

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Photo by Harris & Ewing*

HONORABLE GEORGE H. MOSES

Vol. VIII APRIL, 1931 No. 4

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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1931

## American Foreign Service Luncheon

**I**N celebration of the passage of the recent legislation reorganizing the American Foreign Service, a luncheon was held by the American Foreign Service Association at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, March 5, the guests of honor on that occasion being the Honorable George H. Moses, the Honorable John Charles Linthicum, the Honorable Henry W. Temple and the Honorable Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Secretary Stimson presided and in charmingly felicitous manner introduced the several speakers. Never, said Mr. Stimson, has the State Department been in such considerate hands at the other end of the Avenue as it has been this year. He was glad to say that already the benefits which Congress bestowed on us last year in greater allowances and in our new allowances have resulted in a great increase in the morale of the Service and a greater efficiency in the despatch of the public business. The Secretary then, referring to the recent act reorganizing the Foreign Service, spoke humorously of the "nuptials of a gentleman of the name of Bill Moses and a lady of the name of Billy Linthicum under the auspices of the Church of the Holy Conference Committee, and never has any marriage in this frail world of ours resulted in fruit which so wholly comprised the virtues of both parents and the vices of neither." Those who have followed the labors which have resulted in this law effecting improvements and long-needed changes are most exuberant in their joy; indeed, said Mr. Stimson, "Wilbur Carr has been in a rapture for the last two weeks which has made it impossible for him to come down to mundane things." Then, with an expression of gratitude to Senator Moses for all that he had done for the Service, the Secretary called on him to address the meeting.

Senator Moses, after a humorous prelude, said that it had taken two years to work out the legislation which *he* called the Moses-Linthicum Bill, and which the Congressman from Baltimore called the Linthicum-Moses Bill, but the result, he said, was such as to be gratifying to everybody and especially to those who had to do with the details of bringing it about. He then called attention to certain items in the appropriation bill, and said that inasmuch as it took eleven years to secure an item permanently for allowances for representation, and in a second consecutive Congress we have held that item with an increase in its sum, and as Congress has now by a test of a vote on both floors given its approval to the policies which have been run into the last two appropriation bills, we should reflect that there are opportunities yet to come in which we may make further advances along those lines.

Secretary Stimson then called on Mr. Linthicum, whom he designated as "another old and faithful friend of the Department."

Mr. Linthicum gave an amusing account of his labors, in conjunction with Dr. Temple, to bring about the passage of the bill; and with reference to certain amendments to the Moses bill he mentioned the "long and laborious work of Mr. Hosmer and our distinguished Assistant Secretary, Mr. Carr." Mr. Linthicum said that it was a most acceptable piece of legislation, and he felt happy that they had not only helped the career and non-career men, but they had also obtained \$480,000 to enable the Secretary to provide rent, heat and light allowances for the clerks in the Foreign Service. In conclusion he said how much he owed to the splendid help and cooperation of Dr. Temple, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs.



Dr. Temple, being called upon by Mr. Stimson for a few remarks, said among other things that while the bill for additional funds for Foreign Service buildings, brought up under suspension of the rules, failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority, the desire of Congress was shown in the large margin obtained. If the bill gets before the House in the next session, it should have a fair chance of passing, provided sentiment in favor of it is encouraged. In the meantime the appropriation already authorized is not exhausted; the failure of the bill only prevents moving farther in the future with the work.

Secretary Stimson then called on the Honorable Hamilton Fish, Jr., who, he said, has "a long and hereditary connection with the Department of State." Mr. Fish spoke briefly, expressing regret at the failure of the bill for further appropriations for the work of the Foreign Service Buildings Commission. After a rising vote of thanks to all the speakers, the meeting adjourned.

The following were seated at the table of honor (reading from left to right): Consul General Homer M. Byington, Honorable Francis White, Honorable Henry W. Temple, Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Honorable George H. Moses, Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Honorable J. Charles Linthicum, Honorable W. R. Castle, Jr., Honorable Hamilton Fish, Jr., Honorable Green H. Hackworth and Consul Charles Bridgman Hosmer.

The following were also present at the luncheon: Col. E. J. Ayers, George E. Anderson, Harry J. Anslinger, Paul Alling, C. Aldridge, Homer M. Byington, Jr., Ellis O. Briggs, Henry H. Balch, K. E. Carlson, John K. Caldwell, Eliot B. Coulter, Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., Vinton Chapin, Monnett B. Davis, Allen Dawson, Richard M. de Lambert, Francis C. de Wolf, L. Duggan, Donald D. Edgar, W. S. Farrell, W. C. Ferris, Noel H. Field, F. A. Fisher, Peter H. A. Flood, Richard W. Flournoy, Stuart J. Fuller, U. S. Grant-Smith, Jos. C. Green, Stuart E. Grammon, Maxwell M. Hamilton, George C. Hanson, H. A. Havens, Loy W. Henderson, John D. Hickerson, Ralph Hill, A. Dana Hodgdon, Stanley K. Hornbeck, John Hubner 2d., Bert L. Hunt, A. E. Ingram, J. E. Jacobs, H. V. Johnson, W. O. Jones, R. P. Joyce, Robert F. Kelley, Allen T. Klots, L. M. Lawson, F. Livesey, D. L. Longyear, E. R. Lutz, C. E. MacEachran, H. A. McBride, J. E. McKenna, Frank W. Mahin, Chester W. Martin, H. Freeman Matthews, Ransford S. Miller, E. B. Montgomery, George A. Morlock, James O. Murdock, J. J. Murphy, Jr., Wallace S. Murray, Orsen N. Nielsen, J. M. Owen, E. L. Packer, Jefferson Patterson, Capt. E. A. Regnier, Winthrop R. Scott, Maj. William A. Scully,

James B. Stewart, Richard Southgate, H. C. Spruiks, George Tait, Jack B. Tate, Walter Thurston, S. Pinckney Tuck, W. R. Vallance, B. L. Vipond, Orme Wilson, Charles S. Winans, North Winship, Kenneth J. Yearnis, Raymund T. Yingling and James B. Young.

## LADIES' LUNCHEON

Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Mahin were the speakers at the luncheon of the Women of the American Foreign Service on Wednesday, March 4, at the Cosmos Club. Mrs. Martin told of the living conditions in Martinique and of the uprising there in 1906. Mrs. Mahin described the court balls and tea at the Palace in Amsterdam, and told of her presentation to the Queen and the Prince Consort of Holland.

Mrs. Carr announced that the term of office of the committee ended with that meeting, and, after thanking the members for their efforts toward making the luncheons so pleasant, said that the new committee would consist of Mrs. Alling, chairman; Mrs. Orme Wilson, vice chairman; Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Matthews, and Mrs. Hamilton.

Present at the luncheon were: Mrs. Alling, Mrs. Anslinger, Miss Bassel, Mrs. Boal, Miss Boyle, Mrs. Byington; Mrs. Carr, her guest, Mrs. Winship; Mrs. Castle, Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Chipman, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Coulter, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. de Lambert, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Gumsaulus, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Hengstler; Mrs. Hickerson, her guest, Mrs. De Wolf; Mrs. Hodgdon, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Hubner, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Kelling, Mrs. Lay, Mrs. MacEachran, Mrs. Mahin, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. McBride; Mrs. Merrill, her guests, Mrs. Merrill and Mrs. Martin; Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Packer, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Smith; Mrs. James B. Stewart, her guest, Mrs. Stearns; Mrs. N. B. Stewart, Mrs. Tait, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Wailes, Mrs. White, Mrs. Wilson, and Mrs. Winans.

ESTHER H. SCOTT.

Apropos of Consul Mooers' prize story, "Here Am I When Thou Callest," published in last month's issue, Miles M. Shand received recently a letter from a friend who is the American Secretary of the Egypt Exploration Society, to whom he had sent a copy of the JOURNAL, saying: "The story is charmingly written. It reminded me of Theophile Gautier's story 'The Mummy's Foot'; and added, 'Mr. Mooers' story of the reincarnation of the Prince and the materialized figurine rivals Marie Corelli's 'Ardath.'"

# The Applicant Who Was Refused

(A VISA STORY)

By MAURICE P. DUNLAP, *Consul, Stockholm*

(AWARDED SECOND PRIZE IN CONTEST)

THERE was something unfamiliar about the crowd that was waiting when the Consul arrived at his office. There were always applicants standing there when the quota-year began—many without even a chance of obtaining the coveted visa. Those were times of stress for the Levantine and many a suffering soul saw his only hope in the emblem over that doorway. "Over in America"—the land where there was plenty to eat, the land where people could work and be happy—the land whence relatives sent the golden dollars, symbols of their success—the way led thither through that door . . . But on this particular morning the Consul saw faces sullen and sombre; *these* people apparently sought neither the way nor the light. What was the matter?

Another surprise awaited the Consul when he crossed the threshold. Already the waiting-room was full of people, but the clerks had not begun taking applications. Abdul, the messenger, was holding back the crowd, and there was excited talking in the room beyond.

The Consul frowned. He did not like visitors in his office before business hours.

"Who is in there?" he asked sharply.

Ackmed, the swarthy cashier, raised his hands in a hopeless, oriental gesture.

"An applicant who was refused," said he.

"Why did you let him in?" The Consul pushed his way into his office and saw a tall figure with unkempt hair hanging over a threadbare robe.

"I am sorry, sir," replied Ackmed, shrugging, as he followed. "He was very insistent and—"

"Tell him to wait outside."

As the man turned to go, the Consul recognized him as one who had failed to pass the examination some weeks before. It was a character well-known in town—"the fanatic" many called him. But the Consul had never before noticed his face; it was marked and weather-beaten, but something in it held his attention.

"Why did we refuse him?" asked the Consul, as he hung up his hat. "May I see the statement?"

Little Miss Leah hurried to the filing room. Outside there was much pushing and shoving to see the man who had been refused.

"Close the door!" commanded the Consul and the obedient Abdul with fez awry managed to do so. Then the Consul seated himself, looked over his letters,

and began sharpening a red pencil. He always wrote visa decisions in red pencil—they seemed more important that way, more irretrievable.

The stranger stood to one side. He was straight of stature, and there was nothing fawning in his manner, as with so many seeking a favor—or a visa.



MAURICE P. DUNLAP



"Won't you sit down?" asked the Consul, finally. He frowned as he read of disallowances on a travel account. The visitor accepted the frown as for himself, but his gaze was calm. He gripped both hands around his staff; these were not the finely moulded hands one often sees in the Orient—they were large and rough—honest looking hands. A good type this applicant, and yet he had been refused.

The Consul wondered why Miss Leah was so long.

"You are not a farmer?" he asked, as he scanned a questionnaire on "contracts" that had come in the pouch.

"I am a carpenter," was the reply. His voice was firm and clear. The Consul glanced up. His visitor was younger than he had thought—perhaps not yet 30. It wasn't often that such cases had the chance to go; there were so many relatives that must come first. Yet this one had had his opportunity and been refused. *Why* did Miss Leah delay?

"You were in America before?" asked the Consul. Perhaps this was a non-quota case.

The visitor shook his head. He shifted his feet and the Consul noticed that his sandals were dusty and worn.

"Are you married?" continued the Consul, throwing a pile of envelopes into the wastebasket.

The man's lips parted—it was almost a smile.

"I have not had time for that," he answered. "There has been so much to do."

The little file clerk opened the door and hurried in.

"Here is the refusal statement."

The Consul looked over the document. Yes, the man had been denied a visa to the United States on three counts at least. He had failed to pass the doctor's intelligence test—"psychologically inferior"; he had been arrested several times for holding meetings—a "trouble-maker"; he was "liable to become a public charge," for he had no relatives or friends in America—and, in fact, not even passage money.

The Consul looked at his visitor. An odd figure he was, even in a land where one expects the unusual, and yet he had a simple dignity. At least, he had not been refused on the ground of "moral turpitude."

The Consul sighed. "I'm sorry," said he finally, "but you have been refused for a number of reasons, as was explained to you last week."

"I can not go to America?" His look was that of a disappointed child.

"No. I'm sorry."

"But I MUST go." He gripped his staff with earnest hands.

"Why must you go? You haven't even money for the trip."

"That would come," he replied with confidence. "In America there is work for me."

He spoke with deep conviction.

Typewriters were clicking busily in the next room. Soon there would be other applicants for the Consul to examine. There was a knock at the door.

"I can not talk more about it," decided the Consul, flourishing his red pencil as though he might re-write his decision. "You are young and have a trade. Many are less fortunate."

The man rose wearily; his eyes were sad.

"Is there no hope?" he asked.

"Save some money and come back next year. We shall see." The Consul spoke cheerily as he opened the door.

The man turned to go, bending on his staff. He seemed years older.

"It will be too late," he murmured, as he went out.

It was one of those mornings that every Consul knows, when at least three things demand one's personal attention at once. Here came a ship captain with a sailor deathly sick—the sufferer could be heard groaning on the bench outside. Then there was an elderly tourist who had trouble with the hotel keeper and wanted her trunks—and two missionaries were complaining about the non-delivery of mail—and, just then, came a pre-emptory long distance telephone call. Oh, wicked Time and Space, to bind Mere Man to hour and place, when there is so much to do!

So the Consul forgot all about the applicant who had been refused—until the missionaries recalled the matter.

"The fanatic has been bothering you?" asked one. "We saw him leaving."

"An interesting type," remarked the Consul, as he examined and signed several invoices, "but he can't go to America."

"I should think not!" said the other missionary. "He's a known trouble-maker in the bazaars. Why even our best converts have left us to attend his meetings!"

The Consul raised his eyebrows in surprise.

"Of course, what he teaches may be good," admitted the older missionary, "but he doesn't follow the laws, as we must do. He has even encouraged the people to lie to the tax collectors!"

"Yes, he is always in trouble with the authorities," continued the other, "That's probably why he wants to go to America."

It was past lunch time when the missionaries



left, but the Captain's papers were signed, and the sick man had been propped on his bench, awaiting the hospital wagon, so the Consul could hurry out for a sandwich. The noon heat was oppressive, and the street a white, dusty glare, but the café offered shelter with a cooling lemonade, and the Consul came back refreshed. He needed it (whatever it was he ordered) for he was due for another surprise.

"He has been back again!" informed Ackmed, wagging his tassel through the door-opening.

"Who?" asked the Consul, making his way through a group of men.

"The applicant who was refused," replied the messenger. The room was a buzz of excited talk. Hands were brought into action when tongues could do no more.

"And he has cured the sailor!" went on Ackmed, his black eyes rolling around like marbles.

The Captain appeared suddenly, and pulled the Consul into his room.

"What do you think of this?" he cried. "A street fakir has cured my man."

The Captain explained how a tall, disheveled person had called to see the Consul. While the newcomer was waiting the sailor began to have convulsions, and others drew away, fearing they might be smitten with some disease. But the stranger brought out a water-bottle and gave the man a drink. He spoke to him and touched him on the forehead. Almost at once the man was relieved.

"The pain left my body when he touched me," added the sailor. "I never felt better."

The Consul could hardly believe his eyes—the man seemed completely restored.

"Where is this fakir?" he asked.

"He is coming back," assured the swarthy Ackmed with a shrug. "Meanwhile, the olive-oil expert is here."

"Tell him to come in," replied the Consul, as he handed papers to the Captain. "But tell that applicant he'll have to wait until tomorrow."

"The lady from the hotel wants to see you about that trunk," announced Miss Leah, bobbing in, when—

Bang! A shot rang in the air. There was a clattering of hoofs and shouting. The Consul and his clerks hurried to the window. The street was full of people, some shaking their fists and pointing at the Consulate, while mounted police tried to keep order.

"What is the riot?" asked the Consul, turning to the door.

"The applicant who was refused!" called Abdul-of-the-Fez, excitedly. "They have followed him here."

