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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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JUNE, 1931

A Consular Mosaic

By ELEANOR S. MITCHELL, *Ghent, Belgium*

HOW like a mosaic it all is, this living first in one place, then in another. A Consul begins his official life with only the frame and, as in the process of making a rare mosaic, starts filling in with his first assignment.

With us, Mexico City came first; a beautiful, rainbow colored piece, of good-sized dimensions. Life there bordered on the "*arco iris*" in most lovely reality. Speaking the language of the country, the writer found it all easy to fall in love with; how could one, wandering in the "*Bosque de Chapultepec*," under the shade of the age-old, moss-grown "*ahuehuetes*," not feel the charm and graciousness of Mexico and be glad that one was there where rainbows must be brightest. To stroll down its magnificent "*Paseo de la Reforma*," lined on both sides by double rows of trees, planted by Maximilian; meeting as we were wont to do, President Obregon, always ready with a pleasant bow; listening to a delightful, out-of-doors concert; wandering around interesting old ruins and recent excavation work; talking with representatives of the many nationalities that Mexico City attracts; is it possible to escape the lasting charm of this glorious sunshiny country? It offers much; one can speak of it only in patches—little bits of mosaic all of them: Mexico City a leader, but the floating gardens of Xochimilco such an exquisite Venetian bit, San Luis Potosi, Chihuahua, Saltillo, Vera Cruz; all adding to the lustrous inside of our frame.

A Consul's life is ever a variegated affair and as variety does add spice to one's existence, so do the changes from post to post help to counteract the difficult side of it all—the leaving familiar scenes and faces. When one thinks back, how strongly stand out the helpers, of both sexes, who worked for our Consular households, and the

Justinas, Reyes, Eulalios, Nicia, Luz, Marie, and others, are carried around most affectionately in that part of us that remembers. How they put up with us, loved us, were even proud of us! Good old souls; helpful bits of brightness.

San Luis Potosi, where we stayed only a few months, relieving another Consul who went on leave, was as perfect a climate as one could wish for anywhere and always one met most likable Americans, Mexicans, English, etc.

Leaving Mexico City for Chihuahua, we were welcomed most hospitably by that new post, arriving as we did at the ungodly hour of 5 a. m., with a six-weeks-old infant daughter. We had qualms, as who wouldn't, of a very serious nature. It was so bleak—only watchmen and ourselves awake! But a Consular family, having nine lives like a cat, survives much that ordinary folk find too severe for them. Of such stuff are we made! With a Vice consul of the first order, a fine old "mozo," a new Consulate, the installation of our things (known as furniture) in a most attractive little pink house, more delightful friends, our one year passed all too quickly and quite unexpectedly came the order to repair to Montreal. But the three years in Mexico, in spite of many drawbacks, will always bring back that warm-hearted country which is loved by all who have once lived in it, where the sunshine covers, literally, a multitude of sins!

From Mexico, with its glorious snow-capped volcanocs, following one for miles and miles, its warmth of humanity endearing one irrevocably to it, its grace of manners and age-old courtesy, its vivid color, and going to Canada, was like an icy shower after a lazy afternoon on the beach, when one's teeth might chatter for a moment but which would be most bracing.



Placed as is Montreal, so near the United States, it offers few thrills to the seeker of things really different—one felt that its mosaic piece must of necessity be more sombre than others. Our official stay there, however, was only one month, so how could one possibly produce lighter colors? Satisfied that the small, darker piece was necessary to add contrast to our growing picture, we heard with pleasure that we were to go on to a small French-Canadian town, Rivière-du-Loup, an entire day's ride north of Montreal.

Acquaintances told us we would be disgusted with our new home, spoke of its forlorn situation, and discouraged us in every possible way. We began our trip there, however, in good spirits, with a raging snow-storm keeping us company the entire way. Arriving several hours late, we could see nothing except snow (it was January). Our boy of six found it all most interesting; the baby of one year would have slept through an *avalanche* of snow, I really think. Coming from Virginia, I had never seen so much snow—I felt exactly as though I had been thrown on a snow-bank. It was not until May that I saw the ground. The decided change was indeed decided and most icy. The only claim to greatness, possessed by our hotel, was in its name of "Chateau Grandville." Inside, we found its French-Canadian proprietor most anxious to please and in our bedrooms we found the bath-tubs installed in full view—no partition or screen anywhere around. A month of this was all one could bear and we were most fortunate in finding a two-story house with—not some ground around it—but packed down, deep snow. We could have felt, then, that those who prophesied in Montreal were only too right, but the desirable and pleasant side, being there, came to light very soon. A couple of Americans, the man a Yale graduate, to off-set the Harvard cocksureness of our own Consul, made the town "home" for us almost right away and became friends of a life-time, one of the blessings a Consular life brings with it. They, like other real friends made before and after, brought the glistening golden tints to our mosaic which began to grow. Canada did but add such vivid hues as its own gorgeous reds and oranges, produced by the emblematic maples. From our front porch, we could look across to the St. Lawrence, with the mauve Laurentian Mountains beyond—at sunset time a riot of color—and directly in front of our house was a row of glowing sugar-maples.

Here we became acquainted with Maria Chapdelaine's country (as told us in Louis Hémon's book), and felt its pathos when the long winters

set in, coldly shutting out most of the outside world. We felt it was a treat to have lived amongst the picturesque French-Canadians, to have learned their language, to have seen "the murmuring pines and the hemlocks," to have enjoyed the real thrill of a pair of skis, plus a hill, plus many falls. One's blood did race, and how one could eat and be absolutely convinced that all was very well in the world! One pitied the poor human who didn't belong to the great family of Foreign Service Officers and so missed so much of life's color. And what did we care if we couldn't get fresh tomatoes for our salad in January; we decided juicy red apples made a tastier one! And how our children's cheeks did glow with rosy health, as they pulled each other all around on their sleds.

Two years of life like this, meeting delightful French-Canadians and English-Canadians, and finding even the problem of educating our boy an easy one, with the Calvert School in Baltimore helping us. Two years of life like this, aided by an excellent cook, and feeling that life was a joyous thing for us who were privileged to move around in all its full-of-wonder nooks. Yes, this little Rivière-du-Loup was only wolf in name, a glistening diamond in winter and in its brief summer a flaming ruby. And our mosaic was now putting in its dazzling bits!

Once more in the United States for awhile and then back to Canada, this time to the old City of Quebec. Fascinating, ancient, dignified Quebec! With its hills, its superb location, high up she sits, a queen, facing the St. Lawrence, a strongly-fortified old city and always commanding attention. Its hotel is far-famed, the Chateau-Frontenac, and we were housed there for several months much to our delight, as it is a hotel almost unique, hence delightful. Here in Quebec we did more skiing, played badminton, met more charming people, enjoyed the French and English of it; loved the old Protestant Cathedral where once we had the Prince of Wales as a visitor; felt we were truly in an old world and more so when we moved into a quaint house on rue Sainte Anne. Here our boy enjoyed an English school, hockey, ice-skating, etc., and again our little French "Marie" came to us, to aid greatly in the kitchen. Our time was all too short and in 16 months we were on our way to Ciudad Juarez, on the Mexican border.

Once more we heard the siren call of Mexico but mixed in, as it was this time, with the call of the United States, it was not so potent or appealing as before. We enjoyed many aspects of our year and a half down on the Rio Grande,



CHERRY BLOSSOMS

Washington, D. C.

Photo by Florence M. Carlson

however, and our boy loved being in an American school for that time. A Consul's children are more American than the stay-at-homes. Our friends made us really sorry we could not stay with them. Bigness of nature was evident all around us and we would not have omitted our short time on the border, in desert country, for anything. I feel sure that bright bits of blue taken from those flawless skies of our Southwest, combined with the mauves of the sunsets, are forever placed inside our frame of colors.

From Ciudad Juarez, we came to our present post of Ghent, where we have been about 18 months now. In Europe all is old, historical and to our newer, younger eyes, arresting. Ghent is typical too, a quiet, friendly city of 200,000 people, full of quaint and artistic sights, with its many canals and old bridges, its individual façades, its most ancient Castle of the Counts, its dog-carts, drawn by husky looking dogs and often a rosy cheeked woman walking by their side. There are always pictures for those who have eyes to see them, and always the brightest colors are the people themselves. In Ghent, one sees a wide assortment of gorgeous flowers, to be followed later in the summer by

and Gand. Living in a bi-lingual country has its draw-backs. Many mills are here and all around us, for there is much flax grown and cotton imported. The servant question is therefore becoming a difficult one, as our Flemish maids prefer the bigger wages and shorter hours in the mills. Strange to say, there are very few Americans here, so few in fact that we increased the Colony 50 per cent when our family of four arrived.

On and on we come, down to the present time. Now we stand back, looking at our partly finished mosaic, feeling its beauty and knowing that its memories, evoked by the different bits of color, make of it, for us, the most interesting and absorbing possession acquired in our Consular life. As we gaze, we wonder what the empty pieces will be like. This we know, however, that the completed picture will be a joy forever—priceless to us who own it!

AMERICAN CONSULATE
Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa

Photo from Karl De G. MacVitty
(who is standing by his car)

Mr. MacVitty says the Consulate is at the top of a hill just at the edge of the city, and surveys the American interests in Kenya, Uganda, Seychelle Islands, Nyassaland and Northern Rhodesia. He adds, however, Nairobi does not seem so very far out of the world, especially with the radio, as he listens in to Schenectady and Pittsburgh every evening.



A Service Idyll

By STEWART E. McMILLIN, *Consul, Warsaw, Poland*

(Continued from May issue)

(A story built out of the names of approximately 700 men in the American Foreign Service. These names appear in capitals, and apostrophes are used since dialect is required if the names are to make a logical vehicle.)

("Linthicum Bill" tells of a hunting trip up the MacKenzie with "Bonnie," Bonbright Caffery, in which the former tries out the mettle of the modest greenhorn, who as Bill discovers gradually has "MORIN him than meets th' eye.")

"I starts off rapid. By midafternoon I'm pretty tired myself, but th' youngster looks bad an' I offers to carry th' heavy Browne before he MYERS down.

"I brought it," says Bonnie, short; "Go on!"

"An hour later I slows down. 'Like to rest?' I asks.

"DEMOREST!" says he.

"I goes on somewhat slower.

"Don't TERRY, Linthie; we ain't caught the old cabin yet," he says, just behind me.

"We reaches it with th' sun still two hours high, an' by five hours an' more th' best time I'd ever made in my nine or ten trips to it.

"Ah, there's th' old HALSTEAD," says Bonnie, in a sort of whisper, an' tumbles over in a dead faint. I kneels down, feelin' like 30 cents, an' sees a fever red under th' sunburn slowly goin' GRAY. He's in a bad way.

"Th' cabin's without a TENNANT, an' th' DORSZ are fastened an' LOCKHART. I hates to break in, but without a KEY it has to be done. Inside I stretches th' boy on a WOLCOTT an' strips him. His poor old feet are in awful STATEN blisters an' KARNES plentiful, but I'm worried sick when I finds a blue an' yellow spot on one heel where a nail's started somethin' that will sure be blood poison if I don't catch it quick.

"First I rummages in th' supplies. There's no PARK DAVIS or GIBBS or JOHNSON high-class remedies, but I does find iodine an' some WATKINS an' SLOAN liniment. I builds a fire an' heats an iron. Bonnie lies dead to th' world an' I hopes he stays that way till I'm through. With a sharp knife I cuts around th' infection, but he groans an' comes to, an' a minute later he makes for me.

"You damn barbarian!" he yells, dancin' around on his red, skinned feet. "What would you do to me now?" An' the next thing I know, well ENGERT like he is, I'm knocked flat on my back as though 190 pounds is nothin' to him at all.

Then he stoops, ready for me. But he ain't got a stitch on, an' I goes into a GALE of LAUGHLIN so that he begins to look sheepish.

"Bonnie," says I, 'crawl back in that bed; somethin' has to be done or I'll have to carry you out of th' woods an' you'll lose a leg besides. They aint no CABLE in this neck of th' DOMINIAN an' as I'm a CHRISTIAN you won't have another week if you don't let me doctor you now.'

"He sees that I means it, an' after takin' one look at th' heel, lies down on th' cot an' tells me, thoughtful, to go ahead.

"I does so, but I never hates anything worse in my life, unless it's myself just then for bein' such a fool. Bonnie is perspirin' free, but manages a grin now an' then. 'It's the old, old story, Linthie. You mossbacks all think a man must be put through a course of sprouts to qualify for your fraternity, unless he has hair all over his chest, a cauliflower ear and some nicks in the handle of his gun.'

"There may be somethin' in what you say," I admits, cautious, 'but even mossbacks knows that TRUEBLOOD will WINSLOW but sure, an' there's no doubt about th' nature of yours. I takes my hat off to you, Bonnie.'

"I cuts away th' bad flesh, leavin' it to bleed free, an' goes for th' iron which I notes Bonnie has been watchin' for some time.

"Just TOUCHETTE lightly here an' there," says he, an' breaks into a very fine tenor on a little ditty openin':

"Oh why is LITTELL ARCHIBALD?"

"Th' song quavers an' rises a little here an' there, but holds till I finishes. I splashes iodine on th' burn, wraps it in GAUSS an' after massagin' liniment into about a hundred achin' muscles an' joints, covers him with a balnket an' he goes off to sleep.

"In th' mornin' he's feelin' sore an' has a REINECK, but he's cheerful an' without fever. He seems real affected when I serves him some pottie on a tin pan.

"Just a can I stuck in my pack when I knowed th' rest'd soon go into th' bushes," I says.

"He laughs. 'Somehow I don't crave it like I do bacon and shortbread.'

"For a week I nurses Bonnie an' we gets real chummy. He won't talk much about himself, but



I finds out that, what with great UNCKLES an' th' like his family draws in ALEXANDER HAMILTON, PETER STUYVESANT, JAMES RANDOLPH, an' others of mighty early American times, as well as BURKE an' PLITT of BRITAIN. When he sees I'm drawin' him though he shuts up like a clam an' won't be PRESTON th' subject again. An' while he tells me plenty of good stories, he never'll tell me about his real huntin' experiences, which I know he's had considerable.

"When he begins to toddle about camp I does some huntin', HEWES us a little wood an' does some CARPENTER work to make us comfortable, but mostly I loaf, eats hearty of Bonnie's real fine cookin', an' reads some of GWYNN Deichman's books, as he seems to have all kinds. I remembers COOPER tales, HOLMES showin' up Professor MORIARTY with WATSON MARVIN at his good work; 'TOM SAWYER'; 'A Rain of Bullets,' by WALLER; 'Guide to BRIDGE,' by HOYT; 'Dramas of BEAUMONT an' FLETCHER'; 'Button, Button,' by STANTON HAWKS; 'Treason of BENEDICT ARNOLD'; 'CRUGER an' th' Boer War,' by BADING POWELL; 'Life of ANDREWS JACKSON,' an' somethin' of SCOTT, HAMLIN Garland an' Gertrude ATHERTON.

"'Good, some of them, but not so interesting as the adventures of Linthicum Bill, which will be read all over the world,' I thinks I hear Bonnie say.

"'What?' says I.

"'I say, Bill, your adventures OTT to be REAT all over the world,' he comes back, an' I realized that I've done a lot of talkin' to him about things I'd better 'ave kept to myself, but he's th' understandin' sort of CHAPMAN just naturally trusts.

"He wants to SLAUGHTER a MOOSE, an' as it's matin' season by this time, one Autumn night my COLLINS on a huntin' HORN of birck bark draws a big feller into a GADE where, with only moonlight for aimin', my young friend drops him at 200 feet an' gets a fine pair of antlers as well as good meat for us.

"Th' days are full of BLISS for Bonnie, an' I never see time go so fast. Deichman is back, an' helps show us what a great game country it is. We already has all th' skins th' three of us'll be able to carry to th' canoe, travelin' slow.

