleady, of Fall River, Mass., to Port Lima, Costa Rica.

David H. Buffum, of Rockland, Me., to Palermo, Italy.

Jay Walker, of Washington, D. C., to Niagara Falls, Canada.

Guy W. Ray, of Wilsonville, Ala., having been appointed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, a Vice Consul of Career, and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, has been assigned Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Non-Career

Gardner A. Myrick, Honorary Vice Consul at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, resigned August 31, 1930.

Camden L. McLain, of Goodview, Va., now Vice Consul at Concepcion, Chile, has been instructed to close the consulate and assigned to Antofagasta, Chile, as Vice Consul.

Warren C. Stewart, of Baltimore, Md., now Vice Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, assigned Vice Consul at Ceiba, Honduras.

The resignation of William B. Lawton, of Savannah, Ga., has been accepted. He was formerly Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico.

William H. Brown, of Plainfield, N. J., now Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, assigned Vice Consul at Sherbrooke, Canada.

The consulate at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, was closed August 26, 1930.

Released for publication September 13, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 6, 1930:

Robert B. Macatee, of Front Royal, Va., now American Consul at Bradford, England, assigned American Consul at London, England.

Howard C. Taylor, of Meckling, S. Dak., now American Consul at Hamburg, assigned American Consul at Tientsin, China.

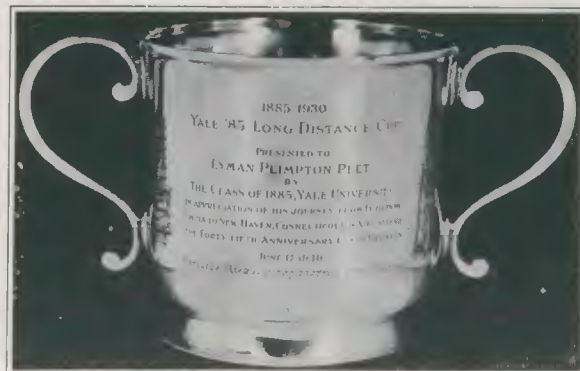
Lloyd D. Yates, of Washington, D. C., now American Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, assigned American Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

The following promotions became effective September 4, 1930:

Morris N. Hughes, of Champaign, Ill., now American Vice Consul at Rome, Italy, promoted from Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,750 to \$3,000.

Harold B. Minor, of Holton, Kans., now American Vice Consul at Cali, Colombia, promoted from Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500 to \$2,750.

Alvin T. Rowe, Jr., of Fredericksburg, Va., now American Vice Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, promoted from Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500 to \$2,750.



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Lyman P. Peet, who recently resigned from the staff of the American Consulate at Foochow, China, after nine years' service as a Chinese language scholar, attended the 45th Anniversary Class Reunion at Yale University this summer and was presented with the "Yale '85 Long Distance Cup" in appreciation of his journey from Foochow, China, to New Haven, Conn. On one side of the cup is engraved a Chinese pagoda, and on the other the Harkness Memorial Tower at Yale.



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You, too, have found the grave.
Dragged on, long, long beyond your day,
A relic of the middle age
To close our written page,
Though, from intercourse 'twixt man and man,
Such protestations long had had the ban.
But still, it gave a thrill to hold
Something of the manner old.
"Noblesse oblige" you did convey.
A kindly spirit, dead today.
For Minister, Consul or Chargé,
It showed a willingness to obey.
When the "job" was still a party's pay,
To John Citizen, Consul, U. S. A.
You signified a slave's low yoke,
Deep wrath and choler you'd provoke,
For, nolens volens, you he must employ
No matter that you did annoy.
No longer will the layman smile
And call you "bureaucratic style."
Rest on, there's no one to extol.
No requiem mass nor bells that toll
Will mark your passing on.
But some of us will miss you much,
Perhaps prefer you to the modern touch.

A. G.

Officials of the Department of State have been officially instructed that hereafter when writing despatches to the Department they are no longer to "have the honor" to be "obedient servants," but shall subscribe themselves simply as "respectfully yours." On the other hand, the Department will no longer be obedient servant without honor, but "very truly yours." However, when addressing the

President, the Vice President, Governors of State, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and heads of American missions and consulates, the form of salutation at present in use shall be continued. The change is a pity. The Department of State does not require the kind of efficiency that needs must dispense with formal courtesy and the exceptions made to the order changing the forms heretofore in use condemn the entire procedure. Those whose time is so valuable that they can not use it for the amenities of life, invariably fritter it away in less commendable pursuits. The slipshod forms of correspondence used by some business concerns is a serious detriment to themselves, though they do not realize it, and it is the invariable rule in any office that whenever familiarity and casual forms of address are tolerated among the staff, the inevitable sequel is rudeness to outsiders, contempt for their own superiors, and general slackness conducive to inefficiency. Hence it is to be regretted that the Department of State should depart from the standard forms of old-time courtesy which made it a paragon among all departments of the Government.

—*Nauticus*, July 5, 1930.

MARRIAGES

Goddard-Letcher. Married at Antwerp, Belgium, on June 26, 1930, by the Rev. Cyril H. Harrison, British Chaplain, at the Anglican Church of St. Boniface (the civil ceremony, in accordance with the requirements of the Belgian law, being performed the same day at the Hotel de Ville, or City Hall, of Antwerp, by the Burgomaster of the city). Donald Gay Goddard, of New York City, on the editorial staff of the *New York World*, to Adele Fournier Letcher, second daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Marion Letcher. After a honeymoon spent motoring in Belgium, France, Luxemburg and Germany, the bride and groom sailed for New York, where they will reside, on July 11.

Legg-Cooke. Married at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, England, on August 20, 1930, George Patrick Wickham Legg, son of the late Captain Sir George Wickham Legg and Lady Wickham Legg, of 14 Pembroke Gardens, London, W. 8, and Miss Mary Clifton Cooke, second daughter of Consul and Mrs. Arthur B. Cooke.

One lesson, Nature, let me learn of thee,
One lesson, which in every wind is blown,
One lesson of two duties kept at one
Though the loud world proclaim their enmity—

Of toil unsever'd from tranquillity!
Of labor, that in lasting fruit outgrows
Far noisier schemes, accomplished in repose,
Too great for haste, too high for rivalry.

