

New Year's Greetings

THE
AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 15, 1930.

During the past year I have renewed my personal experience with Foreign Service in the field. As an envoy to Nicaragua three years ago I came into contact with members of the Service, sharing many of their problems, and last winter as Head of the American Delegation in London I renewed that experience. I know what it is to make reports to Washington. I realize what it means to wait for answers. I have come in contact with the necessary organization of a Mission, with the manifold problems which arise in dealing with the nationals of a country of which you are a resident and with foreign colleagues. All this experience has increased my appreciation of the problems and my estimate of the men in the Service who deal with them. I regard it as one of my principal functions to help increase their efficiency and lighten their burdens. I rejoice particularly in the evidence that has come to me of the increased morale in the Service during the past year. As a fellow-worker in these problems I send you my New Year's greetings and wish you a happy continuance of your interesting and valuable work and a constant betterment of the conditions under which it is performed.

HENRY L. STIMSON.

Vol. VIII JANUARY, 1931 No. 1

BANKING AND INVESTMENT SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The National City Bank of New York and Affiliated Institutions

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK



HEAD OFFICE: 55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Foreign Branches in ARGENTINA . BELGIUM . BRAZIL . CHILE . CHINA . COLOMBIA . CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . ENGLAND . INDIA . ITALY . JAPAN . MANCHURIA . MEXICO . PERU . PHILIPPINE
ISLANDS . PORTO RICO . REPUBLIC OF PANAMA . STRAITS SETTLEMENTS . URUGUAY . VENEZUELA.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK (FRANCE) S. A.

Paris
41 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN 44 AVENUE DES CHAMPS ELYSÉES
Nice
6 JARDIN du ROI ALBERT I^{er}

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office: 55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Foreign and Domestic Branches in UNITED STATES . SPAIN . ENGLAND
and Representatives in The National City Bank Chinese Branches

BANQUE NATIONALE DE LA REPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

Head Office: PORT AU-PRINCE, HAITI

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY

Head Office: 22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK



OFFICES IN 50 LEADING
AMERICAN CITIES

Foreign Offices: LONDON . AMSTERDAM . GENEVA . TOKIO . SHANGHAI
Canadian Offices: MONTREAL . TORONTO

The National City Company, through its offices and affiliations in the United States and abroad,
offers a world-wide investment service to those interested in Dollar Securities.

London Offices

54, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. 2 11, WATERLOO PLACE, S. W. 1

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. VIII, No. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1931

A Glimpse of Ecuador

By AGNES SEABERG DE LAMBERT.

“*SALUD y pesetas!*” toasting in the Ecuadorian manner, “Health and wealth,” may you have a pleasant stay in Ecuador—

From Panama to Guayaquil, Ecuador is a matter of three or four days by steamer. Between these ports the ship passes over the equatorial line. Strange as it may seem, this is not an occasion to use fans, but to don top-coats. However, fans are brought into use as the ship approaches land—*que hermosa*—and steams up the Guayas river to the port of Guayaquil. The steamer anchors in midstream and the passengers are taken ashore in tenders.

Generally the visitor remains but a brief time in Guayaquil before taking train for Quito, the isolated capital, 250 miles away. As the train starts dozens of ragged little boys jump aboard to have a ride until put off by the conductor. Occasionally *los muchachos* stubbornly refuse to remove themselves until the conductor seizes hats and throws them into nearby fields—“*vaya pues!*”—The first miles the train passes through swamp lands, then through fields of banana trees, pineapple farms, sugarcane groves and cacao plantations. From time to time are seen Indian huts, with thatched roofs and sides, as well as large farms or haciendas. Some of the latter are fancifully decorated, the whitened adobe walls painted with colored views of fields, cows, trees, houses and figures. The train passes giant ferns, palm trees and other plentiful tropical vegetation, and finally arrives at Huigra, nestling at the foot of the Andes. In the mountainous district the train, on narrow gauge tracks, consists of three small engines and four cars. No more are allowed because of the steep grades and sharp turns encountered.

At the foot of the mountains one begins to notice the many Indians, picturesque in their queer native sandals, ragged and patched trousers, Panama hats and many-colored, ever present ponchos. One may see such an apparition as this: An Indian youth in white goatskin chaps, a red poncho, a dirty Panama hat and spurs on his bare feet! Many Indians can be seen plowing their fields with patient oxen, in the manner employed for hundreds of years.

These fields, as the train goes farther and farther into the mountains, become noticeably more sloping until they are almost perpendicular. The effect of these fields with their crude fences of twigs and mud, is that of a gigantic patch quilt.

One sees small shaggy horses along the way, but more long-haired burros, bearing all sorts of burdens, being driven by youths playing reed harps called *rhombadors*. Often a little fellow will jump on the end of the train and play his harp—*muy simpatico*—much to the amusement of the passengers.

Arriving about twilight the night is spent in Riobamba as it is not considered wise to make the entire trip at once because of the distance and sudden changes in altitude. One goes from sea level to over 11,000 feet and then down to Quito at 9,348 feet.

The next morning the train leaves at six o'clock. The scenery all along is marvelous—deep cañons, gigantic snowclad mountains, sleeping volcanoes as well as active ones, giant cacti and century plants, and Indian huts with conical roofs, each topped with a cross—to ward off the evil eye, Señor. It is surprising how fast the little train seems to zigzag and curve around the



sharp turns, though in reality the speed is probably not more than 15 miles an hour.

It is an amazing ride through a gloriously beautiful country. Frequent stops are made for water and wood. Part of the trip oil is burned, but for the most part wood is used.

At every stop dozens of barefooted Indian women, carrying their loads on their heads and backs, gather to tempt the traveler with fruits, cookies, candy, candles, and at one point beautifully browned whole roasted guinea pigs. At some stops warm milk, fresh from the cow, is offered. The calf lunches first, then the glass is filled before one's eyes.

While stopping at Ambato travelers buy baskets of fruit—every kind imaginable—large and luscious. It is here that the best fruit in the Sierra is grown.

Almuerzo—the midday hour-of-to-eat for the fortunate—*comprende?*—is had at Latacunga. Then, passing through more interesting villages, the train arrives at Quito.

Quito at last! The vivid city which was the center of Inca civilization, of fabulous wealth, before the advent of the Spaniards in 1534. Quito—in the heart of the Andes—surrounded by tremendous peaks—the city of perpetual spring.

Riding or walking along the narrow, crooked streets one is struck by the old world air of this city of about one hundred thousand, and by the combination of ancient prosaic life and present-day civilization. Most of the streets are paved with cobble stones which have survived through the centuries, although all of the main thoroughfares are paved with asphalt. The narrow streets are choked with automobiles, bottle wagons, laden mules, dogs, half-naked children, babies chewing on corn cobs, and llamas carrying light loads. Disk-wheeled ox-carts creak along with the varied products for the markets. But most of all the streets are crowded with Indians—Indians of all sizes and ages from Quito and outlying districts.

There are Indians from the north in white trousers rolled above the knees, wearing hats with huge brims, and Indians from the Oriente (upper Amazon region). The latter carry fish-net sacks, and to the city outskirts generally wear only coarse white shorts, though sometimes they wear dangling black cloths over the breast and back. Their faces are often painted with green stripes, tattooed, or even marked with office rubber stamps. They enter the metropolis in odds and ends of nondescript clothing. There are Indians of Quito in their indispensable gay-colored ponchos, white pajamas, Panama or thick-felt hats and native white cloth sandals tied with cerise tape.

Many carry heavy loads on their backs. Even the women and children are *cargadores*—human express wagons. Many of the loads are over one hundred pounds and of one or two stories. This weight is balanced with ropes supported by a leather band around the forehead or in scarfs tied at the forehead. Altogether they present a very fantastic picture as they trot along.

It is no unusual sight to see an Indian woman with a huge load on her back carrying something in both hands (often live chickens), while a baby swung in a scarf in front contentedly enjoys a meal.

Even the garbage men and the street cleaners are picturesque figures in their colorful costumes, with their hair down their backs. These Indians are generally simple, kindly and illiterate.

There is a plentiful sprinkling of beggars on the streets at all times, though lawfully they are allowed to demonstrate their highly-developed art only on Saturdays—*Limosna! Una Limosna!—Dios le pague!*

The houses in which the poor live are of adobe. They are squalid and mean, furnished only with absolute necessities. There is a pounded dirt floor, sometimes a crude table or chair, a straw mat for a bed, a charcoal arrangement for cooking and the blackened *ollas* for the food. There are no windows. The smoke stings the eyes and throats and finds its outlet through the door or convenient cracks in the wall or roof. Now and then there is an oven of plastered mud. Some of the better houses have stoves. Either charcoal or wood is used as fuel as there is no coal available.

The red of the tiled roofs all over the city is softened by the grey and green of lichens and flowering "live-for-ever." The seeds of the plants seem to have been carried by a frolicking breeze or by the multicolored birds which are the pride of the country.

It is claimed that there are more varieties of birds in Ecuador than in any other country in the world.

A great many of the homes are built over stores in the old Spanish fashion, but some of the more modern have a lot or two to themselves. All have *patios* or square courtyards inside.

The stores are mostly tiny windowless places where almost anything can be found—the past and present touching. There are a few larger ones. It is surprising how many attractive articles can be found in them.

The city contains many gaily painted houses, and some very nice residences and the legations of the various countries represented there.

Among the latter is the American Legation



which is one of the most attractive places in Quito. It is a large building surrounded by a beautiful garden of all kinds of flowers. At one time there was a condor in the garden. As the condor is the emblem of Ecuador, the Ecuadorians were proud of the fact that there was a condor in the American Legation, saying that it was an omen of good relations between the two countries.

There are many plazas, public buildings, a race course, a ring for bull fights, and many churches. The city is justly famed for the last named. There are about forty of them—many really magnificent—hundreds of years old. Imagine hand-carved walls and altars all covered with leaf gold, the antique images and pictures, the old lamps, the rare embroideries and brocades, precious jewels, ancient books, magnificently carved pulpits—priceless relics of Spanish domination. At most any hour one may hear the bells of these churches—bells—bells—bells—and see figures in them devoutly kneeling, fingering well-worn rosaries, with the expression of those who look into heaven.

The majority of the people who attend these churches have changed little since the colonial days. They still cling to the same superstitions and the same strict rules for mourning and general living.

Few of the old families mingle socially with the foreigners, but maintain a dignified seclusion,

broken by occasional trips to their palatial *haciendas* or country estates, or to Paris, New York or San Francisco.

At one of the hotels every Thursday afternoon there is a *thé dansant* from 5 until 7.30 with very good music. The élite seldom miss a Thursday—*que delicioso!*

There is a great deal of food selling on the streets and in niches and doorways. One can watch dainties being prepared with speculative glances at the passers by: *Raspadura* taffy, corn cakes, *tortillas*, *humitas*, *aguacates* with chile sauce, pork cracklings with toasted peas and black *esencia de café—que rico!*

The market also presents interesting scenes. There are outdoor and indoor markets where the wares are spread out on benches or on the floor on bits of cloth, gunny or paper. One hears excited voices scolding, chattering, laughing and bargaining. Bargaining is an art and a necessity.

Other fascinating scenes are those at the public washing places—along the streams that run through the city. There are no laundries except the convents which do the finer work. The Indians remove all their clothes except a loose wrapper and proceed to rub, sling and pound their washing on the rocks while much singing and gossiping goes on—rather like a social center. They then bathe themselves without removing the wrapper.

In the early evening there is promenading in



Photo from Mrs. R. M. De Lambert

GOVERNMENT PALACE FROM THE CATHEDRAL TERRACE, QUITO, ECUADOR



the moonlight in the Plaza Independencia while the band plays—*musica extraña—típica*. And in the wee small hours *serenatas—cantas de amor*—are fervently rendered. At heart every Quitanian is a poet and a lover—*verdad, no?*

This romantic land of plenty with its marvelous scenic beauty, unlimited natural resources, delightful climate and charm of antiquity is too little known. *Hasta luego, amigo!*

WHAT YOUR CONSUL'S WIFE DOES

Unlike the duties of the Consul, her husband, her's have no printed rules to be followed, or to guide her.

Her four greatest assets are versatility—adaptability—capability—and amiability.

She should be *versatile*—quick to learn a new language or new customs. Otherwise she cannot carry on the needs of the daily life of her household. She must send her husband to the Consulate each day well fed and well groomed and her children to school, and in order to do this she should know the language of the markets and the shops which is more often the patois or dialect of the country than the polite language of its drawing-rooms. She must learn how to train her servants in the native or local dialect.

At the same time she has to be familiar with the more educated speech of the country.

She must be *adaptable* in order to be able to make a *home* in the wilderness, or in any odd corner of the world, as well as in its civilized centers. She must be able to pack her pet Lares and Penates at a moment's notice, to be transported to some new and far-distant post. And *smile* when the broken fragments are taken again from their boxes. She must be *capable* of re-assembling them in their new surroundings—to patch them up and eke out their deficiencies under new and strange conditions and limitations.

She should be able to be an interior decorator—a nurse—a cook—a good hostess—even an amateur doctor; in fact, a jack-of-all (feminine) trades. She never knows what she may be called upon to do for her family or servants when more expert help is unavailable.

She must be *amiable* and tactful in all her feminine contacts—to the clerks of the Consulate, the guests in her house, the stranger within her gates or those of the Consulate.

She needs nerve and courage to face riots, revolutions, or earthly upheavals, side by side with her husband as well as to give him the daily help he needs from her.

In fact, like the Consul, who must be "all things to all men," the Consul's *wife* must be all things at all—posts.

A. W. L.



Photo by direction Generale des Travaux Publics, Haiti
General John H. Russell, American High Commissioner to Haiti, bidding farewell to the Treaty officials and the members of his staff at Port au Prince, November 12, 1930

"ROSEBANK," STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Carl M. J. von Zielinski's home at "Rosebank," Staten Island, N. Y., almost next to the Quarantine Station, and directly facing the Narrows, reflects the owner's love of the sea and his early experiences afloat. "The fifth house on the left as you come to America" is the description given by friends!

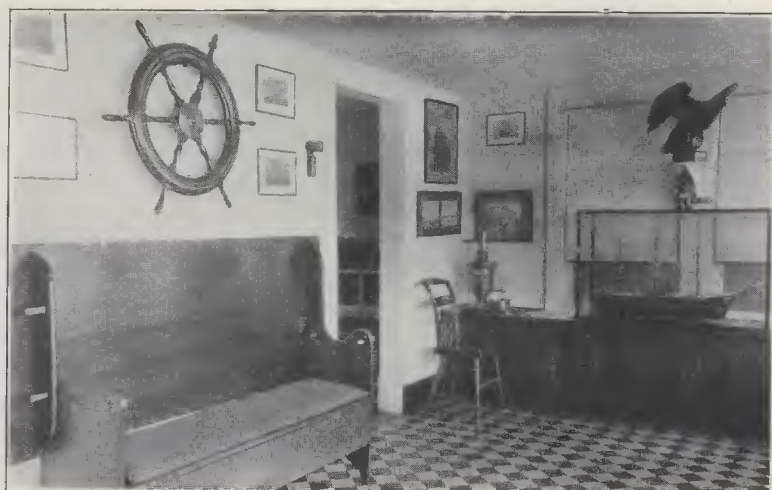
A scene in the garden shows the *Bremen* having just passed quarantine inspection and turning round to proceed to her pier in Brooklyn. The steering wheel near the rail was obtained from an old sailing ship and was set up exactly as it was installed on board ship.

Entering the house, we come to the "Bridge," a front room with six windows facing the entrance of New York Harbor and giving a splendid view of all ships which come to anchor at the Quarantine Station.

The pictures of the interior of this interesting room show first the forward view of the "port quarter." The binnacle is a standard type with its compass removed and replaced by a round radio loud speaker. Instead of the magnets in the lower part the radio is installed, thereby making the binnacle serve some useful purpose. The ship's clock over

the binnacle strikes the regular ship bells every half hour, and below that is a little bell, such as used by the man on the wheel. In the corner of the room is the red side light, and on the opposite side of the room, being the starboard quarter, is the green side light. Below are marine books by the well-known author Basil Lubbock. The octant is an old type made from teakwood with ivory scale.

Standing in a glass case on a chart locker built on that side of the room is the ship model *Themis*, made by the late Vice Consul Edward H. Carter, of St. John, N. B., which was pictured and described in the *JOURNAL* for January, 1930. This model was purchased by Mr. von Zielinski and the sister ship model was acquired by the president



Photos from C. M. J. von Zielinski

VIEWS OF "BRIDGE" ROOM, "ROSEBANK"

of the New York Ship Model Society. Both are considered most beautiful models and greatly admired. Over the model will be seen an eagle from the Max Williams collection, which originally stood in a ship's cabin.

The following are further details taken from a letter from Mr. von Zielinski, written, it should be said, without any thought of its publication, but which are too interesting to be used selfishly:

"The window shades in this room are hydrographic charts arranged geographically. They are a rather interesting feature, because whenever we want to locate a certain place we simply pull down a shade of that particular



part of the world. The idea of replacing the regular window shades by nautical charts is not mine, but should be credited to my wife, and is very effective.

"The other view shows the rear of the room with pictures of clipper ships. The large picture on the right is an enlarged photograph of the five-masted, full-rigger *Preussen*, the biggest sailing ship ever built. The double picture below that shows the *Columbia* as she was before and after we were wrecked and towed to Victoria, B. C., by a Norwegian steamer which found us floating around in the Pacific.

"The steering wheel has a brilliant light in the center, which gives sufficient illumination, although the red and green lights, together with the one in the binnacle, tend to give this room quite a nautical atmosphere after the sun goes down.



Photo from C. M. J. von Zielinski
GARDEN SCENE, "ROSEBANK"

The bench serves two purposes, as it is also our table during meal times.

"I suppose we all have to have our hobbies, and this happens to be mine. It takes time to make collections of this type. Not very long ago Consul General Halstead very kindly located for me the shipyard in England where the old *Columbia* was dismantled, and this enabled me to have some parts of my old ship sent to me. I received the old binnacle, also skylight and ship's bell, which I remember polishing while on board as a boy."

"BOMB OUTRAGE"

Vice Consul David H. Buffum at Palermo, Italy, has a self-confessed weakness for Tuscan melons, and the police at Leghorn, Italy, constitute an extremely alert and efficient body of men, a logical enough inference being that preliminary to his transfer to Palermo, he had been caught red-handed in some Tuscan farmer's melon patch, but such was not quite the case, although it appears that he was caught by the police. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Buffum was innocently enough proceeding to the consulate at Leghorn one summer evening with no more heinous motives in mind than the intention of making a supreme effort to make his accounts come out right, when he was halted on the threshold of the consulate in ominously authoritative tones by two plainclothesmen and at least three "carabiniere." There was a brief pause followed by excited whispered comment about a "bomb." Then he was demanded to show the contents of a paper bag he was carrying. It contained a melon he had been unable to resist purchasing from a nearby fruit-stand. The bag was opened with alacrity, there were smiles, perhaps of relief, on the part of the "carabiniere" and it was deemed proper for him to proceed.