"One afternoon I takes a pail to some KNOWLES a half mile from th' cabin where there's a BARRY patch just loaded with HUKILL berries. While pickin' industrious I hears of a sudden a windy woof! an', lookin' up, sees one little red eye an' two round ears on t'other side th' patch. It's a BAER, an' one glance shows me that BRUINS real annoyed. I steps back cautious an' comes fair down on a foot of th' brute's cub that's been

investigatin' me close. He squeals like a little pig, an' mother bear lets out a wheezin' roar an' makes for me through th' bushes.

"No tree is handy. I've left my gun in th' cabin.

"Half way down th' HILL she knocks me spinnin' to one side, her claws rakin' me, an' MACGOWAN is ruint, makin' me look like somethin' from RAGLAND. Her speed carries her on an', as she checks herself, th' Browne spits from far down above th' cabin, creasin a foreleg. Bonnie is runnin' hard, but still a long way off, with no time to aim. Th' beast thinks I done it, an' makes for me with mouth open, but a bullet in her haunches just as she reaches me whirls her around an' she sees Bonnie 300 yards away.

"She goes for him like a streak. Th' boy is somewhat wabbly from runnin', an' drops to one knee to steady hisself. At 100 yards a bullet breaks a shoulder, but old lady bear goes right on with three legs workin'. At maybe 50 yards a shot creases her between th' ears, addin' to her warmth. At a mere 7 or 8 Bonnie waits for her careful an' takes her fair between th' eyes.

"For th' second time my life's probably been saved by a youngster I've been KODDING all along, an' I decides to leave the Kanaga for fear he may not be around when I makes a third DEMENT.

"At partin' Bonnie gives me th' Browne. It's th' one in th' corner over there. Six months later I gets two books without any letter or word. On th' back of one I reads—'LYON Hunting in Africa with the PRINCE of WAILES,' by Bonbright Cafery; on th' other—'Adventures of Linthicum Bill.' They sure makes interestin' readin', an' I guess that folks are bein' held in THRALL all over th' world, just followin' Linthicum Bill's adventures to see what'll come next."

As Bill's voice ceased the scene faded and I awoke with a start. It was after midnight and I had fallen asleep in my chair over a PAGE or two of a late Foreign Service List.

STATE DEPARTMENT CLUB

A very pleasant dancing party was held by the Department of State Club in the Palm Court of the Shoreham Hotel, in Washington, on April 29. Excellent music was furnished by Happy Walker's Orchestra, and an interesting exhibition of singing and tap-dancing was given by little Miss Anne Filgate and her brother, George.

The Club plans to stage its annual show on June 2, the preparations for which are rapidly going forward under the energetic guidance of Mr. Fisher of SO, Mr. Wynne of HA, and Mr. Culbertson of WE.

J. E. MCKENNA.



Photo from U. S. George Washington Bicentennial Commission

GENERAL WASHINGTON PRESENTING THE COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU AT MT. VERNON

The George Washington Bicentennial Celebration

By JAMES HAY, JR.

SINCE the celebration next year of the two hundredth birthday anniversary of the Father of His Country is to be world-wide as well as Nation-wide, all American Consuls and trade commissioners stationed in foreign countries can be of tremendous help to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in perfecting its plans for the commemoration.

American citizens, wherever they may be residing, have been asked by the Commission to stage appropriate ceremonies and festivities to mark the occasion. Already in London, Paris, Berlin, and other world capitals, Americans have set up Bicentennial committees or commissions to cooperate with the Federal body in Washington and have announced that they will be responsible for the celebration in their respective territories being of a most impressive nature.

The Commission, however, emphasizes that it will not be satisfied with these exercises being limited to the world capitals. It wants them put on in every town and village where Americans are temporarily resident, no matter how remote some of these places may be from the more thickly populated centers. It is the Commission's ambition and purpose that every American citizen at home and abroad shall take part in the Bicentennial, which is to be the greatest tribute ever paid to any hero of any nation.

American Foreign Service officers are urged, therefore, to send at once to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, whose offices are in the Washington Building, Washington, D. C., any information which they may have of value or significance to the celebration.

The Commission would like to get from them such data as this: What rivers, streets, public squares, cities, villages or buildings in foreign countries are named after Washington or any of the great men associated with him and his work, such as Kosciuszko, Rochambeau, von Steuben, Lafayette and others; what statues or monuments are similarly named; whether any governments, museums or private individuals abroad possess any mementos of Washington or his associates, and what they are; and whether in the various cities and towns there are any his-

torians or other individuals interested in George Washington or colonial times?

They should report also, especially from the smaller towns and villages on the co-called fringes of civilization, whether the Americans there have made any plans, or indicated their intention to make any plans, for the Bicentennial celebration.

That is to say, the Bicentennial Commission considers every spot on the earth where Americans are living an essential link in the far-flung chain of commemoration which is to make the Bicentennial a globe-girdling event.

How comprehensive is the plan for this celebration can best be understood through an adequate knowledge of what the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission is and how it operates. Created by a special act of Congress in 1924, it is entirely financed by the national treasury. The act of Congress stipulates that the Bicentennial is for the purpose of renewing and increasing the people's patriotism by bringing them into more intimate knowledge of Washington's character and career.

The chairman of the Commission is the President of the United States. Its personnel includes the Vice President of the United States, four members of the Senate, four members of the House of Representatives and eight eminent men and women appointed by the President to represent the different sections of the country. The executive officer in charge of its work is Representative Sol Bloom, of New York, with the title of Associate Director.

Mr. Bloom emphasizes on every occasion that the Commission will not stage a world's fair or big entertainment and thus try to attract the public to one central point, but that it is taking the celebration to the people by asking them to arrange for suitable exercises in their own home towns and rural communities.

The celebration is to continue from February 22, 1932, until the following Thanksgiving Day. Each community, at home and abroad, is expected to select within that designated period of more than nine months a number of patriotic dates on which it will have its ceremonies and festivities.

But, while the Federal body will not have a central celebration of its own, it stands ready to



render every possible assistance to towns and communities in planning their exercises. Any group of citizens whose plans for the observance have not yet been begun or worked out will secure valuable guidance in the matter by applying to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission for its exhaustive list of suggestions as to how the commemoration can best be managed.

The Commission is always delighted to furnish other assistance of various kinds. For instance, it has employed a staff of skilled dramatists to write plays, playlets and pageants, each of which tells the story of some dramatic incident in Washington's life.

There is no more effective feature for the commemoration than the performance of some of these plays and the giving of a pageant. The manuscripts are furnished free of charge, together with full stage directions and descriptions of the necessary costuming. They are to be acted, some by adults, some by children, and others by both adults and children.

The Commission also will send upon request information about any phase of Washington's life or career. Many uses can be made of this data. Orators, women's clubs and religious and patriotic organizations will find it almost indispensable.

American Consuls and other officials abroad will give the Commission invaluable assistance by making public in every possible channel the fact that the Commission is eager to give such help as has been outlined above. It should not be forgotten, however, that right now Director Bloom looks to them for exhaustive information about the way in which Washington and his times are associated with foreign countries, governments and towns.

It is the desire of the Director and of all the members of the Commission that all over the globe, wherever a thoroughfare, structure, park, or statue bears the name of Washington, it shall be decorated during the Bicentennial period with flags and bunting, that it shall be a meeting place for all Americans in the vicinity, and that it shall be the center of such solemn ceremonies and such festivities as will proclaim to foreigners how profoundly our citizens revere the memory of Washington and how heartily they rejoice because of the fact that their country produced this man, the model of citizenship for all peoples.

Obviously, this vision can not be realized in all its possible perfection without such cooperation as the Commission asks and expects from America's officials in foreign lands.

The enthusiasm of these men and women, if it

has not already been stimulated by the idea of the globe-girdling Bicentennial, will be kindled by realization of the plan with which it is hoped that the world-wide exercises will be inaugurated. According to this design, President Hoover on February 22, 1932, will deliver a radio address on George Washington and the lessons to be drawn from his life.

The President's speech will be followed on the air by the singing of the national anthem in Washington by a huge choir accompanied by the United States Marine Band, which was a fife and drum corp with the Revolutionary Army. The idea is that, by means of a gigantic hook-up, every American, wherever he may be, will hear this singing of the Star Spangled Banner by radio and will join in it.

This vision of all the millions of Americans at home and abroad simultaneously lifting up their voices in patriotic song conveys a fine idea of what Director Bloom means when he says that, instead of trying to assemble huge crowds of the people in one place, the Commission will take the celebration to the people.

"We shall not only take it to the people throughout the United States," he declared recently, "but, with the information and assistance which we expect to get from our Consuls, trade commissioners and other Government employes in foreign lands, we shall take it to the people in every corner of the earth's surface. The success of such an event depends, of course, upon the enthusiastic industry with which the citizens undertake to put on the appropriate exercises.

"That this enthusiasm will increase tremendously whenever they study the personality and achievements of Washington, goes without saying. No man or woman can come close to the spirit of that great man without feeling its inspiring influence. It is one of the Commission's duties and privileges to disseminate as widely as possible authentic information about the Father of His Country; and we hope that every American will send us such data for our pamphlets and other publications, which are distributed by us, free of charge, to all communities in the United States and to all foreign countries. With such cooperation from abroad as I have indicated, world-wide enthusiasm for Washington and for the impressive observances of his Bicentennial will be assured.

"We feel certain, because of the intense interest in the Bicentennial already displayed, that this commemoration will be recognized all over the world as the most inspiring and ennobling event ever staged in all history."

Peace

(Written after the signing of the Armistice in 1918)

By FRANKLIN D. HALE, Lunenburg, Vt.

Retired as Consul at Huddersfield, England, July, 1918

Ring all the high-hung, deep-toned bells of earth today;
Let songs of highest joy sweep ev'ry fear away;
Bid children play as never they have played before,
And men and women sing, "Hosanna," o'er and o'er;
*For peace has come again, and warming sun
And nature's healing rain will once more make
The bright faced poppies bloom in Flanders Field.*

No more the thunder of the cannon's awful voice
Shall stifle hearts that would in happiness rejoice;
No more the leaping "o'er the top" at sharp command;
No more the heartless tragedies in "no man's land";
*For peace has come again, and warming sun
And nature's healing rain will once more make
The bright faced poppies bloom in Flanders Field.*

* * * * *

Fling out to heaven's winds Old Glory with her stars;
Fill ev'ry hill and dale with echoing huzzas;
Open the doors of ev'ry cottage in the land,
To welcome home the thousands of our hero band;
*For peace has come again, and warming rain
And nature's healing rain will once more make
The bright faced poppies bloom in Flanders Field.*

Let ev'ry friend of liberty for all mankind,
And all who would by truth and justice all men bind,
Join hands around a sacrificing world, and swear
That henceforth peace the victor's crown shall proudly
wear;
*For peace has come again, and warming sun
And nature's healing rain will once more make
The bright faced poppies bloom in Flanders Field.*

* * * * *

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Photo from C. E. MacEachran

WAEREGHEM, FLANDERS FIELD AMERICAN CEMETERY



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.

ANNUITIES FOR DEPENDENTS OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

The JOURNAL has received numerous communications during the past few years from officers interested in seeing a law enacted providing appropriate annuities for the widows and dependent minor children of deceased Foreign Service officers. In view of the general interest in this subject, the JOURNAL is glad to inform its readers that this matter received considerable attention in connection with the drafting and enactment of the Moses-Linthicum Bill.

The new Foreign Service law effects five important changes which liberalize the retirement system, as follows:

Optional retirement after thirty years service (section 26d).

More liberal annuities for officers whose last ten years of service were wholly or in part under the lower salary scale in effect before July 1, 1924 (section 26e).

Definitely limiting the period of contributions to thirty years (section 26f).

Giving retroactive effect to service at unhealthful posts subsequent to January 1, 1900 (section 26k).

Eliminating any forfeiture of contributions upon voluntary separation from the Service (section 26-1).

Section 33 of the law in regard to involuntary retirements also affects the retirement system. In the aggregate, these changes place a considerable additional burden upon the retirement fund without providing any increase in contributions (see section 26a).

A new provision of law which would grant suitable annuities to widows and dependent minor children of deceased officers would, however, modify so materially the financing of the whole retirement system that a careful survey and report of competent actuaries will be necessary before enacting such a law. It was not possible during the recent short session of Congress, at which the Moses-Linthicum bill was passed, to procure such an actuarial survey; and to have attempted to do so would have seriously jeopardized the passage of the whole bill.

In these circumstances, it was in the interest of the Service to have the matter of annuities for widows and minor dependents taken up separately in the future when it can be thoroughly studied and an endeavor made to formulate a plan which will not only operate satisfactorily but which will not adversely affect the financial

(Continued on page 241)



ITEMS



The Secretary of State and Mrs. Stimson gave a reception at their home at Woodley on May 5, 1931, to the delegates to the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce which this year was held at Washington.

Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Siam, paid an official visit to Washington from April 28 to May 1. On their journey from Ophir Hall, where their Majesties are staying while in the United States, they were accompanied by the following officials of the State Department: The Undersecretary, the Hon. William R. Castle, Jr.; Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs; Mr. Maxwell K. Hamilton, Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs; and Mr. Charles Page, of the Division of International Conferences and Protocol.

At Union Station their Majesties were met by the Vice President; the Secretary of State; the Chief of Naval Operations; the Chief of Staff; the Commandant of the Marine Corps; the Commanding General, Sixteenth Brigade, United States Army; the Acting Chief of the Division of International Conferences and Protocol, Department of State; the Ceremonial Officer of the Department; and the Staff of the Siamese Legation.

On April 29 their Majesties called upon the President and Mrs. Hoover and on the same day the call was returned at their Majesties' temporary residence, the home of the former American Ambassador to Japan, the Hon. Larz Anderson. On the same evening the President and Mrs. Hoover gave a state dinner in honor of the royal visitors.

On the return journey from Washington to Ophir Hall, on May 1, their Majesties were accompanied by the same officials who formed the official party on the trip to Washington.

On May 9, 1931, the Secretary gave an address on the Department of State over the National Radio Forum of the Columbia Broadcasting System. This address opened with the following paragraph:

Under our Federal Constitution the conduct of our foreign affairs is placed in the hands of the President of

the United States. He receives foreign ambassadors and ministers. With the advice and consent of the Senate he has the power to make treaties and to appoint American ambassadors, ministers, and consuls to foreign countries. The Secretary of State is the member of the Cabinet through whom the President carries out these functions, and the Department of State and the Foreign Service are the agencies through which the Secretary works. In Washington there are stationed some 52 foreign ambassadors, ministers, and chargés with whom the Secretary is in constant contact. In foreign countries we maintain 55 American embassies and legations and 345 American consulates. The personnel over which the State Department exercises supervision, including the staff in Washington and clerks and employes, numbers in all over 3,500 persons. In this manner and through these agencies the foreign relations of the United States are conducted; its treaties, conventions, and other business negotiated; and its foreign policy carried out. Though he seldom comes into direct contact with them, these foreign relations of the United States underlie the welfare of every American citizen. Upon their successful working depends the peaceful relations of this country with the rest of the world and the safe and successful operation of American business whenever it, or its connections, venture outside the boundaries of this country. During every year which passes with the new inventions of science and the steady advance of the methods of modern trade, business in every portion of the world is being knit more and more closely together and made more and more inter-dependent.

After mentioning the steps which the Department has taken in the past two years to bring about better understandings in various parts of the world, the Secretary concluded as follows:

We have been and shall continue to be zealous in our concern for the lives of our nationals wherever they may be found. Where American investments or claims are imperiled by the widespread depression, we are seeking to give to Americans all of the counsel and assistance to which they are entitled under the law of nations, while never losing sight of the great fact pointed out by Elihu Root, nearly a quarter of a century ago, that it is "the established policy of the United States not to use its Army and Navy for the collection of debts."

Though we have been passing through a period of storm, we have tried so to conduct ourselves that we shall emerge into sunshine on the other side with no scars and with the foundation laid for better international relationships than ever before. We are not departing from American traditions. We are carefully avoiding entanglements in the affairs and policies of other nations; but we seek to be guided by foresight and courage in moving towards an increasing cordiality with our neighbors in this hemisphere and towards the maintenance of peace in the world at large.