—*Matthæw Arnold*.



NECROLOGY

Sincere sympathy is extended to Consul Charles C. Broy, now on duty at London, in the loss of his mother, who died on June 19, 1930, at her home in Sperryville, Va.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Consul and Mrs. Robert B. Streeper in the death on August 7, 1930, at Tientsin, China, of their infant daughter, Jane Anne Streeper, aged 8 months and 27 days.

Miss Mary Halberstadt, clerk at the American Consulate at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa, died at that place on August 18, 1930, after a few weeks illness. Miss Halberstadt, whose home was in Philadelphia, had been employed at the Nairobi office since March 1, 1928.

Mrs. Mary Lucia Dyar (née Fish), the wife of Mr. Charles B. Dyar, Special Agent of the Treasury Department at Paris, France, died at Chatou, (Seine-et-Oise), September 1, 1930. Mrs. Dyar was well known in the musical world; she was born in Eau Claire, Wis., and coming to France in 1920 studied for three years with Jean de Reske, in Nice, who considered her voice one of the finest he had ever heard. Subsequently Miss Fish, who adopted the stage name of Louise Marcia, sang in Vienna, where she worked with Richard Strauss, and made her French debut in "Traviata," at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1927. During the season of 1929-1930 she was under contract to the Opera Comique of Paris. She was married June 2, 1928, in London, to Mr. Dyar, who had been connected with the American Foreign Service in several capacities since 1906, being Vice Consul at Stettin in 1922 and at Hamburg in 1924. The funeral services at the American Church of Paris were attended by representatives of the American Consulate General.

John Randolph Robinson, American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy, died on September 2, 1930, from the effects of a fall from a window of the Hotel Quisisana, on the Island of Capri. Mr. Robinson was born in Paris, of American parents residing abroad, October 14, 1904, and was educated in French, Swiss and English schools, later graduating from Harvard University (A.B.) in 1927. He entered the Foreign Service August 24, 1927, and served as Vice Con-

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sul at Calcutta, Madras, and Nice before going to Naples in November, 1929.

Consul General Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., at Naples, has forwarded the following memorial notice:

By the death of Vice Consul J. Randolph Robinson the Service has lost one of its most brilliant young men. Not only was he a rapid worker but also a clear thinker and very thorough in whatever he undertook. During his short sojourn at Naples, through his charming personality he had made countless friends and had become extremely popular in the community. His career was exceptionally promising and without doubt he would have advanced rapidly in the Service on his great worth and merit.

The sincere sympathy of his friends throughout the Service goes forth to his parents.

Mr. Wallace C. Hutchinson, former Vice Consul at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, died September 9, 1930, as the result of a fall he had some days previously.

His many friends in the Service will feel deep sympathy with Ambassador Hugh Gibson in the death of his mother, Mrs. Frank A. Gibson, on September 11, 1930, at her home in Los Angeles, Calif., following a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mrs. Gibson was a native Californian, her childhood was spent at San Jose, Calif., and she came to Los Angeles in 1878, where she lived until her death. In 1881 she married Frank A. Gibson, of Los Angeles, and four children were born to them, but only Ambassador Gibson survives. Following the death of her husband in 1902, Mrs. Gibson sought to forget her grief in active participation in educational and club work, and became one of California's most noted public workers.



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THE INVESTITURE OF ASIKIN

By CONSUL GENERAL COERT DU BOIS

Asikin—if he has any other name he has forgotten it—accomplished 30 years' service at Opas at the American Consulate General, Batavia, Java, on July 4, 1930. That is, from the dusty records in the godown and from what the son of former Consul Rairden, who is living in Batavia, tells me, it was about July 4, 1900, that Asikin first went on duty—in any event, it was a fitting day for the ceremony.

And Opas, be it known, is a person of consequence in native circles. He wears a shoulder belt with a plate on it with the arms of his employer; he hoists and lowers the flag; he presents the slate on which you write your name and business when visiting Government offices; in short, he is sort of a general office butler.

During Asikin's 30 years of service he has climbed painfully up the ladder of success to a monthly stipend of 25 guilders (\$10). In a fever of generosity, the Department yielded to repeated entreaties and approved his promotion to the dizzying sum of 30 guilders (\$12) a month, effective July 1, 1930. This opulence was concealed from all hands until it could be burst upon their stunned ears with fitting ceremony.

Accordingly the Consul General caused to be made by a Chinese silversmith a medal out of a silver guilder smoothed off. There was some argument about who should furnish the guilder. The bar above the medal carries the word A S I K I N. Around the edge of the obverse is "American Consulate General," and inside, "Thirty Years Honorable Service." The reverse is inscribed, "Batavia, Java, July 4, 1930." A white plush box and a bit of cotton were screwed out of the Chinese jeweler after some argument

that they were not originally nominated in the bond.

On the morning of July 4, a Japanese photographer having been sent for, all hands in clean uniforms were assembled on the front veranda, together with the wives and daughters of the hands in fresh sarongs. Several Americans, who were helping decorate the place for a Fourth of July reception, participated in the ceremony. The Consul General made the following brief but touching speech:

Asikin—Kau soeda kerkerdja pada Gouvernement Amerika tiga poeloe tahun lamanja dengen djoedjoer dan setia. Saia soeda kabarken hal ini pada saia poenja Gouvernement dan siapa soeda naiken gadji kau djadi tiga poeloe roepia satoe boelan dan djoega minta saia tjan-toemken ini medaille sebagai tanda peringatan boeat kau poenja perkerdjahan jang sampe memoeaskan.

The medal was affixed and a hearty hand clasp exchanged, whereupon Asikin, overcome by emotion, burst into tears.



Photo from C. du Bois

ASIKIN—HIMSELF

Photographs of Service interest are always welcomed by the JOURNAL.



VISA CORRESPONDENCE

During the months of July and August, 1930, the Visa Office accorded the rating of EXCELLENT to letters received from Consul General Frank C. Lee at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and to Vice Consul George H. Winters at Mexico City.