Whether or not the accounts balanced is immaterial and another story, but upon descending, Vice Consul Buffum asked what the idea was as to the powerful guard. *Madona mia!* Didn't he know? What, he *didn't!!!*? Why, it was the second anniversary of the execution of Saco and Vanzetti!

An Englishman was visiting this country for the first time, and as he was driving along the highway saw a sign: "Drive slow. This means YOU."

The Englishman stopped in surprise and exclaimed: "My word, how did they know I was here?"—*Prairie Farmer*.



THE ROOSEVELT AND THE ANTINOE

E. J. Pratt, Ph.D., Professor of English Literature at the University of Toronto, is the author of an epic poem commemorating the heroic rescue of the crew of the sinking British S. S. *Antinoe* by the United States Lines S. S. *Roosevelt* in a hurricane in January, 1926. The poem is regarded in London and New York, as well as locally in Toronto, as a remarkable literary achievement, indeed a masterpiece.

The Toronto Mail and Empire, of March 8, 1930, said: "The unerring taste in choice of the homely idiomatic phrase, stark vividness of metaphor never overstrained, skill of play among technical terms and modern words new to verse, rhythms that are the exact counterpart of storm, the anxious throb of a ship's engine and the steady, long enduring set of the heroic hearts of officers and men, all clamor for praise," but the chief merit is that in the whole thousand lines "the tensions are consistently rather than uniformly high, varying without break, from incident to incident, and binding them all into a dramatic unit of remarkable intensity."

Would that extensive quotation were possible, but the following is briefly the story. Five days and nights the *Roosevelt* fought the worst Atlantic storm in living memory for the lives of the crew of 25 on the derelict English freighter *Antinoe*. During the first night the *Roosevelt* lost the *Antinoe* which had lost means to signal, and picked her up 60 miles away after a search of 19 hours through driving snow. Standing to windward, the *Roosevelt* poured her fuel oil on the sea and sent out a boat.

"With painters taut at fore and aft, she hung
For her sixty feet of journey to the sea.
Below, like creatures of a fabled past,
From their deep hidings in unlighted caves,
The long procession of great-bellied saves
Cast forth their monstrous births which with grey fang
Appeared upon the leeward side, ran fast
Along the broken crests, then coiled and sprang
For the boat impatient of its slow descent
Into their own inviolate element.
A shout or distant gesture of the hand
Was answered by the double roar of winches.
The ropes ran through the iron cleats by inches,
Straining, checking, running on demand
Of the fore-and-after levels. 'Lower away!
A steady longer roar, then a moment clear
Of the side. 'Avast! Let go releasing gear!
The blocks shot from the slip-links evenly,
And number one had settled on the sea."

Two men were drowned, with nothing accomplished. All sorts of expedients were tried—floating across empty boats, firing lines, etc., but

finally the *Roosevelt* went back to primitive methods and called for volunteers to man the fifth boat. This attempt was a marvel of seamanship, and resulted in the rescue of 12 men before night closed down. During the night the *Antinoe* signalled that her list was now 50 degrees and that the end was near, so the sixth boat was sent out into the darkness and triumphantly brought back the 13 men safe and sound, though the boat, like the others, was smashed in the effort.

"Now, open throttles! Now, my lads, Yo-ho!
The twenty-five, by Neptune, every one!
Captain to deck-hand, every mother's son
Aboard! Goodbye, goodbye, the *Antinoe*!
The sea had closed on forward deck and bow;
Let flag and mast and funnel settle down.
* * * * *

"Meanwhile a nation which was never spared
The discipline of waters, had prepared
Her subjects' hearts from foc's'le to throne
With this Atlantic record to attest
The valor of the eagle from the west,
In bringing home her brood of castaways.

"The nation gave its thanks on board; and she
Soon ready for completion of her run,
Swung out the Sound, with her day's work well done,
And in an hour was on the Channel sea."

In honor of Dr. Pratt a banquet was given last spring in Toronto, and Mr. Emil Sauer in an appropriate and pleasing informal speech said that while the heroic deed of the crew of the *Roosevelt* was a source of gratification and pride to every American, yet they simply lived up to the great high tradition of the sea, the common heritage of the maritime peoples of all nations, who consequently have a share in the glory of this act.

The Baltimore Evening Sun of November 27, 1930, printed in full on its editorial page the article entitled, "Proposed Limitation of Spats," that appeared in the September issue of the JOURNAL. The writer of that humorous article unfortunately desired to remain anonymous, but he will undoubtedly be as pleased as we are to see that the appreciation of his article is not ephemeral. Probably the article in the JOURNAL is also responsible for an outbreak of letters in the Paris Edition of the New York Herald on Spats and their uses. In one letter entitled, "Multitude of Shins," the writer states that "Spats are frequently worn by gay young bachelors, who, if they had to mend their socks, wouldn't be gay, and a spat will cover a multitude of holes, thus making for economic independence and equality of the sexes."



TEMPORARY OFFICES OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Top, left: Blair-Lee Mansion, 1653 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W. Top, right: Knickerbocker Hotel (now Allies Inn), 1703 New York Avenue N. W. Lower, left: Lenox Building, 1423 New York Avenue N. W. Lower, right: Union Trust Building, Fifteenth and H Streets N. W.

Homes of the Department of State

X

WHEN the present State, War and Navy Building was erected it was fondly imagined that it would suffice for all time to house those three great executive departments, but even prior to the World War it was discovered how inadequate it was for all of their growing needs. In this article it is proposed to describe, in some slight detail, the quarters that the State Department was compelled at various times to rent, in the vicinity, for the housing of certain of its activities.

The first Bureau of the Department to occupy quarters outside the State Department Building was the Passport Bureau, the late Gaillard Hunt being then its chief and afterwards Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., and it occupied part of the old brick building, still standing, at the northwest corner of New York Avenue and 17th Street, N. W., the number being 522 17th Street, N. W.

The second Bureau to be sent out of the main building was the Commercial Office, or as it was then called the Bureau of Trade Relations. John Ball Osborne, now Consul General at Stockholm, was appointed chief of that Bureau in May, 1905, and on July 5, 1906, his office was moved to the Rochambeau apartment house, on the east side of Connecticut Avenue, near I Street, N. W., where it occupied a suite of four rooms on the top floor. On July 15, 1907, it removed to 522 17th Street, N. W. At that time the Solicitor's Office, James Brown Scott in charge, with J. Reuben Clark, W. C. Dennis, and Charles F. Wilson as assistants, also occupied rooms in that building.

Next the Bureau of Accounts (Thomas Morrison then being chief, later succeeded by William McNeir), and the Bureau of Trade Relations, with John Ball Osborne as Chief, moved on August 31, 1909, into the Union Trust Building, at the corner of H and 15th Streets, N. W. That building occupies the site of the old Wormley Hotel, famous in the early days of the city as the home of many prominent persons, including Roscoe Conkling. The present nine-story granite building was erected in 1906-7, and enlarged in 1926. On August 22, 1912, John Ball Osborne was appointed Consul at Havre, and Charles M. Pepper, former special agent of the Department of Commerce, who had been assistant chief and commercial adviser since 1909, was put in charge of the Bureau of Trade Relations and designated Foreign Trade Adviser. Mr. Evan E. Young

was soon after also appointed as a Foreign Trade Adviser and served as such until June 5, 1913, when Mr. William B. Fleming and Robert F. Rose were appointed. Associated with Mr. Osborne during his term of office were Messrs. Wesley Frost, Theodore C. Hamm, and James Oliver Laing as Economic Experts. Mr. Frost is now Consul General at Montreal, Mr. Hamm died in 1914 while Consul at Durango, Mexico, and Mr. Laing retired from the service in 1919. Mr. De Witt C. Poole and Mr. Alfred Ray Thomson also served in that office in 1910 and 1911.

The next building to be rented, in 1912, by the Department of State was the old Blair-Lee mansion, 1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., directly facing the north front of the State, War and Navy Building. This old house, built about 1806, adjoins on the east the Blair House, erected in 1824. A tablet on this latter house states that in 1836 it was the home of Francis Preston Blair, editor of the *Globe*; also of Montgomery Blair, attorney for Dred Scott, and Postmaster General in the cabinet of Abraham Lincoln. Later that house was occupied by George Bancroft, the historian; and it was there that Gen. Robert E. Lee was offered command of the Union Army in the field at the instance of Abraham Lincoln.

The Solicitor's office of the Department of State also occupied part of the Blair-Lee House, but in 1913 the Solicitor and some of his staff returned to the main building. The Bureau of Citizenship, of which Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., was then chief, also had its offices there; and later, probably 1915, the Foreign Trade Adviser, then Dr. Charles A. Holder, likewise was housed there. On the resignation of Dr. Holder, July, 1916, Mr. Marion Letcher (now Consul General at Antwerp) was detailed as Acting Foreign Trade Adviser. During the years 1916-1917, a number of consular officers were on duty in that office, among whom might be mentioned Charles H. Albrecht, Henry C. von Struve, Drew Linard, Bernard Gotlieb, and John Edward Jones. Later, in 1918, Consul General Julius G. Lay was designated as Acting Foreign Trade Adviser, and during that wartime period a long list of assistants from the field might be given which would include such names as Wesley Frost, Dana G. Munro, Alfred W. Kliefoth, Frederick Simpich, Arthur C. Millsbaugh, Arthur N. Young, Wal-

(Continued to page 40)



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. VIII JANUARY, 1931 No. 1

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Copyright, 1930, by the American Foreign Service Association.

The American Foreign Service Association

Honorary President

HENRY L. STIMSON.....Secretary of State

Honorary Vice-Presidents

JOSEPH P. COTTON.....Undersecretary of State
WILBUR J. CARR.....Assistant Secretary of State
W. R. CASTLE, JR.....Assistant Secretary of State
FRANCIS WHITE.....Assistant Secretary of State

RALPH J. TOTTEN.....President
G. HOWLAND SHAW.....Vice-President

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HOMER M. BYINGTON, *Chairman*, WALTER C. THURSTON, *Vice Chairman*, PIERRE DE L. BOAL, ORSEN N. NIELSEN and JAMES J. MURPHY, JR.

Alternates:

CHARLES S. WINANS RICHARD FORD
RICHARD M. DE LAMBERT

MAXWELL M. HAMILTON
Secretary-Treasurer of the Association

Entertainment Committee: A. DANA HODGDON, *Chairman*;
H. A. FLOOD and WALTER T. PRENDERGAST

JOURNAL STAFF

AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM.....Editor
JAMES B. STEWART.....Consulting Editor
PAUL H. ALLING.....Associate Editor
MARSHALL M. VANCE.....Business Manager
CLAYSON W. ALDRIDGE.....Treasurer of Journal

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.

BY THE WAY

It is a great pleasure to have this issue convey to the members of the American Foreign Service the New Year Greetings of the Secretary of State, the Honorable Henry L. Stimson. The officers of the American Foreign Service Association also take this opportunity to send their best wishes for the New Year to all members, and the JOURNAL staff join in expressing to their readers the old-time greeting: "A Happy and Prosperous New Year."

Cordial thanks are also sent to all those who have so cheerfully contributed to the JOURNAL during the past year. The success of our publication depends upon the hearty cooperation of all the members of the Association, and it is hoped that during the coming year they will continue to strive for its advancement.

A member of the American Foreign Service recently said when asked if he was a member of the Association that he had never been invited to join! It is hoped that no others are waiting for a special invitation, for let it be said, in the most cordial manner possible, that all members of the Service are most welcome in the Association, as it is earnestly believed that their membership will be of mutual benefit.

Just as this number goes to press, a visitor came in to send an annual subscription to the JOURNAL as a present to a member of his family, so that those at home would know what was going on in the Service. What a splendid idea for others to follow, and how it would help to build up our circulation.

SUPREME LOGIC

(An editorial from the *Washington Daily News*, December 18, 1930)

A. Dana Hodgdon, chief of the Vice Division of the State Department, summoned before the Fish Committee on Communism, declared that Secretary Stimson "has instructed me to say that I am not at liberty to testify in open session, since such testimony, if published, would be contrary to public interest."

Whereupon Chairman Fish asked Hodgdon to state the reasons why his testimony would be contrary to public interest.

"To give the reasons would be to testify," was Hodgdon's answer.

The more he ponders it, the more the logic of that reply will grow and grow and grow on Chairman Fish.



ITEMS



The President and Mrs. Hoover held their first State reception of the winter in the White House on Thursday evening, December 4, in honor of the Diplomatic Corps. The court dress of the foreign diplomats, and the full dress uniforms of the White House Aides and other officers of the Army and Navy, together with the beautiful gowns and jewels of the ladies present, made an especially brilliant scene. Many of the Foreign Service officers detailed to the Department attended this reception.

After all the members of the diplomatic corps had assembled in the State dining room, the march of ceremony of the President and Mrs. Hoover, the Vice President and his sister, and the members of the Cabinet and their wives down the state stairway—which was lined with palms and flowers—took place, the Marine Band playing “Hail to the Chief,” and the military, naval and Marine aides leading the procession into the Blue room, where the guests were received. A few of the early arrivals had the privilege of seeing this always beautiful and stately ceremony. At the close of the reception, the President and Mrs. Hoover, with their official family, retired in the same manner; but many of the younger guests remained and danced in the East room to the music of the orchestra.

On November 19, the Secretary announced to the press that he had inaugurated the system of holding weekly conferences with the Undersecretary, the Assistant Secretaries, the Solicitor, the Chiefs of the Geographical Divisions and the Chief of the Division of Current Information. The first conference was held on Monday, November 17, and similar conferences have been held on each succeeding Monday.

On Tuesday, November 18, the Secretary held a conference with the chiefs of the administrative divisions and offices of the Department. Conferences with these officials will be held once or twice a month as occasion arises.

In making this announcement to the press the Secretary explained that the Department has been growing so rapidly that it has become necessary

to have new machinery which will bring him into periodic conferences with all of his associates and chiefs of bureaus. This system of personal conferences with his associates was similar to the practice which the Secretary followed when he was Secretary of War and when he was Governor General of the Philippines.

Since early in December Mr. Carr and several other officers of the Department have been attending the usual hearings of the Appropriations Committee of the House on the budget of the Department. For the fiscal year 1932 the Budget Bureau recommended appropriations for the Department amounting to \$17,731,306.34, as compared with \$17,816,022.14 for the present fiscal year.

“Hearty congratulations on your receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize which you so richly deserve,” was the text of a telegram sent by Secretary Stimson on November 28 to the Honorable Frank B. Kellogg, Permanent Court of International Justice, The Hague, Netherlands.

It is hoped that all have had an opportunity to read in the printed “Press Releases” of November 8, 1930, the admirable address of Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, given at the Washington Club on November 3 and entitled, “Conduct of Foreign Relations.” The temptation to quote extensively therefrom is very great, but the following is all that can here be given:

“For every dollar spent for the maintenance and equipment of our present armed forces of defense, less than two cents is spent for the defence and promotion of American interests through the agency of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. No one need begrudge the Army and the Navy their appropriations. Anyone, however, may reasonably ask whether the small amount now spent on the Department of State and the Foreign Service is adequately proportionate.

Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton, in a careful comparative study of Foreign Offices, has estimated that, in terms of percentages of the total national budget, the net cost of the British Foreign Offices is 3.6 times the



cost of the United States Department of State; the cost of the French Foreign Office, 4.1 times; the cost of the Italian Foreign Office, 6.5 times, and the cost of the German Foreign Office, 10 times that of the Department of State.

If we regard diplomacy as a contest, it behooves the United States to make the agencies through which it wages this contest the best it possibly can. If we regard diplomacy as a medium through which the peoples of the world are endeavoring to work out peaceful and generally beneficial solutions of the problems inherent in their contacts, the United States ought to be foremost in the generosity with which it provides personnel and equipment for that purpose. Both the Department of State and the Foreign Service of the United States should be made as efficient as the intelligence and the resources of our great nation are capable of making them."

On the occasion of his coronation last November, the Emperor Haile Selassie, of Ethiopia, conferred on Addison E. Southard, American Minister at Addis Ababa, the Order of the Holy Trinity, referred to also by His Majesty as the Order "Pour le Merite." It is the highest decoration given by the Ethiopians to others than royalty, and was created for this occasion, being conferred also on the Belgian and German Ambassadors. The American Special Ambassador, the Honorable H. Murray Jacoby, was given the coveted Order of Menelek; General Harts received a lesser but quite desirable grade of the same Order; while Mr. Charles Lee Cooke and Mr. James L. Park, Vice Consul and Secretary of Legation, were recipients of the historic Order of the Star of Ethiopia.

The Ambassador to Belgium, Hugh S. Gibson, according to an article in the Washington Star, "has shown the same cordial interest in the old convent in Ghent where the treaty-making peace with Great Britain was signed by the envoys of this Republic as was manifested by his immediate predecessors, Mr. Henry P. Fletcher and Mr. Brand Whitlock. The old convent is adjacent to the Cathedral of St. Bavon, one of the most beautiful in Europe, and among the richest in works of art. It has been for more than half a century a semi-religious museum, with especial attention given to the nations which were signatories to the treaty which bears the name of the city. In the room where John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, James A. Bayard, Albert Gallatin and Jonathan Russell met Lord Gambier and his associates the monks in these passing years have gathered all manner of maps, postage stamps and small curios relating to the United States and Great Britain. A unique feature is that the walls and ceilings have been completely covered with postage stamps, cleverly pasted so

as to form a landscape, and every United States envoy to Belgium during the hundred years of her independence has faithfully sent all manner of canceled stamps, especially those of blue and green, which fit neatly into the making of skies and landscapes."

"His sixty-fifth birthday found Ambassador Dawes," according to an article in *World's Work* for December, 1930, "lying on his back in a cave in northern Spain, examining with lively interest a prehistoric painting of a reindeer done by an unknown artist approximately one hundred centuries ago.

"The episode occurred in the course of a holiday spent by Mr. Dawes in southern Europe. He might have gone to the Riviera. He chose, instead, the Dordogne district of southern France, the Altamira caves along the Spanish coast, and the Mebla district near Seville; the reason being that this country is rich in its remains of prehistoric man, and that Mr. Dawes has been an amateur archeologist all his life, with a very competent understanding of the subject.

"This is the second unexpected role in which the Ambassador to Britain has suddenly been revealed. Some years ago the country learned to its surprise that Mr. Dawes is a musician, a violinist of ability, and the author of a composition entitled *Melodie* which is frequently played by Kreisler on his concert tours.