On May 1, 1931, Mr. T. Theodore Marriner delivered an address at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., on the Foreign Service. After commencing his address by an allusion to the choice of careers open to college men, Mr. Marriner went on to say:

Considering the amount of space in history, and in current events, which diplomacy occupies, and the amount of public attention which it has always received, it is surprising to note that it is without question one of the smallest professions. There are probably less than 12,000 officials in the whole world in the combined Diplomatic, Consular and Foreign Office Services of all powers, and if we should take the Diplomatic establishment alone, it would presumably be about a quarter of this number, or some 3,000. One can get some appreciation of these figures from considering the proportion of the Foreign Service in the United States, where there are approximately 750 persons in the Foreign Service (of which about 200 are in the Diplomatic and 550 in the Consular Service) and in addition there are about 700 persons in the Department of State, making a grand total of 1,450 out of 130,000,000, or approximately 1 to every 100,000 inhabitants. I have given these statistics, not to be discouraging, but to indicate the fact that, like all Government activities, the work of the Foreign Service must be viewed by the person entering upon it not simply as a personal career, but also as a representative function in which he must take the share of many of his countrymen in representing to other nations the ideals and interests of his own.

In addition to those addresses mentioned above, the following addresses were given during the past few weeks by officials of the Department:

Mr. Walter Thurston, Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs, on "Our Future Relations with Latin America," before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia on April 18.

The Hon. W. R. Castle, Jr., Undersecretary of State, on "The Peace Work of the Department of State," before the Indiana World Peace Committee on April 22, at Indianapolis.

Mr. Green H. Hacksworth, Solicitor of the Department, on "The Policy of the United States in Recognizing New Governments During the Past Twenty-five Years," before the American Society of International Law on April 24 at Washington.

A Washington daily newspaper of April 26, 1931, carried the following item which will be read with interest by members of the Service:

Fifty-five men and women, headed by President Hoover, have spoken over Columbia (i. e., Columbia Broadcasting System) through Washington thus far this year. Although 69 microphone appearances have been made by these 55, several of them have spoken more than once. The President and Wallace S. Murray, chief of the Near Eastern Division of the State Department, are even in the number of broadcasts in 1931. Each has spoken four times.

Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, is accompanying Prince and Princess Takamatsu on a portion of their journey through the western part of the United States. Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Assistant Chief of the Division, will continue with the party to the West Coast. During the course of the trip the party will visit the Ford plant in Michigan, the Grand Cañon of the Colorado and Yosemite National Park.

The Secretary of State issued an order on April 28, 1931, appointing Assistant Secretaries Francis White and James Grafton Rogers to the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service.

Among recent changes in the higher personnel of the Department are to be noted the appointment on May 15, 1931, of Mr. Harvey H. Bundy, of Boston, Mass., as Assistant Secretary of State; the resignation on April 30 of Dr. Tyler Dennett, as Historical Adviser; the appointment on that day to that position of Mr. Hunter Miller, formerly Editor of Treaties; and the announcement on May 1 of the appointment of Dr. Herbert Feis, of New York City, as Economic Adviser. Detailed accounts of these announcements appear elsewhere in the JOURNAL.

Mr. T. Theodore Marriner, for four years Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, left the Department about the middle of May for a short leave of absence before proceeding to Paris where he is to be Counselor of Embassy. Mr. Marriner is replacing Mr. Norman Armour who has obtained a prolonged leave of absence which is to commence about the middle of June.

On April 15, 1931, the American Ambassador at Berlin reported that fire had broken out on the morning of that day in the Bluecher Palace, which had recently been the subject of negotiation for purchase as an American Embassy at Berlin. The fire started about 3.30 a. m. and was under control at 9.30 a. m. The offices of the Commercial Attaché, which were located in the building, were gutted and those of the Agricultural Attaché were also somewhat damaged.

In another section of the JOURNAL is printed the letter which the Secretary addressed on May 1, 1931, to Mr. William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of Accounts, on the occasion of his completion of 50 years service in the Department.

Fred K. Nielsen, of Nebraska, recently returned from Mexico City, where he had been stationed as United States Commissioner on the United States and Mexico Special Claims Commission, holding sessions of that commission. Mr. Nielsen is now in Washington sitting at sessions of the United States and Mexico General Claims Commission, which commenced May 11. His connection with the Department of State commenced in 1904; he was appointed Assistant Solicitor in 1913, and later, 1920, as Solicitor for the Department, which position he resigned August 18, 1922. Mr. Nielsen has also held positions with the Newfoundland Fisheries Arbitration Commission, the International Conference on Spitzbergen, the American Commission to Negotiate Peace at Paris, the Commission which considered the revision of the treaties of 1839 relating to the neutralization of Belgium which sat at Paris in 1919, the Spitzberger Archipelago Treaty at Paris in 1919, the Conference on Limitation of Armament in 1921, and the American and British Claims Arbitration of 1922.

The following American delegates recently sailed for the Conference on Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs which will assemble at Geneva on May 27:

Consul General John K. Caldwell, chairman; Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics; Dr. W. L. Treadway, Assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and head of the Bureau of Mental Hygiene; Sanborn Young, member of the Senate of the State of California.

It will be recalled that prior to his appointments in the Narcotics Bureau Mr. Anslinger was a member of the Foreign Service.

During the illness which preceded the death on April 30, 1931, of Mr. E. J. Ayers, Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, Mr. Harry A. McBride, Executive Assistant to Mr. Carr, was appointed Acting Chief Clerk.

Consul General Horace Lee Washington returned to Washington recently after a visit to Asheville, N. C., but is soon leaving for York Village, Me., where he and his family will probably stay until the fall.

Mrs. Nathaniel B. Stewart spent a few days in Washington recently, being on her way from Americus, Ga., to Panama, where she will be visiting her daughter, Mrs. Howard Bucknell, Jr., whose husband is stationed there as Second Secretary of the American Legation.

Mr. Thomas M. Wilson, who for several years has been assigned to duty as Foreign Service Inspector, has recently returned to the United States and is now on duty in the Department.

On May 5, 1931, Mr. Walter A. Foote, until recently American Consul at Medan, Sumatra, was designated as Assistant Chief of the Division of Current Information, effective as of March 19, 1931.

Mr. Francis Colt deWolf, who for several years has been an assistant solicitor in the Department, resigned at the end of April to accept a position in the disarmament section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. In view of his work in the Division of Western European Affairs, Mr. de Wolf is particularly fitted for his new duties.

Miss Jeanette G. Byington, daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Homer M. Byington, has just been awarded by the Institute of International Education a fellowship for study abroad during the next scholastic year, beginning this fall. Miss Byington graduates in June from Wellesley College with the degree of bachelor of arts, with honors in French; and the fellowship she has been awarded is for study of the contemporary Italian novel at the University of Florence.

In the June number of the monthly magazine "Asia" appears an article entitled "Skyways of Persia," by Vice Consul Henry S. Villard, who has for some time been assigned to the Consulate at Teheran. It is understood that the July issue of "Asia" is to carry an article entitled "Persian Gardens," by Mr. Villard's sister, Miss Mariquita Villard.

Among the many interesting articles in the May issue of the *Merchant Marine Bulletin* may be mentioned an article by Henry F. Grady, dean of the College of Commerce, University of California, entitled "Training for Foreign Trade and Shipping in the University of California." This is the fourth of a series of articles in that publication covering the work of American schools in the training of young men for shipping and foreign trade. Another article that may be mentioned is one entitled "The Greatest Traveling Library in the World," by Mrs. Henry Howard, president of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, which tells of the good work done by that organization since its birth in 1921.



MATTHEW E. HANNA
American Minister, Managua, Nicaragua



WILLARD A. BEULAC
Second Secretary, Managua



ROGER SUMNER
Third Secretary, Managua

News Items From The Field

LONDON

APRIL 30, 1931.

Counselor of Embassy Ray Atherton, returned to his post in London on April 29, having spent several weeks in the United States.

Consul and Mrs. Franklin B. Atwood held a reception at their home in Belfast on April 12 in honor of Consul General and Mrs. Lucien Memminger, who had just arrived in Belfast from Bordeaux. Consul General Memminger assumed charge of the Belfast Consulate on April 1, 1931.

Senator Morrow spent a few days in London recently and called at the American Embassy here.

Consul and Mrs. N. P. Davis left London on April 30 for 60 days leave of absence in the United States. Consul Davis expects to attend his class reunion at Princeton during his visit to America.

Vice Consul C. H. Oakes, who has been ill in London for the last ten weeks, is making satisfactory progress towards recovery and expects to sail for the United States on the *Leviathan*, leaving May 16.

Mrs. W. R. Amon, daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Halstead, arrived with her two children in London on April 23, to visit her parents while her husband, the New York architect, is on a business journey to Buenos Aires. Late in June they expect to meet in Fontainebleau.

Former Consul General and Mrs. Cornelius Ferris have returned to the United States. Mr. Ferris was, until recently, Consul General at Dublin, but has now retired from the Service.

Mr. L. N. Caswell, Immigration Technical Adviser for several years at the Consulate General here, has been transferred to Liverpool. He is succeeded by Mr. D. F. White.

Ambassador Dawes is contemplating a short business trip to the United States. The date of

his departure will depend upon information received from America.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Jr., wife of First Secretary Thaw, left London on April 28 for a few days visit to Paris.

VICE CONSUL GUY W. RAY.

SOUTHAMPTON

APRIL 25, 1931.

Recent notable visitors at Southampton included Prince and Princess Takamatsu en route to New York in the *Aquitania*, Senator and Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow who arrived on the *Leviathan*, Minister Ralph J. Totten on his way back to South Africa after home leave, Consul General and Mrs. Cornelius Ferris, Dublin, returning to America in the *Leviathan* following retirement from the Service; Consul and Mrs. Nathaniel P. Davis, London, on their way to America on leave; Consul and Mrs. George Orr, who arrived in the *Leviathan* on their way back to Stavanger after home leave; Consul Samuel Reber, Jr., en route to New York; Customs Representatives James O'Niel and Mrs. O'Niel, returning to Paris; and Hon. F. M. Gunther, former Minister to Egypt, and Mrs. Gunther on their way to New York in the *Aquitania*.

JOHN H. BRUINS.

DUBLIN

The retirement of Consul General and Mrs. Ferris was greatly regretted by their large circle of American and Irish friends in Dublin. They have made a unique place for themselves here, and their friendly hospitality will not be forgotten. They carry with them many good wishes for their future. Though they have been uprooted, a branch (and a twig) of their family growing here should ensure their return.

During their last weeks Mr. and Mrs. Ferris were entertained almost every evening by various friends. The dinners in their honor included one given by Mr. and Mrs. Sterling, at the Legation in Phoenix Park, at which President and Mrs. Cosgrave were present. At a dinner given at the Shelbourne Hotel by the American colony, a silver sugar bowl and cream jug were presented as tokens of remembrance. Speeches were made by almost



all present, who included Vice Consul F. S. Barny, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie Borum, Secretary of Legation and Mrs. James Orr Denby, Mr. G. Gaughan, Consul B. M. Hulley, Mr. and Mrs. Keating, Vice Consul E. J. King, Dr. and Mrs. Kolb, Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Percy Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferris gave a large farewell reception just before leaving in honor of their successors, Consul General and Mrs. Balch.

B. M. HULLEY.

PARIS

May, 4, 1931.

Ambassador and Mrs. Walter E. Edge, accompanied by Diplomatic Secretary Robert M. Scotten and Mrs. Scotten, returned to Paris April 15, after an extensive tour of French North Africa.

Consul General and Mrs. Leo J. Keena, with their children, spent two weeks on the French Riviera in April.

Consul Robert D. Murphy and Mrs. Murphy have returned from a two weeks' sojourn at Cannes.

Consul William E. de Courcy and Mrs. de Courcy are planning a fifteen-day vacation in May to be spent in the Pyrenees.

Consul Mason Turner, Mrs. Turner and their little daughter departed for the United States on home leave, April 30.

CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS.

ROTTERDAM

The American Women's Club of The Hague held its regular business meeting Friday, April 17, 1931, in Hotel Vieux Doelen, at The Hague, Netherlands.

After the meeting Dr. J. G. de Lint, who is a lecturer on medical history at the Leiden University, gave a most interesting talk on "Rembrandt's Portrayal of the Blind." Slides were shown of a large number of etchings and drawings of the blind, and from these it was evident how well Rembrandt knew how an operation for cataract of the eye was performed, probably (as Dr. de Lint pointed out) through his friendship with the famous Dutch Dr. Tulp. The lecture was attended by a large number of members and visitors and was greatly appreciated. Tea was served after the lecture.

Among those present were Mrs. Frank B. Kellogg, her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Otis, Mrs. Paul S. Guinn, Mrs. Van Wickel, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. von Tresckow, Mrs. de Lint, and Madame Joanselme, of Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg have a suite at the Wittebrug Hotel. They were guests of honor at a dinner given on April 18 at the Wittebrug by the president of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, Monsieur Adataji.

The Primerave Flower Show was opened at Rotterdam on the afternoon of April 18 by the Burgermeister, and a reception and tea was given to which all Diplomatic and Consular officers were invited. Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Johnson, Commander and Mrs. Corwin, Mr. and Mrs. Carol Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, and Mr. von Tresckow were among those present.

SADIE K. VON TRESCKOW.

ALGIERS, ALGERIA

APRIL 29, 1931.

Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Evans Edge and First Secretary and Mrs. Robert M. Scotten paid a visit to Algiers the latter part of March. The Ambassador and party visited the Remount Depot of the 19th Army Corps at Blida, where some pure blood Arab horses were shown, also the model farm of Senator Duroux near Algiers and an Algerian carpet factory in Algiers. The party, including Senator Duroux, were entertained at luncheon by Consul and Mrs. Heizer at the Hotel Saint Georges.

Mr. Niels I. Nielsen, United States Agricultural Commissioner at Marseilles, visited Algiers April 27.

Gen. Stanley H. Ford, United States Military Attaché at Paris, was a visitor at Algiers this week. He was entertained by Consul and Mrs. Heizer at a tea at which General Georges, commander of the troops in Algeria, and Madame Georges were present, as well as the Consular staff.

VICE CONSUL JOSEPH I. TOUCHETTE.

BARCELONA

APRIL 21, 1931.

On February 7, after eight years service at this post, Consul Frank A. Henry with his family sailed on the steamer *Virgilio* for his new post at Valparaiso, where he will assume charge. Previous to his departure Consul Henry was presented by the members of the staff of the Consulate General with a silver tray, appropriately engraved, as a token of the esteem of his colleagues and assistants. Mr. Henry and his family left many friends in Barcelona, and it was



with great regret that the latter bade him farewell.

Consul General Dawson is expected to arrive in Barcelona about April 25.

Ambassador Edge, accompanied by Mrs. Edge and Secretary and Mrs. Robert M. Scotten arrived in Barcelona on April 14 on their way to Paris from Africa. They were shown the principal sights of the city and afterwards were entertained at the home of Consul Curtis C. Jordan. Ambassador Edge and his party were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Forstmann aboard their yacht *Orion* from Algeciras to Barcelona. During their stay in Barcelona Mr. and Mrs. Forstmann entertained the American Consul and friends aboard their yacht.

CONSUL CURTIS C. JORDAN.

Consul Harry L. Troutman, at Bucharest, Rumania, was taken seriously ill on March 1, 1931, with pneumonia of the right lung. Consul John Randolph, writing March 24, 1931, said Mr. Troutman's "life is no longer in danger, but he is still in hospital."

STUTT GART

The Ambassador and Mrs. Sackett accompanied by Consul General and Mrs. Messersmith visited Stuttgart on April 8 and 9 at the invitation of the President of the State of Wuerttemberg.

Shortly after his arrival the Ambassador received and returned the calls of the President of the State of Wuerttemberg and of the Mayor of Stuttgart. Later a reception was held by Consul General and Mrs. Dominian at their house to which the high state and city officials as well as a number of American citizens and prominent local citizens were invited and thus given the opportunity of paying their respects to the Ambassador. In the evening the Ambassador and his party heard Wagner's *Flying Dutchman* at the State Opera House. The choice of the performance had been graciously left to the decision of Mr. and Mrs. Sackett by the Government. The theatre performance was followed by a cold supper offered by the President of Wuerttemberg.