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared letters received during July and August, 1930, rated VERY GOOD: Ensenada, Harold M. Collins; Berlin, Raymond H. Geist; Beirut, James Hugh Keeley, Jr.; San Luis Potosi, Edward S. Maney; Toronto, Christian M. Ravndal; Tampico, Myron H. Schraud; Niagara Falls, Francis R. Stewart; Rotterdam, George Tait; Budapest, Stephen B. Vaughan; Mexico City, George H. Winters.

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Left to right, sitting: Foreign Clerks Alice Le Marchant, Cynthia Stace, Consul Stillman W. Eells, Vice Consul L. E. Thompson, Jr., and Foreign Clerk Evadne Ebert. Second row, standing, Messenger Juanis de Silva, Foreign Clerks Norbert B. Pereira, H. Charles Dharamasena, Chief Clerk R. P. J. Silva, Foreign Clerk P. Eugene Perera and Messenger S. Pichamuttu.



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COMMERCIAL WORK FOR AUGUST

The volume of trade data received in the Commercial Office of the Department of State from consular officers, excepting the offices in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, during the month of August, 1930, is indicated as follows:

	1930
Reports	2,006
Trade Letters	4,599
Trade Lists	273
World Trade Directory reports.....	3,267
Trade Opportunity reports.....	191

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during August, 1930, rated EXCELLENT: Beirut, Consul George L. Brandt; Cape Town, Consul Cecil M. P. Cross; Goteborg, Consul Henry C. von Struve; Halifax, 2 reports, Consul Erik W. Magnuson and Vice Consul Joseph P. Ragland; Hankow, Consul General Frank P. Lockhart; Kobe, Consul Howard Donovan; Malmo, Consul Ralph A. Boernstein; Munich, Consul Alfred W. Donegan; Rotterdam, 3 reports, Consul Carol H. Foster (2) and Consul Egmont C. von Tresckow (1); Sao Paulo, Consul General Charles R. Cameron; Shanghai, Consul Joseph E. Jacobs (2 reports); Tientsin, Consul George Atcheson, Jr. (Political report).

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: Berlin (3); Bordeaux; Bucharest (5); Buenos Aires (2); Cape Town; Helsingfors; Kovno (2); Mexico City; Nantes; Paris (3); Rio de Janeiro; Rosario; St. John, N. B. (2); Singapore; Sydney, N. S. W.; Wellington.

SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of August the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating EXCELLENT to shipping reports submitted by the following officers: Consul Howard A. Bowman, Trieste; Consul General Charles L. Hoover, Amsterdam; Vice Consul Terry S. Hinkle, Singapore; Consul Henry C. von Struve, Goteborg; Consul Cecil M. P. Cross, Cape Town; Consul General Roger Culver Tredwell, Sydney; and Vice Consul Eugene W. Nabel, Rotterdam.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Walter L. Miller, Chief of the Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, in a letter dated September 11, 1930, kindly gave the following personal notes on their field representatives:

Mr. Fayette W. Allport has resigned from his position as Commercial Attaché at Paris to become European representative of the Hays organization. Mr. Allport has been connected with the Bureau since 1919, having served in its offices at Vienna, Warsaw, Brussels, Berlin, and Paris. Mr. Daniel J. Reagan will be in charge of the Paris office as Acting Commercial Attaché.

The India organization of the Bureau will now be in charge of Trade Commissioner George C. Howard, with headquarters in Calcutta, replacing Mr. Charles Spofford, who is to be transferred to Copenhagen. Mr. Howard served the Bureau in Shanghai and was until recently in charge of the Manila office.

Among the foreign representatives recently returned to the States are Commercial Attachés Frederick Todd from Havana, Samuel H. Day from Johannesburg, R. C. Miller from Brussels, Charles A. Livengood from Madrid, Clayton Lane from Warsaw, O. S. Watson from Helsingfors, Assistant Commercial Attaché J. H. Ehlers from Tokyo, and Trade Commissioner Leonard J. Schwarz from Acera.

Commercial Attaché C. E. Lyon has returned to Berne after spending several months in the States. Assistant Commercial Attaché Ralph Curren is scheduled to return to Athens on September 24.

Two new men are being sent to Santiago, Chile, as replacements. Mr. H. M. Randall will succeed Assistant Commercial Attaché R. G. Glover, who is returning to the States soon. Mr. Randall has recently been in the Latin American Section of the Bureau. He will sail for his new post on September 12. Mr. O. J. Libert has been appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner to Santiago to succeed Mr. M. T. Houghton, who has been transferred to Buenos Aires. Another new appointee to the Foreign Service is Mr. A. Cyril Crilley, recently assigned as Assistant Trade Commissioner to Panama to succeed Assistant Trade Commissioner Fred C. Rogers, transferred to the Houston District Office.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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

Prof. C. W. Stiles. Authorized to proceed to Padova, Italy, and return, for the purpose of attending the Eleventh International Congress of Zoology on September 4-11. August 7, 1930.

Asst. Surgeon Ralph Gregg. Relieved from duty at Seattle, Wash., and assigned to duty at Warsaw, Poland, about August 16. August 7, 1930.

Prof. Claude S. Hudson. Directed to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Liege, Belgium, to attend the International Union of Chemistry September 14-20; to

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Cambridge University, England, about October 15, and to address the German Chemical Society at its meeting in Berlin on October 20. August 8, 1930.

Asst. Surgeon P. A. Neal. Relieved from duty at Belfast, Ireland, and assigned to duty at Cologne, Germany. August 12, 1930.

P. A. Surgeon F. R. Brunot. Relieved from duty at Manila, P. I., and assigned to duty at Washington, D. C. August 12, 1930.

Medical Director Dunlop Moore. Relieved from duty at Angel Island, Calif., and assigned to duty at Nogales, Ariz., in charge of quarantine and immigration activities at that place. August 12, 1930.

P. A. Surgeon A. J. Aselmeyer. Relieved from duty at Prague, Czechoslovakia, about September 21, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y.

Surgeon L. R. Thompson. Relieved from present duties August 31, and detailed as Assistant Surgeon General in charge of the Division of Scientific Research, effective September 1. Also directed to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Seattle, Wash., and such other places in the State of Washington and British Columbia as may be necessary, and return, for preliminary investigation of the health hazards connected with the smelter fumes in the State of Washington emanating from Trail, British Columbia. August 15, 1930.