Heavy steps resounded on the stair. The door flew open, and a wild figure sprang forward. Abdul tried to close the door, but in vain. An angry mob followed, but on seeing the Consul they held back. Meanwhile, the applicant who had been refused stood with his back to the wall, his robe torn, his bare fists clenched. He had already received rough handling, and his breath came rapidly, but his eyes flashed defiance. There was appeal, also, in his look, as he turned to the Consul.

"Once more I beg the Sahib," he said. "Let me come to America!"

At that moment, two policemen forced their way into the hall.

"Pardon our coming like this," said one respectfully, "but we must arrest this criminal—with your permission."

He was looking over the Consul's head at an emblem on the wall—he knew and respected that sign. It represented a young nation but one that was great and strong. He stood in its shadow.

"I am no criminal," asserted the "fanatic" proudly. "I have only told them the truth."

"He has stirred up trouble; he has offended the Mohammedans," explained the officer. "They will kill him if we do not protect him—the people hate this man."

"No! No!" It was a voice of appeal, speaking at the Consul's elbow. Little Miss Leah was clinging to his arm. "It is only the *great* people who hate him. Don't let them kill him—he is a good man." The brown eyes were full of tears, and she was sobbing.

The Consul hesitated.

"I find no wrong in this man—" he began, awkwardly—what was he saying?

"Only an hour ago," continued the police officer, "he upset a booth of the money-changers."

"They cheated a widow!" declared the applicant. "In America they would be called to justice."

A turbaned man with henna beard stepped forward. He bowed elaborately. The crowd shrank back in awe before this holy Mecca pilgrim.

"In the name of Allah," he said, "I pray the Consul to take no hand in our affair. This man preaches a false doctrine and should be dealt with in accordance with our law."

"Don't let them have him!" pleaded Miss Leah. "They will kill him in spite of the police."

"Of course if he could go to America—" suggested the policeman in a lower voice.

The Consul looked at the tattered fanatic standing against the wall; he looked over the mob—hard faces with death glittering in their eyes—at Miss Leah cowering by his side—then raised his



eyes to the emblem and—reached helplessly for the red pencil.

"I'm sorry," he said to the policeman. "He has been refused a visa. He can not come to America."

"America!" echoed the fanatic in a voice of despair. He held out his bare arms. "I cry to your America for justice."

There was an ominous movement among the crowd—here and there a glint of steel. They looked to the venerable red-beard. What had he in mind? The policeman was also watching.

"Come," he said sharply to the fanatic. "With your permission, sir?" He turned to the Consul.

"Take him. I wash my hands of this affair," said—PILATE, and as the centurions led him away, he heard the mob crying:

"CRUCIFY HIM!"

Written on Good Friday, 1930.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS

Bill S. 6255, to provide additional funds for buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States, passed the Senate and came to the House about 1.30 p. m., on March 3. The Speaker immediately recognized Dr. Temple who asked for a suspension of the rules in order to pass the bill immediately. For a suspension of the rules a two-thirds affirmative majority in favor of the measure is required. On a standing vote the bill passed the House by such a majority, but when the ayes and nays were called for, making it a record vote, it failed of passage, mustering a majority of only 95.

#### THE LONELY SUBURBS

He was going home and it was growing dark. His road from the station was a lonely one and he was getting along as fast as he could when he suddenly suspected that a man behind was following him purposely. The faster he went the faster the man followed, until they came to a cemetery.

"Now," he said to himself, "I'll find out if he's after me," and he entered the cemetery. The man followed him. He circled a grave and his pursuer dodged after him. He ducked around a family vault. Still the man was after him. At last he turned and faced the fellow.

"What do you want? What are you following me for?"

"Well, sir, it's like this: I'm going up to Mr. Brown's house with a parcel and the station-agent told me if I followed you I should find the place, as you live next door. Do you always go home like this?"—TROTTY VECK.

#### JAMES GRAFTON ROGERS

James Grafton Rogers, of Denver, Colo., recently confirmed by the Senate as Assistant Secretary of State, formerly assumed his new duties in his office at the Department on March 10. The oath of office was administered to him by Miles M. Shand, of the Foreign Personnel Office, in the presence of Mr. Stimson and other high ranking officers of the Department.

A general reception to the chiefs of divisions and other officials followed.

Mr. Rogers' appointment fills the vacancy in the Secretary's official staff that has existed since the resignation of Nelson T. Johnson as Assistant Secretary in December, 1929. Since then Mr. Johnson has been serving as Minister to China.

Mr. Rogers was born in Denver, Colo., January 13, 1883; attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., 1899-1901; was graduated from Yale University, 1905, with the degree of A. B., and from the Law School of Denver University with a degree of LL. B. in 1908; he received the degree of LL. D. from the latter university in 1930. Mr. Rogers married Cora May, daughter of ex-Governor James H. Peabody, of Colorado, and has three children. He was for a time a reporter on the *New York Sun*, 1905-6; assistant attorney general of Colorado, 1909-10; junior member of the firm of Rogers, Shafroth and Rogers, 1911-19; and of Hodges, Wilson and Rogers, since 1923; was a professor of the Denver University Law School, 1910-27; dean, June-December 31, 1927; dean of law, University of Colorado, since January 1, 1928; among other subjects he has taught international law; executive secretary of the Denver Liberty Loan Committee, 1918; enlisted in the Army, July, 1918; was honorably discharged and graduated with honors as first lieutenant, Field Artillery, December, 1918. Was a founder, in 1912, and president of the Civic League of Denver; president of the Colorado Geographic Board; president of the Denver Council, Boy Scouts of America, November, 1921; president of the Mayor's Advisory Council, Denver, 1923; a member of the American Bar Association (Executive Committee, 1927-28; council on legal education for the term, 1929-1933); president of the Colorado State Bar Association, 1925-26; member of the Denver Bar Association; member of Psi Upsilon, Phi Delta Phi, and of the American Legion.

Mr. Rogers is also a founder and was the first president of the Colorado Mountain Club, is a member of the American Alpine, City, University, Cactus, Denver Law, and Mile High Clubs. He is the author of "The Fire of Romance," 1919; "The Goldenrod Lode," 1920; "The Third Day," 1922; and of many published papers and addresses. Mr. Rogers' home is in Boulder, Colo.

Damage by termites or white ants is the subject of a Farmers' Bulletin (No. 1472) issued by the Department of Agriculture. This bulletin discusses the life history of these destructive insects and the prevention and remedy of damage to woodwork of buildings, etc.

# Live Dolls

## THE PUPPET THEATRE OF JAPAN

By LILIAN GROSVENOR COVILLE, *American Consulate, Kobe, Japan*

IN my younger days I had always wanted a live doll; or if I could not have one, I would have been satisfied with merely seeing one. Often I would creep into the nursery late at night hoping to be rewarded by the sight of the teddy bear and old rag doll performing a minuet in the moonlight, but I never was able to catch them off their guard. At last kindly but misinformed grown-ups assured me that dolls are inanimate, that they never, never come to life. I had to grow up and journey half way round the world before I was able to prove them wrong.

New Year's, 1930, saw the Shochiku interests, Japan's largest moving picture and theatrical corporation, open a new theater in the metropolis of Osaka. This little theater, seating only 850 people, plays to capacity houses, and holds the distinction of being the only one of its kind in the whole world, the descendant of a style of acting which held sway in Japan 200 years ago. Its art is purely Japanese, unaffected by Chinese or any other influence. The plays were written expressly for dolls; the actors are large dolls, many of which have been in use for generations, and with their picturesque costumes and quaintly dressed hair they form a fantastic company. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the heyday of this extraordinary art, troupes of puppets and puppeteers would occasionally perform before the emperor or shogun; and a singer of the dolls' parts might be honored with a title. Gradually, however, the public lost interest in the puppets, and turned to living actors who performed the same dramas with added zest and reality. The puppet plays remain today more favored than any others by Japanese audiences. They are considered, according to Mr. Miyamori, in his delightful book, "Masterpieces of Chikamatsu, the Japanese Shakespeare," "not only the best of all the various types of dramas, but the supreme achievements of Japanese literature."

The present Bunraku Company was founded about 100 years ago, underwent a hectic career, lost a great deal of money, and finally the theater was burnt down. The moving picture company bought out its interests, built a new, up-to-date theater and gave the dolls another chance. Backed by large resources, judicious advertising and wise management, the theater is again a money-making concern.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Castle had heard of the fame of the doll theater, the Bunraku-za, and on their trip from Tokyo to the central district of Japan paid a visit to this outpost of a by-gone day. Between the acts the manager of the theater invited us all to tea, and in the little reception rooms our hostess proved to be a beautiful doll, perhaps four feet tall, who stood in front of a handsome, imperturbable young man clad in ceremonial raiment. The lovely creature herself was gowned in a gorgeous blue kimono, handsomely embroidered in the style of another day. Every motion was expressive of femininity and grace as she daintily bowed her charming head, held out an exquisite hand in welcome to each one of us, and listened attentively though deprecatingly to all our words of praise and thanks. Here indeed was the live doll of my dreams! To all intents and



Photo from Lilian G. Coville

THE HEAD OF A DOLL

purposes she was alive. It is true, the lady spoke not a word; but it is well known that actions speak louder than words.

Our hostess was Oniwa, the most valuable of all the dolls owned by the theater. Alone of all the dolls, her face is made of a heavy silk crepe many times painted with enamel and delicately tinted in the fashion that every Japanese lady aims to emulate. Her lustrous black hair is elaborately coiffed and studded here and there with ornamental hairpins. Once or twice a year it is carefully taken down by a real hairdresser, brushed and combed with tiny implements, oiled



*Photo from Lilian G. Coville*

### THE GREATEST LIVING PUPPETEER AND A FAMOUS DOLL

*Yoshida Bungoro with the priceless Omitwa, whose face is made of heavy silk crepe, and is three hundred years old. In the play her head is cut off by an ongrly mother and floated across the river in a box to her dying lover, who has committed harakiri at the command of his wrathful fother.*

and pomaded, and then once more painstakingly redressed; for her hair and the hair of all the other dolls is human hair, and does not a good wig cost as much as \$100? Her wig, of course, is not many years old, and she must have a new kimono every few years. The young patrons of the theater demand that, and this expense puts the management out of pocket another \$50 or \$100.

Her head and face, that bit of delicate workmanship not more than four inches long, is 300 years old, they vow, and priceless. Such heads can not be made nowadays. The seventeenth century was the time when every great puppeteer made his own dolls, expressing his own character and individuality. Now there is no one left to make dolls, but old Tenguben, down in Tokushima Prefecture. This year the Bunraku-za need seven or eight new actors, an unusually large number; so they have sent for the old man and are anxiously awaiting his answer. Of course, he will name his own terms for no one else knows his exacting craft. In a nearby house he will bend over his seraps of paulownia—no other wood can fill the requirements—and form two pieces into one head, painting the crack at the sides so cleverly that an amateur could not tell it had not been carved of one piece, as they used to do.

You ask about the body, but there is no body, absolutely none at all. There are about three



*Photo from Lilian G. Coville*

### MRS. CASTLE AND THE AMBASSADOR ARE GREETED BY A LIVE DOLL

*(Consul Dickover, at the left, has not explained why he chose this moment to convince the photographer that public speaking leads to success)*

inches of neck which fit nicely into the kimono, and to the neck is fastened a convenient handle for the master puppeteer to grasp with his left hand thrust through the back of the dress. The right hand of the master, concealed in the voluminous old-fashioned sleeves of the mannikin, clasps the little right forearm which is all the arm a doll can boast. Only a finger is needed to manipulate the trigger operating the cord which bends the doll's tiny hand. A woman's hand differs from a man's in that it bends in three places, whereas a man's bends at but one. The fingers are not separated except in the case of a *samisen* or *koto* player, who can finger the strings as skilfully as a professional, and I have no doubt with as pleasing an effect.

The left hand is always manipulated by a second man, and the feet or the skirts of the kimono by a third. The feet! It is not the custom for ladies to have such ungainly incumbrances; nor do they need them, for they spend most of their time kneeling at the feet of the men folk, and if walking the kimono completely covers them. Men, of course, need feet and a leg with a joint at the knee. They stride about, jump, dance and are not as repressed as the ladies.

The puppeteers appear in full view of the audience. The chief manipulator of each doll wears a magnificent costume, and his face is calm and expressionless. The apprentices are garbed in black, like so many monks, with their faces entirely covered. In a certain type of play the master is also hooded. The drama entitled "Kanjincho" holds the record for having the greatest number of men and dolls on the stage at one



*Photo from Lillian G. Coville*

**THE MOST SKILFUL MANIPULATOR OF MEN DOLLS, YOSHIDA EIZO**

*With the leading character of Kanjincho the popular play in which thirty-nine puppeteers and thirteen dolls appear on the stage at the same time. Benkei, here depicted, determines to vanquish a thousand warriors and take their swords. He is successful in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases, but the last one, a mere boy, defeats him. Our hero is so impressed that he becomes the boy's follower. Two black-hooded apprentices can be seen partly concealed by the puppet.*



*Photo from Lillian G. Coville*

**THE LEADING ACTORS IN CHURITSU BANZAI**

time, 13 almost life-sized puppets with three men for each, making a total of 39 persons. One must add to these several property men who supply the occasional stool, scroll, or flower, or arrange any disorder in the performers' attire. Then remember that the stage is 33 feet wide and 30 feet deep, and it will not be hard to imagine the dexterity required.

There are 50 or 60 puppeteers in the employ of the Bunraku-za. Yoshida Bungoro is the most famous living today. He works the women dolls, which are more difficult than the men, because they are so coy and abject at the same time. Yoshida Eizo enjoys the second best reputation, and he with men dolls. The stage name Yoshida was adopted by more than one celebrated puppeteer of Chikamatsu's day.



Behind the scenes, on another day, we discovered old Bungoro peering in at a play in progress. Shorn of his magnificent raiment and high standing epaulets, he was but an old man in a bath kimono and wearing glasses. He cordially led us to his tiny room in the wings and showed us his favorite dolls. Bungoro told us he has been working puppets for over 50 years, having started as they all do at the age of 10 or 11. Indeed, he was so much a part of the doll, or the doll of him, that while talking he gestured with the doll's arm or head instead of his own. Bungoro was quite convinced that Kagekiyo, the oldest doll in the theater, is at least 600 years old!

From the floor of the house one would suppose that the dolls are walking or kneeling on the actual floor of the stage, and, as the puppeteers are only visible from the waist up, that the latter are standing in grooves below the stage level. In reality there is a low wall at the front of the stage and the dolls are held in the air by the men who in turn wear clogs a foot high to give them the necessary height to support the puppets.

In addition to the puppeteers there is a host of musicians who contribute to the performances. There are 50 players of the *samisen*, that three-stringed instrument derived from the two-stringed one of the Loochoo Islands. Several hundred years ago the blind Nakakoji added the

third string, but I don't think he helped it much. There is a like number of singers who chant the parts of the actors, and each one of these adds—*taiyu* or *daiyu*—to his stage name in honor of the great *Gidaiyu*, the father of the present music, the chanter for whom Chikamatsu wrote many of his best dramas. *Avoirdupois* is the only thing the singers have in common with western operatic stars. In their spare time the musicians are teachers of the children of the well-to-do.

At some performances two rows of singers and players will appear at the back of the stage. Generally, however, there is only one singer, who takes both men and women's parts, and one *samisen* player to accompany him. They will sit on their heels on a small raised platform either to right or left of the stage, and the singer will go through the whole gamut of emotions ascribed to his characters, but greatly exaggerated. Tears will come to his eyes, pour down his cheeks, and he will rock from up to down instead of from side to side. It is declared that this almost absurd over-emphasis is necessary to make up the defects in the dolls, who can do no more than raise their eyebrows and open and shut their eyes and mouths. Exaggeration is a characteristic of puppet plays, from the acting of the dolls to the language of the text and dramatization of the chanters.