On the 9th the Ambassador, accompanied by Consuls General Messersmith and Dominian, visited two important factories in the vicinity of Stuttgart, while Mesdames Sackett, Messersmith and Dominian were conducted by local officials through the pleasant Neckar Valley to Ludwigs-

burg palace where the Wuerttemberg court under the influence of Countess Graevenitz once tried to emulate the splendor of Versailles.

These excursions were followed by a luncheon given in honor of the Ambassador and Mrs. Sackett by the Mayor of the City of Stuttgart at the Villa Berg, a delightful summer villa built in the midst of a spacious and beautiful public park. At the conclusion of the luncheon the Mayor rose to welcome the Ambassador and conveyed the pleasure which the inhabitants of the city felt at his visit. The Mayor told the Ambassador that he was the first Chief of Mission to visit Stuttgart and that the example which he gave of acquiring first hand knowledge of different sections of Germany might profitably be followed by other Ambassadors.

In happily chosen words Mr. Sackett expressed gratification at visiting the prosperous and enterprising city which he had found Stuttgart to be. He spoke with confidence of its growth and future and ended his remarks by saying that it would be a matter of pride for anyone to be pointed out with the remark "Behold a man of Stuttgart." This evidently pleased the Stuttgarters very much for the phrase has been used repeatedly on the links and throughout the city since the Ambassador's departure.

The afternoon was devoted to a visit to the picturesque environs of Stuttgart which lead to the Black Forest. The Ambassador was taken first to Tuebingen where he was received by the mayor of that city and conducted through the City Hall, a building dating from the 15th century and in fine state of preservation. The beautiful grounds of the University of Tuebingen were also visited and the famous view over the Neckar Valley from the very heart of the old castle which now has become the University of Tuebingen was seen. From Tuebingen about three and a quarter hours' automobile drive brought the party to the Alb Hotel Traifelberg facing the rock on which Castle Lichtenstein rises. The castle, which is shown on the accompanying photograph, is a typical Swabian stronghold, now the property of the descendants of the dukes of Urach. Here a halt was made to take tea provided by the local authorities.

In the evening the Ambassador and Mrs. Sackett were the guests of honor at an official dinner given by the State of Wuerttemberg. Here again the Ambassador's ability to find the right words in a short speech was proven. In reply to the welcome of the Staatspraesident the Ambassador expressed his pleasure at having been given the opportunity of seeing some of the picturesque

spots for which Wuerttemberg is noted and which make of southern Germany a region so attractive to the tourist. The Ambassador remarked also that he, as a Southerner, was able to understand the charm of southern Germany and appreciate the geniality of its inhabitants. His well chosen and appropriately worded speech created an excellent impression in the minds of his hearers.

On the following morning at 8.30 the Ambassador, accompanied by Consul General Messersmith, visited the two offices of the Consulate. The entire staff was introduced to him and the work of the Consulate explained. Toward 10 o'clock the Ambassador and Mrs. Sackett left Stuttgart for Berlin.

CONSUL GENERAL LEON DOMINIAN.



Photo by Metz

SCHLOSS LICHTENSTEIN IN WUERTTEMBERG

TORONTO

Upon his departure for a leave of absence preceding his assignment to the Department of State, Consul C. M. Ravndal was presented with a silver cigarette case by the staff of the Consulate at Toronto as a token of the esteem in which he was held during his two years at Toronto. Mrs. Ravndal, with her two children, departed in April for a visit with relatives in Europe.

The Consulate has been visited recently by Consuls John D. Johnson, Hamilton, Ontario; William E. Chapman, North Bay, Ontario; and Joseph F. Burt, Montreal, Quebec.

The parents of Vice Consul Clare H. Timberlake who reside at Jackson, Mich., spent a week in April with their son in Toronto.

Upon the transfer to Ottawa of the United States Trade Commissioner at Toronto, Harvey Sweetser, Assistant Trade Commissioner Leys A. France was assigned to this city. The birth of a son to Mrs. France was recently announced.

The many friends of Vice Consul Frank H. Larned will be pleased to learn that upon his attainment of the age of seventy on April 1 the Secretary of State directed his retention in the Service for an additional two years.

A unique distinction is held by the wife of the United States Public Health Service Surgeon at Toronto, Dr. Leo W. Tucker. Although she was born in Hawaii and has been with her husband at several posts in the United States and abroad, she has never been on a railway train.

CONSUL C. P. FLETCHER.

VANCOUVER

APRIL 21, 1931.

Vice Consul Laurence W. Taylor, recently appointed to the Foreign Service, has joined the staff of the Consulate General at Vancouver until instructed to attend school at the Department. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor motored to Vancouver from their former home at Bakersfield, Calif.

Vice Consul Sidney A. Belovsky recently found it necessary to submit to a serious operation, but is gradually regaining strength at this time.

Consul H. S. Tewell enjoyed a short visit from his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Tewell, during the early weeks of April.

Old timers in the Service may be interested to learn that J. W. Davidson, formerly American Consul in Formosa in 1898, recently arrived at Vancouver from a three-year tour abroad in the interests of Rotary International. A reception was tendered to Mr. Davidson by the local Rotary club, at which were present national and international officers of the organization. Consul General and Mrs. Palmer also entertained at dinner in his honor.

TIENTSIN

APRIL 3, 1931.

Consul General Gauss left Tientsin on April 2 on sick leave, accompanied by Mrs. Gauss and their son Charles, for a short visit to Tsingtao to recuperate from recent illness.

First Secretary C. Van H. Engert, Peiping, was a visitor in Tientsin for a few hours March 29.

Consul Robert B. Streeper and his family sailed from Tangku (seaport for Tientsin) March 30 on home leave, silting of the Hai Ho making it impracticable for steamers to attempt to reach the Tientsin Bund.

The staff of the Consulate General has received an addition in Robert L. Buell, Third Secretary at Peiping who has been commissioned also as Consul at Tientsin to perform Consular services on behalf of the Tientsin office for Americans in the former capital. The new assignment relieves Consul and Third Secretary F. J. Chapman, 3rd, Peiping, who has served the Consulate General for over two years in addition to his secretarial work which includes duties in the Chinese Secretariat of the Legation.

On March 23 Consul A. I. Ward was elected president of the American University Club of Tientsin.

Consuls A. I. Ward and Howard Taylor and Vice Consul Stuart Allen left Tientsin on April 2 for a motor trip from Peiping to Jehol, the seat of the old Imperial Summer Palace beyond the Great Wall and about 100 miles from the former capital.

Consul Howard Taylor has been appointed Clerk of the Consular Court at Tientsin, replacing Consul R. B. Streeper while on home leave. Vice Consul A. W. Edson is Special Officer of the Court, charged with the service of summons, arrests, supervision of the detention cell and all duties falling upon the former officer of marshal.

CONSUL GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.

**NEW PRESIDENT
 AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE
 ASSOCIATION**

Consul General James B. Stewart has been appointed President of the American Foreign Service Protective Association, to succeed J. Theodore Marriner, who has been appointed Counselor of Embassy at Paris.



STAFF AT THE AMERICAN CONSULATE, DURBAN, NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA

From left to right—Seated: Vice Consul, Walter F. Dement; Consul, Gaston Smith; Vice Consul, Hugh S. Hood. Standing: Messenger, R. N. Singh; Clerks—Miss M. Lyons-Dee and John K. Huntley. Photograph taken February, 1931.



Harris & Ewing

WILLIAM McNEIR

CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of Accounts, of the Department of State, completed on May 1, 1931, 50 years of service in the Department of State. During the day, very many of his friends called to present in person their congratulations and good wishes. His office was radiant with flowers, conspicuous among them being a beautiful large gilt basket of 50 yellow roses presented by the staff of the Bureau of Accounts, together with a silver vase and tray, suitably engraved, as a permanent souvenir of their regard. At noon, Mr. McNeir was the guest of honor at a small luncheon given by members of the "Old Guard," veterans like himself in the Department of State.

The Secretary of State also handed the following letter to Mr. McNeir:

May 1, 1931.

"DEAR MR. McNEIR:

"On this fiftieth anniversary of your entry into the Department it is a pleasure for me to be the one officially to congratulate you on so long a service of usefulness, and to express my own appreciation and that

of my associates in the Department of your devotion and loyalty to the Department's interests during the last half century. The faithfulness, efficiency, and zeal with which you have performed your duties are worthy of high commendation and deserve the recognition which I am now happy to give them.

"In my own name and on behalf of the other officials of the Department, I extend best wishes for your future welfare and express the hope that the Department may continue to have the privilege of your experience and your efficient service.

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "HENRY L. STIMSON."

TEN YEARS AGO

(From issue of June, 1921

Wm. R. Castle, jr., drafting officer, was named Acting Chief of the Western European Division by an order of March 16.

According to Consul General at Large Totten, Consul Byington, of Naples, is the best golfer in the Service, certainly in the European group.

—HOW THEY USED TO DO IT—

Below is the record of a marriage performed by Consul George G. Barrell, Malaga, Spain, in 1826:

I, George G. Barrell, etc., do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that _____, master of the American Bg....., a native of, New Hampshire, in the U. S. of America, and, a native of, England, requested me to bind them in the Holy bands of Wedlock, and that no opposition being made by any person, I did marry the said and the said according to the law and rules prescribed in the church of England service and in the presence of (names of witnesses), with several female Witnesses—and I further declare that they having been married in a Lawful manner and agreeable to what is supposed to be both the Law of God and man, I pronounce them man and wife, and cursed be that person who shall wish to part them.

Given under my hand and seal of office in Malaga this 31st of August in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the fifty-first.

Miss Drouilleaux, of the Paris Consulate General, has plucked this flower from a letter concerning a power of attorney:

"Will you please write me at what hours the Consul is opened and what is the fee attached to such a duty?"

Index under "Post Mortem."

Amendments of Articles of Association, American Foreign Service Association

A SPECIAL meeting of the American Foreign Service Association was held on Thursday, January 22, 1931, in the diplomatic reception room of the Department of State, when an amendment to the Articles of Association was presented with the approval of the Executive Committee. Fifty-two members of the Association were present and adopted by unanimous vote the amendment, copies of which had been duly circulated among the members of the Association by a notice of the meeting sent out on January 13. The amendment was of the last four paragraphs of Section V of the Articles, dealing with the election of principal officers, and eliminating the distinction previously made with regard to service in the Consular and Diplomatic branches of the Foreign Service.

Another special meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday, April 21, 1931, in Room 212 of the Department of State, to consider and vote upon further amendments to the Articles of Association, which were presented with the approval of the Executive Committee. The meeting was attended by 55 active members of the Association, including 35 Foreign Service officers, and the amendments were adopted by a unanimous vote of those present. An explanatory comment upon the proposed amendments was made a part of the notice of meeting issued on April 7 and duly circulated among the members. In order that all members may thoroughly understand the changes made, the explanatory comment is herewith given in full, as follows:

EXPLANATORY COMMENT

SECTION II

Active Members.—The revision of this paragraph makes eligible to active membership all present or former chiefs of mission, irrespective of whether they were appointed from the Career Service. Under the present Articles, only chiefs of mission appointed from the Career Service are eligible to active membership. Since all chiefs of mission are actively connected with the Foreign Service, it seems appropriate that they should all be eligible to active membership.

Associate Members.—The present text has been revised to extend rather widely the privilege of associate membership, so that such membership may include (a) all officers and officials of the United States and (b) any other persons who may

be nominated by an active member and approved by the Executive Committee. The category covered by (b) is designed to include publicists, authors and others who may be actively interested in the Foreign Service.

Honorary Members.—Under the proposed revision, Ambassadors and Ministers not appointed from the Foreign Service would become eligible for active membership; officials of the Department of State would become eligible for associate membership. No specific mention of them is therefore included in the revision of the paragraph with regard to honorary membership.

A provision is inserted making all present or former honorary officers of the Association *ipso facto* honorary members.

SECTION VI

With a view to giving greater permanency to the position of Secretary-Treasurer, it is proposed that the Secretary-Treasurer may be any active member of the Association. At the present time the position of Secretary-Treasurer is restricted to Foreign Service officers on assignment to the Department of State.

It is unnecessary in the proposed amendment to use the word "active" as Section III of the Articles of Association provides that "wherever the words member or members are used in these Articles, these words shall be held to mean active members."

SECTION XI

In the proposed revision of this Section, there has been deleted the last paragraph of the present Section relating to the publication of "Propaganda and articles of a tendentious nature." It is believed that such a statement is unnecessary in view of the following provision of Section XII:

"The editor and his associates . . . shall exercise general censorship, under the Executive Committee, over articles submitted for publication."

In subheading 2, the words "young men" have been changed to read "persons."

SECTION XII

The first paragraph of this Section has been revised so as to permit the selection of the officers of the JOURNAL from all active members of the Association. At the present time the officers of the JOURNAL are restricted to Foreign Service officers on assignment to the Department of State.

American Foreign Service Association

Articles of Association

Adopted June 8, 1927, with amendments of January 22, 1931, and April 21, 1931

SECTION I

For the purpose of fostering an esprit de corps among the members of The Foreign Service of the United States, promoting Service spirit, and advancing the interests of the Service in legitimate and appropriate ways, there has been formed an organization to be known as THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION. It shall also be the aim of the Association to promote in legitimate and appropriate ways the individual welfare of its members and their families.

SECTION II

Membership

The Association shall be composed of active, associate and honorary members.

Active Members.—All American Foreign Service officers, all present or former American Ambassadors and Ministers, and all former American diplomatic and consular officers of career, shall be admitted to active membership in this Association without any formalities other than the payment of the annual dues; and membership shall continue as long as dues are paid although the officers may no longer be in the Service.

Associate Members.—(a) Present or former officers of the Department of State, present or former Attachés of the various Departments of the Government of the United States and other officers of these Departments, non-career officers in the Foreign Service, and other present or former officials shall be admitted to associate membership upon designation by the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association and upon payment annually of \$4.00, for which they shall receive THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, and their membership shall continue for the duration of said annual payments.

(b) Any other persons not eligible to active membership in the Association may be admitted to associate membership upon nomination by an active member and approval by the Executive Committee and upon payment annually of \$4.00, for which they shall receive THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, and their membership shall continue for the duration of said annual payments.

Honorary Members.—The Executive Committee may invite to become honorary members of the Association such representative American citizens as it may deem proper.

Present or former honorary officers of the Association are *ipso facto* honorary members.

The honorary members of the Association shall be exempt from all annual dues.

SECTION III

Voting Privileges

The associate and honorary members shall have no voice or vote in the affairs or direction of the Association and wherever the words member or members are used in these Articles, these words shall be held to mean active members.

SECTION IV

Administration

The Association shall be under the direction of an Executive Committee, to consist of five members.

Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held on call of the Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman.

Except as hereinafter provided, no funds of the Association shall be expended without the approval of a majority of the total active membership of the Association or a two-thirds majority of those members of the Association assigned to the Department of State. The Executive Committee shall, however, be empowered to do the following: (1) Invest in interest-bearing securities of the United States for the benefit of the Association any of its surplus funds; (2) make disbursements to cover the necessary current expenses of the Association and the JOURNAL; and (3) make loans or in especially meritorious cases donations to members of the Association or their heirs or dependents; provided, however, that the total of the amounts so loaned or donated in any fiscal year for relief purposes shall not exceed an amount equal to 10 percent of the net balance, including amounts invested in securities, in the treasury of the Association at the beginning of the fiscal year in question.



SECTION V

Election and Term of Service of Principal Officers

There shall be a President and Vice President elected for a term of one year in the manner hereinafter prescribed. In case of a vacancy arising in the office of President, the Vice President shall succeed to that office.

The President may call upon the Executive Committee for information relating to the affairs of the Association and any formal message which he may convey to it shall be laid before the Association at its annual meeting.

The honorary officers of the Association shall be, subject to their acceptance:

Honorary President, the Secretary of State; Honorary Vice Presidents, the Under Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretaries of State.