Medical Director B. J. Lloyd. Directed to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Brownsville, Tex., for the purpose of conferring with the State Health Officer and others relative to an investigation of a fatality reported to be from yellow fever, also to visit such other points in Texas as may be necessary in connection with an epidemiological survey of conditions in Texas, also visit such



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SPECIAL RATES
TO THE DIPLOMATIC AND
CONSULAR SERVICE

points in Mexico adjacent to the Texas-Mexican border as may be necessary. August 19, 1930.

Surgeon Vance B. Murray. Relieved from duty at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and assigned to duty at the Marine Hospital, Stapleton, N. Y. August 19, 1930.

P. A. Surgeon L. B. Byington. Relieved from duty at Nogales, Ariz., and assigned to duty at American Consulate, Mexico City, Mexico. August 22, 1930.

Surgeon L. A. Fullerton. Relieved from duty at Angel Island, Calif., and assigned to duty at American Consulate, Vancouver, British Columbia. August 22, 1930.

Surgeon H. F. Smith. Directed to proceed from Monrovia, Liberia, to ports and places in neighboring coun-

tries in the West Coast of Africa, and return, as necessary prior to October 1, for the purpose of observing local activities respecting the control of the spread of quarantinable diseases. August 22, 1930.

Surgeon George Parcher. Relieved from duty at Portland, Me., and assigned to duty at Dublin, Irish Free State.

Surgeon D. J. Prather. Relieved from duty at Marcus Hook, Pa., and assigned to duty at Havana, Cuba. August 27, 1930.

Assistant Surgeon R. B. Holt. Directed to proceed to Stuttgart, Germany, to Cologne, Germany, and return, for temporary duty. August 28, 1930.

Surgeon George Parcher. Relieved from duty at Portland, Me., and assigned to duty at the American Consulate, Oslo, Norway. September 3, 1930.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. A. Vonderlehr. Relieved from duty at Paris, France, and directed to proceed to Ellis Island, N. Y., and report to the Chief Medical Officer for duty. September 9, 1930.

"Association Amicale Des Vice Consuls" at Antwerp, Belgium

In February, 1919, three months after the Armistice, the Department of State reopened the Consulate General at Antwerp. At that time the Consular Corps in that city was greatly depleted, and it was not until the end of 1920 that its numbers attained a normal figure. In the meantime, owing to international susceptibilities, the dean of the corps considered it advisable to suppress its usual activities. The situation, however, presented its disadvantages, inasmuch as the members of the corps were deprived of their customary periodical opportunities of conferring together in an informal manner and thus facilitating their official relations.

To remedy this situation and with a view to rendering mutual services as between the Consulates of the different nations established at Antwerp, the Vice Consuls of Denmark, Great

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Britain, France, Holland, Norway, Holland, and the United States (the only Vice Consuls serving at Antwerp at that time) decided to group themselves in an association for the purpose of making friendly contacts and thus mutually facilitating their official duties. Accordingly, the "Association Amicale des Vice Consuls" was constituted on December 29, 1920, at the Consulate General of the United States of America, with a total of nine members. (Today the membership numbers over 60.)

The Association meets for dinner at one of the principal restaurants of the city on the first Thursday of every month (July, August, and September excepted). Efforts are made to procure eminent speakers in public life for each assembly, who discourse on matters of general interest, i. e., the sciences, the arts, economics, travel, etc., to the exclusion of politics or religious matters.

The objects of the Association are mutual assistance, exchange of information, and general enlightenment, with no official status or social aims or ambitions.

December next the Association will celebrate the close of its tenth year of successful activity, during which period 111 members, representing 30 nations, have signed the "Livre d'Or" (Golden Book), the first page of which was most graciously signed by King Albert and Queen Elisabeth.

The following are the officers of the Association: President, Harry Tuck Sherman, Vice Consul, United States of America; first vice president, Count Scheel, Vice Consul, Denmark; second vice president, Enrique Mistler, Vice Consul, Argentina; secretary, Emile Cuyvers, Chancellor, Roumania.

There is an annual nominal subscription of 50 Belgian francs (approximately \$1.40) to meet the expenses of administration.

The Association has given such satisfaction to its members that from the very outset Consuls on detail from many posts solicited the privilege of attending the monthly meetings as honorary members. In fact, on three occasions chiefs of post expressed the same desire.

The following American Consular Officers, in chronological order, have enjoyed the activities of the Association: Harry Tuck Sherman, H. Baxter (resigned from service), Joseph Marquis (resigned from service), Julian Harrington, Hugh S. Fullerton, Dwight W. Fisher, James E. McKenna, David McK. Key, Edward Silvers (resigned from service), Francis H. Styles, Alexander P. Cruger, and Walter S. Reineck.

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members, to wit: (a) Active members, Vice Consuls; (b) associate members, Chancellors, Secretaries and Attaches; (c) honorary members. Consuls on detail and former Vice Consular members promoted to the grade of Consuls, to the exclusion of chiefs of post; and is administered solely by Vice Consuls, the only class of members permitted to vote.

H. T. S.

FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The Department of State announces that written examinations for commission to the Foreign Service will be held commencing January 19, 1931, 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 May 4, 1931.

Applicants desiring to qualify 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 January 19 and 20, 1931, will be made after December 9, 1930.

FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL

A class in the Foreign Service School began the usual course of instruction in the Department on August 18, the following officers (with their previous temporary field assignment stated in parenthesis) being in attendance: Robert A. Aclý (Montreal), George V. Allen (Kingston, Jamaica), Ralph J. Blake (Nuevo Laredo), William F. Cavanaugh (Mexico City), Edmund J. Dorsz (Ottawa), Frederic C. Fornes (Toronto), Charles A. Hutchinson (Windsor), William D. Moreland (Vancouver), William E. Seotten (Saltillo), and Hayward J. Hill.