"Banker, politician, diplomat, musician, and amateur archeologist: no doubt Mr. Dawes is a more versatile man than his average compatriot."

"Peripatetic Diplomatist" is the title given by *Time* (December 1, 1930) to the following article:

"Year ago Nelson Trusler Johnson, energetic new United States Minister to China, arrived in Peiping, gave foreign correspondents the shock of their lives by delivering a long fluent speech in perfect Chinese.

"I have no intention of squatting in the legation," said he. "I intend to be a commuting minister. I'm going to study this country myself."

"Following this promise, Minister Johnson has paid frequent visits to Nanking, Shanghai, Hankow. Last week came details to show United States citizens to what lengths Minister Johnson has carried his promise.

"Minister Johnson set out from Peiping on foot, in his shirtsleeves, puffing a cheap Chinese cigaret, carrying a felt-covered canteen of chow (boiled) water at his hip. With a few strong-footed friends he tramped through the western hills of Chili Province to find an ancient Trappist monastery that he had heard of 23 years before on his first visit to China. They found the monastery, were welcomed by the monks, took pictures, then decided to push even further into the interior.

"Buying eggs and potatoes en route (Minister Johnson leading a sad-eyed pack pony) they went along the borders of Shansi province, whither a round-faced young



engineer named Herbert Hoover took his bride while he surveyed mineral deposits in 1899.

"At a place called Tu Mu (near Huai Lai-hsien) they waited five hours for a train only to find it a freight bursting with rebel soldiers retreating before the influx of troops from Manehuria. Minister Johnson elimbed aboard, 'rode the rods' to Kalgan, kept the soldiers in high Chinese glee by translating some of his more successful United States anecdotes.

"From Kalgan he made his way to Tatung, visited the bat-haunted Imperial Cave Temples of the Wei Dynasty, thence to Saratsi in Suiyuan District to inspect China's greatest irrigation project, a dam being built under the supervision of O. J. Todd, United States engineer, to harness the mighty Yellow River, 'China's Sorrow,' and attempt to control its perennial floods.

"At Saratsi Minister Johnson visited millet fields that had been swept clear of grain by rats. The Saratsi farmers, crafty little people, did not complain. They told Mr. Johnson that they hunted out the rats' holes, stole the grain the industrious rats had harvested.

"Minister Johnson's most strenuous experience was a 50-mile ride on a shaggy Chinese pony up a dry river bed. This reduced the Johnsonian bulk five pounds.

"The affability of the Chinese was their most marked characteristic," said he, back in Peiping last week. "We never had the least trouble. Occasionally they asked me if I was a missionary, but I always said no, just an American."

Dr. David Fairchild, botanist and agricultural explorer, now attached to the office of Foreign Plant Introduction of the Department of Agriculture, has been awarded the George Robert White medal, the highest horticultural award in America, the *National Geographic Society* announces.

Thirty-three years ago Dr. Fairchild organized the work in the Department of Agriculture which crystallized in the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, and has introduced into the United States more than 80,000 separate species and varieties of useful plants. Among the plant introductions so made were the dry-land elm, brought by Mayer from China, now thriving from Louisiana to the Canadian border; superior varieties of the Chinese and Japanese persimmons, once a curiosity, now frequent on American market stalls; the popular sorts of the avacado (alligator pear), which Popenoe found after two years' search among the mountains of Guatemala; the pistachio nut of the Levant and the soy bean of the Orient, now grown on 3,000,000 acres of land all over the United States. Of the plants which Dr. Fairchild personally collected, one of the most important is probably the Feterita sorghum from the Sudan, an important grain and forage crop for Arizona and California, several million dollars' worth of which are now being grown annually. He also brought in the Persian Gulf dates from Baghdad, and the tung oil tree from

China, whose nuts furnish the wood oil of the paint and varnish industry.

Many officers, who upon their entrance into the Service were given their oral examinations in modern languages by Mr. Wilfrid Stevens, will be interested to learn that Mr. Stevens has recently returned to the Translator's Bureau of the Department after an absence of more than six years. Mr. Stevens resigned from the Department in June, 1924, to engage in study and private pursuits. At the time of his return to the Department several local newspapers carried stories to the effect that Mr. Stevens had a reading or speaking knowledge of twenty-eight ancient and modern languages. Mr. Stevens has denied these reports and insists that he does not know even one language thoroughly. Officers who have conversed with Mr. Stevens would not be inclined to agree with his own estimate of his linguistic accomplishments.



Minister Eberhardt on a vacation in Kansas had some ideal duck shooting, when on each hunt the party shot the limit allowed by law—15 birds to the gun. The bag consisted mostly of mallard and canvasback (the best ducks that fly), with a good sprinkling of pintail, spoon-bill, blackjack, and teal. The picture shows Mr. Eberhardt, accompanied by his little niece, Margaret Eberhardt, on his return from one of these hunts, holding a mallard and a canvasback



The University of Virginia has just announced that the consular scholarship provided by Mr. Chester D. Pugsley had been awarded for the current academic year to Earle T. Cooke, son of A. B. Cooke, American Consul at Plymouth, England.

The American Foreign Service Honor Roll, the establishment of which in permanent form was proposed in the JOURNAL of January and May, 1929, was the subject of a sympathetic article by Herbert Plummer in a recent issue of the Washington Star. Mr. Plummer said: "The State Department has its own list of heroes—peace soldiers who died in action. . . . They are the men of the diplomatic or consular service of the country who died on duty;" and, after reciting many illustrious names, the writer said: "It has taken almost a century and a half for some of them to be recognized formally. But their names are nevertheless on the records of the State Department—Unsung heroes."

"Undiplomatic Memories," by William Franklin Sands, (New York: Whittlesey House, the McGraw-Hill Book Company; \$3) is the record of the first thrilling years of his career, when at the age of twenty-one he became Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokyo, and later confidential adviser to the Emperor of Korea. As a review says: "What an adventure! It's unique and magnificent!"

"Diplomat," the anonymous author of "Murder in the State Department," has published a second mystery story, "Murder in the Embassy," (New York. Jonathan Cape & Harrison Smith. \$2.) Dennis Tyler, chief of the Bureau of Current Political Intelligence of the Department of State, again appears in this exciting story, and as the reviews say "the author displays a close knowledge of the diplomatic service and a sense of humor that is refreshing in the serious business of concocting successful mystery tales." But, the question is, who is "Diplomat?"



Photo from J. L. Bouchal

STAFF AT AMERICAN CONSULATE, PORT SAID

Back row, left to right: Michael N. Nicolettos, Constantine J. Moniatakis, and Maurice A. Cowvidou. Second row: Mohamed Hassan, Abdou Hossan, George Souris, Leslie W. Henderson, John N. Nicolettos, Mohamed Mohmoud, and Mohamed Sanghidi (Kawass). Front row: Anthony N. Manias, Consul John L. Bouchal, Consul Leo J. Callanan, and Nicholas Gr. Darras. (Also "Lucky" the Consular dog.)

News Items From The Field

LONDON, ENGLAND

NOVEMBER 28, 1930.

The Ambassador presided at the American Society's Thanksgiving Day dinner. The principal guest was the Prince of Wales. The speakers of the evening were the Prince and Lady Astor. The health of the chairman was proposed by Consul General Halstead, and responded to by General Dawes.

Vice Consul Calvin H. Oakes, who recently spent several weeks in Southern France for reasons of health, has resumed his duties here.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Whitehouse have been visiting friends in London. Mr. Whitehouse is American Minister to Guatemala.

Second Secretary Samuel S. Dickson spent a few days in London while en route to Helsingfors.

Consul and Mrs. Russell M. Brooks, who visited Southern France while on leave, have returned to London.

First Secretary Benjamin Thaw, Junior, has joined his post here. Mr. Thaw was previously First Secretary at the American Embassy in Paris. Mrs. Thaw will arrive shortly.

Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, Minister to Hungary, was in London a few days while on his way to his post at Budapest.

Mr. Allan Dawson, who is now assigned to the Department of State, has returned to Washington after a brief visit here.

Mrs. William L. Peck, wife of the American Consul at Cobb, spent a few days in London during the latter part of November visiting friends. It is interesting to recall that Mrs. Peck, who was a Russian, stayed in the United States for one year, while her husband was at his post abroad, in order to acquire American citizenship.

Consul and Mrs. Lowell C. Pinkerton have been in London since about the middle of November.

VICE CONSUL GUY W. RAY.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

DECEMBER 1, 1930.

Notable visitors at Southampton during the past month included General and Mrs. J. G. Harbord and Mr. Owen D. Young in the *Aquitania* for New York; J. Campbell White, Counselor of Embassy at Buenos Aires in the *Majestic* en route from New York to his post; Consul-General John K. Caldwell en route from London to New York in the *Leviathan*, after attending the meeting of the representatives of drug manufacturing countries; and Consul Harold D. Finley on his way from Edinburgh to his new post at San Salvador.

An exhibition of the work of living British artists in the aid of the Prince of Wales' fund for disabled war veterans was held on the *Aquitania* at Southampton and New York. The exhibition was opened at Southampton on November 21st by H. R. H. Prince George. Ambassador Charles G. Dawes was present and headed the list of patrons. By special order of the Secretary of the Treasury, full customs courtesies were accorded in connection with all of the exhibits sold in New York.

Vice Consul Terry S. Hinkle spent a few days with Consul and Mrs. J. H. Bruins at Southampton while en route from Singapore to New York on leave. He traveled from the East to Europe almost entirely by land, visiting Burma, India, Kashmir, Persia, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Egypt.

Gerald Gaughan, of the Department of Labor, who was temporarily assigned to the Southampton Consulate, sailed on the *America* for home leave on November 18th.

William H. Ambrose, clerk at Southampton, who was assigned to the London Embassy for many years and later served at Riga, resigned effective October 16th and sailed on the *Republic* for the United States on October 23rd. Mrs. Ambrose remained in London for the present, but probably will sail for America in a few months.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.



MADRID, SPAIN

NOVEMBER 21, 1930.

The combined American and British colonies of Madrid attended services at the British Embassy Church on November 11 in commemoration of Armistice Day. A dinner and dance was held on the night of the 15th, which was quite successful in spite of the general strike which had been called on that day. Each Embassy had a table for members of the respective staffs. Sir George Graham, British Ambassador, proposed the health of the King of Spain and the President of the United States. Mr. Sheldon L. Crosby, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the American Embassy, proposed the health of King George. About 250 were present.

Mr. N. I. Nielsen, United States Agricultural Commissioner recently assigned to Marseilles, spent several days in Spain during November studying the olive and almond industries. He arranged for regular crop and shipment reports from various consular officers.

Consul Walter H. McKinney, from Vigo, Spain, and Mrs. McKinney spent several days in Madrid during their holiday motor trip through the country.

Consul George Alexander Armstrong, from Nice, France, and Mrs. Armstrong recently spent a holiday in Spain.

Vice Consul Raymond O. Richards returned from relief duty in Vigo on November 16 and resumed his duties in Madrid. He is entirely recovered from injuries received in a train wreck while on his way to relieve Consul McKinney.

Recent callers at the Madrid Consulate included Dr. Rolla B. Hill, of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Mr. Pablo de Ubarri, Spanish Consul at Galveston, Texas.

M. L. STAFFORD.

"Panics Past and Present" was the title of an address by Consul Homer Brett, at Milan, Italy, on Thanksgiving Day before the American Chamber of Commerce of Italy. Starting by saying that the American triumphal car of prosperity was now "bumping along on four flat tires," and that some speculators and investors have recently agreed that the man in Zion City was right when

he said the world was flat, Mr. Brett reviewed the panics of the past in our country back to Napoleonic days. He then told of the prudent man who, when called upon to pray for rain, prayed as follows: "Oh Lord, send us rain, but don't send one of the ripping, raring, tearing kind that'll wash the soil away, but send us one of the soft and sizzling, sozzling sort that'll make the taters grow." Mr. Brett said that "in the matter of agricultural crops it would seem that someone has been praying carelessly and has been answered overwell;" but he added, "Why, when Divine Providence has done its part so well, are we overwhelmed and destroyed not by evil but by good fortune. How have we so mismanaged that when there is plenty and more than plenty of every material thing, millions of honest and willing workers are walking the streets vainly searching for jobs and knowing not how to provide for themselves and their families the barest necessities of life?" Finally, after discussing protection of gold reserves, and governmental encouragement of production and exports and discouragement of consumption and imports, he reached the conclusion that "economic law may be evaded for a time but cannot be defeated or repealed even by the might of massed capital or that of governments. A government can give nothing to one man except what it takes from another, and it can help a weak or feeble indus-



Photo from F. C. Gowen

Left to right: Consul Sidney B. Redecker, Mrs. John W. Garrett, wife of the American Ambassador to Italy; Mrs. Franklin C. Gowen and Consul Gowen, at the Royal Hotel, Naples, Italy



try only to the extent that it injures some stronger or more prosperous business." His closing words were: "Our troubles are of our own making and come from a failure to make full use of our own intelligence. God has done his part in making the earth yield its fruits in season and we should acknowledge his bounty with thankful hearts."

SINGAPORE, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

October 28, 1930.

Oct. 9th-19th: The U. S. S. *Black Hawk* and destroyer divisions 38 and 39, consisting of 12 vessels in all, under the command of Capt. I. F. Dortch, visited Singapore. Consul General Lester Maynard gave a reception attended by 500 guests on the arrival of the fleet and a formal dinner before its departure attended by the commanding officers, and the principal civil, army, navy and judicial officials and their wives. The welcome extended by Singapore to the officers and men of the squadron was exceedingly hearty. Athletic and social events were arranged for every day of the squadron's stay. The visit has materially strengthened the bonds of goodwill between this Colony and the United States.

Consul Thomas H. Robinson is expected to pass through Singapore on November 8th. He has been on home leave and is on his way to his new post, Penang, via Europe. Mrs. Robinson will remain in England for a few weeks before proceeding to Penang.

Consul General and Mrs. Coert du Bois and their two daughters arrived in Singapore on October 27. Mr. du Bois is inspecting the Consulate General at Singapore.

Vice Consul Dale Maher accompanied Consul General du Bois and his family from Batavia to Singapore. Mr. Maher will proceed on home leave, leaving Singapore on October 30.

Consul General J. K. Davis, London, England, is due at Singapore on November 4 en route to his new post in Korea.

Harry Anslinger was confirmed by the Senate on December 18, 1930, as Commissioner of Narcotics.

(At the time of confirmation Senator Copeland said that the action of agents of the Bureau of Narcotics in seizing recently a million dollars worth of narcotic drugs gives evidence that Mr. Anslinger is going to make an effective and useful commissioner.)

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Wireless telephone communication was had by Roger C. Tredwell, American Consul General at Sydney, Australia, with Joseph P. Cotton, Undersecretary of State, on November 12, 1930, through the courtesy of the Australian Postmaster General's Department and Amalgamated Wireless (Australia) Limited. The call was made at 1 a. m. on November 12 in Sydney, which corresponded with 10 a. m. in Washington on Armistice Day. Mr. Tredwell, speaking for all Americans in Australia, expressed the hope that this new link between "the two largest English-speaking continents in the world" would not only bring about a better understanding between the people of Australia and America, but also prosperity and peace. Mr. Cotton in reply said that the friendship between Australia and America had steadily increased during the last fifteen years, and that this Armistice Day found the peoples of the two countries much closer together than at any time in their previous history.

ADVICE

If you've a thought that's happy—
Boil it down;
Make it short and crisp and snappy—
Boil it down.
When your brain its coin has minted,
Down the page your pen has printed,
If you want your effort printed,
Boil it down.

Take out every surplus letter—
Boil it down;
Fewer syllables the better—
Boil it down.
Make your meaning plain—express it
So we'll know, not merely guess it—
Then, my friend, ere you address it
Boil it down.

Boil out all the extra trimmings—
Boil it down;
Skim it well, then skim the trimmings,
Boil it down.
When you're sure 'twould be a sin to
Cut another sentence in two,
Send it on—and we'll begin to
Boil it down.

—L. A. W. Bulletin.

"Detract not from others, neither be excessive in commending."—*Washington*.

"If we could do our work in a brighter, less anxious spirit, it would wear us less. It is worry, not work, that wears."—*Goulburn*.

Appropriations

December 15, 1930.

LAST year at this time the JOURNAL contained an article entitled, "Important Announcement," concerning appropriations for the Department of State. It had to do with the recommendation by the Secretary of State of a more generous program for the Department and the Foreign Service.

Our officers have already felt the benefits of this program, which was put into effect during the past year. Allowances for rent, heat and light have been granted, delayed promotions have been made, the morale of the Service greatly improved, and the whole structure of the Department and the Foreign Service considerably strengthened.

In the Department itself steps have been taken toward reorganization, and this important development is now well under way. Last year there were some 50 Foreign Service officers stationed in the Department whereas there are now only 36, their places having been taken by the appointment of permanent officers in the Department. Undoubtedly it will always be necessary to have Foreign Service officers stationed in Washington, but the number thereof will be reduced as much as possible, thereby strengthening the force in the foreign field.

Gradually the Foreign Service Buildings Commission is accomplishing a work of great importance to the Service—the purchase and construction of government-owned Foreign Service buildings abroad. At present the fine buildings at Tokyo are nearing completion, work is to be started within a few weeks on the large building in Paris, and progress is being made at several other localities.

In appearing before the Committee of Congress during the first weeks of December, in support of next year's appropriations, the Department's program was simply the normal continuation and development of the plans already started and under way.

This year, also, Secretary Stimson has gone personally before the Sub-Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives with reference to the Department's estimate of its needs for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931, and he expressed satisfaction with the accomplishments made possible by the appropriations granted by Congress covering the current year.

With regard to the appropriations for the next fiscal year, the Service may be interested to know that an increase over last year of \$152,945 has

been requested for the Department, and \$267,887 for the Foreign Service. Of this latter sum a \$67,000 increase is for rent, heat and light, an increase of \$45,000 for contingent expenses, Foreign Missions, \$86,000 for contingent expenses, Consulates, \$33,000 for representation allowances, \$45,000 for salaries of Foreign Service officers, et cetera. An appropriation of \$2,000,000 from the \$10,000,000 Foreign Service buildings fund has been asked, in order to carry out and intensify the very comprehensive building program.

There were substantial decreases, however, in the appropriations requested for various international obligations, with the result that the Department's estimates of the total requirements for the next fiscal year, as approved by the Bureau of the Budget, were some \$85,000 less than for the present year.