Photo from Lillian G. Coville

A SCENE FROM A POPULAR PLAY, EIYON TAIKOKI



Incredible as it may seem, the audience soon forgets the puppeteers, the property men, the chanters, and the *samisen* players, and becomes enthralled by the tale of love suicide, the agony of parting, the determination for revenge. Nearly all Japanese plays have tragic endings, and it is no uncommon sight to see tears streaming down the faces of the highly emotional audience.

Young people prefer plays with gorgeous setting, brilliant kimono, lavish display, where the actors are young, dance and sing, and in the end commit love suicide or have their heads chopped off by stern parents. Old people lean to a more serious vein, for instance *Kagekiyo*, the hero of which is the oldest doll in existence. His kimono is drab and frayed, and he takes the role of a blind beggar who is really a fallen nobleman in disguise, waiting for vengeance on his enemies.

*Kagekiyo* appeared in May of this year, and when the program was changed the first of June he was packed away in a box and lodged with all due respect in a storehouse with several hundred other puppets to await the next demand for his presence, perhaps a year or two hence. In the same storehouse there are low-class dolls whose heads are casually stuck into other kimonos so that they can play other roles, but the best dolls do not lead this double life. There is also a lady who turns into a demon by the simple expedient of pressing a lever which causes horns to sprout from the head, and eyes and mouth to become a gruesome red. The variety is endless. When you come to Japan don't fail to see the live dolls.

STATE DEPARTMENT CLUB

The Department of State Club held its first meeting on Monday, March 2, in the ballroom of the United States Chamber of Commerce, when the members and their guests had the pleasure of attending a recital given for the Club by the American baritone, Mr. Reinald Werrenrath. It was a privilege to hear and meet this world renowned singer, and Mr. Carr, the Assistant Secretary, expressed the thanks of the Club to Mr. Werrenrath and to the National Broadcasting Company for the opportunity.

Mr. Werrenrath gave the following program:

I

- Caro Mio Ben.....Giuseppe Giordano
Sally in our Alley
(Arranged by Harry Spier).....Henry Carey
Over the Hills and Far Away
(Old Irish).....Arranged by William Arms Fisher
I'll Sail Upon the Dog Star.....Henry Purcell

II

- Aufenthalt.....Franz Schubert
Der Traum.....Anton Rubinstein
The Two Grenadiers.....Robert Schumann

III

- Credo (Otello).....Giuseppe Verdi

IV

- Limehouse (Thomas Burke).....Walford Hyden
Sweet Apple.....Harry Spier
The Return.....John C. Holliday
Duma.....Josephine McGill
Danny Deever (Rudyard Kipling).....Walter Damrosch

Steinway Piano

Harry Spier at the Piano

Management

NBC Artists' Service

of the

National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

George Engles, Managing Director,

711 Fifth Avenue, New York City

In these compositions of the various schools Mr. Werrenrath disclosed those high attainments of the artist for which he is so well known by the student and the music lover: beautiful singing, clarity of diction, and a faithful interpretation of the message of the song.

Before giving the Credo from Verdi's Otello, Mr. Werrenrath briefly described that scene from the opera. He referred to the difficulties for the tenor in the title part, and said that his teacher, Victor Maurel, was the only tenor who had successfully taken that role, the Iago at that time being the great Tamagno. In this number the beauty and richness of Mr. Werrenrath's voice were fully displayed, and in the dramatic delivery one recalled his operatic successes at the Metropolitan, in New York, and elsewhere.

The singer was most generous in encores in response to the enthusiastic applause, and old favorites appeared to the delight of the listeners.

The recital was followed by dancing to an excellent orchestra, evidently enjoyed by the large number present, many of whom remained until the early hours, when the lights in the huge chandeliers of the beautiful ballroom were darkened one by one.

NINA G. ROMEYN.

"As one lamp lights another, nor grows less,
So nobleness enkindleth nobleness."

—Lowell.

# The Revolution

By "EVERETT HOLMES"

"**B**UT my dear Sir, the time for that is long past," protested the portly gentleman whose white habiliments, although proclaiming "New York" in every seam, showed somewhat less immaculate even after the short walk from the pier and up the single flight of stairs to where Uncle Sam's representative sat beneath the framed lithograph entitled, "Custer's Last Charge," generously donated to the Consulate years before by a middle western manufacturer of farm machinery, when "art" in advertising ran more towards "art" than advertising.

"Go on," interrupted the Consul a trifle irritably, "finish your sentence by saying 'long past overdue.'"

The Consul was by nature an amiable man and his years of training had taught him tact and control but now he was just recovering from a touch of tropical fever, and the night before sleep had passed him by because of a combination of mosquitoes, an unloved dog insistent on giving outward expression to internal convictions, and, from a straw roofed hut in the vicinity, the intermittent wailing of relatives gathered around the remains of a native dock laborer whose sudden demise was not entirely disassociated with his inability to carry simultaneously, a load of native rum and a sack of brown sugar from the pier to the open hatch of a steamer taking on cargo. The sack had gone into the hold of the vessel and its bearer, not to be outdone, had followed suit. The fall had not been a long one but such as it was had been quite sufficient for the purposes of Providence. Hence the sounds of grief by night and hence, in logical conclusion, the present somewhat peevish state of mind of the Consul.

"I repeat," went on the Consul, "this is no place and time to come ashore with samples and attempt to secure any orders for your line of merchandise no matter what it is, for a revolution is due to make its appearance at any moment and regardless of how funny these South American revolutions may seem to the newspaper boys up North, they are grim enough down here when a crowd of crazy natives begin shooting holes in the atmosphere in the name of 'Liberdad.'"

"But what is wrong with the Government in power," inquired the salesman, mopping the persistent perspiration from the back of his neck. "I thought this chap Gomez or Lopez or whatever his name is, was the idol of the proletariat and

the 'savior of liberty,' when he assumed the presidential silk hat several months ago?"

"Agreed," answered the Consul, "but time moves and history repeats itself and just as long as the political party which was chased up into the hills has enough to eat, things move smoothly. As soon however as such supplies of liquids and solids as can be requisitioned, have run low, and as soon as the enforced study of Nature becomes irksome (particularly if matters are advanced by the advent of the rainy season), a new urge for 'Liberdad' awakens in the veins of the 'outs' which means that the 'ins' will be wise to emulate the squirrel and lay by supplies for a cold winter."

"At the present moment," went on the Consul, "the 'outs' are gathered just beyond that skyline," pointing to a low range of hills overlooking the town, "and they sent me a messenger yesterday evening, politely suggesting that as the sun's rays are hottest at noon, it would be most advisable for me to stay at home today and not risk contracting a sunstroke. Note the Latin courtesy in the delicate way the point of the message is conveyed."

"Delicate, I'll admit," rejoined the salesman, "but I see you place little store in the suggestion for instead of staying at home in a hammock on the porch, with something cool and liquid within reaching distance, here you are at the desk, advising me to go back to the ship and sail away."

The Consul stiffened slightly in his chair, "My dear Sir," he quietly remarked, "your acquaintance with our Foreign Service is indeed slight for the story is yet to be told of a Consul who failed to answer the roll call. My post is here at my desk but you may judge how serious I consider the situation by my pointing out that except for you, I am alone in the office as my entire staff has been granted a 24-hour vacation."

With heightened color, the salesman made haste to apologize, adding that under the circumstances it was his intention to "stick it out" with the Consul since his cases of samples were already ashore in the Customs House and—"well, he was an American also and damned if he didn't feel it was up to him also to help keep the old Flag flying."

The minutes dragged on and the heat increased as the noon hour approached. Outside, the dusty street was strangely silent and it seemed that the entire town had gone to sleep for it had the ap-



pearance of a deserted village. Shutters and doors were closed in every direction and even the usual nondescript array of mongrel curs and sidewalk sleepers who customarily draped the porticoes, had withdrawn to locations of greater privacy. The town *seemed* asleep but yet there was a vital element in the air as if behind each green shutter was a listening ear and, as the Consul knew, a shining rifle barrel.

Eleven forty-five, read the clock in the consulate. Eleven fifty, fifty-five, and the two Americans moved uneasily for the anticipated hour was very near. Fifty-six, -seven, -eight, -nine, and then the deep-toned bell of the old Cathedral began booming the strokes of noon.

The air quivered into silence from the twelfth stroke and still nothing happened. The tension in the air grew more evident, and yet—nothing.

"We'll stay around until 1 o'clock," said the Consul, "and if 'business' has not picked up by then, I'll take you home with me to lunch and we'll talk over the best method of capturing the local market for your product."

One o'clock came and though a faint stirring of a city awakening into life was manifest, the more serious business which the day had promised to bring forth had not developed.

"Come along," remarked the Consul, and as the two men passed into the outer office preparatory to descending into the street, the creaking stairs announced the arrival of a visitor and a moment later the doorway framed the neat, uniformed figure of a lieutenant whose insignia on the collar of his tightly fitting tunic indicated to the Consul that the officer belonged to the President's personal body-guard.

Saluting smartly, the lieutenant informed the Señor Console that His Excellency, the President, extended his compliments and would the Señor Console present himself as early as convenient at the Palace on a matter of great importance, and, bowing towards the salesman, would the Señor Console be good enough to see that his friend accompanied him.

In the correct official manner the Consul begged the lieutenant to present his profound respects to His Excellency and inform him that he would proceed immediately to the Palace but as he spoke, he was gazing at the salesman out of the corner of his eye and wondering if the designation "salesman" had been assumed for the South American trip as sounding less harsh than "absconding bank cashier."

In the streets a more normal appearance had developed although it was plainly evident that nerves were still very much on edge and that a panic might easily be created in an instant by so

minor an event as the blow-out of an automobile tire.

The Square in front of the Palace was alive with barefooted native troops but the Consul and his companion experienced no great difficulty in reaching the great archway giving access to the courtyard from which a double curved stairway of stone led up to that section of the building devoted to the executive offices. Here they were met by the same lieutenant whose attitude to the New York salesman was one of marked courtesy and official respect.

Instead of turning in at the executive offices, the lieutenant led the two mystified gentlemen down the length of the red carpeted corridor to a small door at the end, guarded by two armed soldiers who being evidently informed of the visit, stepped aside and snapped to "attention," permitting the lieutenant to knock in a discreet manner.

The door swung open from inside by a liveried attendant and the little party of three passed into what was evidently a private office. They were not kept waiting for the portieres closing a second doorway were almost instantly pushed apart and the short but powerful figure of His Excellency the President advanced rapidly with outstretched hand. He directed his steps towards the salesman and suddenly that astonished gentleman found himself enclosed in the Presidential embrace which was only relinquished after His Excellency had implanted a resounding kiss on each cheek.

"You have saved me and you have saved my country from the horror of civil strife and I as its President greet you and thank you in my country's name."

Fearing a further osculatory demonstration, the salesman hastily withdrew behind the Consul but his fear was groundless as His Excellency continued:

"Your arrival this morning with your cases was providential and news thereof must have been at once conveyed to the leader of the insurgent forces by his spies for just on the hour when the attack on the city was anticipated, a 'flag of truce' was brought to me here by one of the insurgent sub-chiefs, asking that an end be made to hostilities and the present exiles be allowed to return to their homes. Gladly I acquiesced to this appeal and gratefully I now pin upon your breast this Cross and ribbon, a decoration which my country only accords for exceptional services rendered."

Completely mystified, but sensibly keeping this mystification to themselves, the Consul and the

(Continued on page 163)



# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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

### TEN YEARS AGO

(From Issue of April, 1921)

On the morning of March 5, Charles Evans Hughes, Governor of New York for two terms, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1910-1916, and Republican candidate for President in the latter year, took the oath of office as Secretary of State and entered at once upon the active discharge of his duties.

"Robert Frazer, Jr., Consul General-at-Large, was shipwrecked while inspecting Consular offices in Central America during January last and, after a thrilling experience, came off with his life only."

"... Mr. and Mrs. (Bob) Murphy, amid showers of rice, boarded the Congressional Limited for New York, Lake Placid, and Montreal. Upon their return from their honeymoon Mr. Murphy will undergo the usual month's instruction period in the Department before being assigned to a post"

J. B. S.

### LATE NEWS ITEMS

Consul Monnett B. Davis underwent on March 24 an operation at the U. S. Naval Hospital in Washington for appendicitis. According to the latest information, the operation was successful and it is hoped that Mr. Davis may soon be again in his usual good health.

Consul General Nathaniel B. Stewart is, his friends will be glad to hear, continuing to improve slowly.

Consul Harry Campbell, of Bombay, arrived in Washington on March 19, and is now in the U. S. Naval Hospital undergoing treatment. Consul Beach accompanied Mr. Campbell from his post to Washington.

Consul E. Haldeman Dennison, at Quebec, died at his post on March 22, following a painful accident in his apartment in the Hotel Chateau Frontenac, having fallen into a bathtub of hot water. Due notice of this loss to the Service will appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL.



# ITEMS



Doubtless many officers have noted that the administration of the Virgin Islands has recently been transferred by Executive Order of the President from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior. On March 19 the President left Hampton Roads on the U. S. S. *Arizona* for a vacation in the Caribbean, during the course of which he will visit both the Virgin Islands and Porto Rico. This is the first occasion on which either of these possessions has been visited by an American President. In this connection it is of interest to note that all of the last four Presidents have left the continental United States during their terms of office. President Wilson made two trips to France; President Harding visited Alaska; and President Coolidge visited Habana to make an address at a Pan-American gathering.

The Department was closed on the afternoon of Thursday, March 12, 1931, as a mark of respect to the late Undersecretary, Mr. Joseph Potter Cotton. A tribute to Mr. Cotton and to the unique place which he made for himself in the Department will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The Foreign Service luncheon which was given at the Willard Hotel on March 5, 1931, an account of which is given in this issue of the *JOURNAL*, was attended by many of the leading officials of the Department, by active and retired Foreign Service officers resident in Washington and by several Foreign Service officers on leave in the United States. All were in agreement that the luncheon was one of the most successful and stimulating in the history of the Association.

The newly appointed Assistant Secretary, Mr. James Grafton Rogers, has taken over the duties of Assistant Secretary Castle while the latter is on leave in Bermuda.

Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr., left Washington on March 14 to spend a short leave of absence in Bermuda. Mr. Castle's companion on this trip was Senator David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania.

The Secretary of State entertained at luncheon at "Woodley" on February 24, 1931, the class from the Foreign Service School who had just completed their studies at the Department and were leaving soon for their foreign posts. The members of the class were: Theodore S. Cleveland, Donald D. Edgar, William S. Farrell, Willard Galbraith, Harrison A. Lewis, John J. Macdonald, Gerald Mc Nerney, H. Gordon Minnigerode, James K. Penfield, John C. Pool, Kenneth S. Stout, and Arthur L. Richards. Mr. Homer M. Byington, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, and Mr. James B. Stewart, Director of the Foreign Service School, and Captain E. A. Regnier were also Secretary Stimson's guests.

In the closing days of the last session of Congress a bill was passed providing that four hours' work on Saturday would constitute a full day's work for employes in the Government Departments. The first Saturday on which the half holiday was enjoyed was March 7. Prior to the passage of this act Government employes in Washington had Saturday half holidays only in June, July, August, and September. On the afternoon of March 7, the occasion of the first half holiday, the downtown streets of Washington assumed a carnival aspect.

The Service will be particularly interested to learn that during the final days of the last Congress an appropriation of \$480,000 was made, available as of July 1, 1931, to grant rent, heat and light allowances to American clerks in the Foreign Service. This legislation, together with the provisions of the Moses-Linthicum Act and the provisions of the recent Executive Order regarding examinations for entrance into the career service of American clerical employes, should go far to make the clerical service most attractive.

The resignation of Mr. F. Lamnot Belin as Chief of the Division of International Conferences and Protocol was announced on February 24, effective March 15, 1931. In regretfully ac-



cepting this resignation the Secretary expressed his deep appreciation for the important services which Mr. Belin had performed.