The School has now moved into more commodious quarters, adjoining the former room on the east side of the building; and in addition to a large class room there is a room adjoining in which Miss Cornelia B. Bassel, Assistant to the Chief Instructor, Consul James B. Stewart, has her office. The course will terminate early in November, when the members of the class will receive their first permanent field assignments.



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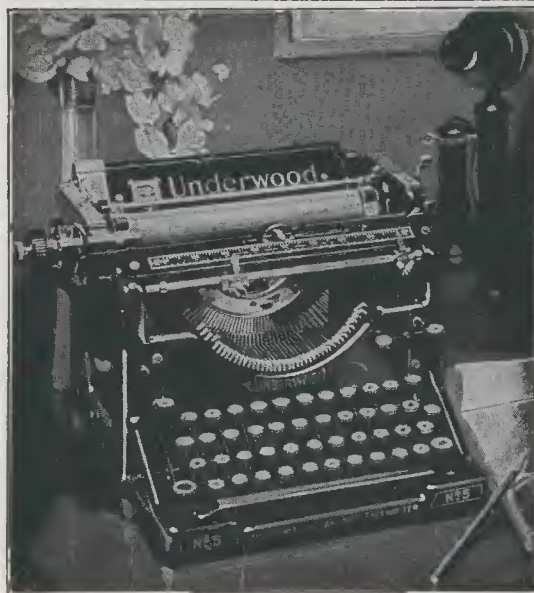


The first parachute jump ever made in Ethiopia was successfully accomplished at Addis Ababa on June 4, 1930, by Hubert Julian, a Trinidad negro, who during a residence of several years in the United States learned to be an automobile mechanic and acquired some knowledge of flying. Julian jumped from a French Potez plane, piloted



Photos from James L. Park

HUBERT JULIAN AND ANDRE MAILLET
(At Julian's left is Nassibou, Governor of Addis Ababa)



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by the Emperor's chief of aircraft, a Frenchman named Andre Maillet; and it is said that he purposely sought this notoriety in order to give him an opening to sell American training planes and to demonstrate the superiority of American air-cooled planes over the water-cooled French and other machines in use in Ethiopia.

ON A PASSPORT PHOTO

(Sent by Consul G. Carlton Woodward, Prince Rupert, British Columbia)

Alas, that I should ever live to see
 The like of such a misbegotten face,
 Wearing a look 'twixt pity and disgrace,
 Meekness and murder! And, if such things be,
 How comes this gallows-bird to pass for me?
 I search in vain; in vain I try to trace
 One feature—there is nought in that grimace
 That to a human likeness will agree.

Oh, never let me hence unjustly look
 On others harshly, or think ill of those
 Whom Fate belies and men misunderstand;
 It's hard to be mistaken for a crook;
 Yet if they spot this photograph, God knows
 No country in the world will let me land.

—W. J. Duncan in "Life."

THE AMERICAN COURIER

(Reprinted from "The Foreign Service Employee," Paris, France, July, 1930)

"Neither fire nor snow, nor danger or fatigue, shall stay these messengers from the completion of their appointed rounds." Such is the legend carved in stone on the administrative building of a great postal system, and such might well be the motto of the American Diplomatic Courier Service in Europe.

The World War so demoralized the transportation systems of Europe that our Government, in common with others, found it impossible to rely upon the means at hand for communication with its representatives on the Continent. A courier service was organized in 1918 and operated as a military unit with headquarters in the Hotel Crillon at Paris. A silver greyhound in full stride was taken as the insignia of the service, and its mission was to cover the main routes of Europe with speed and safety. Despatches were carried from the Peace Conference to the far corners of the world and replies brought back. No task was too hard, no distance too great, and no hours too long for these hardy knights of the rail.

Following the treaty of peace, the United States entered upon a period of diplomatic, economic and financial importance which made it imperative to maintain the courier service on a permanent civilian footing, as is done by other governments. The principal function of the service was then, and still is, to maintain a regular schedule of communication between our Government and its missions and to insure the safety of all despatches given in its care. To this day, after 12 years of continuous operation, it is the proud boast of the service that no despatch

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has ever been lost. No substitute for this splendid service has ever been found, and none is likely to be found for many years to come.

In 1925 the courier service was reorganized by Robert C. Bannerman, Chief Special Agent of the Department of State. New routes were inaugurated and faster schedules adopted so as to render a maximum of service. The Paris Embassy remained as the logical and natural wheel-hub for the routes radiating across Europe, and Jack E. Cocks, Special Disbursing Officer of the Embassy, was appointed permanent Officer in Charge of Courier Service in Europe. Accounting was centralized and simplified, and although the fluctuating rates of exchange and 21 foreign currencies made this a hard task, it was accomplished with speed and efficiency. Three main routes were established and named northern, middle, and southern, serving most of the important capitals of the Continent. The northern route covers Berlin, Kovno, Riga, Tallinn, and Warsaw; the middle route covers Zurich, Berne, all of Switzerland, Vienna, Budapest, Bucharest, Prague, and Berlin with a fortnightly service. The southern, and longest of all lines, reaches Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, Istanbul, Ankara, Cairo, Athens, Tirana, and Rome in the order named. In this way the Department is able to reach almost any part of Europe with a safe means of communication which would otherwise be quite impossible.

Emery E. Stewart is the veteran of the service, having made his first trip as Diplomatic Courier in 1922. He is also a veteran of the United States Navy, in which he served for many years with rank and distinction. He holds the all-time record for the greatest number of pouches carried, having left Paris during his first year of service with the extraordinary total of 64 pouches ad-

ressed to points in Europe. As luck would have it on that famous trip, his train was snowbound in Switzerland for several days in zero weather, with a very real food shortage, but it takes more than that to stop the Service. Mr. Stewart estimates that he has covered more than a million miles by land and water during the last eight years, and that he spends 22 days of each month on trains and ships. His visiting cards give the "Orient Express" as his home address.

Capt. Ford B. Stevens joined the service in 1927 after having served with distinction in two armies, being wounded in action, and winning several decorations. He promptly made up for lost time by being caught in a train wreck and an earthquake. Like his colleague, he knows every customs and railroad official of importance in Europe, and must eat his Christmas and Thanksgiving "feast" in a dining car. The saddest part of all is that the two couriers seldom meet each other, for they are rarely in the same place at the same time.