There is thus evident a continuation of the change in the attitude of the executive branch of the government toward the support of the Foreign Service—a fact which should be very encouraging to its members. Not only have Secretary Stimson and the officers of the Department shown a keen interest in the welfare of the Service but this interest has also been reflected by the action of Congress upon last year's appropriations.

All these things augur well for the future of the Service as a profession, and it is to be congratulated upon this rapid and strong trend toward an even higher plane of development.

APPRECIATION

The Department has kindly given the JOURNAL permission to publish the following letter:

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1930.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In reviewing the services performed by your Department in behalf of this Bureau's beneficiaries in residence abroad, during the past year and preceding years, it is pleasing to note a continuing spirit of humane, efficient cooperation which has served to expedite compensation, insurance and dependency awards to United States war veterans and their dependents, as well as medical care and attention to the disabled veterans.

It is desired to have conveyed to the Consular and Diplomatic missions and their agencies, the Bureau's and its beneficiaries' great appreciation of their services.

On behalf of the Bureau may I extend to you and your staff the season's happiest greetings and best wishes.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) GEORGE E. IJAMS, *Director*.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The Habit of Representation

(Being an unsolicited letter of advice from William Full Back, retiring Foreign Service Officer, to his son, Jack Half Back, about to set out for his first overseas post of duty as an Officer of Career, Unclassified)

By WALTER F. BOYLE, Consul, Auckland, New Zealand

DEAR SON: To say that I am pleased is a very mild way of expressing my delight that your first assignment in the field should come so closely on my own retirement, that my son may carry on the work I have loved, and which I am reluctant to lay down.

You are starting on a great career, and though it is not without disappointment that I note you have not called on me for advice, I am wont to read in this a high degree of self-reliance, a desire to be modern, to shape your course from contemporaneous association, to view the world as a growing and changing thing, as replete with new standards.

And yet I must give way to the urge to gratuitously bestow, or shall I say inflict, on you that which youth does not ask, and perhaps, after all, does not need, advice gleaned from experience.

For, my son, I have loved my country's service even as I have loved my country. I have made of her representation a creed, even as I know you will do.

And now to uncork the musty vintage of my advice.

During the stirring days of 1917, when America was welding millions of peaceable citizens into a mighty fighting force, and when the training camps were turning out thousands of able men as officers to command these mighty legions, I recall reading the newspaper account of an address to our officers in the making by a high officer of the Regular Army, his subject being "The Habit of Command."

The gist of this address was that an officer to be worthy of his shoulder straps must have the habit of command so ingrained into his very fiber that it would come to a subconscious second nature. It must come as natural to him to command a regiment of men as to order an ice cream soda at a soda fountain. The ordering of the ice cream soda did not carry any sense of superiority or inferiority on the part of the patron or the dispenser. Yet it was an order, both given and obeyed as a common-place incident of our social structure, and the giving, and likewise the execution, of a military command must come to be just as much a matter of routine habit.

This habit, or second nature, must be part of an officer's very personality, without it his value to the Army must be negligible.

And this little talk so impressed me that it set a chain of thought to moving. For I had the feeling that I had read something which in some way must also be applicable to our own service.

True, the habit of command not only would not be an asset, but indeed might be an actual detriment in the Foreign Service. Yet translated from military to foreign service conditions and needs, this habit of command might be transposed into that quality paramount for the Foreign Service Officer, the "habit of representation."

And herein lies the justification, the reason to be, of the professional Foreign Service Officer giving his life to the service. It is within his power to cultivate, to develop, to acquire this habit or subconscious quality of representation.

A quality which may not be analyzed. As invisible as the wireless wave and far more silent, yet just as real.

But remember always that this quality is not a pose, even though in a way it is a poise; that in the great service on whose threshold you stand the glory does not lie in acting, but in living your part. And those with whom you shall come to associate, because of your position, will instinctively know whether you are acting or living, whether or not you possess the true quality of representation.

In the Foreign Service School, and in your brief service abroad as a non-career officer, you have met many representatives of other lands. So stop and give thought to the way in which they impressed you.

A very few may be classified as vainglorious snobs. Some as petty politicians out of their natural element. Others as dwarfs disguised in giants' robes. But many others have really impressed you as men as big as their positions. You do not recall them as being either obtrusive or ultra retiring. But you do recall them as always speaking with the ring of sincerity. You felt them to be the highest personification of the countries they represented. In short, they were possessed of the habit or quality of representation.



And yet you will not likely receive any particularly good or highly complimentary remarks in your efficiency rating for being imbued with this intangible but very positive quality. It is just one of those things which may not be examined, analyzed, or rated by inspectors or supervising officers. And furthermore those who are actually imbued with this habit of quality, from the very fact of its possession are so modest as to proclaiming their own abilities, that their worth must be discovered almost against their own will.

And now to turn to another angle.

For one thing, my boy, you will never be able to truly represent your nation in trousers which bag at the knees, in shoes not quite polished, wearing a collar not quite clean, or clothes less than immaculate. Simply because the golden quality of naturally representing your country runs counter to the inferiority complex afflicting the person not properly attired.

And then there is the other extreme—the silk hat, the long-tailed coat, the cane, and perhaps the spats.

My son, because of custom, these togs are to be worn on occasions. But the quality of representation will never grow into your very self from the wearing of a silk hat.

And yet until you are able to wear the silk hat on ceremonial occasions without feeling as though a brass band were following you, you will not be on the way to that poise which is the next thing to the real habit of representation.

And in the same way, though your first salute of seven roaring guns from your country's warship will mean a red-letter day in your young life, you will be a long way from having acquired the real representative quality until the gun salute comes as a mere matter of routine.

And then about the spats. Sound out public opinion as to spats and other forms of dress as well. If there is no popular sentiment branding the wearer as a snob or fop, and foreign representatives in general wear them, then you may follow suit. Though in this respect it might also be well to study sentiment at home. For remember that you stand as the representative of the American people before the people of another nation; that the Government of your country and likewise that of the country to which you are accredited are but the centralized offices of their respective peoples. Details of dress which may seem right and proper in a restricted circle calling itself society may run counter to the dictates of the great mass of responsible people, and so if in your personal attire you may not please all, but you must run counter to the predilections of

any group, it is manifestly better to conform to the predilections of the more responsible leadership of the whole people than to the dictates of a small, self-centered coterie calling itself society.

And it is also well that you bear in mind that the plain black and white of the evening dress of the American stands out mid the gold-bedecked uniforms of foreign officialdom, just as the American nation has ever stood out as the exemplar of the sterling and simple ways of democracy. An influence which has gained as the world has progressed.

My boy, America is your background, and you could never acquire the true quality of her representation arrayed in gold braid and livery.

And now, one of the most difficult tasks which besets you, is to acquire the habit of repression.

(Continued to page 30)

Banking Service To Foreign Service Officers



With over thirty-eight years experience in banking and trust business, we offer every financial facility to those in the Foreign Service.

A banking connection in Washington with this Institution will be a source of satisfaction while on duty at a foreign post.



AMERICAN SECURITY
AND TRUST COMPANY

15th and Penna. Ave.

Four Branches

Capital, \$3,400,000

Surplus, \$3,400,000

WASHINGTON'S LARGEST
TRUST COMPANY

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication November 29, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since October 15, 1930:

William C. Burdett, of Knoxville, Tenn., now American Consul at Callao-Lima, Peru, assigned Consul General at that post.

Joseph F. Burt, of Fairfield, Ill., now American Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, assigned Consul at Montreal, Canada.

William P. Cochran, Jr., of Wayne, Pa., now American Vice Consul at Wellington, New Zealand, assigned to the Department.

Harris N. Cookingham, of Red Hook, N. Y., now American Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands, assigned Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Samuel J. Fletcher, of Kittery Point, Me., now American Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, assigned Consul at Montreal, Canada.

Cecil Wayne Gray, of Bristol, Tenn., now American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, assigned Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

Barton Hall, of Kansas City, Mo., designated Second Secretary of Legation at Prague, Czechoslovakia, has resigned from the Service.

The assignment of Cloyce K. Huston, of Crawfordsville, Iowa, now serving as Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia, as Vice Consul at Madras, India, has been cancelled. Mr. Huston has been assigned Vice Consul at Genoa, Italy.

Will L. Lowrie, of Chicago, Ill., now American Consul General at Wellington, New Zealand, assigned Consul General at Frankfurt on the Main, Germany.

John McArdle, of Pittsburgh, Pa., now Consul at Monterrey, Mexico, assigned Consul at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Dayle C. McDonough, of Kansas City, Mo., now American Consul at Sydney, Australia, assigned Consul at Madras, India.

Nathaniel B. Stewart, of Americus, Ga., now American Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, detailed to the Department of State.

Arthur F. Tower, of Rochester, N. Y., now American Consul on leave, formerly assigned to Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, assigned Consul at Cali, Colombia.

William Karnes, of Chicago, Ill., now American Vice Consul at San Luis Potosi, appointed Vice Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Non-Career

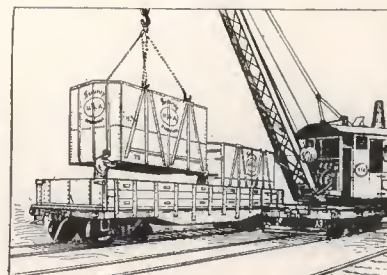
S. Felix Anthony, American Vice Consul at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, has resigned.

Arthur D. Jnkes, of Oregon, now a clerk in the Consulate General at Callao-Lima, Peru, has been appointed a Vice Consul and assigned to that post.

Earl Brennan, of Westmoreland, N. H., American Vice Consul at Moncton, appointed Vice Consul at Winnipeg, Canada.

Robert T. Cowan, of Bristol, Tenn., now American Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, appointed Vice Consul at San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Henry H. Leonard, of Connersville, Ind., now American Vice Consul at Matamoros, appointed Vice Consul at Acapulco, Mexico.



Security (Steel) "Lift" Vans carry the household effects of numerous foreign service officers over the surface of the earth.

Wellington, New Zealand will soon receive one of our vans, also Lima, Peru. Buenos Aires, Mexico City, Vancouver, B. C., and Mexico City are other far off places where our vans are, and all over Europe and the United States.



Security Storage Company

1140 Fifteenth St. Cable "Storage"
4½ Blocks North of the White House
WASHINGTON, D. C.

31 Place du Marche St. Honore PARIS
Telegrams "Medium"—Telephone Central 30-89

New York Office
800 SEVENTH AVENUE

for 40 years providing SECURITY for household goods, silverware, works of art, furs, clothing, rugs, tapestries, motor cars, in

Storage, Shipping & Moving

C. A. ASPINWALL, *President.*



Harry A. McBride, of Pontiac, Mich., resigned effective October 31, 1930, as Vice Consul at Malaga, Spain.

Willys A. Myers, of Van Meter, Ia., now American Vice Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, appointed Vice Consul at Mexicali, Mexico.

Harry K. Pangburn, of Perry, Iowa, now American Vice Consul at Acapulco, appointed Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

George P. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., now American Vice Consul at Marseille, appointed Vice Consul at Nice, France.

James R. Riddle, of Talladega, Ala., now American Vice Consul at Vancouver, appointed Vice Consul at North Bay, Canada.

Carleton A. Wall, of Morristown, N. J., now a clerk in the Legation at Monrovia, Liberia, appointed Vice Consul there.

Released for publication December 13, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 29, 1930:

Edward Anderson, Jr., of Jacksonville, Fla., now American Vice Consul at Port Said, Egypt, assigned Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Robert L. Buell, of Rochester, N. Y., now Third Secretary of Embassy at London, England, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Peking, China.

Alfred D. Cameron, of Seattle, Washington, now American Consul at Paris, France, assigned Consul at Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, Africa.

Reed Paige Clark, of Londonderry, N. H., now American Consul at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, assigned Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

John G. Erhardt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., now detailed to the Department of State, assigned American Consul at Bordeaux, France.

The assignment of Christian Gross, of Chicago, Ill., now Second Secretary of Legation at Berne, Switzerland, as Second Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been cancelled.

Charles B. Hosmer, of Lewiston, Me., now detailed to the Department of State, assigned American Consul at Naples, Italy.

Stewart E. McMillin, of Lawrence, Kans., now American Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, assigned Consul at Warsaw, Poland.

Edward I. Nathan, of Philadelphia, Pa., now American Consul at Santiago, Cuba, assigned Consul at Monterrey, Mexico.

Non-Career

Charles W. Doherty, of Jackson, Miss., will be retired as American Vice Consul at Mexicali, Mexico, on December 31, 1930.

Edwin N. Gunsaulus, Jr., of London, Ohio, now American Vice Consul at Charlottetown, Canada, appointed Vice Consul at Windsor, Ontario.

Francis B. Moriarity, of Washington, D. C., now American Vice Consul at Messina, Italy, appointed Vice Consul at Paris, France.

James C. Powell, Jr., of Texas, now American Vice Consul at Torreón, Mexico, appointed Vice Consul at Agua Prieta, Mexico.

Frederick V. Schweitzer, of Amarillo, Texas, now a clerk in the American Consulate at Brisbane, Australia, has been commissioned as Vice Consul at that post.

Jones R. Trowbridge, of Augusta, Ga., now a clerk

in the American Legation at Teheran, Persia, has been commissioned as Vice Consul at the American Consulate, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 16 (legislative day of December 15), 1930:

J. Reuben Clark, Jr., to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Mexico.

Hoffman Philip, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Norway.

Nicholas Roosevelt, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Hungary.

J. Butler Wright, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Uruguay.

Charles E. Mitchell, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia.

Those Foreign Service officers who received recess appointments (their names having been published in recent issues of the JOURNAL) were also confirmed by the Senate on the above date.

The following Foreign Service officers were also on that date confirmed as Consuls General:

Calvin M. Hitch, Harold D. Clum, Herbert S. Goold, William G. Burdett.

The following Foreign Service officers were on the same day confirmed as Diplomatic Secretaries:

Hayward G. Hill, Jay Walker, George D. LaMont, Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., Julius Wadsworth, Guy W. Ray, Thomas J. Maleady, David H. Buffum, George Alexander Armstrong, Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., Henry P. Starrett, Herve J. L. Heureux, Edward G. Trueblood, Harold D. Finley, William H. Hunt, Felix Cole.

The successful candidates in the last Foreign Service examination (their names having been published in the December issue of the JOURNAL) were also confirmed by the Senate on the above date as Diplomatic Secretaries and Vice Consuls Unclassified.

At the Conference of the Association of National Advertisers with officials of the Federal Government, held in Washington in November, Mr. King, chief of the Specialties Division, Department of Commerce, gave a concise survey of the foreign field. Apropos of the questionnaire sent out to all American consular offices some time ago, it was interesting to note Mr. King's statement that they now had listed some 7,000 foreign publications, with a great mass of information regarding them. Indeed there are, the speaker said, a few tons of sample publications, voluminous lists of concessionaires for other forms of advertising, lists of advertising agencies, etc.



A SIMPLE FOLLOW-UP SYSTEM

(Anonymous)

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for June, 1930, under the title, "The Brandt System," described a method designed to preclude the overlooking of pending matters which had been installed and found satisfactory at the Consulate General at Beirut. The system involved the use of a card divided into two halves one of which is attached to and filed with the correspondence likely to be again required while the other portion of the card is filed separately according to the date when the correspondence is likely to be required again. At a large European Consulate General, where there was a considerable need for an effective follow-up system, the following was devised. It worked well in practice and is believed to be simpler than the Beirut system.

Upon dictation of a communication in a matter that requires to be watched for an answer or that is likely to require further attention at a later date the stenographer is instructed to prepare an *extra copy* of the outgoing on colored flimsy, for instance yellow, or pink, which is known as follow-up color. A date, as indicated by the dictating official, is marked thereon and the colored flimsy is filed in a separate chronological file, the correspondence being filed as usual. When the date marked rolls around the flimsy automatically appears from the file room on the dictating official's desk with the correspondence attached.

It is believed that there is a considerable saving here over the double-card system, both in file clerks' and stenographers' time and labor.

CORRECTION

In the last paragraph of the News Items from Paris, published in the December issue (page 453), a clerical error was made in saying that Consul Sidney B. Redecker became the husband of Miss Maxime Kent. Mrs. Redecker's maiden name was Maxine Kent Jordan, sister of Royal R. Jordan, who resigned recently while Secretary of Legation at Tirana, Albania.

In the column of Births in the December issue, it was erroneously stated that a "daughter" was born on October 7, 1930, to Consul and Mrs. George J. Haering, at Rangoon, India, when actually it was a son, George.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS SYSTEM—"PANAIR"



U. S. AIR MAILS TO SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, and WEST INDIES

PASSENGERS—AIR EXPRESS

WORLD'S LARGEST OPERATORS OF MULTI-ENGINED AIR TRANSPORTS
18,000 MILES OF AIRWAYS—FLYING 80,000 MILES EVERY WEEK

Board of Directors

R. F. Hoyt, Chairman, S. S. Colt, Lyman Delano, S. M. Fairchild, G. B. Grosvenor, T. E. Hambleton, W. A. Harriman, Leonard Kennedy, Robert Lehman, Grover Loening, George Mixter, E. O. McDonnell, R. H. Patchin, F. B. Rentschler, J. T. Trippe, W. H. Vanderbilt, C. V. Whitney

President and General Manager, J. T. TRIPPE
Technical Advisor, COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH
Chief, Foreign Relations, EVAN E. YOUNG
Washington Representative, P. E. D. NAGLE

GENERAL OFFICES: 122 E. 42nd St., NEW YORK CITY

BIRTHS

A son, Pierre Noel, was born on August 18, 1930, at Mexico City, to Consular Clerk and Mrs. Ramon Stewart Alfonzo. Mr. Alfonzo is on duty at the Consulate General at Habana, Cuba.

A daughter, Edith Harriet, was born on November 18, 1930, at Leipzig, Germany, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul J. Reveley. Mr. Reveley is assigned to the Consulate at Leipzig.

A son, Alexander, was born on November 21, 1930, at Frankfort-on Main, Germany, to Consul and Mrs. Robert W. Heingartner.

MARRIAGES

Redecker-Jordan. Married at Paris, France, on October 31, 1930, Sydney B. Redecker and Miss Maxine Kent Jordan. Mr. Redecker is now assigned to the Consulate General at Naples.





SINCE 1889
41 YEARS AGO

WASHINGTON'S
Florist and Floral Decorators
We Telegraph Flowers

Gude Bros. Co.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Main Store 1212 F Street N. W.
Three Branch Flower Shops

NECROLOGY

Daniel Francis Mooney, United States Minister to Paraguay under President Wilson, died at St. Mary's, Ohio, November 13, 1930. Mr. Mooney, after obtaining a law degree at the Ohio State University, served in the Ohio Senate from 1908 to 1913. He was appointed Minister to Paraguay on January 30, 1914, and served there for six years.