The Honorable William Phillips, of North Beverly, Mass., former Undersecretary of State, and former Ambassador to Belgium and former Minister to Canada, was recently appointed by the President as American national member of the International Commission provided for by the Treaty of Conciliation between the United States and Latvia, signed on January 14, 1930.

The Honorable Hoffman Phillip, Minister to Norway, and Mrs. Phillip recently arrived in the United States to spend a leave of absence. During the middle of March Mr. and Mrs. Phillip spent a short time in Washington. Members of the Service will be glad to learn that Mr. Phillip is now in much improved health.

Letters recently received from Addis Ababa report that the American Minister Resident and Mrs. Southard entertained at dinner for the American delegation to the Coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia, having also as their guests the Emperor, the Crown Prince, the Director General of Foreign Affairs and the four chief Rases of Ethiopia.

Consul General and Mrs. North Winship have been visiting Washington while on vacation from their post at Copenhagen and will go later to their home in Macon, Ga.

Officers in the field will be interested to learn of the valuable work which Consul Charles B. Hosmer contributed to the drafting of the Moses-Linthicum Act of February 23, 1931. Mr. Hosmer made a special study of service requirements and was delegated to advise and assist the Senate and House Committees in their work on this important piece of Foreign Service legislation.

Officers visiting Washington in the future will see many evidences of the extensive Federal building program. The impressive building of the Commerce Department is nearing completion and the block of buildings, including Poli's Theatre, in the triangle bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue, E Street and 14th Street, has already been razed. This area is to be made into a park which will afford a splendid view of the new Commerce Building.

Work has already been started on razing several of the buildings between Pennsylvania Ave-

nue and Constitution Avenue (formerly B Street). In this area will rise several of the new Government buildings, including that of the Department of Labor. Constitution Avenue is eventually to be made the ceremonial street of the capital. Among the latest sites to be chosen is that for the new buildings of the War and Navy Departments. These buildings are to rise in the area bounded by Constitution Avenue, New York Avenue, 18th and 23rd Streets. The present Navy Building and the Munitions Building, part of which is occupied by the War Department, will eventually be razed.

Charles M. Freeman, formerly American Consul at Sydney, N. S. (retired July 1, 1924), and Mrs. Freeman, who are now living at 35 Read Street, Woodfords, Portland, Me., celebrated on February 20, 1931, their golden wedding anniversary. Mr. Freeman in a letter to Harry A. Havens, of March 17, 1931, said: "For a man of almost 76, I am still going strong. No business and but one fad, that of collecting stamps."

A comparatively recent issue of the JOURNAL contained a toast written by Consul General Francis M. Keene to Ralph J. Totten. Mr. Totten seems to have driven another former Foreign Service Officer to poetry when he inspected the office of Lorin A. Lathrop in 1916. The original document as presented by Mr. Lathrop to Mr. Totten at the end of the inspection was more or less as follows:

A CONSULAR IDYLL (perhaps "Idle.")

Scene, the American Consulate at XYZ. Consul, feet on office desk, sings, fortissimo:

Inspector Totten he can't get near,  
So there's nothing to worry or see or hear,  
So I smoke in peace, with complete release  
From the care of office or weight of fear.  
Six nations I now do represent;  
In doing nothing my time is spent,  
For the laws you see of neutralitee  
The doing of any old thing prevent.

At that moment the office boy rushes in and presents the card of the Consul General-at-Large. The Consul faints, recovers, and rushes out to "glad hand" the Inspector. A week later he hums this dirge, pianissimo:

O'er the stricken fields where the war gods dwell,  
Through the wild red flashings of battle's hell,  
Through the trenches deep, where the soldiers creep,  
He came and quietly rang my bell.  
I asked results, the inspection through.  
He smiled and murmured, "Entrez nous,  
I at least can state you are up to date  
With drafts for balance of salary due."

# Work of the Department of State

*Radio Address by the HON. WILBUR J. CARR, Assistant Secretary of State, to the School Children of Ohio, broadcast by Station WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 16, 1931, at 2.40 p. m.*

(NOTE: The introduction and certain statements of an elementary nature suitable to the audience have necessarily been omitted.)

\* \* \* \* \*

**I**N ORDER to help the President in carrying on our foreign relations, the Department of State was created. In the early years of our country, the Department of State not only had charge of foreign affairs but, as Thomas Jefferson, the first Secretary of State once wrote, it also had charge of all important matters of domestic government as well, except matters of war and finance. . . . Little by little a good deal of the domestic work was taken from this Department and put under new departments such as the Department of the Interior, the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce. Therefore today, the State Department devotes most of its time to handling foreign affairs, although it is still the custodian, or the keeper, of the Great Seal.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Secretary of State has a force of some 700 people in the Department here in Washington and he also has about 2,000 people scattered over all the world, in our Foreign Service. The Department in Washington is divided into 31 divisions and offices, each with its special work to perform.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Secretary of State is assisted in the direction of all these officers and offices by an Undersecretary of State, four Assistant Secretaries of State and a Legal Adviser.

\* \* \* \* \*

So far I have been speaking of the Department of State in Washington, but now I will tell you something about our large field force located in foreign countries and known as the Foreign Service of the United States. On the walls of my office is a very large map of the world. On it are marked by large red pins 54 capitals in foreign countries. At each of these places the United States has an ambassador or a minister with a staff of secretaries, clerks, translators and other employes. When the Government of the United States wishes to take up a matter with the Government of Germany, for example, it does so through our Ambassador in Berlin,

the capital of Germany. There is not time enough for me to tell you much of the work of our ambassadors and ministers—our diplomatic officers we call them—but perhaps I may be able to make their usefulness clear to you by an actual illustration.

One morning some months ago, a Senator came to me and said that the growers of apples in his state had for years been shipping the apples to Argentina in barrels. It was nearly harvest time and the Argentine Government had just issued an order that all apples to be imported into the Argentine Republic must be packed in boxes of a certain size and not in barrels. That meant of course that all our apple growers would have to throw away their barrels and would have to buy boxes all of which would cause them to lose a great deal of money. The Secretary of State cabled to the American Ambassador in Buenos Aires and instructed him to explain the matter to the Argentine Government and to ask that this regulation be set aside temporarily in order to save our apple growers from loss. The Ambassador did his work so well that a permit was given for the shipment of apples in barrels until the present harvest time was over.

\* \* \* \* \*

Quite a few of the American steamship lines operating today have been established through the work of consular officers and only a year or two ago a new line of refrigerator ships to the Far East was started in this way. I remember another line to South Africa that was made possible because a Consul discovered paying return cargoes in Madagascar and South African ports.

Only a few months ago we received telegrams that an American steamer had gone on the rocks on a far away foreign coast. The Consul took charge, helped the sailors and officers and sent them back to America. Another similar instance—and I remember many of them—occurred recently in northern Europe when a school ship with 200 American boys on board was stranded. If one of you boys had been on the ship at that time, you would have learned how much the Department of State can do for

(Continued on page 160)



CONSULAR CONFERENCE, MEXICO CITY, FEBRUARY 20-23, 1931

First Row (left to right): Consul Maurice V. Atwater, Nogales; Consul Dudley G. Dreyer, Mexico City; Consul General Robert Frazer, Mexico City; Ambassador Clark; Arthur Bliss Lane, Counselor, Mexico City; Colonel Gordon Johnston, Military Attaché; Edwin P. Keeler, Assistant Commercial Attaché. Second Row: Nathaniel Lancaster, Vice Consul, Mexico City; Rufus H. Lane, Jr., Consul, Progreso; Francis H. Stiles, Consul, Chihuahua; Raleigh A. Gibson, Consul, Guadalupe; John Farr Simmons, First Secretary, Mexico City; Lewis V. Boyle, Consul, Agua Prieta; Frank Bohr, Consul, Mexicali; Leonard G. Dawson, Consul, Veracruz; Stanley Hawks, Second Secretary, Mexico City; Edward I. Nathan, Consul, Monterrey; William P. Blocher, Consul, Ciudad Juarez; Captain Robert E. Cummings, Assistant Military Attaché; Archibald Coleman, Assistant Trade Commissioner, Mexico City; George H. Winters, Vice Consul, Mexico City; Paul H. Foster, Consul, Piedras Negras. Last Row: William A. Smale, Consul, Ensenada; Clarence E. Macy, Consul, Tampico; Samuel Sokobin, Consul, Saltillo; Edward P. Borden, Vice Consul, Mexico City; Richard F. Boyce, Consul, Nuevo Laredo; John Wilson, Jr., Vice Consul, Mexico City; Earl W. Eoton, Vice Consul, Mazatlan; Stephen E. Aguirre, Vice Consul, Mexico City; Nelson R. Park, Consul, Torreon; Edward S. Money, Vice Consul, Guaymas; George P. Shaw, Consul, San Luis Potosi; Joseph C. Solterthraite, Third Secretary, Mexico City; Ellis A. Bonnet, Consul, Durango; Edward D. McLaughlin, Assistant Trade Commissioner.

## Consular Conference, Mexico City

AMBASSADOR J. REUBEN CLARK gave out the following statement to the press on February 19, 1931, with relation to the Consular Conference which opened in Mexico City on February 20:

"A conference of American consular officers in Mexico convoked by the Department of State will meet on the morning of February 20 at the Embassy. This is the first general conference of Consular officers in Mexico since that held here in February, 1929.

"The purpose of the conference is primarily to afford closer contacts between the various Diplomatic and Consular officers in Mexico, to enhance their mutual relationships and thus more effectively to enable them to maintain a closer cooperation and a better understanding of their mutual problems. It is expected that any closer cooperation between these officers which this conference may bring about will result not only in a better understanding of conditions of the different localities from which they come, but will also enable them more effectively to perform their regular Consular and Diplomatic functions.

"The conference is being attended by Consular officers representing the Consulate General and 20 Consulates in Mexico, by the Embassy staff, including the representatives of the Department of Commerce stationed in Mexico. In addition to the meetings at the Embassy, conferences will be held at the Consulate General, presided over by Consul General Robert Frazer, for the consideration of administrative and technical questions relating to Consular work."

At the conference, the relations between the United States and Mexico, from 1925 to date, were sketched; the agrarian situation in Mexico as affecting American interests was discussed; the functions of the Boundary Commission, Water Commission and Claims Commissions were explained and a general discussion took place regarding Consular political reporting in Mexico and protection work. On Saturday, February 21, Consul General Frazer gave a luncheon for all those attending the conference at the University Club. On Saturday evening Ambassador and Mrs. Clark entertained the visiting Consuls, their families and the entire staffs of the Embassy and Consulate General at an informal dance at the Embassy. On Sunday Mr. Lane entertained those

attending the conference at the home of former Ambassador Morrow at Cuernavaca. On Monday Ambassador Clark gave a luncheon at the Embassy for the conferees, the majority of whom left Mexico that evening.

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Consul Richard F. Boyce, of Nuevo Laredo, sent a *brief* resume of the activities of the Consuls and their wives attending the Consular Conference at Mexico City, but space unfortunately does not permit of its publication in full, so a few extracts must suffice.

The ladies were taken by Mrs. Wythe on Friday to the Pyramids of Teotihuacan, and after luncheon at her home to see the glass factory, Chapultepec Castle, the President's quarters, and Guadalupe Church. In the evening there was a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Farr Simmons. On Saturday some of the ladies, as guests of Mrs. Brown, went to Cuernavaca to see Mr. Morrow's home and lunched at Borda Gardens. In the evening there was a reception and dance at the Embassy. On Sunday the ladies lunched with Mrs. Frazer and then saw Churubusco Monastery, Cortez's house and the house where he killed his wife, and the place where he burned the feet of the Aztec king. They then visited the Country Club for tea. On Monday they had luncheon with Mrs. Dwyre at Kochimilco Gardens, where they went floating around in boats and enjoyed the flowers.

The men, in addition to conferences on Friday, Saturday and Monday at the Embassy and the Consulate General, and luncheon parties given respectively by the Ambassador, Mr. Lane and Mr. Frazer, did considerable sightseeing, visiting Cuernavaca as guests of Mr. Lane, and having a swim in Mr. Morrow's pool. After the conference, visits were paid to the Cathedral, the National Museum, a silver factory, etc.

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Henry H. Baleh, American Consul General at Dublin, Irish Free State, and Mrs. Baleh sailed on the S. S. *George Washington* on March 18. They were accompanied by their three children; their eldest son had just recovered from an attack of pneumonia and had been in the hospital at Huntsville, Ga.

## News Items From The Field

### LONDON

FEBRUARY 27, 1931.

Third Secretary Samuel Reber, Jr., who is assigned to Monrovia as Diplomatic Secretary and Consul, is in London as American representative of the International Committee on Liberia.

Vice Consul Calvin Hawley Oakes has been ordered from London to the Foreign Service School which opens in Washington on April 1.

First Secretary Frederick P. Hibbard spent a few days in London before proceeding to his post at Prague.

Vice Consul L. Pittman Springs spent a few days in London en route from Glasgow to his new post at Amsterdam.

Professor David S. Muzzey, Department of History, Columbia University, who is writing a biography of James G. Blaine, is in London gathering material from the Embassy records.

VICE CONSUL GUY W. RAY.

### SOUTHAMPTON

FEBRUARY 25, 1931.

Consul James Barclay Young has been elected President of the Southampton Consular Association, an organization recently formed for supplementing the activities of the Southampton Consular Corps.

Sir Harry G. Armstrong, former British Consul General in New York, has retired from active service. He arrived at Southampton in the *Majestic* on February 5, accompanied by Lady Armstrong and by their daughter.

A civic welcome at Southampton was arranged for Capt. Malcolm Campbell, the new speed king, when he arrived on the *Mauretania* on February 19. Many local officials as well as representatives of the British automotive industry were present at a dinner in his honor. Captain Campbell upon landing received news of his knighthood, and during the evening made an interest-

ing radio address. In the course of his speeches, he made frequent mention of the cordial reception he had received in America.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

### PARIS

MARCH 2, 1931.

Ambassador Walter E. Edge, following his return from the United States, was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the meeting of the American Club of Paris, on January 15, 1931. Mr. Edge brought encouraging news relative to a probable business revival in the United States; he urged the 300 American business representatives present to hasten the return of prosperity by developing American trade abroad and by remaining optimistic concerning the future.

Consul General Leo J. Keena delivered the address at the annual meeting, on January 17, 1931, of the American Chamber of Commerce in France. The Consul General gave a comprehensive statement and analysis of Franco-American commerce in 1930.

Miss Joan Keena, daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Leo J. Keena, has accepted an engagement to play the leading part in a Paramount talking picture, the first scene of which was filmed at the Lido pool in Paris on March 2, 1931. Miss Keena will also dance at the Lido in March. Under her professional name of Maria Del Pillar, she is destined, in the opinion of a host of friends and admirers, to achieve signal success.

On the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, Consul and Mrs. Edwin C. Kemp entertained the American Colony of Havre at a reception in their residence.

American Embassy golfers were too adroit for the team of the American Consulate General in a foursome match at the Morfontaine course on February 21, 1931. Ambassador Edge led the victorious four, the others being Secretaries Robert Scotten and Harold L. Williamson, and Assistant Commercial Attache W. L. Finger. The Consular team consisted of Consul General Leo J. Keena, Consuls Robert D. Murphy and William E. de Courey, and Vice Consul Tevis Huhn.



Consul Dayle C. McDonough, en route to his new post, Bombay, was a caller at the Consulate General in February.

On the occasion of his departure for Lourenço Marques, Consul Alfred D. Cameron was presented with a handsome fountain pen desk set by his associates in the Consulate General. Mr. Cameron has been on duty in the Paris office since 1925.

Consul Samuel H. Wiley, of Cherbourg, was a patient in the American Hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine for two weeks in February, convalescing from a severe attack of the grippe. He returned to his post restored in health.

During the recent goodwill tour in France of the trans-Atlantic aviators, Costes and Bellonte, they were entertained at a banquet by the Lille Chamber of Commerce. Consul Harold Playter was one of the speakers of the occasion.

CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS.

## BERLIN

The American Ambassador in Germany, the Honorable Frederic M. Sackett, visited the cities of Cologne, Neuss, and Duesseldorf on January 26, 27, and 28. The Ambassador was invited to make this official visit to these cities by the respective Oberburgomasters. He was accompanied on the visit by Mrs. Sackett, by the Consul General at Berlin and Mrs. Messersmith, by the Naval Attaché and Mrs. Castleman, and by the Commercial Attaché, Mr. Lawrence H. Groves.

On the afternoon of January 26, after the exchange of calls, the American Consul at Cologne and Mrs. Brandt gave a reception at the Dom-Hotel for the Ambassador and for the local authorities and for some of the important figures in the commercial, banking, and cultural life of Cologne. In the evening the Ambassador attended a dinner of over 400 covers, given on the occasion of the opening of the Cologne branch of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany. On January 27 the party visited various industrial establishments in the vicinity of Cologne, during the morning, and was entertained at luncheon by the Oberburgomaster Dr. Adenauer, in the historical Rathaus of the city. After further visits to the museums of the city, the Ambassador and Mrs. Sackett and their party were entertained at tea at the home of the Oberburgomaster, where they had a further opportunity to meet a considerable number of the leading citizens of Cologne. In the evening there was a special rendition of symphonies by

Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven, in the historical Gürzenich Hall.

On January 28, the Ambassador visited Neuss, an important industrial city, on the way to Cologne, and was received in the City-Hall by the Oberburgomaster, Dr. Henrichs. After a reception at the Rathaus in Duesseldorf, the Oberburgomaster, Dr. Lehr, accompanied the Ambassador's party on a visit to several of the leading industrial establishments of the city. The Oberburgomaster and Frau Lehr entertained the Ambassador's party and other guests at luncheon in their home, after which the city museums and other places of interest were visited. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Ambassador was present at an important meeting of the Duesseldorf (German) Chamber of Commerce, this meeting being attended by a considerable number of the leading industrialists of Germany. At 6.30 o'clock the City of Duesseldorf gave a dinner in honor of the Ambassador, at the Park-Hotel, which was attended by the leaders of Duesseldorf's famous industries. Later, a special performance of "Fidelio" was given in the City Opera House.

During the course of the visit it was possible for the Ambassador to make personal contact with many of the most important leaders of German life and culture of West and North Germany.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Sackett have been invited by the State President of Wurttemberg and by the Oberburgomaster of Stuttgart to visit that city on April 7 and 8, and the necessary arrangements are being made.

G. S. M.

## VIENNA

Consul General Ernest L. Harris placed the beautiful rooms of the Consulate General on the Kaerntnerstrasse across from the Vienna Opera at the disposal of several American-Austrian societies of this city for a reception and dance in honor of the 199th birthday anniversary of George Washington on Monday evening, February 23. There were about 800 guests present in the palatial rooms, built by Baron Todesco, and for a time the Viennese residence of King Milan of Serbia.

On the receiving line were the Austrian Vice Chancellor and Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Johannes Schober, President of the America-Austria Society; the American Minister, Mr. Gilchrist B. Stockton, and Mrs. Stockton, and Consul General Ernest L. Harris and Mrs. Harris. Speeches were given by Vice Chancellor



Schober and Minister Stockton, after which Mme. Rénée Bullard-Strakosch-Feldringen, American soprano at the Vienna Opera, sang several numbers. A buffet and dance followed. Most of the American colony, including the diplomatic and consular corps were present.

Mr. Kenneth M. Hill, Assistant Trade Commissioner, spent several days in Vienna in the latter part of January, en route from Washington to Bucharest, Rumania, to which post he has recently been assigned.

Mr. Gardner Richardson, Commercial Attaché, has accompanied Mrs. Richardson to the Riviera where the latter will spend several weeks to recuperate from illness.

Mr. Merritt Swift, First Secretary of the Legation, has successfully undergone an operation for appendicitis.

Mildred, the four-year-old daughter of Minister Gilchrist B. Stockton, was the heroine of a dramatic incident which took place in the Minister's home on the Hohe Warte recently, when a burglar who had entered the premises was heard by Mildred who woke her father.

VICE CONSUL JOHN W. SCOTT.

## TORONTO

MARCH 16, 1931.

Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes, wife of United States Senator Henry W. Keyes, of New Hampshire, and Associate Editor of *Good Housekeeping*, was the guest of the American Women's Club, Toronto, at its annual meeting in the Royal York Hotel, February 2, 1931. Mrs. Keyes, who has traveled extensively, is interested in the Foreign Service and made several references to it in her address before the American Women's Club. During her stay in Toronto, Mrs. Keyes was entertained by Consul and Mrs. Emil Sauer at a tea which was attended by the married officers of the Consulate and their wives. The Consulate had the pleasure of being visited on March 9, 1931, by the Honorable Hanford MacNider, Minister of the United States to Canada. Colonel MacNider on that date was the guest of honor at a meeting of the Canadian Club in Toronto.

The Toronto post of the American Legion has presented to the Consulate a large photograph of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Washington, D. C.

CONSUL C. P. FLETCHER.

## HABANA

FEBRUARY 18, 1931.

Ambassador and Mrs. Harry F. Guggenheim have again exhibited their cordial democratic spirit in publishing a general invitation to all members of the American colony in Habana to participate in an afternoon tea and garden party at the residence of the Ambassador on the occasion of Washington's Birthday.

Consul General and Mrs. F. T. F. Dumont gave a luncheon to Mr. and Mrs. John F. Curry and other guests, at the Habana Jockey Club, February 7 last.

Habana was honored with the presence of Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham and wife, Shanghai, passing through Habana en route to China via the Panama Canal.

The staff of the Consulate General has been increased by the arrival of Consul James R. Wilkinson, transferred from Helsingfors.

Mr. Frederick Todd, American Commercial Attaché, returned to Habana and assumed his duties at the Embassy on January 27 last.

The Embassy staff has been increased by the arrival of George D. Andrews, Jr., Third Secretary, who was transferred from the Consulate General at Warsaw, Poland.

Vice Consuls Sherburne Dillingham and Taylor W. Gannett have been called to the Foreign Service School at Washington, D. C., to arrive about April 1 next; their places have been taken by Vice Consuls Reginald S. Kazanjian and Cecil B. Lyon.

Consul and Mrs. Harold B. Quarton have entertained the former's sister, Mrs. Helen Brushingham, of 18 Gramercy Park, New York City.

Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., of the Visa Office, Department of State, spent February 14 and 15 in Habana while on leave.

CONSUL HAROLD B. QUARTON.

## BAGHDAD, IRAQ

MARCH 1, 1931.

Consul Alexander K. Sloan left Baghdad on February 11, for a tour of the Persian Gulf section of the Baghdad consular district.

First Secretary George Wadsworth passed through Baghdad last month en route to his new post at Teheran. He very courageously drove across the Syrian desert and continued on through the dangerous Persian passes which, at

this time of the year, are frequently snow-bound. He was accompanied from Beirut by His Excellency Mirza Taghi Khan Nabawi, the new Persian Minister to Baghdad, who was on his way to Teheran to receive his instructions. Mr. Wadsworth made such a brief stay in Baghdad that it was impossible to arrange a golf game in order that the Service ability in this game might be shown off to the local fans. However, Consul Sloan endeavors to uphold the best traditions on the difficult course hereabouts.

Diplomatic Clerk Jeffries also stopped off in Baghdad on his way from Belgrade to Teheran. He and his wife had the pleasant sensation of being mired in the desert on the way from Beirut. At this writing, no reports of their arrival in Teheran have been received but there are rumors the going has been none too fine.

The "talkies" have arrived in Baghdad. Shortly after their advent, two representatives of the Fox-Hearst Movietone arrived in town and the writer had the privilege of arranging for the first talkie ever made of His Majesty King Faisal. His Majesty insisted it was artificial but, nevertheless, sent greetings to the world and especially to the American Nation.

VICE CONSUL BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON.



RICHARD HENRY HAWKINS

The afternoon of February 28, 1931, the Division of Foreign Service Administration assembled and in its presence Assistant Secretary of State Wilbur J. Carr read a letter which the Secretary of State had signed on that day to Richard Henry Hawkins, messenger in that division who had completed 50 years in the Department of State. Mr. Carr presented the letter to Messenger Hawkins, together with an embossed leather billfold, containing \$50, one for each year's service.

The Secretary of State's letter reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1931.

Mr. Richard H. Hawkins,

Care Division of Foreign Service Administration.

Dear Mr. Hawkins:

I notice that on March 1 you will have completed 50 years' service in the Department and I do not want to let the opportunity pass without complimenting you on such a long and satisfactory record. The uniform courtesy and diligence with which you have performed your duties is appreciated by all with whom you come in contact.

I wish for you the best of health and a continuance of the happy relationships which have hitherto prevailed.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) HENRY L. STIMSON.

"Henry," as he is called by his many friends in the Department and in the Foreign Service, was born August 15, 1863, and entered the Department on March 1, 1881, during the closing days of the administration of William M. Evarts as Secretary of State (having been in Mr. Evarts' employ for two years previously), James G. Blaine taking office March 7, 1881. Among Henry Hawkins' prized mementos is a letter given him by Secretary Bainbridge Colby on March 1, 1921, congratulating him on the completion of 40 years unbroken service and commending him for his zeal and fidelity. The good wishes expressed by the Secretary of State are heartily endorsed by all who have known Henry for so many years.

Another of the Department's oldest employes was honored during the past month. On March 7, Rufus R. Burnett, 74-year-old messenger in the Division of Communications and Records, who is retiring on March 31, was presented with a handsome cane and \$50 by Mr. David Salmon, the chief of that division. Mr. Burnett entered the Government service in 1883 in the Treasury Department, and has been in the State Department since 1918.



**FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES**

*Released for publication February 21, 1931*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 14, 1931:

The following Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified, now serving at the posts indicated, have been assigned to the Foreign Service School at the Department of State for a course of instruction beginning April 1, 1931:

Henry B. Day, of Connecticut, Naples; Sherburne Dillingham, of New Jersey, Habana; Albert H. Cousins, Jr., of Oregon, Vancouver; William E. Flournoy, jr., of Virginia, Tampico; Taylor W. Gannett, of New York, Habana; Constance R. Harvey, of New York, Ottawa; Paul C. Hutton, of Hawaii, Panama; Robert Newbegin, 2nd, of Massachusetts, Berlin; Calvin H. Oaks, of South Carolina, London; Alan N. Steyne, of New York, Montreal.

Christian Gross, of Chicago, Ill., now Second Secretary of the American Legation at Berne, Switzerland, designated Second Secretary of the American Legation at Ottawa, Canada.

Terry S. Hinkle, of New York City, now American Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, assigned American Vice Consul at Halifax, Canada.

John J. Meily, of Allentown, Pa., now American Consul at Leipzig, Germany, assigned American Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

The assignment of Hugh Millard, of Omaha, Nebr., now Second Secretary of the American Legation at Teheran, Persia, as Second Secretary of the American Legation at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been canceled. Mr. Millard will remain at Teheran, Persia.

David J. D. Myers, of La Fayette, Ga., now American Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, assigned American Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Walter H. Schoellkopf, of Buffalo, N. Y., now Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Madrid, Spain, assigned to the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

E. Talbot Smith, of Hartford, Conn., now American Consul at Hamburg, Germany, assigned American Consul at Bergen, Norway.

*Non-Career*

Augustus C. Owen, of Charleston, S. C., now a clerk in the American Consulate General at Vancouver, British Columbia, has been appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

L. Pittman Springs, of Washington, D. C., now American Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, appointed American Vice Consul at Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Herman C. Vogenitz, of Newcomerstown, Ohio, now serving as American Vice Consul at Barbados, British West Indies, appointed American Vice Consul at Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada.

*Released for publication February 28, 1931*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 21, 1931:

The assignment of William W. Brunswick, of Emporia, Kans., now American Consul at Barbados, British West Indies, to St. Michael's, Azores, has been canceled. Mr. Brunswick has been assigned as American Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Warren H. Kelchner, of Millville, Pa., American Vice Consul at Port au Prince, Haiti, was confirmed January 22, 1931, as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at that post, where he will devote his entire time to diplomatic duties.

Maurice L. Stafford, of Coronado, Calif., was confirmed January 22, 1931, as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Miss Frances E. Willis, of Redlands, Calif., now American Vice Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile.

*Non-Career*

John H. Hanson, of Minnesota, Honorary Vice Consul at Prince Rupert, Canada, resigned, effective March 1, 1931.

William C. George, of Washington, D. C., now serving as Clerk in the American Legation at Monrovia, Liberia, has been appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

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Camden L. McLain, of Goodview, Va., now American Vice Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, appointed American Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile.

*Released for publication March 14, 1931*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 28, 1931:

Burton Y. Berry, of Fowler, Ind., now American Vice Consul at Istanbul, Turkey, was confirmed by the Senate on January 22, 1931, as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Edward Caffery, of Franklin, La., now American Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, assigned Consul at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

George C. Hanson, of Bridgeport, Conn., a Foreign Service Officer now assigned to the Department of State, was confirmed by the Senate on February 28, 1931, as a Consul General.

Thomas A. Hickok, of Rochester, Pa., now American Vice Consul at Beirut, Syria, assigned Vice Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine.

James Hugh Kceley, Jr., of Washington, D. C., now American Consul at Beirut, assigned Consul at Montreal, Quebec.

Robert McGregor, of East Orange, N. J., now American Vice Consul at Jerusalem, assigned Vice Consul at Beirut.

On February 4, 1931, the Senate confirmed the nomination as Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of Alexander K. Sloan, of Greensburg, Pa., and Robert Y. Brown, of Dothan, Ala., now assigned American Consul and Vice Consul, respectively, at Baghdad, Iraq.

George P. Waller, of Montgomery, Ala., now American Consul at Dresden, Germany, was confirmed by the Senate as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service on January 22, 1931. He has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, Second Secretary of Legation at Luxembourg, and assigned American Consul at Luxemburg.

McKeney Werlich, of Washington, D. C., now Third Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, designated Third Secretary of Legation at San Jose, Costa Rica.

The following promotions in the Foreign Service were confirmed by the Senate on February 27, 1931, effective that date:

From Class III to Class II: Edwin C. Wilson, of Florida.

From Class IV to Class III: David B. Macgowan, of Tennessee.

From Class V to Class IV: Charles J. Pisar, of Wisconsin.

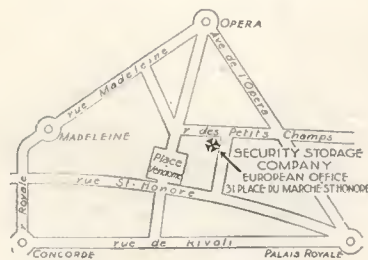
From Class VI to Class V: Harold S. Tewell, of North Dakota.

From Class VII to Class VI: Edwin A. Plitt, of Maryland; Loy W. Henderson, of Colorado.

From Class VIII to Class VII: Alfred D. Cameron, of Washington; Lawrence S. Armstrong, of New York; Paul W. Meyer, of Colorado.

From unclassified to Class VIII and commissioned Consul: John B. Ketchum, of New York, Surabaya; Thomas F. Sherman, of Massachusetts, Sofia; George H. Butler, of Illinois.

The following promotions became effective March 1, 1931:



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Three Branch Flower Shops

From unclassified (\$2,750) to unclassified (\$3,000): Horace H. Smith, of Washington, D. C.; Edmund O. Clubb, of St. Paul, Minn.; George D. LaMont, of Albion, N. Y.

From unclassified (\$2,500) to unclassified (\$2,750): James W. Gantenbein, of Portland, Oreg.; Elvin Seibert, of Elkhart, Ind.; Claude H. Hall, Jr., of Baltimore, Md.

*Non-Career*

Francis C. Jordan, of Greensboro, N. C., appointed American Vice Consul at Colon, Panama.