The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

The Executive Committee shall have power to act on behalf of the Association on any matter not of fundamental importance. No less than three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

The following procedure is prescribed for the election of the President and Vice President of the Association and the members of the Executive Committee:

In January of every year, a general referendum election shall be held in which each active member of the Association shall be entitled to submit a ballot on which he shall list not more than 18 members of the Association on assignment to the Department. No ballots received after May 15 shall be counted and from the ballots received on or before that date shall be prepared a list of the 18 members receiving the highest number of votes. The 18 members thus designated shall act as an electoral college to elect the President and Vice President of the Association for the year commencing the first day of July next following on which date of each succeeding year the said officers shall take office.

In electing the President and Vice President of the Association, the electoral college may proceed in such manner as it may deem expedient, provided, however, that the persons elected to these offices must be active members of the Association, and must be elected by the vote of an absolute majority of the members of the electoral college.

The Executive Committee of the Association consisting of five members shall be chosen as follows: A list shall be prepared which shall include the names of all the active members of

the Association assigned to duty in the Department as well as all active members of the Association who, being retired Foreign Service officers, have established permanent residence in, or within a radius of 25 miles of, the city of Washington, District of Columbia. From this list the electoral college shall choose, by majority vote for each, the five members of the Executive Committee, and shall also choose in the same manner two alternates.

The members of the Executive Committee shall take office at the same time as the President and Vice President previously mentioned, but the alternates shall take office only when and if a vacancy occurs in the order of their election.

SECTION VI

Other Officers

The Association shall have a Secretary-Treasurer who shall be a member of the Association and who shall be elected to that position by the members of the Executive Committee. The Secretary-Treasurer shall serve in that position at the pleasure of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a record of all meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee. He shall conduct all correspondence of the Association not otherwise provided for, shall give notices of all meetings of the Association, and keep the accounts and have charge of all the funds of the Association. He shall keep a correct list of the members, shall collect all annual dues, and shall make payments upon orders approved by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall render a statement of his accounts and a balance sheet of his books at an annual meeting of the Association or whenever such statement and balance may be called for by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee may at its discretion provide from the funds of the Association an assistant for the Secretary-Treasurer.

SECTION VII

Committees

There shall be at least one standing Committee, namely, an Entertainment Committee, composed of three members appointed by the Executive Committee, which shall have entire charge of all such entertainments as may be decided upon by the Association. The Entertainment Committee shall elect its own Chairman, who shall, from time to time, discuss with the Executive Committee all matters of business with which the Committee is charged.



The Executive Committee may create any additional committees or sub-committees at its discretion and may abolish such additional committees.

SECTION VIII

Meetings

A general business meeting of the Association shall be held in the Department of State at least once each year, or whenever requested by 10 or more members, and a notice of the hour and place shall be sent to each member then in Washington by the Secretary-Treasurer.

SECTION IX

Dues

The annual dues of members shall be five dollars. Money received by the Association not required for current expenditures shall be placed on deposit for future application subject to the provisions of Section IV of these Articles and all funds so deposited shall be held in account by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

SECTION X

Alteration of Articles of Association

These Articles of Association may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any regular or special meeting, at which a majority of the officers on assignment to the Department of State are present, provided a copy of the proposed alterations or amendments shall have been sent to members present in Washington not less than one week prior to said regular or special meeting. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer so to supply each member present in Washington with a copy in due form of any amendment to these articles which may be proposed by any active member of the Association.

SECTION XI

Publication of an American Foreign Service Journal

The Association shall, through the Executive Committee, make all necessary arrangements for the publication of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. The purposes of THE JOURNAL shall be:

1. To serve as an exchange among American Foreign Service officers for personal news and for unofficial information respecting the proper discharge of their duties, and to keep them in touch with diplomatic, commercial and administrative developments which are of moment to them; and

2. To disseminate information respecting the work of the Foreign Service among interested persons in the United States, including business men and others having interests abroad, and persons who may be considering the Foreign Service as a career.

SECTION XII

Administration of the American Foreign Service Journal

To provide for the administration of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, the Executive Committee shall appoint the following officers chosen from the members of the Association whose period of service shall be at the pleasure of the Executive Committee:

An editor, and as many associate editors as the Committee in its discretion deems proper;

A business manager, and as many associate business managers as the Committee may in its discretion deem proper; and

A treasurer who shall have charge of the funds of THE JOURNAL.

The editor and his associates shall conduct the correspondence pertaining to the development of the JOURNAL, the solicitation of articles desired, and shall exercise general censorship, under the Executive Committee, over articles submitted for publication. The editor and his associates are responsible for the make-up and printing of the JOURNAL and shall keep in touch with the business manager regarding photographs and cuts required, number of copies to be printed, size of each issue and other questions of general expense.

The business manager and his associates shall authorize all contracts, purchases and payments for the conduct of the JOURNAL and shall endeavor to procure advertising matter in reasonable amount in order to assist in defraying the expenses of the publication.

The treasurer shall keep the accounts and have charge of all of the funds of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. He shall collect all accounts due from advertisers and shall make payments upon orders approved by the business manager.

The Executive Committee of the Association may at its discretion authorize the employment of such assistance as may be required for the conduct of the JOURNAL, and the payment of salaries in connection therewith.

The expenditures of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL shall be met out of such appropriations from the funds of the Association as the Executive Committee may provide.



SECTION XIII

Subscribers to The American Foreign Service Journal

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL shall be open to private subscription in the United States or abroad at the rate of \$4.00 per year or \$0.35 per copy.

SECTION XIV

These articles may be ratified as the provisional articles of the Association by a majority of the votes cast in a meeting of Foreign Service officers present in the city of Washington, provided such meeting is attended by a majority of the officers so present; and upon ratification by a majority of the active membership of the Association the provisional articles shall become the permanent articles of the Association.

ANNUITIES FOR DEPENDENTS OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

(Continued from page 226)

stability of the Foreign Service retirement system. It is impossible to prophesy how soon the Congress will be disposed to act upon this matter, but it is gratifying to state that some members of both Houses are known to be interested in this proposal and favorable to it. A bill, S-4798, was introduced by Senator Copeland at the last session of Congress as a means of bringing the subject to the attention of his colleagues, although it was realized that time will be required for a thorough study of the whole matter, before definite action can be taken.

An account was given in the JOURNAL for December, 1929, of the voluntary child welfare and hygiene work among the Fijians by Dr. Regina Flood Keyes Roberts, wife of the American Consul, Quincy F. Roberts, at Suva, Fiji Islands. A copy of Dr. Roberts' report of her work during 1930 has just been received, and it is pleasant to note that the Governor of Fiji has expressed his warm appreciation of Dr. Roberts' valuable services.

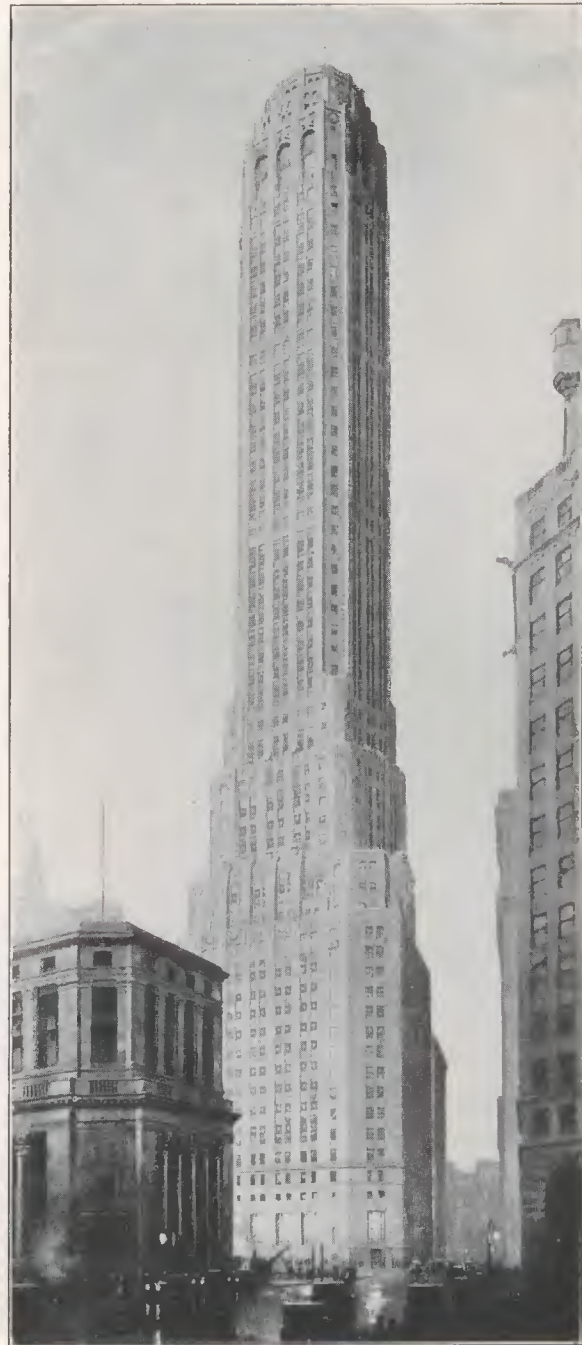
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At the request of the Executive Committee, the full text of the Articles of Association, as amended, is given in this issue of the JOURNAL. Consideration is being given to the printing in pamphlet form of the Articles of Association, which would then be available for distribution upon application therefor.





FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication, April 25, 1931

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 18, 1931:

Walton C. Ferris, of Milwaukee, Wis., assigned American Consul at Palermo, Italy, resigned from the Service effective the evening of April 9, 1931, to accept appointment in the Department of State.

Samuel Green, of Baltimore, Md., assigned American Consul at Berlin, Germany, has resigned from the Service, effective May 9, 1931.

Damon C. Woods, of Waco, Tex., now American Consul at Paris, France, assigned Consul at Toronto, Canada, effective after July 1, 1931.

The following Foreign Service Officers were promoted in the unclassified grade effective April 17, 1931:

George D. Andrews, Jr., of Chattanooga, Tenn., now Third Secretary of Embassy, Habana, Cuba.

Claude A. Buss, of Philadelphia, Pa., now a Language Officer assigned to Peking, China.

Andrew W. Edson, of East Hampton, Conn., now American Vice Consul at Tientsin, China.

Perry N. Jester, of Richmond, Va., now American Vice Consul at Hong Kong.

George Bliss Lane, of New York City, now American Vice Consul at Hong Kong.

James W. Riddleberger, of Woodstock, Va., now American Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

John C. Shillock, Jr., of Portland, Oreg., now American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

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

Non-Career

James S. Lawton, of Chicago, Ill., American Consular Agent at Paramaribo, Netherlands Guiana, has been granted leave in 1931, and Mr. M. P. van Vrijaldenhoven has been designated Acting Consular Agent in his absence.

Lester Sockwell, of Waco, Tex., now a Clerk in the Consulate at Nuevitas, Cuba, appointed a Vice Consul at that post.

Released for publication, May 2, 1931

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 25, 1931:

Thomas H. Bevan, of Arlington, Md., now American Consul General at Oslo, Norway, has been commissioned a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service under recess appointment.

Monnett B. Davis, of Boulder, Colo., and Lowell C. Pinkerton, of Louisiana, Mo., Foreign Service Officers now detailed as Inspectors, have been commissioned Consul General.

James B. Stewart, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., a Foreign Service Officer now detailed to the Department of State as Chief Instructor of the Foreign Service School, has been commissioned Consul General.

Richard F. Boyce, of Lansing, Mich., now American Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, assigned Consul at Barcelona, Spain, after July 1.

Otis A. Glazebrooke, of New Jersey, a Foreign Service Officer, retired, died April 26, 1931, at sea en route to the United States.

Oden G. Loren, of Seattle, Wash., now American Vice Consul at Edmonton, Canada, assigned Vice Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, effective after July 1, 1931.

Hugh Millard, of Omaha, Nebr., now Second Secretary of Legation at Teheran, Persia, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Madrid, Spain, after July 1.

Gaston Smith, of New Orleans, La., now American Consul at Durban, Natal, Union of South Africa, assigned Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, after July 1, 1931.

Non-Career

Peter Paul Devlin, of East Rutherford, N. J., now a clerk in the American Consulate at Surabaya, Java, appointed a Vice Consul at that post.

The appointment of Raymond Lanctot, of Richmond, Va., formerly American Vice Consul at Sarabaya, Java, as Vice Consul at Riviere du Loup, Canada, has been cancelled and he has been appointed Vice Consul at Vancouver, Canada.

John J. O'Keefe, of Nogales, Ariz., now a clerk in the American Consulate at Nogales, Mexico, appointed a Vice Consul at that post.

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The American Consular Agency at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, will be closed at the earliest practicable date.

The Department will also close as soon as practicable the American Consulate at Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Canada.

The American Consulate at Arica, Chile, was closed officially April 30, 1931.

Released for publication, May 9, 1931

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 2, 1931:

Harold M. Collins, of Marion, Va., now American Consul at Riviere du Loup, Canada, which office has been ordered closed, assigned as American Consul at Edmonton, Alberta, that office being raised in grade to a Consulate. Mr. Collins' transfer is to be effective as soon as practicable after July 1, 1931.

Edward G. Trueblood, of Evanston, Ill., now Third Secretary and Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, assigned as Third Secretary of Legation at San José, Costa Rica. Mr. Trueblood's transfer is to be effective as soon as practicable after July 1, 1931.

Paul C. Daniels, of Albion, N. Y., now Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, assigned as Third Secretary of Legation at La Paz, Bolivia.

Harry L. Franklin, of Sonora, Ky., now Consul at Warsaw, Poland, assigned as American Consul at Leipzig, Germany. Mr. Franklin's transfer is to be effective as soon as practicable after July 1, 1931.

Alexander K. Sloan, of Greensburg, Pa., now Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, appointed to act as Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to Iraq, which duties will be in addition to his present duties as Consul.

None-Career

Aloys J. Neu, of Madison, Wis., now Vice Consul at Victoria, Brazil, appointed as Vice Consul, Pernambuco, Brazil. Mr. Neu's transfer is to be effective as soon as practicable after July 1, 1931.

Charles H. Taliaferro, of Harrisonburg, Va., now Clerk at the Consulate at Progreso, Mexico, appointed as Vice Consul at that post.

Released for publication May 16, 1931

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 9, 1931:

Jay Pierrepont Moffat, of Hancock, N. H., now First Secretary of the American Legation at Berne, Switzerland, assigned to the Department for temporary duty, effective after July 1, 1931, in connection with the formation of the Secretariat of the General Disarmament Conference.

Non-Career Changes

John K. Smyth, of Oakland, Calif., American Vice Consul at Malaga, Spain, died at his post May 12, 1931.

Frederick L. Washbourne, of New York, now American Vice Consul at Luxemburg, appointed Vice Consul at Florence, Italy, effective after July 1, 1931.

The end of the fiscal year should remind us all that a remittance in payment of our annual dues to the Association should be sent in promptly. Those who do so without further solicitation will help to eliminate much clerical work.



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FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATION

The following are the statistics of the American Foreign Service entrance examination, the written portion of which was held on January 19-20, 1931, and the oral and physical tests from May 4-9, 1931, inclusive:

	No.
Designated for examination.....	197
Took written examination.....	149
Took oral examination.....	89
Passed examination	30

The following is a list of the successful candidates:

William C. Affeld, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.; Daniel V. Anderson, Dover, Del.; Walworth Barbour, Lexington, Mass.; Frank W. Barnes, Helena, Ark.; Jacob D. Beam, Princeton, N. J.; Mulford A. Colebrook, Rochester, N. Y.; Bernard C. Connelly, Rock Island, Ill.; Charles A. Cooper, Humboldt, Nebr.; William M. Cramp, Philadelphia, Pa.; Donald C. Dunham, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard Elting, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; R. Allen Haden, Memphis, Tenn.; Walter W. Hoffman, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Fred W. Jandrey, Neenah, Wis.; Douglas Jenkins, Jr., Charleston, S. C.; Kent Leavitt, McLean, Va.; Henry P. Leverich, Montclair, N. J.; Aubrey E. Lippincott, Tucson, Ariz.; Raymond P. Ludden, Fall River, Mass.; Robert C. McCloud, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Edward P. Maffitt, St. Louis, Mo.; Reginald P. Mitchell, Jacksonville, Fla.; John P. Palmer, Seattle, Wash.; Troy L. Perkins, Lexington, Ky.; Francis Bowden Stevens, Schenectady, N. Y.; John F. Stone, Wayne, Pa.; Tyler Thompson, Elmira, N. Y.; William C. Trimble, Baltimore, Md.; Edward S. Whitney, Medford, Mass.; and Andrew E. Donovan, II, of California.