The despatch and reception of pouches in Paris is intrusted to the Mail and Transportation Department of the Embassy with a staff of three men—Warren M. Hamilton, Ernst L. Knack and Henry W. Hochart, although the last named is not assigned to pouch work. Some idea of the extent of this work may be gained from the knowledge that more than 6,000 pouches and 25,000 registered despatches are handled, checked and recorded per year, in addition to other duties.

Were it not for a befitting spirit of modesty and professional discretion on the part of the couriers, the true story they could tell of their real adventures would put many a modern "penny thriller" to shame. But such is the life of a Diplomatic Courier.

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W. M. H.



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THE FOREIGN SERVICE EMPLOYEE

Congratulations are extended to the publication staff of *The Foreign Service Employee*, the official organ of Federal Employees' Union No. 349, Paris, France, on their excellent little monthly magazine. This union is entirely composed of Americans in the service of the United States Government in foreign countries, and is a branch of the National Federation of Federal Employees, whose headquarters are in Washington, D. C. Among its objects are the "fostering of a new esprit de corps among the non-career personnel of the American Foreign Service" and the betterment of the conditions in that service.

From the July, 1930, issue it is seen that in addition to the publication staff, headed by Warren M. Hamilton, editor, they have correspondents in more than 20 different countries, so it is evident that the membership of the union, even in these early days of its existence, reaches out very extensively. In addition to editorials, articles on legislation affecting the Service, news items regarding the members, and other matters of special interest, a section devoted to extracts from letters received was of particular interest to those who have the interests of the whole Service at heart. The following quotation is made from one of those letters entitled "A Few Suggestions":

"1. Every clerk should be allowed transportation home, with his family, at least once in three years. Large American and foreign business houses, as well as other governments, do this. Think of the many clerks in the Service who now despair of ever seeing their country again unless they resign.

"2. On the death of a clerk his widow or other immediate dependents should be allowed at least a year's salary as long as salaries are so low as to prevent the clerk from making much of a saving while alive.

"3. Another item is the education of our children; that is, to bring them up as Americans. There are American schools in Europe, but being private schools they cost a good deal. Could not some arrangement, with Government help, be made for scholarships?"

The editor of *The Foreign Service Employee*, commenting on these suggestions, said that other governments understand the need for such transportation allowance; for example, in the French Foreign Service transportation is furnished every clerk and his family without cost to visit the mother country every three years. American business houses either do that or pay salaries which allow the employe to do it for himself. In regard to the education of the children, the hope was expressed that some American philanthropical institution would consider the plight of the American children of American clerks serving their country in the far parts of the world.



A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By JOHN CARTER, *Department*

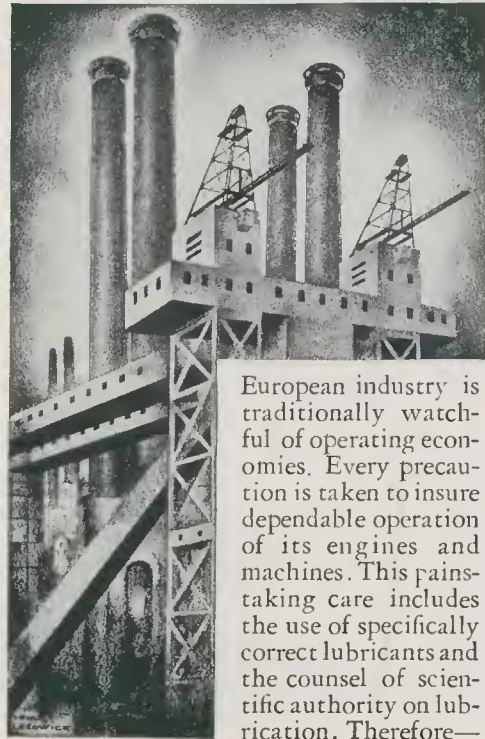
After a peculiarly listless publishing season and a raft of books which are "not quite," it is a pleasure to open the fall season with a group of books on varied political subjects, some of which are first rate, and one or two of which are of the utmost importance.

Harold Nicolson's "Portrait of a Diplomatist" (Houghton Mifflin, \$4) will have unusual interest for members of the Foreign Service. It is a life of Nicolson's father, Lord Karnock, who, as Sir Arthur Nicolson, spent a life in the British Diplomatic service and was permanent under-secretary of the foreign office on the outbreak of the war. Suave, fair, ironical and humorous, Mr. Nicolson's book is remarkable keen and analytical. His summary of the responsibility for the war is characteristic: Germany was to blame for having tried to act, from 1900 to 1914, as England had acted from 1500 to 1900. A good companion piece to this remarkable production is Sir James Headlam-Morley's "Studies in Diplomatic History" (Alfred H. King, \$3.50), a group of essays on British foreign policy by the late historical advisor to the British Foreign Office.

Of less importance to American readers, but still worth glancing over, is Ramsay Muir's "How Britain is Governed" (Richard R. Smith, \$3), a realistic analysis of the post-war evolution of the British Cabinet into what the author terms a "dictatorship." Similarly, Arthur Birnie's "Economic History of Europe, 1760-1930" (Dial Press) is an excellent survey of the industrial and agricultural revolution in Europe since the Seven Years' War.

In "The Great Crusade and After: A History of America Since 1914" (Macmillan's, \$5), Preston William Slosson has done something which simply clamored for publication. He has preserved his balance, his sense of humor, and his historical judgment, and has done an admirable job. He does more than bring America up to date; he gives a fair and candid interpretation of our political evolution since the Wilsonian crusade.