Julian K. Smedberg, of New York City, now American Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, appointed American Vice Consul at Dundee.

John H. Fuqua, of Chicago, Ill., now American Vice Consul at Dundee, Scotland, appointed Vice Consul at London, England.

COMMERCIAL WORK FOR FEBRUARY

The volume of trade data received in the Commercial Office of the Department of State from consular officers, excepting the offices in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, France and Germany, during the month of February, 1931, is indicated as follows:

	1931
Reports .....	2,143
Trade Letters .....	3,912
Trade Lists .....	376
World Trade Directory Reports.....	4,518
Trade Opportunity Reports.....	251

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during February, 1931, rated EXCELLENT:

Amsterdam, Consul General Charles L. Hoover; Barcelona, Consul Frank Anderson Henry; Beirut, Consul Harry L. Troutman (Political); Buenos Aires, Consul Avra M. Warren, Vice Consul Carlos J. Warner, Vice Consul Hugh C. Fox, and Vice Consul John C. Shillock, Jr. (1 report); Habana, Consul Harold B. Quarton; La Paz, Vice Consul Sheldon T. Mills; Mexico City, Consul Dudley G. Dwyre; Naples, Consul Sydney B. Redecker; Ottawa, Consul Julian F. Harrington; Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster (2 reports); Sydney, Australia,

Consul Joel C. Hudson; Taihoku, Vice Consul Charles S. Reed; Tunis, Consul Leland L. Smith.

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:

Brisbane; Buenos Aires (6); Cape Town (3); Goteborg; Havre (2); Mexico City; Milan; Rio de Janeiro; Rome; Rotterdam (3); San Salvador; Stockholm; Tallinn, and Zurich.

The following officers submitted reports which were rated VERY GOOD:

Alicante, Vice Consul Manuel J. Codoner; Antwerp, Consul Walter S. Remeck; Athens, Consul Edwin A. Platt; Baghdad, Consul Alexander K. Sloan; Bahia, Consul Lawrence P. Briggs; Belgrade, Consul Stewart E. McMillin; Brussels, Consul Walter H. Sholes; Bucharest, Consul John Randolph (2 reports); Buenos Aires, Consul Avra M. Warren, Vice Consuls Carlos J. Warner, Ralph Miller, John C. Shillock and Hugh C. Fox; Cairo, Consul J. Rives Childs; Callao-Lima, Consul General William C. Burdett; Canton, Consul General Joseph W. Ballantine; Cape Town, Consul Cecil M. P. Cross; Charlottetown, Consul William A. Bickers; Ciudad Juarez, Consul William P. Blocker and Vice Consul Everett F. Drumright; Cobh, Consul Leslie E. Woods; Corinto, Vice Consul Girvan Teall; Durban, Consul Gaston Smith; Goteborg, Consul Robert Harnden; Guayaquil, Consul General Harold D. Clum (1), Vice Consul Philip K. Tattersall (1) and Consul Sheridan Talbott (1); Halifax, Consul Erik W. Magnuson; Hankow, Vice Consul James B. Pilcher; Izmir, Consul Herbert S. Bursley; Kingston, Ontario, Consul George Gregg Fuller; Kobe, Consul Eric R. Dickover; Kovno, Vice Consul George D. La Mont (1) and Consul Hugh S. Fullerton (1); London, Ontario, Vice Consul Charles E. B. Payne; Malmo, Consul Christian T. Steger and clerks (2 reports); Mazatlan, Vice Consul Earl W. Eaton; Milan, Consul Homer Brett; Naples, Consul Sydney B. Redecker; Nuevo Laredo, Consul Richard F. Boyce; Oporto, Consul Leslie A. Davis; Oslo, Consul General Thomas H. Bevan; Palermo, Vice Consul David H. Buffum; Port Said, Vice Consul Thomas J. Malcady; Prague, Consul General Arthur C. Frost and clerk; Puerto Cortes, Vice Consul Thomas C. Wasson; Regina, Consul Lee R. Blohm (2) and Vice Consul Charles M. Gerrity; Riga, Consul John P. Hurley; Rio de Janeiro, Consul General Claude I. Dawson (1) and Vice Consul Rudolph E. Cahn; Rome, Vice Consul Donald C. Wilcox; Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster (1) and Vice Consul Eugene Nabel (1); Saigon, Consul Henry S. Waterman (2); St. John, New Brunswick, Consul Romeyn Wormuth; St. John's, Newfoundland, Consul General Edward A. Dow; St. Stephen, Vice Consul George L. Brist; San Luis Potosi, Consul George P. Shaw; Santo Domingo, Vice Consul Albion W. Johnson; Sao Paulo, Vice Consul Walter N. Walmsley, Jr.; Sault Ste. Marie, Consul Bartley F. Yost; Shanghai, Vice Consul J. Ernest Black and clerks; Singapore, Vice Consul William W. Butterworth, Jr.; Stockholm, Consul General John Ball Osborne and clerks (1) and Vice Consul Harold Carlson (1); Strasbourg, Vice Consul James D. Child; Tangier, Consul Donald F. Bigelow; Tientsin Consul General Clarence E. Gauss; Tokyo, Consul Leo D. Sturgeon; Toronto, Consul Emil Sauer



(2); Trieste, Consul Rollin R. Winslow; Turin, Consul William W. Heard; Valparaiso, Consul General Carl F. Deichman (1) and Vice Consul Frances E. Willis (1); Vancouver, Consul Harvey T. Goodier; Vienna, Consul General Ernest L. Harris (2); Vigo, Consul Walter H. McKinney; Wellington, Consul Bernard Gotlieb; Zagreb, Consul Paul Bowerman; Zurich, Vice Consul Hugh F. Ramsay (1) and Vice Consul Cavendish W. Cannon (1).

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

Amsterdam; Baghdad; Belfast; Belgrade; Berlin (3); Berne; Brisbane (2); Brussels (2); Bucharest; Buenos Aires (7); Cape Town (3); Geneva; Glasgow; Goteborg; Kobe (3); Kovno (3); Lagos; Liverpool; Marseille Medan; Mexico City; Milan (2); Montreal; Nagasaki; Oslo; Paris (2); Penang; Rio de Janeiro; Rome; Rotterdam (3); St. John's, Newfoundland; San Jose (3); Sao Paulo; Seoul (2); Sydney, Australia; Taihoku; Tallinn; Tientsin; Toronto (3); Torreón; Warsaw and Zurich.

### SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of February, the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating EXCELLENT to shipping reports submitted by the following officers:

Vice Consul Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr., Athens; Vice Consul Paul Dean Thompson, Plymouth; Vice Consul Eugene W. Nabel, Rotterdam; Vice Consul Thomas J. Maleady, Port Limon; Consul Walter A. Foote, Medan; Consul Robert Harnden and Clerk Knut Lignell, Goteborg; and Consul Samuel J. Fletcher and Vice Consul Alan N. Steyne, Montreal.

### VISA CORRESPONDENCE

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared letters received during February, 1931, rated VERY GOOD:

Buenos Aires, Hugh C. Fox (2); Manchester, Phil H. Hubbard (1); Rotterdam, Sidney H. Browne (1); Windsor, Harry F. Hawley (1).

### TRADE DETAILS

During the period from February 1, 1931, to March 16, 1931 (not previously reported), 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:

Consul General George K. Donald (Guatemala) to New Orleans and Consul William R. Langdon (Dairen, Manchuria) to New York.

The National Foreign Trade Council (India House, Hanover Square, New York City) will hold the Eighteenth National Foreign Trade

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Convention at the Commodore Hotel in New York City on May 27, 28, 29 next. Plans are being made for the attendance of more than 3,000 American foreign traders from 40 states, while foreign business men and delegates from American Chambers of Commerce abroad are expected from 20 foreign countries.

The following consular posts were credited by the JOURNAL with at least four "excellent" reports or ten "excellent" trade letters during the calendar year 1930:

Compiled by VICE CONSUL SIDNEY H. BROWNE,  
Rotterdam

Offices	Trade letters	Shipping reports	Other reports
Amsterdam	8	1	4
Basel	..	..	4
Berlin	56	1	2
Bordeaux	11	..	..
Breslau	11	..	3
Bucharest	21	..	1
Buenos Aires	46	..	..
Cape Town	4	2	5
Cardiff	..	..	4
Frankfort-on-the-Main	5	..	4
Goteborg	1	2	3
Habana	3	..	10
Halifax	10	1	2
Hankow	1	..	4
Havre	10	..	1
La Paz	3	..	4
London, England	10	1	1
Mexico City	13	..	5
Milan	15	..	1
Montreal	3	1	6
Naples	3	..	4
Paris	7	..	4
Rio de Janeiro	16	..	1
Rosario	11	..	..
Rotterdam	24	6	12
Sao Paulo	7	..	5
Shanghai	10	1	5
Singapore	3	2	5
Stockholm	1	2	2
Taihoku	1	..	4



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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following personal notes as to the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce have been received from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

Commercial Attaché George Wythe has found it necessary to leave Mexico City on account of his health. Mr. Wythe has been in Mexico City since May, 1925; prior to that time he was assigned to Istanbul. He will be succeeded in Mexico City by Mr. Charles H. Cunningham, who is now the Commercial Attaché at Lima, Peru. Mr. Cunningham was assigned to Mexico City in 1920. Since then he has been in charge of our offices at Madrid, Havana, and Lima. He will not leave Lima until after the 1st of July.

Mr. Halbert E. Watkins, who established the Bureau's office at Caracas three years ago, will remain in Washington until the condition of his health permits him to consider a return to the field. His friends will be glad to know that he has been making excellent progress, although he feels it advisable not to leave the United States at this time.

Mr. O. M. Butler, who has been making an automotive and aeronautic investigation in Argentina, is returning to the United States for duty in Washington.

A son, Julian E., Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gillespie on March 9. Mr. Gillespie is the Commercial Attaché at Istanbul.

Among the men who have been in the United States for several months and are soon returning to their foreign posts are the following: Commercial Attaché Frederick Lyon to Athens, Assistant Trade Commissioner Donald Smith to Singapore, Assistant Trade Commissioner H. C. Schuette to Paris, Assistant Trade Commissioner C. R. Matheson to Helsingfors.

Several of our foreign representatives were in Washington this week and attended the session of the Conference of District and Cooperative Managers, which were held March 9-11.

The following men are homeward bound: Trade Commissioner Thomas Butts from Paris, Trade Commissioner J. E. Wallis from Berlin, and Assistant Commercial Attaché Leigh W. Hunt from Brussels. Assistant Trade Commissioner Walter E. Aylor arrived in Washington recently from Guatemala.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the lists of changes of duties and stations of officers of the United States Public Health Service, received since the March issue of the JOURNAL, the following have been noted:

P. A. Surgeon J. F. Van Acheren. Directed to proceed from Bergen, Norway, to Oslo, Norway, and return, for the purpose of acting as member of a board. February 13, 1931.

Surgeon G. C. Lake. Directed to proceed from Cologne, Germany, to Oslo, Norway, and return, for the purpose of acting as chairman of a board. February 13, 1931.

Surgeon H. F. Smith. Relieved from duty at Washington, D. C., and assigned to duty at Mexico City, Mexico. February 14, 1931.

Surgeon L. B. Byington. Relieved from duty at Mexico City, Mexico, and assigned to duty at the Marine Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. February 16, 1931.

P. A. Surgeon F. C. Stewart. Relieved from duty at Hong Kong, China, and assigned to duty at Marine Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. February 21, 1931.

P. A. Surgeon A. P. Rubino. Relieved from duty at Manila, P. I., and assigned to duty at Hong Kong, China. February 21, 1931.

Assistant Pharmacist Carl Stier. Relieved from duty at Key West, Fla., and assigned to duty at Paris, France, on or about March 9. February 24, 1931.

Chief Pharmacist C. O. Stearns. Relieved from duty at Paris, France, and assigned to duty at the Marine Hospital, Key West, Fla. February 24, 1931.

Sr. Pharmacologist M. I. Smith. Directed to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Montreal, Canada, and return, for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, April 8-11. February 25, 1931.

Pharmacologist Director Carl Voegtlin, Pharmacologist Floyd DeEds, and Pharmacologist Sanford H. Rosenthal. Directed to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Montreal, Canada, and return, for the purpose of attending the meetings of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, April 8-11. February 28, 1931.

U. S. NAVAL ATTACHES

The following items of information were, unfortunately, omitted from the List of U. S. Naval Attachés and Language Students published in last month's issue of the JOURNAL:

Lieutenant (j. g.) E. S. Pearce, U. S. N., Language Student, office of the Naval Attaché, Tokyo, Japan, was detached from that office June 24, 1930.

Lieutenant (j. g.) T. B. Birtley, Jr., U. S. N., Language Student, office of the Naval Attaché, Tokyo, Japan, was detached from that office September 29, 1930.

Lieut. Commander H. F. Kingman, U. S. N., was detached from the office of the Naval Attaché, London, August 15, 1930. As his ap-



pointment as Assistant Naval Attaché was temporary, for special work, he was detached without relief.

Lieutenant J. O. Huse, U. S. N., Assistant Naval Attaché, Berlin, Germany, was detached December 15, 1930, being relieved by Lieutenant E. H. Bryant, U. S. N.

IZMIR, TURKEY

MARCH 2, 1931.

Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph C. Grew, and their daughters Miss Anita Grew and Miss Elizabeth Grew, visited Izmir on February 26 and 27, 1931. They were given a welcome by the American Colony, the staff of the American Consulate, and by leading Turkish officials. Among the points of interest they visited were International College (an American school for Turkish boys), the American School for Girls, and the Izmir Archaeological Museum. Their present journey will take them to Cairo (where the Ambassador entered the Service), Jerusalem, Beirut, Rhodes, Cyprus, Baalbeck and other famous places. Sir George Clerk, British Ambassador to Turkey, is accompanying our Ambassador.

H. S. B.

NAPLES

MARCH 3, 1931.

During January Vice Consul Robert English passed through Naples from the United States to Constantinople.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Frederick L. Washburne, of Luxemburg, spent several days in Florence.

Inspector Thomas M. Wilson and Inspector and Mrs. Lowell C. Pinkerton have been in southern Italy during the last two months.

On February 4, 1931, Vice Consul and Mrs. Walton C. Ferris passed through Naples from Palermo on home leave.

Vice Consul J. Holbrook Chapman passed through Naples on February 7, 1931. Mr. Chapman was proceeding from Cologne to China.

On the same day Consul Howard A. Bowman spent a few hours in Naples, en route from Trieste to Sault Ste Marie.

Mr. Coert Du Bois, Consul General at Genoa, together with Mrs. Du Bois and their two

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daughters, passed through Naples on their way to Genoa.

In the course of the month of February Mr. and Mrs. Selden Chapin spent a day in Florence. Mr. Chapin is Third Secretary of Legation at Rome.

VICE CONSUL C. H. HALL.

**BIRTHS**

A daughter, Ellen Warfield, was born on February 25, 1931, at Chihuahau, Mexico, to Consul and Mrs. Francis H. Styles.

**MARRIAGES**

Burri-Henry. Married at Amsterdam, Netherlands, on February 17, 1931, Consul Alfred T. Burri and Miss Marian A. Henry, of Charles City, Iowa.

Hosmer-Durham. Married at Danielson, Conn., on March 15, 1931, Consul Charles Bridgham Hosmer and Miss Effa Hood Durham, of Harri-man, Tenn.



JOSEPH P. COTTON

*Acme Photo.*



JOSEPH POTTER COTTON

The Under Secretary of State, Joseph Potter Cotton, died March 10, 1931, at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, after a critical illness of about two months. On January 14, Mr. Cotton underwent an operation for the removal of a non-malignant tumor from the spine. Several days after the operation an infection from sources unknown developed and for seven weeks Mr. Cotton waged a valiant fight against blood poisoning, at times seeming to make satisfactory progress, but eventually yielding to the poison which defeated all the skill of medical science and his own brave and unflinching courage. The news of his death brought expressions of deep and genuine grief, not only from the highest officials and press of this country, but from foreign countries as well, and an outpouring of personal messages and sympathy from countless people whose lives had been touched by the many activities of Mr. Cotton.