Charles W. Buck, American Minister to Peru from April 2, 1885, to April 5, 1889, retired attorney and author, died in Louisville, Ky., November 30, 1930, at the Deaconess Hospital at the age of 81. He was the father of Charles Neville Buck, the author, and is survived also by his widow, the former Elizabeth Crow Bullitt.

Mr. Buck was born at Vicksburg, Miss., in 1849. He attended Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky., and the University of Kentucky, graduating from the latter's school of law. He practiced law in Vicksburg and St. Louis, before going to live at Louisville. President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Peru in 1885, and he served for four years.

While Mr. Buck was envoy to Peru that country had one of the exciting periods of its history. He was in Lima during the fighting about the capital on November 29 and 30, 1885, and when the citadel was attacked on December 1. Although the youngest foreign envoy, he was dean of the diplomatic corps, and led the efforts of his associates that helped to save Lima from possible destruction and restored peace to the country.

At Mr. Edward P. Lowry's funeral at Arlington National Cemetery, November 24, a package of earth brought especially from Mexico was broken and sprinkled over the casket before the

local earth was filled into the grave. Mr. Lowry had expressed, sometime ago, the wish that when he died he would like to have some Mexican soil buried with him.

WILLIAM I. JACKSON

The following two tributes to the late William I. Jackson have been received from Arthur Bliss Lane and John Farr Simmons, both now stationed at Mexico City, and both associated with William I. Jackson during his recent assignment to the Department:

In the spring of 1929 during the Mexican insurrection of that year a situation developed at one place on the Mexican border requiring prompt action on the part of our Government, otherwise we should have been put in the anomalous position of having offered all possible moral and material aid to the constituted government of Mexico and on the other hand of maintaining a consular representative at an important border post who openly sympathized with the rebels and who was advising all interested parties that it was his duty to maintain "neutrality" between the two contending factions. As this border post which was then located in rebel territory was a strategic point, it was necessary to find a man to fill it who not only had a good knowledge of Spanish, who could be relied upon to report the facts of a situation faithfully without being swayed by personal bias, but above all one who could make clearly known the announced attitude of the United States Government towards the insurrectionists and at the same time keep on good terms with the rebels who were then the *de facto* authorities at this particular post.

William I. Jackson at that time was serving in the Visa Office in the Department and could ill be spared for this emergency service, for the Visa Office was then working out the plan which later was successfully to restrict Mexican immigration through administrative provisions under the Immigration Act of 1924. Bill Jackson had previously served with distinction as Consul at Torreon. His good judgment could be relied upon. Hence the Visa Office unselfishly agreed to allow him to serve again in Mexico in this emergency rôle. The Department's expectations of what Bill Jackson could do were fully borne out by his accomplishments. Greeted hostilely on his arrival by the rebels who realized he was replacing a man who had been moved because he was too friendly to their cause, Jackson, through tact and frankness, succeeded in main-



taining official relations with the *de facto* authorities up until the time the border town capitulated to the federals. His work finished, Jackson returned, with the Department's commendation, to a wife whom he had left in a sick condition in Washington, a fact which was not known to the Department until his return.

Those who had the good fortune to know Bill Jackson intimately will mourn the passing of a loyal and considerate friend, who never complained but always was looking to find the bright side of a situation. It was characteristic of him that he should have given his life in an endeavor to save another's. His wife and he were devoted to one another. If the sorrow of their friends can be mitigated, it is in the knowledge that neither of them is left to mourn the passing of the other.

The Service loses an officer whose career and ideals should be a model to us all. It loses an officer's wife who, like her husband, faithfully served her country.

ARTHUR BLISS LANE.

Bill Jackson was selected for duty at the Visa Office of the Department of State early in 1929 because of his good record as a consular officer in the field and particularly because of his known qualities of judgment and stability.

It was my privilege to work with him in that office for about a year, and I always felt that he was one of the most likeable and steady men who ever undertook the somewhat arduous duties which that office provides. His quiet sense of humor never failed him in spite of the many difficult situations which arose there during his assignment.

The experience which he gained in the Visa Office made him the logical choice for assignment to Habana when a crisis in the general immigration situation in the West Indies made the Habana Consulate General, for a time at least, the most potentially difficult and strategically important consular office in the field, from the immigration standpoint. He had already acquitted himself admirably in his new duties under Consul General Dumont, and the untimely death of such an efficient consular officer is a particularly severe loss to the service.

His many friends in the Visa Office will join me in feeling his passing as a keen personal loss and in extending the most heartfelt expression of sympathy to his family.

JOHN FARR SIMMONS.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Photographers to the
Diplomatic Corps and the
Consular Service

HARRIS & EWING

THE HOME OF
"NATIONAL NOTABLES"

1313 F Street N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone National 8700

JOHN T. WAINWRIGHT

Consul Harold D. Clum, while on leave from his post at Guayaquil, Ecuador, wrote from Saugerties, N. Y., on November 13, 1930, that he and Mrs. Clum had attended the interment service at Rhinebeck, N. Y., of the late John T. Wainwright, and said:

"As you of course know, Mr. Wainwright was with me in Guayaquil as Vice Consul from September, 1929, to March of this year, and while there he won the respect and affection of all who knew him well, both in the foreign colony and among Ecuadorians. The manner of his death was characteristic of this unselfish gentleman, who was always ready to help others regardless of his own interests and welfare."

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give, devise and bequeath to the American Foreign Service Association, or any association or organization which may later succeed it with substantially the same relationship to the Foreign Service of the United States, to be held in trust by the Executive Committee of said Association, or such other board or committee as may later have general supervision over the management of the Association or its successor, the sum of..... Dollars to be paid from the general assets of my estate: *Provided, however,* That the trustees of said fund shall have authority to invest and re-invest it in interest-bearing securities and use only the interest thereof for any beneficent, educational, or utilitarian purposes connected with said Association. This bequest, though modest in amount, is appropriate to my circumstances and is made in the hope that it may gain the approval of other officers of the Foreign Service of the United States and result in other similar bequests.



A Quiet Exclusive Hotel
In New York's Social
Centre

THE LANGDON
2 EAST 56TH ST
NEW YORK

PATRONIZED BY MEMBERS OF THE
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE

RATES: SINGLE \$4.00, DOUBLE \$5.00

ALL ROOMS WITH BATH

CABLE: LANGDON, NEW YORK

COMMERCIAL WORK FOR NOVEMBER

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 November, 1930, is indicated as follows:

	1930
Reports	1,840
Trade Letters.....	3,285
Trade Lists.....	365
World Trade Directory Reports.....	3,918
Trade Opportunity Reports.....	269

In this connection, it is explained that beginning December 1 the London plan will be extended to France and Germany. As part of the plan the office of the Trade Commissioner at Hamburg has been closed and all trade information from that district will, under the plan, be supplied by the Consulate General.

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during November, 1930, rated EXCELLENT:

Algiers, Vice Consul Joseph I. Touehette; Amsterdam, Consul General Charles L. Hoover (2); Barcelona, Consul Frank Anderson Henry; Calgary, Consul Samuel C. Reat; Dundee, Consul John J. C. Watson; Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Consul Robert W. Heingartner; Karachi, Consul Renwick S. McNiece; La Paz, Vice Consul Sheldon T. Mills; Mexico City, Consul Dudley G. Dwyre; Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster; Sao Paulo, Consul General Charles R. Cameron; Shanghai, Vice Consul Robert P. Joyce (Political); Toronto, Consul C. Paul Fletcher; Vienna, Consul General Ernest L. Harris.

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:

Baghdad; Belgrade; Berlin (7); Bucharest (2); Buenos Aires (2); Callao-Lima; Casablanca; Guayaquil; Halifax; Helsingfors; Malmo; Marseille; Mexico City; Paris; Rio de Janeiro; Stuttgart; Toronto (2); Zurich.

The following officers submitted reports which were rated VERY GOOD:

Algiers, Consul Oscar S. Heizer (2); Athens, Consul Edwin A. Plitt; Baghdad, Consul Alexander K. Sloan; Barranquilla, Consul Fletcher Warren; Basel, Consul Calvin M. Hitch (1) and Consul Albert Scott (1); Beirut, Vice Consul Nelle B. Stogsdall; Belgrade, Consul Stewart E. McMillin; Berlin, Consul Raymond H. Geist; Bombay, Vice Consul Winfield H. Minor; Bremen, Consul Walter A. Leonard; Breslau, Vice Consul Archer Woodford; Brisbane, Consul Albert M. Doyle (2); Bucharest, Consul John Randolph (2); Budapest, Vice Consul John H. Morgan; Cali, Vice Consul Harold B. Minor; Canton, Consul Frederick W. Hinke; Cologne, Vice Consul J. Holbrook Chapman; Colombo, Consul Stillman W. Eells; Copenhagen, Vice Consul Erland Gjessing; Dresden, Consul George P. Walter; Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Consul Robert W. Heingartner; Funchal, Consul John F. Huddleston; Guayaquil, Consul Sheridan Talbott; Guaymas, Consul William A. Smale and Vice Consul Alfonso F. Yepis; Halifax, Consul Erik W. Magnuson (2); Hamburg, Vice Consul Coke S. Rice; Havre, Vice Consul R. Borden Reams; Johannesburg, Vice Consul Glenn A. Abbey; Kobe, Consul Howard Donovan (2); Lagos, Consul Gilbert R. Willson (2); Las Palmas, Consul Clifton R. Wharton; London, England, Consul General Albert Halstead; Medan, Vice Consul Daniel M. Braddock; Melbourne, Consul Wilbur Koblinger; Mukden, Vice Consul Andrew G. Lynch; Munich, Consul General Charles M. Hathaway, Jr. (1); Consul Alfred W. Donegan (1); Nagoya, Consul Austin R. Preston; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Consul William F. Doty; Oslo, Consul General Thomas H. Bevan; Ottawa, Consul General Irving N. Linnell; Paris, Consul Mason Turner (1), Consul Alfred D. Cameron (1); Prague, Consul General Arthur C. Frost; Progreso, Vice Consul Rufus H. Lane, Jr.; St. John's, Newfoundland, Vice Consul George C. Cobb; San Jose, Consul Edward Caffery; Sao Paulo, Vice Consul Walter N. Walmsley, Jr.; Seoul, Vice Consul Paul M. Dutko; Seville, Vice Consul Gerald Keith; Shanghai, Vice Consul Robert P. Joyce (1), Mr. Charles A. Robertson and others (1); Stockholm, Consul General John Ball Osborne (1), Vice Consul Harold Carlson (1); Suva, Consul Quincy F. Roberts; Tallinn, Mr. E. Hunt; Teheran, Vice Consul Henry S. Villard; Tientsin, Consul Robert B. Streeper; Tokyo, Consul Leo D. Sturgeon; Toronto, Consul C. Paul Fletcher; Valparaiso, Consul General Carl F. Deichman (1), Mr. Don Jay Berry (1); Vienna, Consul General Ernest L. Harris (2); Wellington, Consul Bernard Gottlieb; Zagreb, Consul Paul Bowerman; Zurich, Vice Consul Cavendish W. Cannon.

Trade letters received during the same period from the following named posts were accorded the rating VERY GOOD:

Athens; Batavia (2); Belgrade; Berlin (4); Bombay (2); Bordeaux; Breslau; Brisbane (3); Brussels (3); Bucharest (4); Buenos Aires (9); Calais (3); Callao-Lima; Cape Town (9); Caracas; Cologne (2); Dairen; Guayaquil; Habana; Halifax (2); Hankow; Helsingfors; Kingston; Jamaica; Kobe; Kovno; La Paz (2); Lagos (2); Lille; Malaga (2); Matanzas; Medan (2); Melbourne; Mexico City (4); Palermo; Paris; Rio de Janeiro (2); Rome; Rotterdam (2); Stockholm; Stuttgart (3); Taihoku; Turin; Valparaiso (2); Wellington.



CORRECTION

In the November issue of the JOURNAL an "EXCELLENT" report was erroneously credited to Vice Consul John R. Wood, at Paris, when the credit should have been given to Consul Damon C. Woods, at Paris.

SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of November, 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 Frank C. Lee, Halifax; and Vice Consul Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr., Athens.

VISA CORRESPONDENCE

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared letters received during November, 1930, rated VERY GOOD:

Buenos Aires, Hugh C. Fox (1); Cobh, William L. Peck (1); Genoa, Stanley R. Lawson (1); Mexico City, George H. Winters (1); Niagara Falls, Francis R. Stewart (1); Riga, Bernard Gufler (1); Rotterdam, Egmont C. von Tresckow (1); Toronto, Gerald F. Mc-Nerney (1) and Christian M. Ravndal (1); Vancouver, Ely E. Palmer (2).

TRADE DETAILS

During the period between October 16 and December 15, 1930 (not previously reported),

Hotel Lafayette

Corner 16th and Eye Streets, N. W.



Only three minutes from the State, War and Navy Departments, the White House, and all Clubs, and is the center of all that is worth while

SPECIAL RATES
TO THE DIPLOMATIC AND
CONSULAR SERVICE

the officers named below were according to a statement kindly furnished by the Division of Foreign Service Administration, sent on the following trade details or conferences:

Vice Consul Robert English (Istanbul), Chicago; Consul William R. Langdon (Dairen, Manchuria), Los Angeles; Consul David J. D. Myers (Tegucigalpa, Honduras), Atlanta and Akron; Consul Arthur F. Tower (Cali, Colombia), New York and Akron.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN CLAIMS and all other WAR CLAIMS

in connection with confiscated properties by former allied or central governments

Miscellaneous Collections here and abroad, New Financing, Funding of Debts, Re-organization of Foreign Firms, Incorporations under American Laws, Financial Investigations and Credit Information

CARL M. J. von ZIELINSKI

Foreign Trade and Financial Adviser
90 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

Cable Address: "Zielinski"

Agents and Correspondents in practically all parts of the world.

All Standard Codes Used



Hotel Martinique

FIVE BLOCKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE
SIXTEENTH STREET AT M
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*A Hotel
of Refinement*

**Special Rates
To Active and Retired Foreign Service Officers
and Their Families**

Write for Booklet

J. Maynard Magruder, Managing Director

GOOD RECORD OF VISA WORK

It is particularly gratifying to state that the Department has announced that during the quota year which ended June 30, 1930, only twelve aliens holding immigration visas issued at eight consular offices in Europe were debarred by the immigration officials at Ellis Island, although during the period mentioned the offices in question issued a total of 81,479 visas and transit certificates. During the quota year which ended June 30, 1929, a total of 43 persons were debarred at Ellis Island, involving thirteen consular offices in Europe which had issued a total of 107,042 visas and transit certificates during that period. Based on the foregoing statistics the average percentage of rejections at Ellis Island for the thirteen offices involved during the year 1928-1929 was .0004 per cent and for the eight offices involved during the year 1929-1930 was only .00014 per cent.

The following offices issued more than a thousand visas each during the quota year ended June 30, 1930, with a record of no exclusions at Ellis Island:

Post	Number of Visas Issued	Post	Number of Visas Issued
Antwerp	1,759	Oslo	2,795
Athens	2,407	Palermo	4,562
Bergen	1,505	Paris	8,292
Berlin	10,292	Prague	5,627
Bremen	4,808	Riga	1,472
Bucharest	1,861	Rotterdam	4,438
Budapest	1,989	Southampton ...	4,088
Cologne	7,738	Stockholm	2,495
Copenhagen	3,185	Vienna	2,594
Glasgow	21,618	Warsaw	9,697
Goteborg	2,486	Zagreb	1,470
Hamburg	3,997	Zurich	2,150
Helsingfors	1,280		

Record of exclusions are as follows:

Post	Number of Visas Issued	Number of Exclusions	Percentage of Exclusions
Belfast	8,251	2	.00024
Genoa	4,158	1	.00024
Stuttgart	10,283	2	.00019
Dublin	11,007	2	.00018
Cobh	5,781	1	.00017
Naples	15,393	2	.00012
Liverpool	9,007	1	.00011
London	17,599	1	.00005

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 December 13, 1930, kindly gave the following personal notes on their foreign representatives:

Mr. C. B. Spofford, who has been the Trade Commissioner in charge of the India organization of the Department of Commerce for over five years, is leaving Calcutta about the first of the year for Copenhagen, to which post he has been transferred as Commercial Attaché to succeed Mr. Harry Sorensen, who is now assigned as District Manager of the Philadelphia District Office. Mr. Spofford is replaced in Calcutta by Mr. George Howard, formerly Trade Commissioner in charge of the Manila Office.

Several of our foreign representatives have recently been married: Dr. Alexander V. Dye, the Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires, was married in Cleveland on November 12 to Mrs. Alice McHardy Byrnes. They sailed on December 5 for Argentina. Assistant Trade Commissioner A. Douglas Cook of our Berlin office and Miss Sarah Louise Maior were married on November 12 at Fayette, Missouri. Mr. C. F. Stephenson, formerly Assistant Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires and now assigned in Washington, was married in Washington on November



19 to Miss Cora Douglas of Gloucester, Mass.

Among the field officers who have recently returned to the United States are Assistant Trade Commissioners H. C. Schuette of Paris, D. W. Smith of Singapore, and C. R. Matheson of Helsingfors.

Miss Alma H. Cramer, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Barcelona, has returned to the United States on leave. Mr. Charles T. Hohenthal has been transferred from Madrid to take charge of the Barcelona office during the absence of Miss Cramer.

"Henry White: Thirty Years of American Diplomacy," by Allan Nevins. (New York. Harper & Brothers. \$5.) A review in the New York Herald-Tribune Books, November 9, 1930, by Henry Steele Commager, says: "With consummate skill Professor Nevins has interwoven the chronicle of American diplomacy with the biography of its most astute practitioner, and the result is something approaching a history of American foreign relations since 1880." As to the role played by Henry White, the reviewer, who calls him "our first professional diplomat," said: "He occupied for thirty years a peculiar, if not a unique, position in the American diplomatic

JUST AROUND THE CORNER FROM THE DEPARTMENT.

THE TIMEKEEPER

1702 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Washington, D. C.

WATCHES A SPECIALTY

Ten percent discount granted to Foreign Service Officers on all purchases or repairs

corps; he was the vehicle, we may say, for the unofficial undercurrents of diplomacy. For this role he was peculiarly fitted by training, by experience and by personality. He knew 'everybody' in America and in western Europe. . . . He accomplished through extra-diplomatic channels what could not be achieved in a more formal fashion, and rendered services which by their very nature could never be adequately appreciated but by a very small group of statesmen."

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS

WILL ENJOY

THE WILLARD

with its large rooms, high ceilings and outside bathrooms. Within the past few months the rooms have been newly decorated; with their bright and attractive chintzes, they are charming in appearance and provide the utmost in comfort.