Mr. Chester D. Pugsley in a recent letter stated that he has discontinued his offer of a scholarship at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., but that his scholarships to children of American Foreign Service officers are available at Princeton University, University of Virginia, and Earlham and MacMurray Colleges, for the next academic year.

COMMERCIAL WORK FOR APRIL

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 April, 1931, is indicated as follows:

	1931
Reports	2,311
Trade Letters	4,175
Trade Lists	347
World Trade Directory Reports,	5,900
Trade Opportunity Reports.....	351

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during April, 1931, rated EXCELLENT: Aden, Consul Carlton Hurst; Basel, Vice Consul Albert W. Scott; Beirut, Vice Consul James Hugh Keeley, Jr. (political); Belgrade, Consul Stewart E. McMillin; Callao-Lima, Consul William C. Burdett (political); Copenhagen, Vice Consul Erland Gjessing; Geneva, Consul Prentiss Gilbert (political); Guadalajara, Consul Raleigh A. Gibson, Vice Consul Shiras Morris, Jr., Vice Consul Charles C. Gidney, Jr., and Clerk Mora (1 report); Naples, Consul Sydney B. Redecker; Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster; Santiago de Cuba, Consul Edwin Schoenrich (1 political and 1 economic); Singapore, Vice Consul William W. Butterworth, Jr. (political); Stockholm, Consul General John Ball Osborne; Tientsin, Consul Angus I. Ward; Vera Cruz, Consul Leonard G. Dawson (political).

Trade letters (one letter from each post except where indicated parenthetically) received during the same period from the following-named posts were accorded the rating of EXCELLENT: Amsterdam (2); Brisbane (2); Brussels; Bucharest (3); Buenos Aires; Cape Town (6); Helsingfors; Kobe; Mexico City (2); Milan; Rio de Janeiro; Rotterdam (2) and Yokohama.

The following officers submitted reports which were rated VERY GOOD: Amsterdam, Consul General Charles L. Hoover (2); Antwerp, Consul General Walter S. Reineck; Athens, Consul Edwin A. Plitt; Baghdad, Consul Alexander K. Sloan (1 economic and 1 political), and Vice Consul Robert Y. Brown (1); Barranquilla, Consul Fletcher Warren (1); Basel, Vice Consul Albert W. Scott (1); Brisbane, Consul Albert M. Doyle (1) and Vice Consul Frederick V. Schweitzer (1); Brussels, Consul Walter H. Sholes (3); Budapest, Consul John H. Morgan (1); Buenos Aires, Consul Avra M. Warren (1), Consul Avra M. Warren and Vice Consul Hugh C. Fox (1), and Consul Avra M. Warren, Vice Consul Ralph Miller, Vice Consul Stanley G. Slavens, Vice Consul John C. Shillock, Jr., and Vice Consul Hugh C. Fox (1 report); Calcutta, Vice Consul Dorsey G. Fisher; Cali, Consul Arthur Tower (political); Callao-Lima, Vice Consul Archibald E. Gray (1), and Consul William C. Burdett (political); Canton, Consul Culver B. Chamberlain (1) and Consul Frederick W. Hincke (1); Caracas, Consul Henry C. von Struve (political); Ciudad Juarez, Consul William P. Blocker, Vice Consul Everett F. Drumright and Vice Consul Harry K. Pangburn (1 report); Colombo, Consul Stillman W. Eells; Danzig, Consul C. Warwick Perkins (1); Foochow, Consul John J. Muccio (1);



Geneva, Consul Prentiss Gilbert (political); Genoa, Vice Consuls Cloyce K. Huston, Stanley R. Lawson, and William P. Shockley, Jr. (1 report); Goteborg, Consul Robert Harnden and Clerk Knut Lignell (1); Guaymas, Vice Consul Alfonso F. Yepis (2); Habana, Consul General Frederick T. F. Dumont (1); Halifax, Vice Consul Terry S. Hinkle (1); Hamilton, Ontario, Consul John D. Johnson (1); Istanbul, Consul Charles E. Allen (2 economic and 1 political); Kobe, Vice Consul Hayward G. Hill (2); Kovno, Consul Hugh S. Fullerton (2 political and 1 economic) and Clerk Rudolph W. Hefti (1); La Paz, Vice Consul Edward G. Trueblood (1); Lagos, Consul Gilbert R. Willson (1); Leghorn, Consul Jose de Olivares (1); Leipzig, Consul Ralph C. Bussler (political); Lourenco Marqucs, Vice Consul W. Quincy Stanton; Luxemburg, Vice Consul Frederick L. Washbourne; Melbourne, Consul Wilbur Keblinger (1); Montevideo, Consul General Leslie E. Reed (1); Montreal, Consul General Wesley Frost (political); Naples, Consul General Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr. (1); Nassau, Consul Fred D. Fisher (1); Niagara Falls, Consul Francis R. Stewart (1); Oporto, Consul Leslie A. Davis (1); Palermo, Consul Howard K. Travers (1); Patras, Vice Consul C. Franklin Yeager, Jr. (1); Prague, Consul John W. Bailey, Jr. (1); Rangoon, Consul George J. Haering (1 political and 1 economic); Riga, Consul John P. Hurley (1); Rio de Janeiro, Consul General Claude I. Dawson (1); Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster (2); St. John's, Newfoundland, Consul General Edward A. Dow (1); Saloniki, Consul Charles J. Pizar (1); San Salvador, Vice Consul Frederick P. Latimer, Jr. (1); Santiago de Cuba, Consul Edwin Schoenrich (3 political and 1 economic); Sao Paulo, Consul General Charles R. Cameron (1); Seoul, Consul General John K. Davis (2 political) and Vice Consul Charles H. Stephan (1); Shanghai, Consul General Douglas Jenkins (political) and Vice Consul Arthur R. Ringwalt (political); Sofia, Consul Thomas F. Sherman; Stockholm, Consul General John Ball Osborne, Consul Harold Carlson and Clerks Jagerstrom and Astlund; Suva, Consul Quincy F. Roberts (political); Sydney, Australia, Consul General Roger Culver Tredwell (1); Taihoku, Vice Consul Charles S. Reed; Tallinn, Clerk J. Reintam; Tampico, Consul Clarence E. Macy (1); Tangier, Consul Donald F. Bigelow (1); Tegucigalpa, Vice Consul Robert A. Aclay (1); Teheran, Vice Consul Henry S. Villard (1 political and 1 economic); Tela, Vice Consul T. Monroe Fisher (1); Tientsin, Consul Angus I. Ward (1); Tokyo, Vice Consul Hiram Bingham, Jr. (1); Toronto, Consul Emil Sauer (political); Trieste, Consul Rollin R. Winslow (3); Tunis, Consul Leland L. Smith (1); Vera Cruz, Consul Leonard G. Dawson (1); Vicina, Consul General Ernest L. Harris (1); Warsaw, Consul Harry L. Franklin (1); Winnipeg, Consul General P. Stewart Heintzman (1).

Trade letters received during the same period from the following named posts were accorded the rating of VERY GOOD: Athens; Baghdad (3); Bahia; Batavia (2); Berne; Bombay; Brisbane (2); Brussels (2); Buenos Aires (5); Callao-Lima (2); Cape Town (11); Durban; Florence; Goteborg; Guadalajara; Habana (2); Halifax (2); Helsingfors; Istanbul; Kingston, Jamaica; Kovno (2); Lagos; Mexico City; Milan; Montreal (2); Oslo; Prague (3); Rio de Janeiro; Rome; Rosario; Rotterdam; St. John's, N. F.; San Jose; Sao Paulo (2); Surabaya (2); Tallinn (2); Tientsin; Toronto; Warsaw; Wellington; and Zurich.

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SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of April, 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 William B. Murray, Habana; and Vice Consul Eugene W. Nabel, Rotterdam.

VISA CORRESPONDENCE

Vice Consul Hervé J. L'Heureux, at Windsor, Canada, prepared one letter received during April, 1931, rated VERY GOOD.

TRADE DETAILS

During the period from April 15, 1931, to May 15, 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 William H. Beach (Bombay) to Baltimore; Consul Dudley G. Dwyre (Mexico City) to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; Consul Walter A. Foote (Medan) to New York; Consul Louis H. Gourley (Sao Paulo) to St. Louis, Chicago, and Detroit; Vice Consul Carlos J. Warner (Buenos Aires) to New York, Chicago, and Akron; and Consul Leroy Webber (Chefoo) to San Francisco, San Diego, Los Angeles, and Portland, Ore.

At the Eighteenth National Foreign Trade Convention held in New York City on May 27, 28 and 29, 1931, the Department of State was represented by the following officials: Harry A. McBride, Acting Chief Clerk, and J. J. Murphy, Jr., Chief of the Commercial Office; Consul General Marion Letcher, from Antwerp; Consul



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Louis H. Gourley, from Sao Paulo; Consul Leroy Webber, from Cheefoo, China; Consul Fletcher Warren, from Barranquilla, Colombia; and Consul Walter A. Foote, recently from Medan, Sumatra.

U. S. NAVAL ATTACHES

(Corrected to May 9, 1931)

LONDON, ENGLAND

Capt. W. W. Galbraith. Assumed duty July 13, 1928; expiration of duty about October, 1931.

Assistants

Comdr. H. T. Hanson (CC.). Assumed duty July, 1929; expiration of duty, July, 1932. (Accredited also to Paris, Rome, Berlin, and The Hague.)

* Lieut. Comdr. G. D. Murray. Assumed duty, January, 1930; expiration of duty, January, 1932. (Accredited also to Paris, Rome, Berlin, and The Hague.)

PARIS, FRANCE

† Capt. G. W. Steele. Assumed duty July, 1928; expiration of duty about May 1, 1931. (To be relieved by Capt. D. McD. LeBreton.)

Assistant

† Lt. Comdr. C. H. Cobb. Assumed duty December, 1930.

Students

Maj. Oliver Floyd, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty February, 1929. (Ecole de Guerre.)

Maj. C. J. Miller, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty February, 1931. (Ecole de Guerre.)

Brig. Gen. R. H. Dunlap, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty March, 1931. (Ecole de Guerre.)

BERLIN, GERMANY

Capt. K. G. Castleman. Assumed duty May 31, 1930; expiration of duty, May, 1933. (Accredited also to Oslo, Copenhagen, and Stockholm.)

Assistant

Lieut. E. H. Bryant. Assumed duty December 15, 1930.

* Assistants for Aviation.

† Accredited also to Madrid and Lisbon.

(Accredited also to Copenhagen, Stockholm, The Hague, Rome, Paris and London.)

ROME, ITALY

Capt. M. Milne. Assumed duty June 30, 1930; expiration of duty, June, 1933.

Assistant

* Comdr. P. N. L. Bellinger. Assumed duty June 24, 1928; expiration of duty, June, 1931. (To be relieved by Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Pennoyer.)

THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS

Comdr. A. A. Corwin. Assumed duty July, 1929; expiration of duty, July, 1931. (To be relieved by Lieut. Comdr. John H. Magruder.)

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Comdr. Leland Jordan. Assumed duty May, 1930; expiration of duty, May, 1933.

TOKYO, JAPAN

Capt. I. C. Johnson. Assumed duty September 30, 1930.

Assistant

Lieut. Comdr. F. P. McLendy. Assumed duty May, 1930; expiration of duty, May, 1932.

Language Students

Lieut. J. J. Rochefort. Assumed duty October, 1929. Licutenant K. D. Ringle. Assumed duty November, 1928.

Lieut. S. T. Layton. Assumed duty October, 1929.

Lieut. E. Watts. Assumed duty July, 1928.

Second Lieut. F. P. Pyzick, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty, October, 1928.

Lieut. (jg) Redfield Mason. Assumed duty October, 1930.

PEIPING, CHINA

Comdr. C. C. Hartigan. Assumed duty August, 1929; expiration of duty, June, 1932.

Language Students

First Lieut. R. A. Boone, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty June, 1928.

First Lieut. C. C. Brown, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty August, 1928.

First Lieut. E. G. Hagen, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty March, 1930.

SANTIAGO, CHILE

Comdr. E. L. Gunther. Assumed duty April, 1931.

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

Maj. P. C. Geyer, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty November 22, 1930. (Accredited also to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, and El Salvador.)

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

Capt. William McEntee (CC.), U. S. N. Assumed duty April, 1931.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. P. Blandy. Assumed duty February 1, 1931.

SANTO DOMINGO

Maj. T. E. Watson, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty September, 1930.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following personal notes as to the foreign representative of the Department of Commerce have been received in a communication dated May 14, 1931, from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

The office of the Commercial Attaché at Berlin is now temporarily located at Bellevuestrasse 8 on account of the fire which destroyed our quarters in the Bleucher Palace, one of the most beautiful and historic structures in Berlin. The Department of Commerce office had maintained an office in this building since June, 1923.

At the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce which was held in Washington recently the foreign service of this Department was represented by Commercial Attaché Karl L. Rankin, from Prague; Trade Commissioner Thomas Butts, from Paris; Trade Commissioner James E. Wallis, from Berlin; and Trade Commissioner Martin H. Kennedy, from London.

The delegation representing our organization at the Annual Convention of the National Foreign Trade Council in New York, which opens May 27, will include the following field men: Thomas Butts, Paris; James E. Wallis, Berlin; Karl L. Rankin, Prague; Frank S. Williams, Bangkok; and probably Martin H. Kennedy, London and Granville O. Woodward, Hongkong.

Mr. George Wythe, formerly Commercial Attaché at Mexico City, is now on leave in Europe. On July 1 he will be assigned to Budapest to take charge of that office during the absence of Commercial Attaché William A. Hodgman in the United States.

Mr. Jack B. Neathery has been appointed Clerk to Commercial Attaché at Bogota and will sail for that post about July 1. Mr. Neathery is a graduate of Georgetown University.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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

Assistant Surgeon V. M. Hoge. Relieved from duty at Washington, D. C., on April 13, and assigned to duty at the American Consulate, Montreal, Canada, stopping at Ellis Island, N. Y., for temporary duty for a period of six weeks. April 11, 1931.

Medical Director G. W. McCoy. Directed to proceed to such points in England, Irish Free State, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France, and such other countries in Europe as may be necessary, and return, in connection with the control of biologic products. April 14, 1931.

Assistant Surgeon General R. C. Williams. Authorized to proceed to The Hague, Netherlands, as a representative of this Government to the Sixth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy on June 15, 1931. April 16, 1931.

Assistant Surgeon H. D. Lyman. Directed to proceed from San Francisco, Calif., to Vancouver, B. C., on April 28, and report to the American Consulate at that place for temporary duty for a period of two months. April 20, 1931.

Surgeon R. W. Hart. Directed to proceed from Manila, P. I., to Amoy, China, and return, during the month of May for conference regarding quarantine mat-

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ters, returning to Manila via Hongkong and Canton. April 22, 1931.

Assistant Surgeon Paul A. Neal. On May 23, relieved from duty at Warsaw, Poland, and assigned to duty at Copenhagen, Denmark. April 22, 1931.

Medical Director J. S. Boggess. Relieved from duty at Copenhagen, Denmark, on July 20, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. April 22, 1931.

Assistant Surgeon General Walter L. Treadway. Authorized to proceed to Geneva, Switzerland, as a delegate on the part of the United States to the Conference on the Limitations of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, May 27, 1931.

Assistant Surgeon H. D. Lyman. Relieved from duty at San Francisco, Calif., and assigned to duty at Vancouver, B. C., Canada. March 28, 1931 (published in List dated May 6, 1931).