So far as the Far East is concerned, Tang Leang-Li, in his "Inner History of the Chinese Revolution" (Dutton, \$5), writes from a personal knowledge of the workings of the Political Council of the Kuo-Min Tang. Among its other excellences, this book supplies a useful chronology of Chinese political history, past and present. Most of us, however, will prefer Ernest Bramah's "Mirror of Kong Ho" (Doubleday, Doran), a



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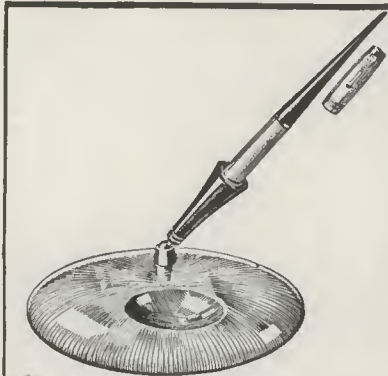
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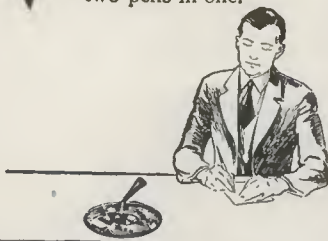


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satirical interpretation of the West as seen by a fictitious Chinese student in London. Those who have read Mr. Bramah's famous tales of Kailung will need no further recommendation; those who have not, might as well learn now that Ernest Bramah gives the West the best and most reliable short cut to Chinese psychology of any writer of whom there is record.

That Germany is still doing business at the old stand is evidenced by Alfred Von Wegerer's "Refutation of the Versailles War Guilt Thesis" (Knopf, \$3). In this connection, we have Harold Nieolson's expert testimony that Sir Arthur Nieolson, regarded by many Germans as author of the Einkreisung movement, did not consider Germany primarily responsible, thought that the war guilt clause in the Versailles treaty was a stupid lie, and deplored the entire treaty as an ill-advised act of political vengeance. Von Wegerer's book is a chapter-and-verse affair and will convince many who have the patience to read it. More hopeful and more in harmony with Germany's real political interest is Erieh Koeh-Weser's "Germany in the Post-War World" (Dorrance, \$2). The author is leader of the German Democratic Party; this is both a campaign document and an announcement of policy. He aspires to the rectification of the eastern frontier and to the union of Austria and Germany, but considers the war guilt question of minor importance and is chary of any attempt to reenter the colonial race. His book contains some interesting analyses of England's and America's post-war position. An amusing postscript to the war is written by Karl Federn in "Baron Fritz" (Farrar & Rinehart, \$2.50), the story of a gay young German officer in the World War. The book is fiction, but is based on the war diaries of a young German artillery officer. It effectively demolishes our war-time bugaboo of the Prussian officer as a monster of ruthless and inhuman efficiency, devoid of chivalry and charm. In short, the German officer was pretty much like the French, British and American officer; a bit better trained, perhaps, but human, courageous, or cowardly, as the case might be; glad of a drink or a kiss, and quite dogged in his devotion to duty, no matter what he may have thought of the war as a whole. A useful corrective to a moribund myth.

Consul General G. Bie Ravndal, after spending several weeks in Canada, is sailing for Europe and expects to spend some time in London at the British Museum doing historical research work.



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.)

LIFE INSURANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, August 20, 1930.

DEAR MR. INGRAM: Before I left Washington you were good enough to ask me to contribute an editorial to the series then appearing in the JOURNAL. Then, as now, I found myself too engrossed in other subjects to take the time to prepare an article. I note, however, by a recent issue of the JOURNAL that you are still interested in photographs of our various missions and personnel, so I am pleased to transmit for such use as you care to make of it, a photograph of the Legation here in San José, which, as you perhaps know, is Government owned.

The subject which I had in mind in case I should have prepared an article for the JOURNAL was "Life Insurance for the Members of the Foreign Service." The general subject of life insurance is one in which I have always been interested, and after my years of association with our officers and families in all parts of the world, I am all the more strongly convinced of its practical and beneficial results.

To me it seems almost criminal for an officer (or any man, for that matter) who has not independent means to be without life insurance, if there is any way at all in which he can meet the premium payments. This is doubly true, as I see it, in the case of a man with a family or other dependents. Only the rich man can afford to be without life insurance, and so far as the Service is concerned, only the officers who already carry all the insurance which their means will permit should be without it, in my opinion.

The group insurance offered the men in the Service is so extremely reasonable, when compared with all other forms of insurance, that I have no hesitancy when I talk with men in the Service in recommending them to take out the limit which the scheme permits.

Let me congratulate you on the continued betterment in the issues of the JOURNAL. I am sure all the subscribers in the field look forward to its arrival. I was surprised to note in the last issue that a number of officers are not subscribers.

Every good wish to you all,
Faithfully yours,

CHARLES C. EBERHARDT.

SIX PRESSING NEEDS

PARIS, FRANCE, August 19, 1930.

To the Editor of the Foreign Service Journal:

Since the subject of remedial legislation for the Foreign Service is still a live question, and one that affects all of us directly, it may not be amiss to mention briefly what I consider the most pressing needs of the Service in these respects. They comprise (1) a widows' pension provision, extending the retirement benefits accorded Foreign Service Officers to their widows until death or remarriage, with a retroactive feature, if possible, to July 1, 1924; (2) a rent, post, and representation allowance

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provision applicable to all officers in the Foreign Service of the United States; (3) a salary increment provision allowing for each year of service in any of the existing classes a percentage (2½ or 3 percent) of increase of the base salary received; (4) a provision allowing retirement after 30 years' service; (5) a repeal of the provision of the Rogers Law requiring deductions from retirement pay if the annuitant accepts a position of employment carrying a salary greater than the annuity received; and (6) a cumulative leave provision.

Respectfully,

DAMON C. WOODS,
American Consul.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT
AND ANNAPOLIS FOR SONS OF FOREIGN
SERVICE OFFICERS

IZMIR, TURKEY, August 4, 1930.

DEAR MR. INGRAM: Congratulations upon the July issue of our "Bugle," especially the article regarding uniforms.

It has, in fact, long been a tradition that the wearing of uniforms by American diplomats and Consuls would be undemocratic. But where is the logical basis for such an assumption? Nothing could be more gorgeous than the uniform of an American naval officer of high rank. The police force, a certain type of autoeratic "traffic cop" excepted, is one of our most democratic institutions—yet it is uniformed.

Nevertheless, I am not an advocate of the wearing of consular and diplomatic uniforms in time of peace.

The cost would add to the already numerous burdens of the Service, and we could scarcely expect Congress to heap Ossa on Pelion by being so generous to the Service as to appropriate Government funds for uniforms.