Mr. Cotton came to the Department of State in 1929, a great lawyer, an expert financier and economist, and one whose life had been crowded with varied public services. He had served as counsel for the New York State Commission on Workmen's Compensation and for the Alaskan Railway Commission; also as consulting counsel for the Federal Reserve Board in the early days of the Federal Reserve system. During the war he was legal counsel to the Shipping Board, resigning to go with the Food Administration to take charge of the allocation of foodstuffs to the allies. He later served in Europe as a member of the Interallied Finance Council. Mr. Cotton's idea of service was the complete utilization in the simplest and most unaffected manner of all that his great mind, heart, and soul could muster. His achievements through the devotion of himself to the public service are, in quality and quantity, of inestimable and lasting value to his fellow men.

During Mr. Cotton's illness his family—Mrs. Cotton, Miss Cotton and Joseph P. Cotton, Jr.—were in constant attendance at the hospital, and they accompanied the body to their home at Bedford Hills, N. Y., where funeral services were held in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Matthews, at 4 o'clock, March 12. The church was filled with beautiful flowers from the President of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps, the Department of State, the Foreign Service Association and hundreds of personal friends. In the presence of his family, the Secretary of State, representatives of the President and of the Diplo-

matic Corps, and other friends from all walks of life, the Episcopal ritual service for the dead was read, the choir sang, and to the tolling of the bell Mr. Cotton was laid to rest in the churchyard at St. Matthews, where distinguished men and women have been buried since Colonial days.

The minister said in benediction, "Joseph Potter Cotton unto God's gracious mercy and protection we commit you. The Lord lift up His countenance upon you and give you peace, both now and evermore," and the Amen echoes in the hearts of all who knew him.

President Hoover expressed his sorrow in a public statement which said: "Mr. Cotton's passing is a great loss to the Government and to our country. He was my friend for over 20 years. He has given much of his life to public service and has never refused a demand from the public interests. His ability, his character, his devotion to the highest purposes made him a great citizen."

Secretary Stimson issued to the press the following statement:

In the two years in which he has been Undersecretary of State, Joseph Cotton has rendered service of literally inestimable value to the Government. His wide acquaintance among men; his familiarity with large affairs both of business and government; his industry and faculty of dispatch; his keen analysis and wise judgment have all served a spirit of high public purpose and a character of unflinching courage.

Among his fellows in the State Department he has won a position which was entirely unique. Coupled with their respect for his attainments, they have grown to cherish for him a devoted affection on account of his sympathetic consideration and kindness, as well as a delight in the charm of his companionship and of his never failing whimsical humor.

For myself I have lost an associate whose counsel and assistance have been invaluable and a friend whose absence will make the world a poorer place.

The Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association, at a special meeting, passed the following resolution, and requested the chairman of the Executive Committee, Consul General Homer M. Byington, to attend the funeral as the representative of the Association:

WHEREAS news of the death of JOSEPH P. COTTON, Undersecretary of State, has



brought sorrow and a deep sense of loss to the members of the American Foreign Service Association; and

WHEREAS Mr. Cotton's association with the Foreign Service and the Department of State was characterized by a keen and human understanding and by a genial and friendly spirit which gained him a unique place in the friendship and memory of all those members of the American Foreign Service Association who were privileged to know him: Now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the American Foreign Service Association through its Executive Committee does hereby adopt this expression of its grief at the loss of a loyal and true friend and directs that a copy hereof be presented to Mr. Cotton's family, to whom the Association conveys its sincere sympathy.

---

Mrs. Mary Beecher Longyear, mother of Consul Robert Dudley Longyear now on duty in the Department of State, died at her home in Brookline, Mass., on March 15, 1931. Mrs. Longyear was the widow of John Munro Longyear, mining engineer. She was a prominent Christian Scientist, having been an intimate friend of Mary Baker Eddy, and was the author of several books dealing with religious subjects. She leaves two sons, Robert D. Longyear and John M. Longyear, Jr., the latter of Marquette, Mich., and two daughters, Mrs. Abby Beecher Roberts and Mrs. Helen L. Paul. Sincere sympathy is extended to the members of the family.

---

The Halifax (Nova Scotia) *Herald* in a recent issue, speaking editorially of the profound regret with which the death of former Consul General John G. Foster had been received, said as follows:

Well does a news report of his death recall that Colonel Foster was "one of the most popular men of all the genial succession who have held the office in this city," for it is worth remarking upon the fine selections United States governments have made for these responsible duties. You will encounter objectionable men in the service of all countries, including our own, but where you meet a United States Consul General, there you find a courteous, cultured gentleman. That, at least, has been our experience, and we are glad to testify to it. They are a credit to their country and the offices they hold.

---

"Heaven doth with us as we with torches do,  
Not light them for themselves."—*Shakespeare*.

## WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(Continued from page 145)

you. The nearest Consul went immediately to the scene, got all the boys together, helped them with food and clothing wherever it was necessary and sent them back to their homes in America. Sometimes mutinies and crimes occur on American ships and in these cases also, the Consul has to take charge.

Last summer I had the interesting experience of visiting several of the consular offices in Europe. At Warsaw, Poland, for instance, I found the American flag flying from a large building in Jasna, one of the principal streets, where the American Consul General with a staff of 73 people carries on his work. At one time the Consulate was literally besieged by hundreds of applicants every day for visas or permits to enable them to pour into our country, but our restrictive immigration law has made this impossible except for a limited number. Yet even today the immigration work at Warsaw is heavy and last year over 35,000 people called at the Consulate for information as to whether or not they could obtain visas.

During the war thousands of Polish-Americans joined up and fought with the American forces. After the war when Poland was liberated many of them returned to their old country to live. These Polish-American veterans of the World War receive their pensions and payments through the Consulate at Warsaw and last year 29,000 checks valued at \$600,000 were put into the hands of these War Veterans by our Consul in Poland.

The other day a man said to me, "one of the things which can help us out of this present depression is an increase in our foreign trade. Are the American consuls helping us in any way to find new markets for our exports?" Trade work, as we call it, is chiefly taken care of by the Department of Commerce, as Assistant Secretary Klein explained to you recently, but Consuls are a great help in these matters because they have so much to do with business men in foreign countries. Whenever they see an opportunity for selling American products in their districts, they report this to the Department of Commerce and the Department of Commerce informs the American manufacturer so that he may get in touch with this foreign merchant. Of course it is impossible to keep a check on the exact value in dollars and cents of the amount of new business we obtain in this way,



but last year over \$6,000,000 worth of American merchandise was sold in foreign countries through these trade opportunities reported by our Consuls. Big American corporations obtain foreign contracts for building and electrification projects valued at about \$72,000,000 largely through consular work. A few years ago a Consul in Germany succeeded in getting a German firm interested in American cotton flannels, muslins and voiles. The German firm has already bought nearly \$400,000 of the American cloth. Not long ago a Consul way down in Brazil got a Brazilian importer interested in American sewing machines. The Brazilian finally came to the United States and was appointed the agent in Brazil for a certain American manufacturer of these machines. We have just received a report that this man bought 8,000 machines valued at approximately \$400,000 and in China last year a Consul caused the sale of seven American airplanes worth \$118,000.

\* \* \* \* \*

I am afraid it is almost impossible in such a short space of time to give you a good idea of the work and duties of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. I do hope, however, that I have succeeded in making clear the value of both, and have shown that every day the work being done by them is either directly or indirectly benefiting each of our citizens.

### POPULAR CONSUL

(Editorial, "The South Pacific Mail,"  
January 15, 1931.)

The fiat has gone forth from Washington that removes from Valparaiso a very able and most popular Consul General of the United States, Mr. Carl F. Deichman, who, for ten years past, has worthily filled that responsible post.

In so cosmopolitan a port as Valparaiso the difference between success and failure in an official position is often a question of personality. Mr. Deichman is a big man physically, and he has abundantly proved that he has a mind built to scale, with a mental horizon all the wider for being viewed from a height of six feet or so. That he has been "persona grata" to the Chilean government is evidenced by his long tenure of office in Chile and the same fact proves that he has taken care of the interests of his own country to the complete satisfaction of the State Department under two Presidents. But the American Consul General has done more, he has identified himself with every public activity and has let no occasion pass of manifesting his sympathy with the joys and sorrows of the people of Chile by his presence at every public ceremony or gathering.

More still, he has been brought into close contact with members of the British community in Chile, and it is no exaggeration to say that he counts among it many of

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his closest friends and admirers. In his official and private life, this cultured and friendly American gentleman has forged a link of sympathy and cordiality among the representatives of many people. Always accessible, ever ready to make available his stores of experience and knowledge, or to exchange fraternal greetings with the like-minded, "Carl" has set a high standard, and by so doing he has conferred a direct benefit on the numerous Consular Corps of Chile and has insured a warm welcome for his successor. *The South Pacific Mail* voices the feelings of Americans and Britons alike in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Deichman every happiness and prosperity in their new home, with the assurance that many friends in Chile will follow the future career of the Consul General with interest and satisfaction.

The Hon. Ralph J. Totten, American Minister to South Africa, sailed from New York on the *S. S. President Roosevelt* on March 4. His friends will be glad to learn that Mr. Totten has almost entirely recovered from his long and serious illness, and it is hoped that the long sea journey to his post will completely restore him to health and strength.

Mr. and Mrs. James Orr Denby also sailed on the *S. S. President Roosevelt*, Mr. Denby being en route to his post as First Secretary to the Legation at Dublin.



Photos from Matthew E. Hanna

AMERICAN LEGATION, MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

1. Minister's Office. 2. Dining Room. 3. Library. 4. Back Terrace.

**THE REVOLUTION**

*(Continued from page 141)*

embarrassed salesman properly expressed their thanks and the audience was over.

Returning through the long corridor, the lieutenant with less restraint of manner, amusingly commented upon the shock which the insurgent leader must have received when his spies brought to him the news of the landing of 10 large cases marked "Powder," "For," as the lieutenant added, "our army happens to be woefully short of that essential at the present moment which fact was the motive for the proposed attack on the Capital today."

The Consul stared at the salesman, "You made no mention to me that you were selling 'powder,'" he remarked.

Ignoring the accusing look in the Consul's eye, the salesman chuckled, "What a boon a lack of education may sometimes be for had that insurgent spy been able to read a little better he would have seen that each of my 10 sample cases was labeled: 'BAKING POWDER.'"

One of the favorite stories told in the State Department about Under Secretary Cotton involves an American stowaway on a French trans-Atlantic airplane flight. When the stowaway landed in Paris the American Embassy cabled the State Department asking for instructions. Mr. Cotton dictated the following laconic reply: "Laugh it off." A few minutes later the message came back from the Department's cable code room with word that there was no equivalent for "laugh" in the code book. "What," remarked Mr. Cotton, "can you do with a country that

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never uses the word laugh!"—*Baltimore Sun*, March 11, 1931.

The Hon. John Van A. MacMurray, former Minister to China, was recently appointed as a National Commissioner on the part of the United States on the International Commission provided for by the Treaty of Conciliation between the United States and Estonia, signed August 27, 1929.

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**HUNTING NEAR LAKE GUZMAN,  
CHIHUAHUA**

William P. Blocker, United States Consul at Ciudad Juarez, and United States Attorney H. L. McCune, of El Paso, accompanied by several friends from Juarez and El Paso, a private car, a Chinese cook and a lot of spring fever, recently left Juarez for a 75-mile trip into Western Chihuahua on the Mexico Northwestern Railway.

They returned with photographic proof of their prowess, or of the unsophistication of Lake Guzman bird and animal life. The game pictured include 35 Canadian snow geese, and a black-tail deer, which was as surprised as Attorney McCune when they encountered each other in the brush one day. Blocker claims that McCune was so startled he pulled the trigger without aiming, and McCune claims he is going to wear a tail-light hereafter to keep from being run over when in deer country.

The lakes near Guzman Station afford excellent feeding grounds for wild game, especially Canadian snow geese, and since the prohibition of the entry of foreign hunters into border states flocks have increased tremendously.

Ducks, geese, turkey and deer are found from the American frontier to the Valley of Mexico, though little effort is made to preserve game in Mexico. Mexico is the original home of the turkey, or *meleagris gallopavo silvestris*—you



*Left to right—H. L. McCune, U. S. Attorney of El Paso, Tex., and William P. Blocker, U. S. Consul of Ciudad Juarez. A week-end hunt near Guzman, Chihuahua. Game in picture consists of 35 Canadian snow geese and one black tail deer*



couldn't even read the Aztec name, let alone pronounce it.

The black tail, or burro deer, is common, as are black and brown bears. Grizzlies are not so common. Lobo wolves and coyotes range in packs. White-tailed deer are plentiful throughout the Republic. The Sierra Madre range, a continuation of the Rockies, furnishes excellent hunting for Texas and Arizona hunters.

High price of ammunition and native indifference combined, with mild winters, and many lakes make the Ciudad Juarez Consular District a winter rendezvous for snow and white-fronted geese, mallard, canvas-back, pintail, quail and doves.

Consul General Bevan, of Oslo, writes that he has been asked in his time for almost every item dear to the collector's heart, but something entirely new—that opens up possibilities of the Consular Service—was the recent request from a collector of motor-vehicle license plates from all over the world.

The Legation at San Salvador reports the unusual understanding and discernment displayed

recently by a New York department store in addressing it as "The Salvation of the United States." Unfortunately, however, the Salvadorean Post Office was less astute and delivered the letter to the manager of the English Railways. With his usual good judgment, this official forwarded the missive to the Legation, but not without inclosing his card which said: "I hope the Salvation is effected soon."

*Forwarded by Diplomatic Secretary H. D. Finley.*

Years ago, writes Vice Consul Harold Carlson, at Stockholm, one of the duties of Swedish clergymen in country districts was to visit the different farms or villages from time to time and to hold so-called catechetical meetings, at which they questioned those present in order to ascertain their knowledge of Luther's catechism and the Bible. At such a meeting the presiding clergyman addressed the following question to an old retired skipper:

"Well, Lars Mattson, can you tell me what Noah did when the Ark came to rest on the Mountains of Ararat?"

Skipper Lars Mattson: "I suppose he had to make an extended protest."



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## MERCHANDISE

By MILTON HAYES

(This poem was quoted recently on the floor of the House of Representatives, the member stating that Arthur Brisbane believes the last two stanzas should immortalize its author.)

"Merchandise! Merchandise! Tortoise shell, spices,  
Carpets and indigo—sent o'er the high seas;  
Mother-o'-pearl from the Solomon Isles—  
Brought by a brigantine ten thousand miles;  
Rubber from Zanzibar, tea from Nang-Po,  
Copra from Haiti, and wine from Bordeaux—  
Ships, with top-gallants and royals unfurled,  
Are bringing in freight from the ends of the world.

Crazy old windjammers manned by Malays,  
With rat-ridden bulkheads and creaking old stays,  
Reeking of bilge and of paint and of pitch—  
That's how your fat city merchant grew rich;  
But with tramps, heavy laden, and Imers untold  
You may lease a new life to a world that's grown old.  
Merchandise! Merchandise! Nations are made  
By their men and their ships and their overseas trade.

So widen your harbors, your docks, and your quays,  
And hazard your wares on the wide ocean ways,  
Run out your railways and hew out your coal,  
For only by trade can a country keep whole.  
Feed up your furnaces, fashion your steel,  
Stiek to your bargains and pay on the deal;  
Rich is your birthright, and well you'll be paid  
If you keep in good faith with your overseas trade.

Learn up your geography—work out your sums,  
Build up your commerce and pull down your slums;  
Sail on a Plimsoll that marks a full hold,  
Your overseas trade means a harvest of gold.  
Bring in the palm oil and pepper you bought,  
But send out ten times the amount you import;  
Trade your invention, your labor and sweat,  
Your overseas traffic will keep ye from debt.