Emma F. Ward, Research Investigator (while in Europe during the month of August). Directed to proceed from Paris, France, to Geneva, Switzerland, and return, for the purpose of attending the Sixth International Congress of Industrial Accidents and Diseases, August 3 to 8. May 1, 1931.

A. A. Surgeon C. R. F. Beall. Directed to proceed from Atlanta, Ga., to Toronto, Canada, and return, for the purpose of attending the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, June 1-5. May 1, 1931.

Contributions of articles, news items, and photographs suitable for the JOURNAL, are earnestly requested.



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BIRTHS

A son, Paul Anthony, was born on September 25, 1930, at Westward Ho, Devon, England, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Benjamin Muse. Mr. Muse is at present assigned to the Legation at Bogotá, Colombia.

A son, Towne White, was born on February 14, 1931, at Caluire, Rhône, France, to Mr. and Mrs. William Hutcheson Windom. Mr. Windom is clerk in the American Consulate at Lyon, France.

A daughter, Marjorie, was born on March 4, 1931, at London, England, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. David McK. Key. Mr. Key is now assigned to the Embassy at London.

A daughter, Laura Anne, was born on March 22, 1931, at Wellington, New Zealand, to Consul and Mrs. Bernard Gottlieb.

A daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, was born on March 26, 1931, at Breslau, Germany, to Consul and Mrs. Lester L. Schnare. Mr. Schnare is now assigned to the Consulate General at Hamburg.

MARRIAGES

Riddleberger-Otken. Married at Geneva, Switzerland, in March, 1931, Vice Consul James W. Riddleberger and Miss Amelie Otken. Miss Otken is the daughter of Dr. and Madame F. D. Otken, of the Dutch Navy.

Perkins-Sirks. Married at Bergen, Norway, on April 1, 1931, Vice Consul Brigg A. Perkins and Mrs. Ilse Sirks, née Shutting.

Everett-Wyler. Married at Geneva, Switzerland, in April, 1931, Consul Curtis Thomas Everett and Miss Agnes-Madeleine Wyler. Mrs. Everett is the daughter of Madame Albert Wyler, of Geneva.

Booth-Wessel. Married at Copenhagen, Denmark, on April 25, 1931, Mr. John Lord Booth and Miss Winifred May Wessel. Mr. Booth is the son of the American Minister to Denmark and Mrs. Booth is the daughter of the Chilean Minister at Copenhagen.

LE BON ACCUEIL

C'est, en France, une exception qui doit devenir le règle

Il faudrait introduire dans nos bureaux un état d'esprit plus humain, faire comprendre aux bureaucrates qu'ils parlent à d'autres hommes, aussi dignes de respect qu'ils pourraient parfois l'être eux-mêmes, et non à des esclaves d'une race inférieure. . . . Sommes-nous assez courtois ?

Mais allons au Consulate américain.

De grands bureaux clairs, sans foule. Des fonctionnaires courtois. Ils vous font passer un interrogatoire sévère. Chacun a sur son bureau une étiquette de cuivre avec son nom, étiquette que j'ai toujours aimée, parce que l'on sait à qui on parle et que, quand on revient le lendemain ou le mois après, on ne dit pas: "J'ai vu un grand brun ou un petit bête." Mais, "J'ai vu Monsieur Untel." Et du coup l'affaire, sans nouveaux frais, sans recherches, repart d'où elle en est restée.

L'interrogatoire se poursuit, et il est évident que tout pays considère toujours tout étranger comme porteur de bombes remplies de microbes ou de gaz lacrymogènes. M. Briand aura bien du travail pour changer cet état d'esprit général, universel même!

Mais, ici, sous quelle aimable cordialité tout cela s'enveloppe de gentillesse! Les fonctionnaires que me recevoient sont la politesse même et pas un ne vous laisserait entrer dans son bureau sans vous prier de vous asseoir et vous demander la charmante phrase anglaise: "Que puis-je faire pour vous? (*What can I do for you?*)"

Notez bien qu'il est question simplement d'un visa de passeport d'un prix de 51 fr. 20, et imaginez ce que devient cette politesse pour une affaire importante. Si l'Amérique commence ainsi rue des Italiens, elle commence vraiment bien, se dit le touriste!

From *Les Echos* (Paris, France), April 5, 1931.



IN MEMORIAM



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OTIS A. GLAZEBROOK

The Rev. Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, who retired from the American Foreign Service on March 8, 1929, died on April 26, 1931, on board the Red Star liner *Belgenland*, the day before that vessel arrived at New York after making a cruise around the world. Dr. Glazebrook was 85 years of age. He was accompanied by his son, Otis A. Glazebrook, Jr.

Dr. Glazebrook was born at Richmond, Va., on October 13, 1845, a son of Larkin W. and America Henley Bullington Glazebrook. He received his education at Randolph-Macon College, Virginia Military Institute, and the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia. Ordained a deacon in 1868, he was advanced to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church the next year.

The first seven years of his ministry Dr. Glazebrook served in the missionary fields of Virginia, then came four years as a rector in Baltimore, three years in Macon, Ga., two at the University of Virginia pastorate, and then began his twenty-seven years of occupancy of the rectorate of St. John's Church in Elizabeth, N. J., from 1885 to 1912.

On February 18, 1914, Dr. Glazebrook was appointed, under Executive Order of February 10, 1914, Consul at Jerusalem, where he remained until 1920. The distribution of Jewish relief funds in Jerusalem during the World War was

in charge of Dr. Glazebrook. His performance of the difficult task, in which he was aided by his wife, brought him high praise from Jewish leaders in the United States. When he visited New York on a vacation in December, 1917, after three years of unremitting toil in Palestine, he was honored at a reception at the home of Henry Morgenthau, which was attended by Jacob H. Schiff, Felix M. Warburg, and Abram I. Elkus, and other distinguished guests, who joined in thanking him and his wife. Mr. Warburg presented them with a silver tea service as a symbol of the affection and esteem of the Jewish people of America.

Dr. Glazebrook was also in charge of British, French, Russian, and Italian interests in Jerusalem, and rendered very valuable service; indeed the British residents in Jerusalem appreciated so highly his protection of their interests that they presented him with a very valuable silver service. After the capture of Jerusalem, and while Dr. Glazebrook was working in the Near East Section of the State Department, General Allenby asked that Dr. Glazebrook return to Palestine, and he served there under the British mandatory regime and became so well liked by the British officers that he was affectionately called "Uncle Otis." He also received the decoration of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre.

In December, 1920, Dr. Glazebrook was assigned to Nice, and served there until his retirement in March, 1929. Mrs. Glazebrook died in Nice a year ago. He is survived by four sons, by his first marriage: Dr. Larkin W. Glazebrook, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Francis H. Glazebrook, of Morristown, N. J.; Otis A. Glazebrook, Jr., of Staten Island, N. Y., and Haslett McKim Glazebrook, of Summit, N. J.

Ezekiel J. Ayers, Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant of the Department of State, died at his residence at Woodside, Md., on April 30, 1931. Mr. Ayers had been absent from the Department on account of illness for a few weeks, but it was hoped that he was recovering when a sudden seizure caused his death.

The following tribute of respect appeared in the official announcement issued by the Department:

"In the death of Mr. Ayers the Government loses one of its most loyal and efficient servants. In the Department of State Mr. Ayers had won the honor and esteem of all of his colleagues and the entire personnel over which he had supervision. The loss of a man with such experience,

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tion in the Patent Office. Later he transferred to the General Land Office, and in 1901 became Assistant Purchasing Officer of the Department of the Interior, in which capacity he represented the Department of the Interior in the establishment of the General Supply Committee and of Government Storage and Distribution Fuel Yards. He was Chief Clerk and Acting Assistant Secretary of Interior in 1911.

In 1917, Mr. Ayers became a member of the Committee on Food Supply and Conservation of the District Council of Defense, and in 1918 he was a member of the Clearance Committee, War Industries Board, and also a member of the United War Work Campaign.

After the War Mr. Ayers was in charge of the liquidation of the Fuel Administration and in 1920 he became a representative on the Interdepartmental Committee on Policy for the disposition of raw materials. He was appointed Administrative Assistant of the Department of Commerce in 1923, and on July 10, 1924, he became Chief Clerk of the Department of State and has since served in that capacity.

Mr. Ayers is survived by Mrs. Edith Ayers; a son, Robert Ayers; a daughter, Mrs. Julia Randolph Sheppard; a son-in-law, Mr. Ronald Sheppard; and two grandchildren, Ronald and Edith Bess Sheppard.

wisdom and distinction will be deeply felt by the Department, where he endeared himself through his unflinching kindness and understanding to all those fortunate enough to come into contact with him."

Mr. Ayers was born October 14, 1866, in Hopewell Township, N. J. His long and honorable career in the service of the United States Government began in 1896, when he accepted a posi-

Sincere sympathy is extended to John R. Minter (formerly in the American Foreign Service, but who has now joined the staff of the Department of State, serving in the Western European Division), in the death of his wife on April 20, 1931, as the result of injuries received when struck by an automobile in Carlisle, Mass.

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Miss Beatrice Cahill, who had been employed as clerk and stenographer at the American Consulate General in London from March, 1919, until March of this year, died on April 20, after a short illness. Miss Cahill was born in England, of Irish parents. She served at London under Consuls General Skinner, Washington, and Halstead, all of whom praised highly her faithful work.

John Knox Smyth, American Vice Consul at Malaga, Spain, died on May 12, 1931, after a protracted illness. Mr. Smyth was born in Belfast, Ireland, on July 2, 1878, and was naturalized as an American citizen on July 17, 1922. After several years' service in the United States Army he entered the American Foreign Service in 1925 as clerk in the American Embassy at Santiago, Chile. He was appointed Vice Consul at Bilbao, Spain, on August 2, 1929; at Valencia, Spain, temporarily, November 20, 1929, and at Malaga, November 29, 1929. He is survived by a widow and three children.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S DECISION

Traveling Expenses—Use of American Vessels—Advance Submission. A-36054

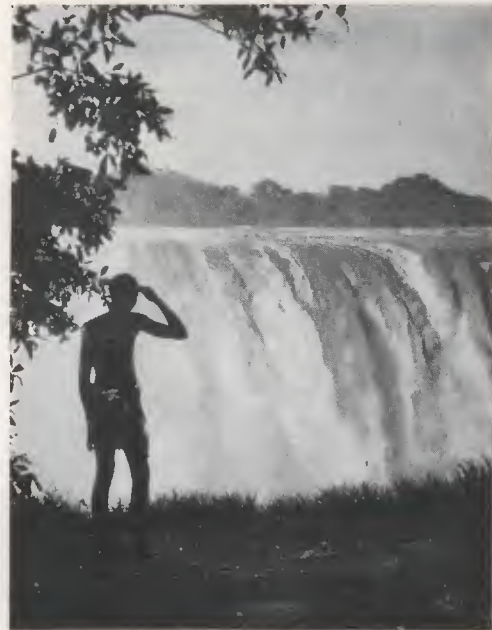
The Merchant Marine Act of 1928 having for its declared purpose to do whatever may be necessary to develop an American merchant marine of the best equipped and most suitable types of vessels, the application of Sec. 601 of that act, 45 Stat. 697, requiring the use of American vessels by officers and employes of the United States traveling on official business, is not dependent upon questions of economy. The act permits the use of vessels of foreign registry only when required by the necessity of the traveler's mission and as it vests in the Comptroller General of the United States the jurisdiction to decide when the necessity for the use of a foreign vessel has been established by satisfactory evidence, it is advisable to submit such proof in each instance to the Comptroller General in advance of the use of a foreign vessel. April 15, 1931.

Wilfred Stevens, principal translator of the Department of State, who has a working knowledge of more than 30 languages, has invented a new universal tongue and a new "magic alphabet" which harks back to the dawn of civilization, when man first learned to converse in monosyllabic jargon.

The new language, resembling Chinese in its sing-song flow of melodious monosyllables, was designed not only as a medium of international communication but as a possible substitute eventually for every known language.

Recognized as the outstanding linguist of the Government, if not of the world, Mr. Stevens is reputed to have a technical command of Chinese, Japanese, French, Polish and several other languages, in addition to what he modestly terms a "translator's knowledge" of many others, ancient and modern.—Rex Collier, *The Washington Star*.

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OUR CHAR-LADY

I feel so awfully silly
When I sit down at my typewriter
On the first of April
Or the thirtieth of September,
Or whenever it is,
And try,
In compliance with Note 8
To Section 21
Of Article I
Of the Consular Regulations,
To report fully
On the character
And habits
And standing
And appearance
And intelligence
And neatness
And attitude to callers
And interest in work
And alertness
And adaptability
And service spirit,
Of our char-lady.
Because I don't know anything about
The character
And habits
And standing
Etc.
Of our char-lady.
I am only interested
In whether or not
She keeps our office clean.
And so finally
I give her a "Very Good"
For the lot.
Because,
After all,
It really makes no difference to her career.
She is only our char-lady
And never will be
Anything else!

E. R. DICKOVER.



NOTARIAL PROBLEM

Not long ago the soul of a Consular officer who was looking forward to a happy addition to his family, was deeply embittered by anxiety lest his dear baby (who was to be born in a maternity hospital instead of at home) might possibly, by some mishap, be interchanged with some other happy father's infant. A recent court case in Chicago would not go out of the officer's mind. The case was one for damages for the substitution of another's child for the plaintiff's, and neither blood tests, nor nurses' nor doctors' testimony, nor maternal instinct, nor lawyers, nor judges, nor powers, nor potentates, nor principalities, could solve the problem. (That was in careless, carefree Chicago and, of course, German hospital staffs are more methodic, but . . .)

However, a solution finally came to the distracted father—stamp the brat on birth! But how to stamp it? "T. C." for "'tis consular" and "T. C." for "'tain't consular" or what? Not for nothing was the distracted parent-to-be Number One in a Consulate General. He evidently found a solution. His chief and his fellows judged so, at least, from his clear brow and his renewed zest in life. But he said nothing until the very last and then to the colleague who was comforting him through the crucial night. Sir Consul had taken with him to the hospital the rubber Consular seal and a stamp pad! As soon as might be after its arrival the infant was stamped on each heel with the Great Seal of the Consulate General.

So far so good. The ink held, it seems. The babe's identity was checked and double-checked and the father's heart was lifted up. But alas, came the morn, came another vexation. Upon arriving at the office the father found that the Vice Consul in charge of notaries had put on his desk a polite but firm request for \$2, or the equivalent in the currency of the country at the rate of exchange of the day, for "authentication of one infant."

The writer does not know whether the fee was paid or not, nor, if paid, under what item of the Tariff it was accounted for. In any case, what are the views of the Service as to the necessity for charging a fee at all? Perhaps, in view of the facts that the youngster's grandfather was a Consul, that his father is one, and that he will probably grow up to be one, might not item 44 be appropriate?

"T. C."



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UNION PACIFIC



A CLASS REUNION
1915-1930

Chain letters are an abomination, but here is one of such modest size and of such unusual interest and suggestiveness that it merits widespread notice. Consul General Arthur C. Frost, of Prague, initiated it early last year and sent it to his classmates of what he calls "the spring crop of 1915." The members of the class were Arthur C. Frost, Maurice P. Dunlap, O. Gaylord Marsh, John R. Putnam, Thomas D. Davis, Francis J. Dyer (who died at his post, Coblenz, December 26, 1924), and George K. Stiles. It traveled twice around the world, the second time to receive approval of possible publication. In sending it to the JOURNAL, Mr. Frost said:

"While I share the usual hatred regarding chain letters, I thought that in this instance a round-robin might help to bind together a group of us who were officially born at the same time. I suppose that if we should classify degrees of interest in people of the Foreign Service, such increase in increasing ratio would be somewhat as follows:

- "1. Foreign Service people generally.
 - "2. Our particular branch of the Foreign Service.
 - "3. Those we have met personally.
 - "4. Colleagues in the same country.
 - "5. Members of one's own Foreign Service class.
- "In college life class spirit is considered a splendid

thing, but in the Foreign Service it scarcely exists, since our association in the Foreign Service School is so ephemeral, our subsequent careers so diverse, and class reunions in the nature of the profession can never be held. As Professor Copeland so well said of humanity in general, 'our lives are spent in passing from point to point.' This is the essence of Foreign Service and, once we are launched from Washington, the chances of meeting again, even singly, are rather remote.