The cuisine is in charge of a celebrated Chef, formerly at the Ritz Hotel in London, and the service is that to be properly expected of a highly trained and competent staff.

25% discount on room charges to members of the United States Foreign Service

On Famous Pennsylvania Ave. at Fourteenth and F Sts.

Within three squares of the State Department and two squares of the White House

FRANK S. HIGHT, President





THE HABIT OF REPRESENTATION

(Continued from page 20)

To learn to swallow your dislikes and also some of your likes, to train your prejudices to grow inward instead of outward.

I say that this will be one of your most difficult tasks, because you are a young American, a very normal one, and this is not our nature.

At times you will be tempted to relieve this inward pressure by seeking the confidence of the more responsible members of the American colony. Avoid this. Let your own person be the graveyard of your dislikes and many of your likes.

And remember also that aloofness is not dignity, and hence to be avoided, even as you would abjure the opposite extreme, the "good mixer."

For, my son, you do not mix; you form friendships, you make acquaintances, you mingle, you associate, and you enjoy the society of those you come to meet.

And it is well that you do all of these, for all may be done without losing dignity or self-respect, and in promotion rather than in retardation of the spirit of representation, the true interests of your country.

As the representative of your nation, bear in mind that your social position is secure, so long as you are even a fairly respectable person.

Let this not lead you, however, to forego the company of the most elite social group. But also remember that you do not have to overcultivate this or any other group to insure your social position. Which means that you are free to represent your nation, to associate with the leaders in every ramification of the community's work. So let your circle of acquaintances be wide, let it embrace the leaders, bearing in mind that the so-called society leaders are in a decided minority.

I am glad that you are imbued with a sense of humor. Without it you might reach a high place in the service, yet you would never be fully representative. For lest you have the gift of humor you will likely mistake acting for living, pomp for merit, and ceremonial for representation. Lincoln possessed the quality of humor, else he would not have been the personification of the spirit of America.

At times you may find it is wise to contradict with documentary fact and figure some base slander against the United States. But ignore tales of graft and crime in your country, such as the foreign press often loves to magnify, and which at



Gentlemen's Apparel
of Distinction

Most New York men of importance lean toward clothing by Saks-Fifth Avenue because of its unobtrusive yet exclusive styling. Men of the United States Foreign Service Department may take advantage of this Saks-Fifth Avenue service through the mails.

SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE

611 Fifth Avenue
New York

Suits at 65.00 to 120.00
Overcoats at 65.00 to 150.00
Dinner Coat and
Trousers at 65.00 to 125.00
Tail Coat and
Trousers at 75.00 to 130.00
Dinner Vests at 10.00 to 30.00

times will appear to be the only kind of news they publish about America.

And never make the mistake that it is your function or duty to defend your country. The United States is not on the defensive any more than it is on the aggressive. It stands big, supreme, overshadowing, shedding its light over the world, and driving into the shadows the mean and tiny little men who would belittle her.

And, above all, avoid the condescending compliment of being considered as more popular than your nation, as possessing greater and nobler qualities than the people of your nation. This is one of the subtlest forms of personal flattery and quiet belittling of your country which you will encounter.

You will find many distinguished and fine Americans traveling abroad, and you will be proud to introduce them to the people they should know. But, as you already know, you are going to be disappointed with a goodly number of your fel-

low countrymen who travel. For many of them have not been trained in the school of repression and thoughtfulness for foreign susceptibilities.

And now as to the local American colony. Pleasant and homelike though the association may be, give to them only a minor part of your time.

By custom you are head of the colony. But this is merely an honorary position. One to be used at times to promote harmony between the fact ons which may exist. The real head of the colony, however, does not even bear that honorary title, he is the American who by tacit and unrecorded assent is looked to for real leadership.

And it is well that we say something relative to your language. Your own language—English. Never be afraid to use “Americanisms,” for you are an American. But be sure to keep in mind that “Americanisms” and slang are two entirely different things.

In a way model your English on your foreign language, the knowledge of which you have ac-



TROUBLES OF AN OLD-TIME CONSUL

Horatio Mooers pinxit



quired at the expense of so much study. For in acquiring your second tongue you have avoided not only its slang but also its ultra-idiomatic expressions. So why not put your English on the same basis.

Protection of your nationals and their interests you will find a constant occupation.

Lend your every effort to secure for them their rights, but avoid even one step toward assisting them in securing a special privilege. For every special privilege secured places you under an unfair obligation and diminishes your power to insist on fair play and rights.

In passing, let me say that once upon a time I knew a consular officer who constantly played poker with the provincial dictator of the realm to which he was accredited, and so powerful was his influence because of this close intimacy that he made use of it to have men released from jail who merited a long residence in such institutions.

This Consul was regarded by the American colony as an exceptionally able officer, seemingly because of the ability just mentioned. Strangely it did not seem to occur to either Consul or colony that the United States was not interested in having them released from prison who really deserved to be locked up for a number of years, and that their arbitrary release not only lowered the prestige of the nation, its representative, and the local colony, but also undermined the true perspective of all concerned.

And, speaking of poker, even though a few irresponsibles may be wont to class you as a "sis," it is best to avoid all forms of gambling. You will be the more respected, even by those who indulge therein.

However, even though you should always be sure that your good offices for the protection of your fellow citizens be on the basis of fair play and justice, it is also well to bear in mind that it is better to have the local official predisposed and friendly toward the United States because of respect and perhaps admiration of its representative, than to have him grudgingly conform to justice and fair play because of dislike and perhaps disrespect of the American representative. Here you can not be bigger than your nation, but you must hope to be almost as big.

And, of course, you should have advice as to speech making.

It is hardly possible that you will acquire such fluency in a foreign tongue as to stand in constant demand as a speech maker. You will simply make a few addresses on ceremonial occasions, and that will in all probability be an end of it.

But in the big group of English-speaking countries this will not be the case. Unless you are a dull and boring speaker you will be requested to speak on many occasions. In this way you will meet thousands and thousands of persons who will come to know you almost personally, you will personally reach nearly every rank in the community. It is a valuable courtesy, and is perhaps the greatest factor in your hands for cultivating good will and friendship. But be sure to understand that these people are not interested in propaganda or anything which they might assimilate to propaganda. So avoid brotherly love talk, international love feasts, and contentious subjects.

It is of deep and far reaching value to the United States to have a community thus come to know an American Diplomat or Consul as a friendly, kindly gentleman, reflecting naturally, but not by studied intent, the atmosphere of his country. So if you are a worthy and tactful speaker you may thus be of great value to your country.

But here again you will receive no particular credit. For this is just one of the big things which must go unsung. For an inspecting or supervising officer may not really feel the pulse, as it were, of thousands of people as to what your influence has been.

And now something else. Perhaps the country to which you are assigned may have certain sports and pastimes which to your own American standards are all but barbaric, or which offend your inborn objection to gambling.

Of course you may not place yourself on record as opposed thereto. If they are really representative you must not ignore them. Yet at the same time do not forget that you are an American and that any patronage on your part does not constitute an about face as to your ideals and perhaps prejudices. And the public will sense that as a true representative of your country you are quietly conforming to the established institutions of the country to which you are accredited.

And moreover you will find that in all such countries there is a strong minority movement against the so-called brutal and gaming pastimes. These minorities do not expect you to support their position. In fact you would hurt their cause if you did, for thereby their contention would be branded by their opponents as foreign and imitative of America. On the other hand, however, they do not expect you to become over enthusiastic of the said pastimes. So you will hold the respect of all concerned if you steer the middle course I have outlined.



And as to clubs. Yes, my son, belong to those which are truly representative. Otherwise you will not be in touch with many of the leaders of the community.

But do not be too "clubby." In nearly every club there is a minority which seems to hold that a club is a place to drink intoxicants to excess and to gamble. You should not identify yourself with this small group.

And when about your clubs remember that though it be your duty to write impersonal and impartial reports on local political trends, it is also your duty to keep your mouth severely closed as to local political issues. For you are the eyes and the ears and not the mouthpiece of your Government. As to your political reports. Make them current history rather than partisan relations.

And, my boy, entertain. But never lavishly. Lurid tales of the lavish and vulgar display of wealth by Americans are all too current. But they are the exceptions. You represent a democratic and dignified nation, and so let your entertaining be in keeping with our traditions.

Now it may so happen that one of your assignments will be to some obscure country, backward in its civilization, and popularly pictured as being of the comic opera type. If you are cast for such service, refrain from seeing the comic opera side of the picture. For even though some of the inhabitants, some of the officials, and conditions in general may verge onto comic opera, just probe a little deeper and you will find that this is only on the surface, that you are dealing with real men and big men, and with a people of high and noble aspirations. Take them as seriously as they take themselves, and you will find that many of them are bigger men than you.

And another little thing. Fair play and respect begin in your own office. No man is a hero to his own valet, and sometimes a Foreign Service Officer is not a hero to his own staff. Of course the word hero in this sense is a little farfetched, but it carries the idea. For though you may not be a hero in the eyes of your staff, if you are true and genuine, you will command their inward as well as outward respect, which is an all important thing.

And finally. Never "impersonate," but always try to "personify" the great Nation whose President has honored you with a commission.

It is a great life. If you but walk serene on the high plane only to be trodden by those into whose inner selves has grown the habit and quality of representation.



The Standard of Efficiency

In the commercial centers—in the cities and far-off corners of the earth—in the schools of every nation—in fact wherever human thoughts and deeds are recorded—there you will find the UNDERWOOD—the standard of typewriter efficiency.

Stenographers and typists realize that "Underwood" means fast and accurate typewriting—with less fatigue and better work.

The executive, too, appreciates the value of "Underwood" work—clear, clean-cut letters down to the last carbon, and he knows that when a letter is "Underwood" typed it represents his company's highest standard.

A demonstration of the Standard Underwood, or any other of our products, will place you under no obligation.

Underwood

Standard, Noiseless and Portable Typewriters—Bookkeeping Machines

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY

Division of Underwood Elliott Fisher Company

1413 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

"SALES AND SERVICE EVERYWHERE"

"UNDERWOOD. ELLIOTT-FISHER. SUNDBRAND—SPEED THE WORLD'S BUSINESS"

UNDERWOOD

Speeds the World's Business

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FOREIGN SERVICE STUDY

The Department of State receives many inquiries, particularly from employes in diplomatic and consular offices abroad, requesting that a list of books be supplied to the inquirers, that may be profitably studied in preparation for the examinations which are given for entrance into the Foreign Service. The Department of State finds it impossible to comply with these requests, because it would be neither advisable nor proper to create the impression that persons who had studied any particular collection of books would thereby adequately prepare themselves to pass the examinations for entrance into the Foreign Service.

The American Foreign Service Journal, recognizing the need for a list of books of the class referred to above, has compiled the list given below. This list of books is unofficial in every sense and the Journal feels it necessary to caution those using the books listed that such studies do not assure the passing of the examinations.

Every effort has been made to list only books that are readily procurable from the publishers or from well-known book dealers. A larger number of books has been listed under each subject than would ordinarily be used by a particular student, because it is felt that such a list is almost sure to include some books that will be available or easily procurable by all interested persons.

It is hoped that this list will be found helpful, not only to persons seeking admission into the Foreign Service, but to Foreign Service officers who desire to read works of interest in connection with their profession.

INTERNATIONAL, MARITIME, AND COMMERCIAL LAW		Percy, — —: Maritime Trade in War.....	\$—
<i>International Law (Latest Edition)</i>		Benedict, E. C.: The American Admiralty (edited by E. C. Benedict, latest edition). Banks & Co., Albany, N. Y.....	\$6.30
Stockton, Chas. H.: Outlines of International Law. C. Scribners Sons, New York.....	\$2.75	<i>For Collateral Reading (Latest Edition)</i>	
Wilson, Geo. G., & Tucker, Geo. F.: International Law. Silver, Burdette & Co., New York.....	\$3.40	Jessup, Philip C.: The Law of Territorial Waters and Maritime Jurisdiction. G. A. Jennings Co., Inc. (1927), New York.....	\$9.00
Lawrence, Thos. J.: The Principles of International Law. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.....	\$3.00	Ames, Jas. Barr: A Selection of Cases on the Law of Admiralty. Harvard Law Rev. Pub. Co., Cambridge.....	\$2.50
Hershey, A. S.: The Essentials of International Public Law. The Macmillan Co., New York...	\$3.50	Brown, Henry B.: Cases on the Law of Admiralty. West Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minn.....	\$3.00
Scott, Jas. B.: Cases on International Law (latest edition). West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.	\$3.50	<i>Commercial Law (Latest Edition)</i>	
Hervey, John G.: The Legal Effects of Recognition in International Law. University of Pennsylvania Press.....	\$3.00	Huffcut, Ernest W.: Rev. by Bogert. Elements of Business Law. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$1.48
<i>For Collateral Reading</i>		Burgess, Kenneth F.: Burgess Commercial Law (revised by Burgess & Lyon). Lyons & Carnahan, New York.....	\$1.48
Hyde, Chas. C.: International Law Chiefly as Interpreted and Applied by the United States. 2 vols., latest edition. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.....	\$25.00	Gans, Darwin C.: Commercial Law (ed. by Rogers and Thompson; latest edition). The American Book Co., New York.....	\$1.40
Stowell & Munro: International Cases. 2 vols. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.....	\$—	Lyon's Commercial Law (latest rec. ed.), Powers & Lyons, New York.....	\$.75
Moore, John B.: A Digest of International Law. 8 vols. Government Printing Office, Washington.....	\$10.00	Goggin & Toner: Accounting Principles and Procedure. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.....	\$—
Dwyer, — —: Cases Private International Law. Hall, Wm. E.: Edited by A. P. Hughes: A Treatise on International Law, latest edition. Clarendon Press, Oxford.....	\$9.50	ARITHMETIC AND ACCOUNTS:	
Headlam-Morley, Sir James: Studies in Diplomatic History. Pub. Alfred H. King, Inc., New York.....	\$3.50	Miner, Elwell & Touton: Business Arithmetic. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$1.48
Wilson, George G.: The Hague Arbitration Cases. Ginn & Co., Boston.....	\$4.00	Moore & Miner: Practical Business Arithmetic. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$1.48
Jessup, Philip C.: The United States and the World Court. (1929, Boston, World Peace Foundation).....	\$2.00	Wentworth & Smith: Higher Arithmetic. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$1.20
<i>Maritime Law (Latest Edition)</i>		Elwell & Toner: First Course in Bookkeeping. Ginn & Co.....	\$1.28
Hughes, Robt. M.: Hughes on Admiralty Law. The Hornbook Series. West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.....	\$3.75	MODERN LANGUAGES	
		<i>French (Latest Editions)</i>	
		Bellows, John: French-Eng. and Eng.-French Dictionary, Holt & Co., New York...	\$2.50 and \$4.00

Young, Charles E.: French Grammar. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$1.48
Holbrook, Richard T.: Living French. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$1.56
Fraser, Wm. H., and Squair, J.: New Complete French Grammar, Heath & Co., Boston.....	\$1.75

Spanish

Coester, Alfred: Spanish Grammar. Ginn & Co..	\$1.48
Appleton's New Spanish-English and English-Spanish Dictionary. Appleton Co., N. Y.....	\$3.25
Marden and Tarr: Spanish Grammar. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$1.48
Ray and Bahret: Correspondencia Practica. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$1.00
Hendrix and Hespelt: Caballero's La Familia de Alvareda. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$.96

German

Breul, Karl H.: New German-English and English-German Dictionary. Funk & Wagnall's Co., New York.....	\$2.00 and \$5.00
Allen and Phillipson: German Grammar. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$1.60
Hain and Leonard: Brief German Grammar. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$1.36
Dippold, G. Theodore: Scientific German Reader. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$1.48

The following publishers have special modern language books and will send bulletin covering their publications:

- D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.
- Silver, Burdette & Co., Boston.
- E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.
- The Macmillan Co., New York.
- D. Appleton & Co., New York.
- Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.
- B. H. Sanborn & Co., New York.
- H. Holt & Co., New York.
- Ginn & Co., New York.