Hark to the song of shuttle and loom!  
'Keep up your commerce or crawl to your tomb.'  
Study new methods and open new lines,  
Quicken your factories, foundries, and mines;  
Think of Columbus, De Gama, and Howe  
And waste not their labors by slacking it now.  
Work is life's currency—earn what you are worth  
And send out your ships to the ends of the earth."

(Now, this is the great stanza which Brisbane says should immortalize its author:)

"For deep-bosomed mothers with wide-fashioned hips  
Will bear you good sons for the building of ships;  
Good sons for your ships and good ships for your trade—  
That's how the peace of the world will be made.

So send out your strong to the forests untrod,  
Work for yourselves and your neighbors and God;  
Keep this great Nation, the land of the free,  
With merchandise, men, and good ships on the sea—  
Merchandise—merchandise—good honest merchandise."

[Vice Consul Milton P. Thompson, Mexico City, kindly forwarded this poem.]



A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By JOHN CARTER

Political publications have been fewer and better in the month of March. Preeminent among them is Dr. Edmund A. Walsh's "Interpretation of the Soviet Five-Year Plan"—"The Last Stand" (Little, Brown & Co., \$3). Father Walsh is a "bear" on Soviet Russia, and his book affords a convenient off-set to the "bullish" tendency in appraising the Soviet economic effort. The author is temperamentally and morally opposed to the Soviets, but, although he has not been in Russia for many years and has based his book on documentation, he has a thorough ecclesiastical knowledge of the Russian people. He regards the Russian problem as a moral, rather than a political problem, and observes that to the Bolsheviki the end justifies the means. He considers the Five-Year Plan as being a last desperate gamble to promote world revolution by ruining capitalistic economics through cold-blooded "dumping." Naturally, he opposes American recognition of the Soviet regime. It is a difficult and a delicate task for a prominent member of the Catholic hierarchy to seek to influence American foreign policy by such an appeal to American public opinion, but Father Walsh will disarm many critics, both by his thorough documentation (though you can prove anything by documents) and by his appeal to American traditions and to American political and economic practice.

Unusual interest attaches also to "Europe and the American Civil War. Public Opinion and Foreign Policy," by Donaldson Jordan and Edwin J. Pratt (Houghton Mifflin, \$4), a study of Europe's attitude when the North was fighting to make the world unsafe for slavery and when Europe was growing rich on neutrality and criticizing us for our barbarity and incurable quarrelsomeness. The parallel of 1914-17 is indicated amusingly, without being stressed.

A miscellaneous group of books is also worth mention. Eugen Dresel's "Germany and the Germans" (Macmillan) will repay study. Forst de Battaglia's "Dictatorship on Trial" (Harcourt Brace) is a symposium on all existing European dictatorships (Latin America is left out of account, in view of the preservation of democratic forms) and presents the view that, with all its drawbacks, democracy is the safest form of government. Similar in spirit is Norman Thomas' "program for democracy" in "America's Way Out" (Macmillan, \$2.50), in which the leader of the Socialist Party pleads for economic democracy and social justice as a cure for our present



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troubles. In "Hard Times. The Way In and the Way Out," Richard T. Ely (Macmillan) suggests a sort of economic dictatorship and the organization of a peace-time labor army as a solution of unemployment. J. Mills Whitham has written "A Biographical History of the French Revolution" (Viking Press) which will interest students of history and amateurs of human nature.

*International Law.* By Ellery C. Stowell. New York. Henry Holt and Company, 1931. XXVI, 829 pages. \$4.75.

Ignorance of the law, certainly in so far as the international branch of the science is concerned, is no excuse in this country, for since the close of the war we have been favored with an almost yearly output of treatises and case books on the subject. I need only recall a few titles which are doubtless familiar to most readers of the *Journal*, beginning with Charles Cheney Hyde's "International Law Chiefly as Interpreted and Applied by the United States" (1922). Wilson and Tucker's "Treatise on International Law" (8th edition) (1922), Evans' "Leading Cases on International Law" (1922), Fenwick's "International Law" (1924), Hershey's "Essentials of International Public Law and Organization" (1927), George Grafton Wilson's "Handbook of International Law" (1927), Hudson's "Cases and Other Materials on International Law" (1929), and Dickinson's "Case Book" (1929), not to mention such specialized works as Jessup's "Law of Territorial Waters and Maritime Practice" (1927) and Eagleton's "Responsibility of States in International Law" (1928). And now Dr. Stowell, doubtless known to many Foreign Service officers who have done their stages in the "home service," as the persuasive teacher of International Law at American University, has added to this already rather imposing bibliography, a treatise which its subtitle informs us is "A Restatement of Principles in Conformity with Actual Practice."

The methodology employed is explained as follows in the preface:

"For the purpose of accentuating the important organic divisions of the subject, it has seemed best to retain a somewhat legalistic articulation into books, parts, chapters, and sections. The method used in the preparation of this volume should help to establish the claim that the principles which it formulates are in accordance with actual state practice. In the first place, an outline of principles systematically arranged was made use of as a framework to classify the incidents derived from the actual practice of states. In those cases in which the incident seemed to fall under more than one heading, it was placed under both."



A practitioner when first confronted with the table of contents, although given fair warning by the subtitle, may find himself somewhat confused by the new "legalistic articulation." The old time international jurist would perhaps blink his eyes a little when he reads about "the right of intervention and interventional rights," "vicarious enforcement and supervision," "the assimilation of laws," "indult." The latter term, which by the way, does not appear to be currently used by text book writers on international law, is according to Bouvier's Law Dictionary one of Spanish law meaning condonation or remission. Dr. Stowell uses it to describe the days of grace allowed an enemy merchant vessel to leave an enemy port after a declaration of war. But let it be said at once this is an eminently readable book, with nothing of the "cut and dried" text book or of the cautious formulation of the usual treatise. Rather, have we here an easy flowing of talk on all manner of things pertaining to the relations of nations freely interspersed with apposite quotations. As a result, it is believed that the somewhat novel regimentation of the subject-matter, and the informality of treatment, while they perhaps render this treatise less workable for the practitioner, at the same time make it more live and palatable for students and lay readers.

The author's dry sense of humor often helps to enliven the discussion. I cite the following as typical which should prove of particular interest to Foreign Service officers:

"An illustration of the diplomatic art is given by the late Dowager Empress of China. The diary of Ching Shan (quoted by Bland and Backhouse, in *China Under the Empress Dowager*, 289-290) relates: 'Jung Lu asked Her Majesty yesterday what she would do if the Boxers were defeated, and if Peking were captured by the foreigners. In reply, she quoted to him the words of Chia Yi, a sophist of the Han dynasty, in reference to the Court's diplomatic dealings with the Khan of the Hans:

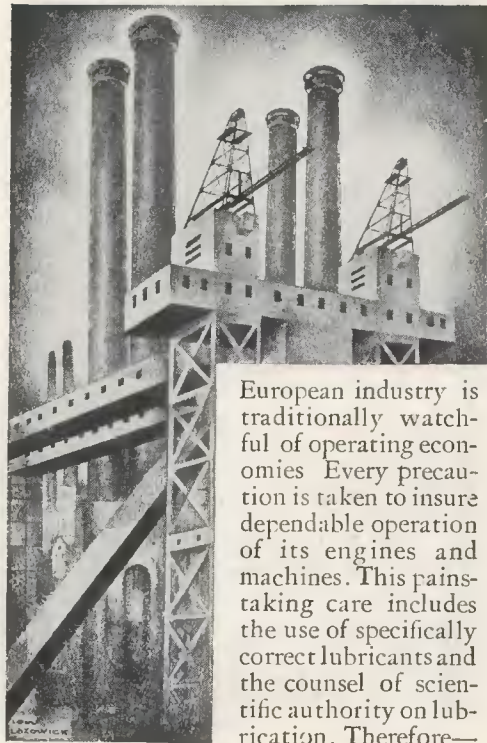
"If the Emperor wishes to gain the allegiance of the other countries, he can only do so by convincing their rulers that he possesses the three cardinal virtues of government, and by displaying the five allurements.

"These allurements are: (1) Presents of chariots and rich robes, to tempt the eye; (2) rich food and banquets, to tempt the palate; (3) musical maidens, to tempt the ear; (4) fine houses and beautiful women, to tempt the instinct of luxury; and (5) the presence of the Emperor at the table of the foreign ruler to tempt his pride.

"The three cardinal virtues of government are: (1) to simulate affection; (2) to express honeyed sentiments; and (3) to treat one's inferiors as equals."

"Even if the veracity of this record should be impugned, and even though it describes a rather ignoble portion of diplomacy, it well illustrates the nature and practice of the diplomatic art." (p. 393).

The author has definite views and they are often presented in a persuasive manner. Space



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forbids a detailed discussion of thought-provoking assertions made by the author. The present reviewer permits himself to dissent from the two following statements which he picked out at random:

*Withdrawal of Recognition.* The withdrawal of recognition is evidently a much more serious matter than the negative injury resulting from a too prolonged delay in according it, and between states of equal rank such an act may be considered to be equivalent to a declaration of war." (page 47).

"In any event a diplomatic representative who has so little understanding of the obligations of international courtesy as to help to break down respect for the local law by serving liquor to Americans should be handed his passports and given a well merited lesson." (p. 219).

The direction of foreign relations is becoming increasingly subject to the scrutiny of an enlightened public opinion and it becomes more and more important that the individual citizen shall have an intelligent comprehension of the essential principles underlying the complex relations between the members of the family of nations. Dr. Stowell's compact volume will undoubtedly serve this purpose and help to bring about that reign of law to which he refers in the last paragraph of his book.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF.

In the March issue of *Pan American*, we are indebted to Mr. Emerson Christie for a very interesting and charming article on Haiti's contribution to literature. After dealing briefly with the historical background, the author describes the contribution to literature which Haitians have made in the native idiom "créole," pointing out the mordant and satiric quality which is so characteristic of the method of expression of the Haitian people. Mr. Christie describes the Gallic impress on Haitian letters and the somewhat unfortunate dependence which Haitian "belles lettres" have on French literature. The article concludes with rather delightful and intimate glimpses of some of the more important Haitian writers.

WINTHROP R. SCOTT.

"Foreign Relations of the United States, 1916: Supplement," and "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918," were reviewed by Henry Kittredge Norton in the *Saturday Review of Literature* for March 7, 1931, and he remarked: "Both volumes maintain the high standard which students of world affairs have come to expect from Dr. Tyler Dennett, Historical Adviser of the State Department, and Dr. Joseph V.

Fuller, his assistant, who has had the immediate responsibility for these publications."

A good story was told recently by Frederic William Wile in the *Washington Star* in regard to an incident during Assistant Secretary Castle's mission to Japan a year ago. The Special Ambassador and Mrs. Castle, with various members of the Embassy staff, were waiting in full dress regalia to be escorted to the Imperial Palace to pay their respects to the Emperor and Empress. The hour was 10 o'clock in the morning. A party of newly arrived American tourists saw them so waiting. "Look at those birds," remarked one of the tourists. "Been up all night, I suppose."

In a recent Sunday edition of a Washington paper there appeared a story regarding the secret underground passages in the city. One of these is said to have run from the "Octagon House," at 18th Street and New York Avenue, to the White House. When it was constructed therefore this tunnel must have passed under the ground where the State Department now stands. It is said that the passage was constructed in order that Dolly Madison, the wife of President Madison, might escape from the White House if it should be attacked during the War of 1812.

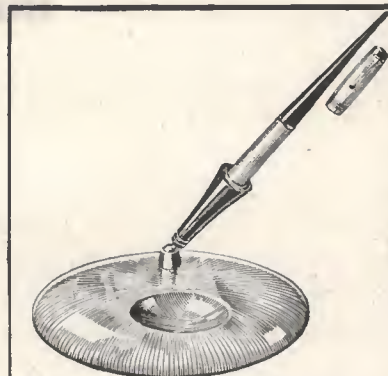
#### NATIONAL FOREIGN SERVICE CEMETERY

Paul Ad. Serre, Esquire, Consul for France in New Zealand and Dependencies, in his published annual report for 1930 as Dean of the Consular Corps of Auckland, made the following comment regarding a proposed National Foreign Service Cemetery:

"In conclusion, we wish to say a few words about a suggestion recently put forward by Mr. O. Gaylord Marsh, American Consul at Sydney (Nova Scotia), with regard to the creation, through the Foreign Service Association and in the vicinity of Washington, of a cemetery for the members of the American Diplomatic and Consular Corps and their families.

"According to our colleague, long years of service abroad in numerous foreign lands naturally and necessarily sever many of the ties that may, at one time, have bound a foreign service officer to the community of his birth. At a great distance, he learns to view the nation as a whole and quite apart from community, sectional or party interest. The whole nation becomes his home, for which he works in time of peace or of war and where he deserves to find a special resting place, to be buried in, amongst his colleagues.

"In certain countries a good deal of interest has been taken recently in scientists, veterans, commercial travel-

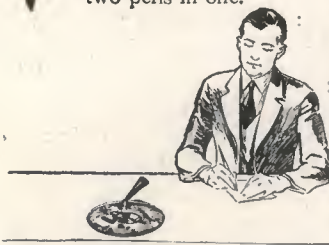


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ers, actors, etc., who are already assured of a 'rest home' to retire to in their old age.

"Less interest is being shown in Consuls, probably through ignorance of the services they render to the nation. Thus far, these great official travelers have not asked for much. Prematurely aged by a very special life, they now ask only for a cemetery wherein to lay their . . . Consular bones. It seems as if this, at least, could be granted to them."

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.)

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, CANADA,

February 18, 1931.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to say that, while I always enjoy reading THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and eagerly await its arrival each month, I found the February issue particularly interesting and helpful. I wish especially to express my very great appreciation of the invaluable service rendered by the JOURNAL in having published the splendid address of Consul A. Dana Hodgdon, Chief of the Visa Office, on the subject "Extension of Administrative Authority in Immigration Regulation," thus making available to Foreign Service Officers the helpful and valuable information contained in this exceptionally able discussion of a subject that is now of almost unrivaled interest the world over.

It is my belief that every Consular Officer in the Service will be benefited by reading the JOURNAL's reproduction of Mr. Hodgdon's address. You and your staff are certainly deserving of the hearty thanks and congratulations of all of your fellow Foreign Service Officers for having brought the JOURNAL to such a high state of excellence.

Sincerely,

HERNDON W. GOFORTH, American Consul.

HAVRE, FRANCE, January 24, 1931.

DEAR SIR: The following notes have occurred to me during the reading of the recent issues of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, and are passed on for what they may be worth:

Follow-up Systems—The question of following up correspondence is simply attended to in this office, as in my previous post, by clipping to such letters strips of colored paper about 2 inches wide and something longer than the usual width of correspondence paper. Old carbon paper wrappers are usually cut up for this purpose. The letters are then filed as usual, when the colored strips stick up from the mass of regular correspondence and are easily located. Every Monday morning the file clerk takes these letters with follow-up strips attached out of the files and places them on the desk of the chief officer, who peruses them and decides whether it is time for follow-up action or whether they shall be returned for another week's soaking. So far nothing has slipped by with this system, and it takes no clerical work worth mentioning.

Reports of Assignments—In many notices of transfers of Consuls there is seldom any indication as to whether

they are being assigned as chief of post or as adjoint. It would, therefore, be a convenience to indicate the fact both in the JOURNAL's publication of "Service Changes," as well as in the Department's press releases of the same.

Biographical Notices—In the biographical notices of officers in the Register of the Department of State an indication has recently been added as to whether they are married or not. It would be of added interest to indicate the number of children, minor and adult. This is often of real usefulness when notice is given of an assignment, to judge the accommodations required before direct communication with a successor is established.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN C. KEMP, American Consul.

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