Officers who served in allied countries during the late war will doubtless recall the continuous embarrassment (frequently interfering with their usefulness) to which they were subjected by appearing in civilian clothing, although the military uniform protected thousands of military officers whose duties were no more perilous. American diplomatic and consular officials were prohibited from resigning to join the armed forces, and yet were placed in a stultifying position by not doing so.

While it is to be hoped that there will never be another war, it is not impossible that such a catastrophe will befall, and it might, therefore, be advisable to provide for such an emergency by statutory provision for the automatic incorporation into the army of consular officers in allied countries, those who could be spared being permitted to enter upon active service and the others given dual military-civilian status and authorized to wear the uniform of their military rank. Hamilton Claiborne's difficulties were fairly typical.

As not wholly extraneous to this letter, I should like to inquire whether any thought has ever been given to the providing of Executive appointments to West Point or Annapolis for the sons of Foreign Service Officers. Being in so many cases in posts where the question of preparing for a career presents serious difficulties, and yet those to whom a military life would appeal not being so numerous as to be likely to interfere with the ordinary facilities of those institutions, it might be of benefit to the Government and to the individuals concerned, to

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Yours faithfully,

HERBERT S. BURSLEY.

Twenty-fourth Street, which will be my address after the 15th instant.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours.

JOHN M. SAVAGE.

WHITE SPATS

[The Editor, under the circumstances, felt compelled to publish this.]

NEW YORK, September 2, 1930.

MY DEAR INGRAM: I was much amused by the article in the JOURNAL received today on the proposed limitation of spats. Did you ever hear this one?

President Harrison appointed his friend, John C. New, Consul General at London. After New had been in London some time he returned on leave and called at the White House en route to pay his respects to his old friend, the President. There was a reception being held the day he called and, it being during the summer, New was wearing white spats. Such things were unknown in Indiana, but New had acquired the habit during his London residence. The President greeted the Consul General warmly and then circulated around the room. His eyes finally lit on New's spats and, advancing to him, he touched him on the shoulder and whispered in his ear, "Excuse me, John, but your drawers are coming down."

I dare you to print this story in the JOURNAL.

We have decided to stay in New York for another year and have taken an apartment, No. 9 F, 450 West

STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING

ARMY AND NAVY GENERAL HOSPITAL,
HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK, ARK.

September 15, 1930.

DEAR EDITOR: I have been following with unfaltering interest your instructive articles under the heading, "Homes of the Department of State." These articles take an important place in the matter that makes the preservation of the JOURNAL in bound volumes worth while. However, your contribution on page 325 of the September, 1930, issue of the JOURNAL impels me to exercise the right (actual or assumed) of your readers to avail of your genial good sportsmanship to lambaste you lustily for omitting from the story of the State, War, and Navy Department Building some items which I think should have been included.

In fairness, I must acknowledge that if I have any ability or authority to be your critic in this case, it is because I have such advantage as resulted from my being for over five years the assistant superintendent of the building, for the operation and upkeep of which was maintained at that time (1910 to 1916) a force of 229 officers and employes.



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Even after the West Wing was finished Congress referred in the plural number (buildings) in many succeeding appropriation acts to what on January 31, 1888, became the one building as it stands today, each wing as constructed in its interval of time and place having then been regarded as a building. This was misleading to many unacquainted with the history of the structure, causing them to think the completed edifice to be only one of two or more detached structures housing the State, War, and Navy Departments, because especially since the increase in the War and Navy Departments during and following the Spanish-American War a number of other buildings scattered here and there were rented and occupied by these departments. Since the Department of State now occupies all but a relatively small portion of the building it would seem appropriate to change the name to Department of State Building. It would be easier to say State Department Building, but that would not be preserving correctly the title of the Department.

As originally finished, nearly all of the 556 rooms were painted in a dimly dull blue color having the disadvantage of light absorption as well as a gloomy appearance. This was true of the 1 1/4 miles of corridors. Huge, and for their time most ornate, brass gas chandeliers suspended from ceiling arches easily teased the eye to overflowing admiration, but the workers under them later demanded that the gas lights be supplemented or replaced entirely by electric lighting, soon after it became known that electricity for lighting purposes was a success. So it was that the first electric wiring was done under crude wooden mouldings and an individual electric generator was installed in the subbasement.

By about the year 1910 all of the departments in the building were demanding relighting and refinishing of many rooms. None demanded that all of its rooms be done. It was difficult to meet these demands for modernization, so the superintendent decided that to solve the problem it would be necessary to remove all of the gas chandeliers and obsolete wiring and rewire and repaint all of the rooms in the entire structure, which was done during the fiscal year 1913-1914 at a cost of \$32,000. It was decided that there should be 1 watt per square foot of floor space in ordinary office rooms, with the focusing point of the lights at the tops of desks, and that for the highest efficiency of lighting the walls should be painted a buff color and the ceilings an ivory white. These improvements, which affected the 2,300 people working in the building at that time, prevail generally today.

In 1915-1916 the original plumbing and the 48 wood and slate water closets were replaced by the new high-pressure piping and marble and brass fixtures now in use, the cost having been \$90,000.

Numerous other minor improvements have been made since further to modernize the honored structure, such, for example, as the installation of the cold-water drinking fountains and important modifications of the elevators.

While, as suggested above, the use of the building was affected by the Spanish-American War, the much greater expansion of the War and Navy Departments, as a result of our participation in the World War, forced the construction for those Departments of numerous large outside buildings which, in connection with the expansion of the Department of State, which occurred rather following the World War, brought about a shifting of the War and Navy Departments to the new buildings and the availability of all but a small part of the State, War, and Navy Department Building to the Department of State.

It is interesting to compare the large personnel of the

Department of State today with the 131 persons who composed its total personnel in the building in 1912, or 98 persons fewer than in the force of the superintendent of the building at that time.

Very cordially yours,

WILLIAM E. CHAPMAN.

[Editor.—Mr. Chapman, it will be seen, writes from hospital, but it is good to learn that his condition (high blood pressure) is responding readily to treatment.]

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