Publishers also give information as to the latest works on World Politics; Latin-American Countries, European Countries, Far East, Near East, United States, etc. **POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD AND NATURAL, INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES AND COMMERCE OF THE U. S.**

Toothaker, Chas. R.: Commercial Law Materials. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$2.00
Cooper, Clayton S.: Foreign Trade Markets and Methods. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$3.00
Fisher, E. F.: Resources and Industries of the U. S. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$.96
Smith, J. Russell: Industrial and Commercial Geography. Henry Holt & Co., New York..	\$4.50
Hough, B. Olney: Practical Exporting. The Johnson Export Pub. Co., New York.....	\$6.00
Keller & Bishop: Commercial and Industrial Geography (revised). Ginn & Co., New York.	\$1.28
Bishop & Keller: Industry and Trade in the U. S. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$1.40
Bishop: Outlines of American Foreign Commerce. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$3.00
Bogart, E. L.: Economic History of the United States. Longmans, Green & Co., New York..	\$2.00
Brigham, A. P.: Commercial Geography. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$2.50
Havemayr, Loomis: Conservation of Our National Resources. Macmillan Co., New York...	\$4.00
Durand, Edw. D.: American Industry and Commerce. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$4.00
Stamp, L. Dudley: An Economic and Regional Geography. Dutton, New York.....	\$8.50

Cornish, Newell H.: Cooperative Marketing of Agricultural Products. Appleton, New York..	\$3.50
Commerce Year Book (latest edition). Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.....	\$1.00

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Spann, Othmar: The History of Economics. W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.	\$3.50
Patterson's: The World's Economic Dilemma. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.....	\$3.50
Seager, Henry R.: Principles of Economics. Holt & Co., New York.....	\$3.50
Taussig, F. W.: Principles of Economics. Macmillan Co..... Vol. I, \$3.00; Vol. II,	\$3.25
Garver & Hansen: Principles of Economics. Ginn & Co.	\$3.00
Carver: Principles of Political Economy. Ginn & Co.	\$2.20
Taussig: Selected Readings in International Trade and Tariff Problems. Ginn & Co.....	\$3.00
Seager, Henry R.: Principles of Economics. H. Holt & Co., New York.....	\$3.00
Seligman, E. R. H.: Principles of Economics. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.....	\$3.00

For Collateral Reading

Bullock, Chas. J.: Readings in Economics. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$3.25
Fetter, Frank A.: Source Book in Economics. The Century Co., New York.....	\$1.30
Mill, John Stuart: Principles of Political Economy. D. Appleton Co., New York.....	\$2.50
Deibler, Frederick S.: Principles of Economics. McGraw-Hill, New York (1929 edition).....	\$3.00
Davis, Jos. S.: The Farm Exports Debenture Plan. Stanford University Food Research Institute, 1929.....	\$3.00
Morrison-Bell, Sir Clive: Tariff Walls, a European Crusade. London, Murray, 1930.....	7s.6d.
AMERICAN HISTORY, GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONS	
1. West, Willis Mason: A History of the American Nation. The Ronald Press Co., N. Y.	\$6.00
2. Barnes' School History of the U. S. American Book Co., New York.....	\$1.48
3. Robbins, Chas. L.: School History of the American People. World Book Co., Chicago	\$1.75
4. Martin, Asa E.: History of the U. S. (Vol. I and II). Ginn & Co., New York. Each...	\$3.80
5. Montgomery, D. H.: Students' American Hist. (2nd Rev. Ed.). Ginn & Co., New York..	\$1.92
6. Wells, Louis R.: Industrial Hist. of U. S. Macmillan, New York.....	\$—
7. Hill, Chas. E.: Leading American Treaties. Macmillan, New York	\$3.00
8. Hughes, Chas. Evans: Our Relations with the Nations of the Western Hemisphere (1928 edition). Princeton Univ. Press.....	\$1.75
9. Matthews: Essentials of American Government. Ginn & Co.....	\$1.60
10. Elson: History of the U. S.....	\$—
11. Channing, Edw.: A Student's History of the U. S.; latest rev. ed. Macmillan Co., New York	\$2.20
12. Andrews, Matthew P.: American History and Government. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia	\$1.80
13. Bassett, John S.: A Short History of the U. S. The Macmillan Co., New York....	\$3.90

For Collateral Reading

Hughes, Chas. Evans: Pan American Peace Plans, 1929. Yale University Press.....	\$1.00		
Jones, Norton, Moon & Lloyd: The U. S. and the Caribbean: American Policies Abroad. Pub. by the Chicago Council on Foreign Affairs.			
Harris Foundation Lectures, 1930: Interpretations of American Foreign Policy.			
Schelsinger: Political and Social History of U. S. American Diplomacy—Fish.			
Greene's Foundations of American Nationality.			
Johnson's Readings in American Constitutional History.			
American Diplomacy in the Orient, 1903. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.....	\$3.00		
Channing, Hart & Turner: Guide to the Study and Reading of American History. Ginn & Co..	\$3.50		
Cleven's Readings in Hispanic American History. Ginn & Co.....	\$3.60		
Dealey, J. Q.: Foreign Policies of the U. S. Ginn & Co.....	\$2.80		
Hart, Albert Bushnell: American History told by Contemporaries, 4 vols. The Macmillan Co., New York. Per volume.....	\$2.00		
Wilson, Woodrow: A History of the American People, 5 volumes. Harper & Bros., N. Y.....	\$12.00		
Foster, John W.: A Century of American Diplomacy. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.....	\$3.50		
Thayer: Life and Letters of John Hay, 2 volumes. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.....	\$5.00		
Beveridge, Albert J.: A Life of John Marshall (rev. ed., 2 volumes). Houghton, Mifflin & Co..	\$8.00		
Palmer, John McAuley: Washington, Lincoln, Wilson, Three War Statesmen. 1930. Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y.....	\$5.00		
Howland, Chas. P.: Survey of American Foreign Relations, 1929. Pub. for Council on Foreign Relations, Yale University, New Haven.....	\$5.00		
Fish, Carl Russell: American Diplomacy. Holt & Co., New York (rev. ed.).....	\$3.00		
Newfang, Oscar: The United States of the World. Putnam Sons, New York.....	\$2.00		
Bryce, James: The American Commonwealth, Abridged. Macmillan Co., New York.....	\$3.00		
Reinsch, Paul S.: Readings on American Federal Government. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$4.25		
Wilson, Woodrow: Constitutional Government in the U. S., latest edition. Lenicke & Buechner, New York.....	\$1.50		
Davis, John W.: Party Government in the U. S. Princeton University Press, 1929.....	\$1.25		
Carpenter, Wm. Seal: The Development of American Political Thought. 1930. Princeton University Press.....	\$2.00		
Strong, C. F.: Modern Political Constitution. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York (1930).....	\$3.50		
MacDonal, Austin F.: American City Government and Administration. Thos Y. Crowell Co., N. Y.	\$3.75		
Littler, Robt. M. C.: The Government of Hawaii. Stanford University Press.....	\$2.75		
EUROPEAN AND GENERAL HISTORY (LATEST EDITION)			
Robinson, James H.: An Introduction to the History of Western Europe. Ginn & Co. New Brief Edition.....	\$3.40		
Robinson & Beard: The Development of Modern Europe. Ginn & Co..... Vol. I, \$3.00; Vol. II,	\$3.20		
Haskins, H. L.: European Imperialism in Africa. 1930. Holt, New York.....	\$1.00		
Vernadsky, George: A History of Russia. Yale University Press, 1930.....	\$4.00		
Machray, Robert: The Little Entente. Pub. Richard S. Smith, New York.....	\$4.00		
Yngoff, A.: Economic Trends in Soviet Russia. Pub. Richard R. Smith, Inc., New York.....	\$4.25		
Adams & Stephens: Documents Illustrative of English Constitutional History. Macmillan Co., New York.....	\$2.25		
Hume, M. A. S.: Modern Spain. Putnam Pub., New York.....	\$1.50		
Pares, Sir Bernard: A History of Russia.....	\$—		
Schevill, Ferdinand: Political History of Modern Europe. Pub. Harcourt, Brace & Co., N. Y....	\$2.50		
Hayes & Moon: Modern History. Macmillan Co..	\$2.40		
Moore, Thos. Parker: Imperialism and World Politics. The Macmillan Co.....	\$4.50		
Bowman, Isaiah: The New World Problems in Political Geography. World Book Co., Yonkers-on-Hudson.....	\$—		
Myers, —. —.: General History (latest edition). Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$2.00		
<i>For Collateral Reading (Latest Edition)</i>			
Einzig, Paul: The Bank for International Settlements. The Macmillan Co., New York.....	\$3.00		
Bron, Saul G.: Soviet Economic Development and American Business: "Results of First Year Under the Five-Year Plan".....	\$—		
Barnes, Harry Elmer: World Politics in Modern Civilization.....	\$—		
Wright, —. —.: Mandates under the League of Nations.....	\$—		
Staal, Baron de: Correspondence Diplomatique (1884-1900). Paris: Riviere, 2 vols, 1930. 100	francs		
Dunn, Frederick Sherwood: The Practice and Procedure of International Conferences. (1929.) Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press.....	\$2.50		
Landaw, Rom: Pilsudski and Poland (1929); trans. by Geoffrey Dunlop. New York: Lincoln McVeagh.....	\$5.00		
Keith, Arthur B.: The Sovereignty of the British Dominions. New York, Macmillan.....	\$7.25		
Ralston, Jackson H.: International Arbitration from Athens to Locarno. Stanford University Press, California.....	\$5.00		
Hill, Norman L.: Naval Disarmament (Its Conference Background). Stanford University Press, California.....	\$3.00		
Harris H. Wilson: The League of Nations (1930). Cape & Smith, New York.....	\$—		
Balsell, Walter R.: Soviet Rule in Russia. 1929. Macmillan, New York.....	\$6.00		
Wriston, Henry M.: Executive Agents in American Foreign Relations. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press. 1929.....	\$5.00		
Rumania—An Economic Handbook. Dept. of Commerce, Government Printing Office.....	\$.65		
Durny, —. —.: Rev. Edition. General History. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York.....	\$4.00		
Villari's—Italy. London, Benn. 1929.....	\$5.00		
O'Brian, Barra: The Irish Constitution. Dublin, Talbot Press, 1929.....	17s. 6d.		
Sforza, Carlo: Makers of Modern Europe. Bobbs, Merrell, 1930, Indianapolis.....	\$5.00		
Toynbee, Arnold J.: Survey of International Affairs. 1928. Oxford University Press, American Branch (6th Survey).....	\$7.50		
Ogburn & Jaffe: The Economic Development of Post-War France (1929) Columbia University, New York.....	\$6.00		
Buell, Raymond Leslie: International Relations, rev. Henry Holt & Co.....	\$5.00		
Conwell & Evans: The League Council in Action.	\$5.00		

LATIN-AMERICAN HISTORY (*latest editions*)

Robertson, Wm. Spence: History of the Latin-American Nations. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y..	\$4.00
Cleven: Readings in Hispanic-American History. Ginn & Co., New York.....	\$3.60
Rippy, J. Fred: Latin America in World Politics. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.....	\$4.00
Verrill, A. Hyatt: Great Conquerors of South and Central America. Appleton & Co., New York..	\$3.00
Jones, Norton and Moon: The United States and the Caribbean (1930). University of Chicago Press, Chicago.....	\$1.50
Jane, Cecil: Liberty and Despotism in Spanish America. Oxford University Press, Oxford...	\$4.00
Enoch, C. R.: The Republics of Central and South America. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.	\$4.50
Koebel, Wm. H.: The Makings of Nations—South American (1913). A. & C. Black, London... 7s. 6d.	

For Collateral Reading

Warshaw, J.: The New Latin-America (latest edition). Thomas Crowell Co., New York....	\$3.00
Munro, Dana G.: The Five Republics of Central America. Branch of the Oxford University Press, New York.....	\$3.50
Scribner's South American Series—A Book on Each Country. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Per volume.....	\$4.50
Stuart, T. H.: Latin-America and the United States (latest edition). The Century Co., N. Y..	\$3.50

FAR EAST AND NEAR EAST

Vinacke, Harold M.: A History of the Far East in Modern Times. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York.....	\$5.00
Condiff, J. B.: Problems of the Pacific. (1930.) University of Chicago Press.....	\$5.00
Douglas, R. K.: Europe and the Far East. Cambridge University Press. The Macmillan Co., New York.....	\$1.90
Stejger, Beyer & Benetz: A History of the Orient. Ginn & Co.....	\$1.96
McLaren, Walter W.: A Political History of Japan During the Meiji Era, 1867-1912, 1916. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York.....	\$3.75
Hornbeck, S. K.: Contemporary Politics in the Far East, 1916. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y....	\$3.00
Willoughby, W. W.: Foreign Rights and Interests in China. (Latest edition.) Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.....	\$7.50
Hara, Katsuro: An Introduction to the History of Japan. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.....	\$2.50
Treat, —. —.: History of the Far East.....	\$—
James & Martin: Republics of Latin America....	\$—
Williams, —. —.: People and Politics Latin America.....	\$—
Kellen, Horace M.: Frontiers of Hope (Jewish problems in Palestine and Russia). Leveright, New York, 1930.....	\$3.00
Armstrong, Hamilton Fish: Where the East Begins. New York, Harper, 1929.....	\$3.00
Holcombe, Arthur M.: The Chinese Revolution. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1930....	\$3.50

For Collateral Reading

James, —. —.: Mexican Immigration to the United States.....	\$—
Beracke, —. —.: History of the Far East.....	\$—
Dennett, Tyler: Americans in Eastern Asia. The Macmillan Co., New York.....	\$5.00

Morse, H. B.: Trade and Administration of China. (Rev. ed.) Longmans, Green & Co....	\$9.00
Bau, M. J.: The Foreign Relations of China. Thos. H. Revell Co., New York.....	\$4.00
Hull, Wm. I.: India's Political Crisis. The Johns Hopkins Press.....	\$2.00
Willoughby, W. W.: Foreign Rights and Interests in China. 2 vols. Johns Hopkins Press, Balti.	\$12.00
Armstrong, Harold: Turkey and Syria Reborn. London, John Lane, 1930.....	15s.
Magnus, Laurie: The Jews in the Christian Era, From the First to the Eighteenth Century. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.....	\$5.00
Smuts, Gen. J. C.: Africa and Some World Problems. Oxford University Press.....	\$2.50
Andrews, C. F.: Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas. Macmillan, New York, 1930.....	\$3.00
Williams, E. T.: A Short History of China. Harper & Bros., 1928, New York.....	\$—
Young, C. Walter: The International Relations of Manchuria. University of Chicago Press, 1929	\$—
Holcombe, Arthur N.: The Chinese Revolution. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass...	\$4.00
Samuel, Maurice: What Happened in Palestine. 1929, The Stratford Co., Boston.....	\$2.00
Kohn, Hans: A History of Nationalism in the East. 1929, Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York.	\$7.00
Parlett, Sir Harold: A Brief Account of Diplomatic Events in Manchuria. Oxford University Press, New York.....	\$1.25
Howell, J. Morton: Egypt's Past, Present, and Future. 1929. Dayton: Service.....	\$2.50
Holmes, John H.: Palestine Today and Tomorrow. Macmillan, New York.....	\$2.50

GENERAL COLLATERAL READING

Publications, Magazines, etc.

1. Treaty Information Bulletin: issued monthly by the State Department; U. S. G. P. O. per year.....	\$.50
2. Press Releases—Published weekly, State Department, G. P. O.; per year.....	\$1.50
3. Foreign Affairs—An American Quarterly Review, Brown Brothers & Co., New York; per year.....	\$5.00
4. Current History, issued monthly by New York Times Co.; per year.....	\$3.00
5. The Annals—Quarterly Published; Issued by the American Academy of Political and Social Science; per copy.....	\$2.00
6. Statistical Abstract of the U. S.—By Dept. of Commerce, 1929, G. P. O.....	\$.75
7. Yearbook of Agriculture, 1930, U. S. G. P. O., Washington, D. C.....	\$—
8. Commerce Reports. (A weekly survey of foreign trade.) G. P. O., Washington; per year.....	\$4.00
9. The American Economic Review—Issued Quarterly by Am. Economic Association, Menasha, Wis.; per copy.....	\$1.25
10. World Court Decisions.	
11. League of Nations—Conferences.	
12. Disarmament Conventions.	
13. Tariff Legislation, U. S. and Foreign.	
14. The American Year Book.....	\$7.50
Published by the American Year Book Corp. under The New York Times, New York, 1930.	
15. The Statesman's Year Book (Latest Edition, Macmillan, New York).....	\$7.00



STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

26 Broadway

New York



The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils

Lubricating Oils and Greases

Gasoline and Motor Spirits

Fuel Oil

Asphaltums, Binders and
Road Oils

Paraffine Wax and Candles

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Branch Offices in the Principal Cities of

Japan	Philippine Islands	Turkey
China	Straits Settlements	Syria
Indo-China	Netherlands India	Bulgaria
Siam	South Africa	Greece
India	Australasia	Jugoslavia

COMPACT CANADIAN GOLF COURSES

By C. PAUL FLETCHER, *Consul, Toronto, Canada*

Much has been written in the past few months on the origin and spread of "peewee" golf, the 1930 craze which has not been confined to the limits of the United States but which has spread to Canada, where, in one large city alone, there is a midget course for every 10,000 of the population. Perhaps Foreign Service officers who were home on leave during the past summer may recall that the jokes concerning this so-called sport were as thick, in more ways than one, as the ancient ones about a well-known automobile, and may be led to believe that just as in the case of the miniature car, this form of entertainment will become as world-wide in its popularity.

This sudden demand for another amusement for the masses has proven a boon to the Foreign Service officer in the lower grades who, despite his recently improved condition, can not afford saddle horses or country club dues, for it has developed an intermediate or miniature course which is a cross between a standard one and a pygmy layout.

Regular exercise and plenty of fresh air are essential to the man who expects to make Grade 1 by outliving his colleagues. The miniature course provides these two requisites at a nominal cost. Such a course, in a 25-acre field just outside the corporate limits of Toronto, has 18 holes, varying from 40 to 100 yards each, with the usual, though modified, putting greens, fairways, bunkers, traps, hazards, etc. Mashies, putters, and balls, the only equipment necessary, are supplied by the owner. As \$150 is its average daily gross income value, it can be seen that the short course is as popular with the Scottish owner as it is with the player who pays only 50 cents per game.

Whereas it is almost imperative that a consular officer take a half day's leave when playing a standard 4-mile course, he can regularly and daily get, after office hours, on the 1-mile short course the usual 75 shots, as well as a brisk 90-minute walk.

With theaters, hotels, and steamships equipping with "Tom Thumbs," it has been predicted that within another year they will be thicker than community picture houses and found in every locality in the world in which English is spoken. Even now some American manufacturers of golf equipment disclaim interest in export business, for, as one stated in reply to a telegraphic trade



opportunity, "Domestic orders are coming in as fast as daisies grow in the springtime."

Standard, full-size courses are too few in number anywhere, and others can not be built rapidly enough to accommodate the initiates graduating from the "pee-wee" courses. The solution of the problem of supplying facilities to appease the growing appetite of the masses for a simple outdoor sport may perhaps be the miniature, or mile-length, golf courses.

SNAKE!

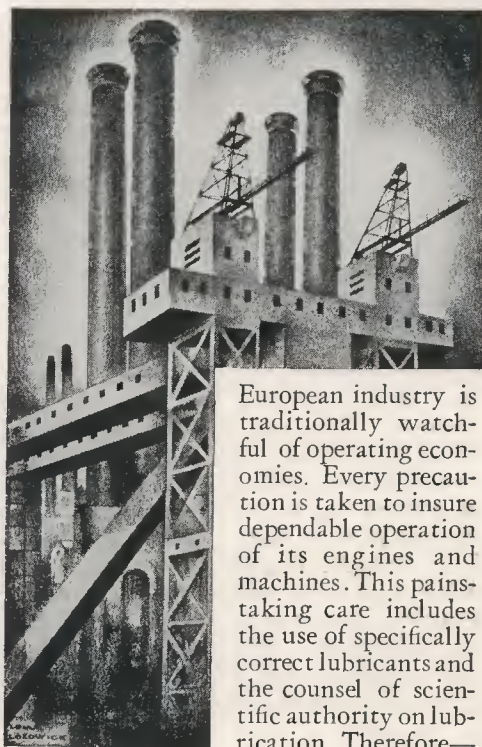
By JOHN J. MUCCIO, *Consul, Foochow, China*

Yesterday morning I was startled by a monster snake sunning itself at the foot of the Consulate steps. A "shriek" brought the gardener who started after it with a bamboo pole right into the space beneath the office. There was a clatter of toppling boxes, crashes of empty flower pots, bangs of the bamboo pole against concrete. Occasionally the crashes were muffled followed by gleeful Ah's from the ricksha coolies who had now joined the gardener.

In a few moments the gardener reappeared grinning, the snake clinging, still wriggling, around his neck. The snake, with a variegated dirty brown back and white belly, was not 20 to 30 feet long and 4 inches through; it was only 11 feet long and about 2 inches through at the middle. To my hesitant approach the "Ting Tsai" assured: "Oh, this kind—no can bite." "What thing?" I inquired. "One piece—have see market—no so big Two Dollars!" I seethed a sigh of relief as they withdrew busily chattering.