"Each one of the officers addressed received a promotion within a few months. This epistolary charm may not work every time, but at any rate it gave us a spiritual reunion which was all that was intended."

* * * *

The letter sent out by Consul General Frost read as follows:

DEAR CLASSMATES:

As the first of April, A. D. 1930, draws nigh, the 15th anniversary of the advent into the Consular Service of the seven worthy members constituting the spring crop of novitiates in that (to us) memorable year, exclusive of the august personage of our instructor, Gauss, who albeit then likewise of Class 8, towered and continues to tower far above us, I feel prompted, cherished classmates, to send greetings and cordial consular congratulations upon reaching the halfway house on the journey through a glorious career. While some of us may not serve the full thirty years, some conceivably longer, and two (one in the Great Beyond) are missing from the ranks, this is believed to be the best occasion to pause on our various courses for a moment to review



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Trousers at 65.00 to 125.00
- Tail Coat and
Trousers at 75.00 to 130.00
- Dinner Vests at 10.00 to 30.00

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the cycle run and look forward with confidence to the goals ahead.

As one pauses midway on the climb, thoughts especially revert to that spring day of 1915, when seven hardy adventurers, eager for the fray and ready for any task or fate, embarked in the service of Uncle Sam. Some of us were at sea when the *Lusitania* was sunk, and by good luck, rather than design, none of us took passage on that vessel. Highly diverse have gone our ways and we have seen service on every continent, and some on three or four. We have experienced the privations of war; have risked plane, zeppelin, and bomb. We have pursued spies, purchased war materials, and hushed the imprecations of sailors. We have rescued torpedoed crews, escaped from maniacs, and survived the threats of Sacco and Vanzetti. We have eaten black bread and suffered meatless days. We have fought enemy propaganda; we have toiled the whole night through, and have sailed the treacherous seas.

Then came the piping times of peace, when post allowances dwindled as the cost of living gained. Peace hath her victrics—and bombardments of questionnaires. For most of us, the war after the war, the questionnaire struggle, was worse than wartime toiling. The darkest day, consularly speaking, was not Verdun or Mons, but when the monthly reviews of commerce and monthly shipping reports were ordained. Those were the PIPING times of peace, but all one could do was to light a well known cigarette and be nonchalant. The complications with the Comptroller General about wartime accounting methods and deflated currency that was not officially deflated—this I pass over with a sigh which signifies much that is tendentious.

Despite the difficulties of adjusting one's official income to the ascertained (but ever illusive) cost of living; despite the violent encounters with able—only far too able—seamen; despite the devices of dope fiends and adventurers or -esses; despite the ever quenchless thirst of the American 120 millions for facts and figures from the four corners of the world; despite the troubles and tribulations attending transfers from Norway to Siam, from Algiers to the American antipodes, from difficult Here to the impossible There; despite disappointment now and then with "suspended differences," delayed data, irksome instructions, ungratified ambitions, and the striking fact that not one of us has reached the Consulate General at London (which Secretary W. J. Bryan in parting had expressed the wish that ALL of us might attain); despite all this and much more that a merciful memory has spared me—who can there be who regrets the effort made, the sacrifice willingly poured forth, who does not rejoice in a full and eventful experience, and who, as we pause a moment midway along the path of Duty, does not view with a touch of pride the colorful pageantry of past experience and hope to merit in the end a need of praise as a good and faithful servant.

As ever,

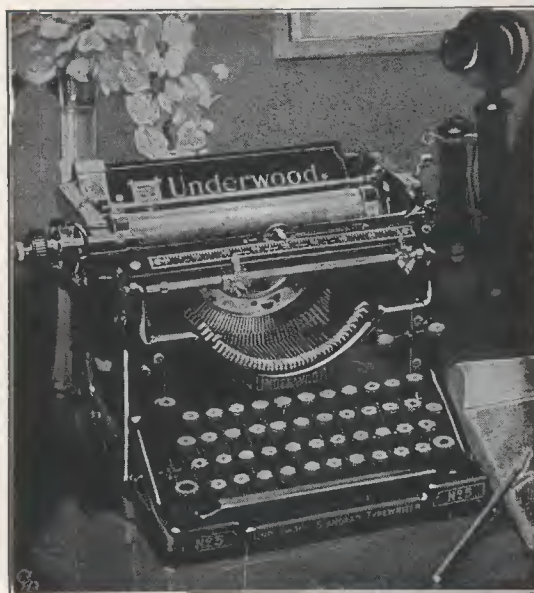
Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR C. FROST.

* * * *

Maurice P. Dunlap, at Stockholm, on receipt of this letter, to which, it should be said, was attached the usual chain letter threat of dire penalties for breach, and alternate glowing anticipations of the future, burst into poetry, a veritable paean of happy memories and pleasant hopes.

O. Gaylord Marsh, in Nova Scotia, added to



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the chain and said among other things that "this world-wide celebration of the anniversary of this great event was most fitting," and concluded with "a kindly thought of our departed classmate, and with much affection and many good wishes for those who are still serving so well."

Next came John R. Putnam, in far-off China, who said, "It hardly seems 15 years since we sat at the feet of Gauss and gained our first insight into the Service and the work ahead of us, before going out into the unknown world to do our little best towards the protection of American interests and citizens—including the distressed seaman—and the promotion of American trade, besides several other little duties." In conclusion, he reported the arrival of a grandchild, Doanda Risley Wheeler, on June 13, 1930, and inquired if this was the first grandchild in the class.

* * * *

Finally, came Thomas D. Davis, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, who said, "All praise to Frost, and such a warm Frost it is to have thus cast a refreshing dew upon this delicate flower of friendship and caused it to burst into full bloom." He extended a cordial invitation to his classmates to visit him at his post, whose charms he described most alluringly; but he added, "to the one of us that is no more, I extend no invitation. To him I can offer nothing that could tempt him, for he has, let us hope, the most agreeable post to which mortal man can aspire."

* * * *

This abbreviation of the original chain of letters can not give the full flavor of warm friendship and spirit of comradeship that pervaded the whole of the correspondence, but it is hoped that an example had been set that may be followed by all the classes, past, present, and to come.

HISTORICAL ADVISER

The Secretary of State announced on April 30, 1931, the appointment of Mr. Hunter Miller, of New York City, as Historical Adviser to succeed Mr. Tyler Dennett, whose resignation became effective that day.

Mr. Miller, in his new position, will continue the editing of the Treaties on which he has been engaged since October 1, 1929, the second volume of which was published a few weeks ago.

Mr. Miller is a graduate of the New York Law School; a member of the Bar of New York and has specialized in International Law. He has written extensively on that subject, his most recent works being "The Pact of Paris" and "The Drafting of the Covenant." He was a



Special Assistant in the Department of State from 1917 to 1919; was Legal Adviser to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace at Paris in 1918, and was a Delegate on behalf of the United States to the Conference on the Codification of International Law at The Hague in 1930. He is the author of "Reservations to Treaties," 1918; "Secret Statutes of the U. S.," 1918; "International Relations of Labor," 1921; and "The Geneva Protocol," 1925, and has written numerous other monographs on International Law and other legal subjects. Since his appointment as Editor of the Treaties he has given advice to the Secretary of State in connection with a number of important questions.

ECONOMIC ADVISER

The Secretary of State announced on May 1, 1931, the appointment of Doctor Herbert Feis as Economic Adviser of the Department of State.

Dr. Feis was born in New York City in 1893, and received his degree of A. B. from Harvard in 1916 and Ph. D. in 1921. He was an Instructor of Economics at Harvard University, 1919-21;

Professor of Economics, University of Kansas, 1921-23. He was head of the Department of Economics, University of Cincinnati, 1924-28; and a Guggenheim Fellow, 1929. At various interim periods he was Adviser on American Industrial Affairs, Labor Branch of the League of Nations. At present he is Director of Research, Council on Foreign Relations, and Economic Adviser, International Relations Division, Council of Social Research.

He is the author of "Settlement of Wage Dispute," 1921; "Labor Relations," a study made of the Proctor Gamble Company, 1928; "Europe, the World's Banker," 1930, and various articles.

During the war Dr. Feis was a Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserves on an American battleship attached to the Sixth Squadron of the Grand Fleet.

M. J. McDermott (or "Mack" as he is known to hundreds of newspaper men in the Capital), Chief of the Division of Current Information, Department of State, recently had to undergo a delicate operation on his eye, but after being in the hospital for a week he has returned to his duties looking as well and as smiling as ever.

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2. HEADACHES—To relieve congestion which causes so many headaches, take 1 teaspoonful of Sal Hepatica in a large glass of water, and repeat in 15 minutes if not relieved.

3. BILIOUSNESS—When the liver becomes sluggish and it becomes necessary to promote the flow of bile—take 1 teaspoonful of Sal Hepatica 3 times a day before meals.

4. BAD COMPLEXION—A blemished skin is often due to impure blood. Keep the blood stream healthy by taking a teaspoonful of Sal Hepatica in a glass of water on arising—for a week or as long as necessary.

5. OVER-INDULGENCE—To eliminate the extreme acid condition due to excessive use of alcoholic beverages the night previous, take a teaspoonful of Sal Hepatica in a glass of cold water one half hour before breakfast. Sal Hepatica is alkaline and anti-acid and will remove the effects of the "morning after".

6. INDIGESTION—For indigestion take a teaspoonful of Sal Hepatica in a glass of hot water and repeat in 15 minutes if not relieved. If subject to frequent attacks of indigestion take 1 teaspoonful of Sal Hepatica in a glass of water regularly on arising.

7. COLDS—The first step in clearing a cold is to relieve the congestion with 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls of Sal Hepatica in a glass of water. Continue the use of Sal Hepatica in a glass of water each morning on arising until every sign of your cold is gone.

Sal
Hepatica



COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

"Foreign Affairs" and "Survey of American Foreign Relations"

At the opening of the new building in New York of the Council on Foreign Relations on November 28, 1930, a message was received from the Secretary of State which is of so much interest to students of American foreign relations that it is reprinted here in case any of our readers may not have read it.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON,

November 25, 1930.

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
45 East 65th Street,
New York.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that I can not be in New York on the twenty-eighth on the opening of your building. I regret it particularly because I feel that to a peculiar degree I know the value of the Council and what it is doing and I share your gratification in the thought that henceforth it is to be permanently and efficiently housed and equipped for its work.

With the general purpose of the Council I am in hearty sympathy. There can never be a satisfactory foreign policy of the United States unless it represents the thinking opinion of a considerable body of its disinterested citizens, and that presupposes a greater degree of discussion based on reasonably correct knowledge of the facts as to foreign affairs more widely disseminated, than now exists. You are trying to create a sound basis for the foreign policies of the United States—more strength to your effort!

I read *Foreign Affairs* regularly and with interest. It seems to me admirably edited and even when I disagree most violently with what some of its contributors write, I have never failed to find it stimulating and I believe that it is a work of proven value.

It is difficult to make the current action of the State Department generally and publicly understood. The press reports and daily editorial comment of the press—of necessity hurried and often based on facts imperfectly grasped—fail as a complete record of its work, partly for lack of historical background, partly because from the nature of the case the Department can not publish its full story or reveal its conclusions. Sometimes it has difficulty even in making clear its purposes. The official publications of the Department when they eventually see the light are dry as dust and deal with a dead past, not fresh enough to be news nor old enough to be history. To a large degree the three volumes of the "Survey of American Foreign Relations" so far published by the Council on Foreign Relations tend to fill that gap. They seem completely unbiased, they are devoid of any official character, they are critical and they come as near probably as is possible under existing conditions to giving a fair background and consideration to current problems in American foreign relations. That seems to me a real achievement.

The opening of this new house of yours means that your work will go on with comfort and efficiency. It has my most cordial good wishes.

Very truly yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON.

A POLITICAL BOOK SHELF

By JOHN CARTER, *Department.*

Imports of Russian wood-pulp will be needed this year, if only to take care of the huge volume of books about Soviet Russia, which keep rolling along like the Volga to the land-locked Caspian of American public opinion.

Considerable interest attaches to a biography of "Stalin" (Cosmopolitan; \$3.50) by Isaac Don Levine. This is the first life of the Communist dictator available in English, is a thorough and interesting job, and is only impaired by the author's obvious predilection for Trotsky and by his participation in the polemics aroused by Stalin's almost Corsican surge to power. Maurice Hindus has followed his classic "Humanity Uprooted" with a first-hand account of the working out of collective agriculture in the Russian village—"Red Bread" (Cape & Smith). Mr. Hindus concludes that enormous gains have been consolidated at enormous cost, but that the collective is a superior organ of agricultural production. Edgar Sisson, the hero of the "Sisson documents" and the "Bolshevik-German Plot" bogey of the intervention period, has written an elaborate apologia *pro missione sua*, in "One Hundred Red Days. A Personal Chronicle of the Bolshevik Revolution." (Yale Press; \$5). He still believes that Bolshevism is the invention of that super-efficient Prussian Menace in which we all believed back in 1918, but his account of the rows, jealousies and feuds inside the American Embassy at Petrograd is of great interest and some importance. Important also is his naive description of how he utilized not only Bolshevik methods but Bolshevik machinery to spread subversive Wilsonian propaganda in Germany. It is a pity that Mr. Sisson did not speak Russian. Of less interest but greater value is the "Economic Handbook of the Soviet Union," published by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce. It ought to be a book of reference in American missions and consulates. It is as objective and fair a statistical guide to contemporary Russia as is available in the English language.

Of considerable interest is "Thunder Over Europe," by E. Alexander Powell (Washburn; \$3.00). Colonel Powell thinks that a European war is brewing, though he does not expect it until after 1940. He states the causes as: unjust frontiers in Eastern and Central Europe, French intransigence, Polish imperialism, and the fact that peace depends upon six men: Poincare, Mussolini, Benes, Pilsudski, Stalin and Hitler.

Reference is again made to Salvador de



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he'll like it—
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Five flashing colors or moderne Black and Pearl offer the perfect gift selection.

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Madariaga's "I. Americans" (Oxford University Press, American Branch). Since the author's nomination as Spanish Ambassador to the United States, his book of essays on America's relation to world politics serves as an introduction to a man with an international mind, a sharp pen, and a splendid sense of the ironic in human affairs.

The Editor regrets the falling off in the number of "LETTERS." Perhaps he has been remiss in not publishing more of the letters he has received, but it would be of assistance if correspondents indicated their desire or gave permission to publish their letters or portions of them.

THE THREE BEARS

President Hoover, according to The Washington Star, is credited with a plan to "centralize the governance of our various overseas possessions in the hands of some single Federal agency in Washington." At the present time the War Department has jurisdiction over the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone; the Interior Department has the supervision of Alaskan and Hawaiian affairs, and the Virgin Islands has also recently been transferred to that Department; while Guam comes under the Navy Department.

As the Star remarked, the President sees as little reason in "letting three separate Government departments run our overseas territories as he did, while Secretary of Commerce, when he discovered the anomaly of 'the three bears.' The President-to-be could never understand why polar bears are Interior Department charges, grizzly bears are responsible to the War Department, and plain little bears the wards of the Department of Agriculture."

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.)

BRADFORD, ENGLAND April 9, 1931.

DEAR MR. INGRAM: You ask for suggestions . . . and I will do my best to respond. I am not sure if you really have in mind a page or department devoted to the women of the Service, but I should think that something similar to an F. P. A. column might be conducted by some woman in which items of practical, artistic, philosophical, instructive and humorous interest could be supplied by the women of the Service. I believe that a thing of this sort would do a lot to humanize the JOURNAL and incidentally the Service, as well as make an interest for the women. This is the best I can do in the way of suggestions. If I can help you in any of your plans for the JOURNAL, it will be a great pleasure to do so. I was really brought up in the newspaper business—my father owned a paper, and printer's ink was my favorite beverage—and I love it from start to finish.

Yours sincerely,

MARGARET AULD EDWARDS.

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