That afternoon I found the gardener, caretaker, coolies and several friends joyfully seated to a grand feast. They had shared in the purchase of some Chinese wine in which the snake was steeped. Ah, that wine and snake flesh would make them all sturdy, forceful and bold. It made one of the ricksha coolies so bold that he came back to duty the next morning with the finest black eye I have ever seen outside of the United States.

Consul General George S. Messersmith said in a recent letter: "I wish we could get more interest on the part of our men in the field in contributing interesting studies on matters connected with Service practice and problems." Need it be said that all such articles would be cordially welcomed. Can anyone suggest how such contributions can be stimulated?



European industry is traditionally watchful of operating economies. Every precaution is taken to insure dependable operation of its engines and machines. This painstaking care includes the use of specifically correct lubricants and the counsel of scientific authority on lubrication. Therefore—

of the foremost industrial companies in Europe, 80% use Vacuum Oil Company lubricants for their exacting requirements.

The practical help of Vacuum Oil Company lubrication engineers is available to industrial officials and plant managers in every industry in every civilized country.



Lubricating Oils

VACUUM OIL COMPANY



HOMES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(Continued from page 9)

ter A. Leonard, etc. W. W. Bride, at the present time Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia, was at that time one of the assistants in the Foreign Trade Adviser's office. Among other officials to have had offices in the building on Pennsylvania Avenue was Wilfred Stevens, the official translator, and the Law Clerk, Henry Bryan, engaged in editing the laws, and his assistants.

From July 1, 1915, to May 30, 1916, the Bureau of Accounts and the whole of the Solicitor's office occupied the old Knickerbocker Hotel, 1703 New York Avenue, N. W., which previously Admiral Dewey and his men had used as their headquarters. This building was later remodeled and is now the Allies Inn, a very popular restaurant, much frequented by Department employees.

The Bureau of Accounts and the Bureau of Citizenship moved June 1, 1916, to 1423 New York Avenue, N. W., the old Lenman building, which has now been pulled down and forms part of the enlarged premises of the National Savings & Trust Company. While in that building the name of the Bureau of Citizenship was changed to that of Division of Passport Control, and had

charge of all matters concerning citizenship, passports and visas, Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., being the chief, and Walter W. Le Mat, assistant chief, and Gaillard Hunt acting as Special Adviser. Several consular officers, including Albert Halstead and Hernando de Soto were assigned to this Division as special assistants. It was in this office that the original alien passport visa regulations (which were perfected under the quota acts of May 19, 1921, and May 26, 1924) were drawn up and put into effect. In this important work Consul General Albert Halstead rendered valuable assistance. At that time a separate visa office in the Division of Passport Control was established, and a number of consular officers served therein, among whom might be mentioned Theodore Jaeckel and Lester L. Schnare.

In the closing months of 1918 all the Bureaus under the Department of State returned to the main building, where they have remained ever since.

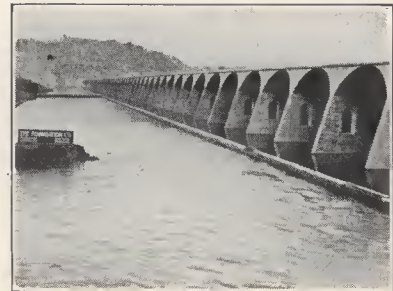
“Look not mournfully into the Past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the Present; it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy Future, without fear, and with a manly heart.”—*Longfellow.*



POWER STATION

ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION

BUILDERS OF
SUPERSTRUCTURES
AS WELL AS
SUBSTRUCTURES



IRRIGATION DAM

*Office Buildings - Industrial Plants - Warehouses - Railroads and Terminals - Foundations
Underpinning - Filtration and Sewage Plants - Hydro-Electric Developments - Power Houses
Highways - River and Harbor Developments - Bridges and Bridge Piers - Mine Shafts and Tunnels*

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY

NEW YORK

ATLANTA
PITTSBURGH

CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES
MONTREAL

LONDON
MEXICO CITY

LIMA
CARTAGENA

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY (FOREIGN)

NEW YORK

LONDON
PARIS

TOKYO

ATHENS
BRUSSELS



A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By JOHN CARTER, *Department*

So numerous and, on the whole, so entertaining have been the autumn publications that it is unusually difficult to make a selection. Both in biography and in the more general field of history and economics, the level of publications has been distinctly higher than last year's.

The period 1880 to 1910 has been discovered and explored in a series of interesting biographies. Winston Churchill's account of his early years of military and journalistic adventure, "A Roving Commission" (Scribner's \$3.50), is undoubtedly the gayest and most absorbing. Lord Balfour's account of the "Fourth Party" and the Conservative revival of the '90's is carefully presented in "Retrospect. An Unfinished Autobiography. 1848-1886" (Houghton Mifflin). Sir Charles Mallet has written a highly critical biography in "Mr. Lloyd George" (Dutton), while Karl Friedrich Nowak's "Kaiser and Chancellor. The Opening Years of the Reign of Kaiser Wilhelm II" (Macmillan), in E. W. Dickes' translation, gives the inside story of the fateful "dropping the pilot" which—to shift metaphors—spilled the Anglo-German beans.

American biography of the same period emphasizes our essential pre-war parochialism. William A. Robinson's "Thomas B. Reed. Parliamentarian" (Scribner's) describes the "Czar" of the House of Representatives who ended the latter's status as a deliberative body, with clear gain to efficiency whatever the effect upon its political significance. Nathaniel Wright Stephenson has written the life of "Nelson W. Aldrich. A Leader in American Politics" (Scribner's), which pays tribute to the Rhode Island Senator whose name is identified with the Tariff Act of 1909 and with the resultant wreck of the Republican Party. John K. Winkler has followed his life of John D. Rockefeller with "Morgan the Magnificent. The Life of J. Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913)" (Vanguard Press), which paints the picture of a financial despot, a modern Crassus, a man who practically dictated to two Administrations and single-handedly stopped two panics. Allan Nevins' biography of "Henry White. Thirty Years of American Diplomacy" (Harpers') will be of particular interest to members of the Foreign Service who may not be aware of the role Mr. White played in creating a professional service.

Three books of extraordinary pertinence outline the transition of Europe in the last fifty

SPECIALLY EQUIPPED for EXPORT and IMPORT TRAFFIC



The Erie Railroad is geared for heavy duty. Its dependable road haul service, coupled with unsurpassed lighterage and terminal facilities in New York Harbor, make it the choice of exporters and importers.

H. F. Bell, Foreign Freight Traffic Manager
50 Church Street, New York

D. R. Thompson, Foreign Freight Agent
Utilities Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

C. E. Lodge, Foreign Freight Agent
Produce Exchange Bldg., New York

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

LONDON 4 Billiter Street 17
LIVERPOOL Brunswick Street 1
BIRMINGHAM 1 Cannon Street
GLASGOW 90 Mitchell St.
HAMBURG Kirdorfhaus Ferdinandstr. 38/44
BREMEN Holzporte 10

ERIE RAILROAD SYSTEM

The Heavy Duty Railroad



*Encircles
the
Globe*

At Shanghai and New York—within the Arctic Circle or under the Equator—Parker Duofold Fountain Pens serve faithfully. Experience for yourself Parker effortless writing—examine Parker improvements—and know why Parker Duofold Pens are world favorites.

15

**Parker
Duofold**

SOLD BY GOOD STORES EVERYWHERE
Distributors in all principal cities

years. "Europe: The World's Banker, 1870-1914" (Yale Press. \$5.), by Herbert Feis, breaks new ground in tracing the interrelations of international politics and international finance in the period when the world's financial capitals were at London, Paris and Berlin. Mr. E. T. S. Dugdale has edited the German Diplomatic Documents 1871-1914, and has discussed "The Growing Antagonism 1898-1910" (Harpers'). This was the period between the Boer War and the second Moroccan Crisis, in which the British first began to give effect to that policy of "Lententes" which the Germans regarded as "encirclement." M. Edouard Herriot's "The United States of Europe" (Viking Press. \$3.50), translated by Reginald J. Dingle, is the most recent and authoritative discussion of the project for European union to put an end to the policies of diplomatic antagonism and economic encirclement which bred the last war.

And then there are three books, of varying pertinence and importance on the United States. The best of these is "American Foreign Relations, 1930" (Yale Press \$5.) edited by Charles P. Howland for the Council on Foreign Relations. Less doctrinaire in tone than its predecessors, this volume contains an admirable account of the economic, racial and political problems of the Pacific, and a very useful section which brings Post-War Financial Relations up-to-date. Mark Sullivan's "Our Times" (Scribner's. \$5) gives a desultory and entertaining picture of pre-war America, the America of Roosevelt and Taft, of muckrakers and nature-fakers, of Aldrich and "The Inside of the Cup." Finally, Messrs. Charles A. Beard and William Beard have compiled "The American Leviathan. The Republic in the Machine Age" (Macmillan's. \$5), which brings us abreast of the effect upon our political and social institutions of the new industrial revolution. It contains an amusing account of the extent to which American business, under the slogan of "less government in business," have compelled the United States Government to intervene in practically every sphere of economic activity.

"Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts in glad surprise
To higher levels rise
The tidal wave of deeper souls
Into our inmost being rolls,
And lifts us unawares
Out of all meaner cares."

—Longfellow.



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.)

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, October 6, 1930.

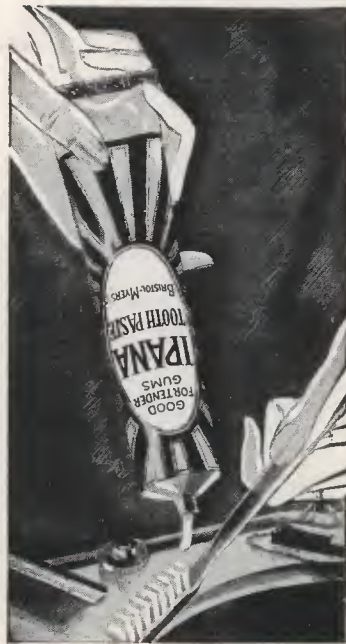
DEAR EDITOR: I hear an occasional wish expressed that officers in the field might be brought to have a stronger feeling of personal interest in the JOURNAL if the letter-box feature were extended and a special effort were made to encourage contribution thereto. What do you think about this?

[Ed. I am heartily in sympathy with this suggestion, but the question is, what form shall this special effort take beyond the invitation at the head of this column?]

While on this subject I might remark that although I have always felt the greatest interest in the JOURNAL, I have never contributed thereto. I feel that I am entitled to claim interest in the degree expressed because of the fact that the JOURNAL and the Association were both my own conceptions, my friend Wesley Frost, of Montreal, to the contrary notwithstanding. I recall that in an article in the May, 1929, number of the JOURNAL he attributed the origin of the Association to the initiative of Coffin and Totten, lyrically referring to those officers as the "Castor and Pollux" of our Service. The fact is that Coffin was not in Washington at the time the Association was formed and Totten's aid, while most valuable, was especially enlisted by me for the purpose of gaining the support of Mr. Carr and Mr. Hengstler, which was readily accorded. The first meeting occurred at the Trade Adviser's office, which was then in the old Blair Building, which is across from the State Department, of which I was then the head, and the second at the Metropolitan Club through the membership rights in that organization of Dr. Glazebrook, who took a prominent part in the formation of the Association.

In outlining the purposes I had in mind in suggesting the Association, I outlined four purposes, to wit: (1) to increase the solidarity of the Consular Service and to build up an esprit de corps through a common organization; (2) to establish a monthly publication which would be useful in keeping officers in the field informed about the more personal affairs of their colleagues as well as to form a medium for the dissemination of matters of common interest; (3) to form a plan whereby some common scheme of insurance for the men in the Consular Service might be developed; and (4) to form a club connection in Washington through which officers visiting Washington might meet.

The Association was duly formed at the second meeting at the Metropolitan Club and the officers were elected at a subsequent meeting held at a restaurant on 14th Street near F Street, the name of which I do not recall. Totten, I believe, was elected president and I vice president. All this was in the early part of 1918, and as I was transferred to Oslo in the early Spring of that year I had no more direct contact with the Association, although up to the time I left Washington I busied myself actively without any particular delegation from the newly formed Association in trying to arrange for a publication. My transfer brought my activities along this particular line to an end, but the BULLETIN was soon after organized, under Frost's editorship, I believe.



Ipana's two-fold protection keeps gums healthy teeth white

TO GO ON, day after day, using a tooth paste that merely cleans the teeth is to ignore the lessons of the past ten years.

Ipana, more than any other tooth paste, meets the needs of modern oral hygiene. For with it your teeth are white and shining. Your gums are strengthened, toned, invigorated.

Week by week you can see and feel the improvement Ipana brings your gums—the pinker color, the firmer texture that let you know they are healthy and resistant to the inroads of gingivitis, Vincent's disease and pyorrhea.

Even if your tooth brush rarely "shows pink" for the sake of your gums play safe and use Ipana.

Ipana is sold in all the principal cities of the world. If you can't obtain it in your locality please notify us and we will send you a full size tube free of charge. Tonight, begin a full month's test of this modern tooth paste. See how your teeth brighten, how your gums harden, how the health of your mouth improves.

IPANA TOOTH PASTE



I am writing all this not for publication, but merely to set the record right.

Very cordially yours,

MARION LETCHER.

[Ed. It is hoped that Consul General Letcher will forgive the publication of this letter, as it is very desirable that the facts as stated by him should be known and preserved.]

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, October 17, 1930.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Half a point, half a point, half a point onward. Six months within the class. The register ticks. The dial moves up half a point. Experience counts.

Aye. Correct in principle, but in my humble opinion defective in application.

For lo, and likewise behold. On the twenty-fourth day of July last past many were called and quite a few chosen. And verily among the chosen were those who, dating from the magic day of July 1, 1924, bore six whole points for experience, and so on down to those whose points were a scant two.

Then lo, and still behold. The slate is wiped clean. Henceforth, though the first may not be last, the last shall certainly take rank with the first. The six-pointer yields his four-point lead to the two-pointer.

And though this ruffleth the smooth and shallow waters of my reasoning, freely will I concede that a year of service in Class one far outshadows a year in Class eight.

Thus, were it mine to reason why, and perhaps to cast the die. On the scroll of all true believers would I engross full credit for service in every grade. But on a sliding scale. The higher the grade, the heavier the unit of weight.

Yea. And were I King for a day, even more would I do. For though I would leave untouched the wholesome eighteen months in grade brake on promotions, I would command that never, no never, might promotions average more than one for every two and a half years of service. Thus, counting the unclassified as one grade only, even the most fair haired child of fortune would need to spend twenty years on the climb from base to pinnacle.

However, I know that there are things which be beyond my erude philosophy. Hence these lines, that others may disagree.

WALTER F. BOYLE.

COMMERCIAL RATINGS

PARIS, FRANCE, November 14, 1930.

DEAR EDITOR: I am glad to note your initiative in including ratings for "very good" reports. Some of these may have more practical value than some of the perfect productions entitled to the highest rating. It is a question with me whether an ephemeral treatise that would be given a grade of "excellent" is entitled to the extra time and work involved in shoving it above the rating of "very good." This extra time might better be employed in many instances by writing a second "very good" report on a timely subject. The Consul or Vice Consul who tries to produce a large number of "very good" reports per year, rather than a few "excellent" ones, will no doubt receive an equally high final rating and thus the publication of such names is just.

After December 1, 1930, France and Germany will

have joined Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the decentralized commercial plan, so that your reviews of commercial work will not contain, in all probability, the names of officers in these countries writing high grade letters and reports.

With all good wishes,
Sincerely yours,

DAMON C. WOODS.

PRIZE CONTEST

It is again necessary to express regret at the delay in announcing the winners in this Contest, but competitors are assured that the matter is having careful consideration, though, owing to the pressure of official business, the judges have not been able to devote the necessary time to arrive at a decision.

CONTENTS

Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Page. Includes entries like 'A GLIMPSE OF ECUADOR', 'WHAT YOUR CONSUL'S WIFE DOES', 'ROSEBANK, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.', etc.

Advertisement for 'We Will Bond You' by HORACE F. CLARK & SON, General Agents—New Jersey Fidelity, 935 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.



Photograph from Galloway by Branson De Cou.

MODERN ATHENS FROM THE ACROPOLIS

Make Your Hobbies = Greater Pleasure + Extra Profit

No matter whether you are stationed in Athens, Sydney or Singapore, you, too, may earn the increased prestige and the extra income that many members of the Foreign Service have enjoyed by selling human-interest photographs and manuscripts to the National Geographic Magazine.

The Geographic maintains an open market for photographs and articles. By availing yourself of this market, you may obtain liberal payment for those

products of your pen and camera that are suitable for publication, and, at the same time, make your name and work known to 1,275,000 influential families at home and abroad.

You are urged to submit your material. Things commonplace to you are likely to be strange and of absorbing interest to other people. Let our editors pass upon your work.

Turn play time into pay time—to-day.

The National Geographic Magazine
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Write to-day for 16-page brochure describing kind of photographs wanted. Address, The Editor.



THE CREST AND THE LOG

An achievement in Transatlantic Travel that Adds
New Glory to America's Brilliant Maritime Traditions



SINCE 1921 the eleven superb ships that comprise the famous American transatlantic fleet have rolled up a sea mileage in their voyages to and from Europe of more than 10,000,000 miles . . . the equivalent of 400 times the circumference of the globe! Illustrious figures, these . . . indicative of the reliability of crossing in a magnificent United States Liner.

Confidence in the command assures peace of mind from continent to continent . . . staunchness of vessel assures steadiness at sea. With women, important factors. Facials by expert cosmeticians . . . a hair wave equal to that "set" by any distinguished salon . . . the punctuality and thoughtfulness of your flower steward. Spacious staterooms . . . with full-length wardrobes.

For a quick, smooth crossing take the *Leviathan*, World's Largest Ship. Brilliant Club *Leviathan*. Famous Ben Bernie dance orchestra. "Talkies". Ship-to-Shore telephone service. Unusual complement of rooms with private baths. Enclosed tennis, golf and ping pong courts. And the renowned *Leviathan* cuisine. For a luxurious trip at low cost . . . palatial



. . . Deferential to the wishes of Women

cabin liners *George Washington*, *America*, *Republic*, *President Harding* and *President Roosevelt*. Rates on all ships a new revelation in economic ocean travel. And, equally significant, every fare a contribution to American prosperity . . . for American ships are provisioned, fueled, furnished and maintained in America.

UNITED STATES LINES

Paul W. Chapman, President

For complete information see your local agent or our offices: New York, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Seattle, Pittsburgh, Washington, Little Rock, New Orleans, Berlin, Hamburg, London, Paris. SPECIFY AMERICAN SHIPS FOR YOUR FOREIGN TRADE