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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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JULY, 1931

Elephant's Milk Preferred

By JOSEPH W. BALLANTINE, *Consul General, Canton, China*

BLISS and Morse were surfeited on cherry blossom festivals and temples, and had come to enlist my aid in revising the remainder of their itinerary in Japan.

"So far as I'm concerned," complained Morse, "when you've seen one temple, you've seen them all, and as for cherry blossoms, they can't compare with the apple blossoms at home."

"When we reached Kobe," added Bliss, "the guide told us of a wonderful waterfall we must see. I said to myself, 'this will be a refreshing change from what we've been seeing, even if I do have to scramble up a steep hill.' And, do you know, when I got there there was a mere trickle coming over the hill. Really, I never walked so far to see so little water in my life."

"What we would like to do," declared Morse, "is to get acquainted with the human side of Japan and rub shoulders with the people."

"The best way to see Japan life," I suggested, "is to take a trip into the country and stop at the native inns. It may take you a day or two to adjust your systems to fermented bean soup for breakfast instead of bacon and eggs, to sleeping on the floor, and to being parboiled in a bath, but you will find it an interesting experience, and you will be charmed with the simplicity and courtesy of the people."

"Now you're talking a language we understand," approved Morse, "we're ready to start right away, and you're going with us."

"I shall be happy to accompany you for over the week-end," I assented, "on the understanding that you'll live up to past performances as good sports and not start any parties if you find things not what you expected. I don't mind taking

some canned food along in case you can't go the native chow, but you must remember that in Yamamura apple pie sounds just as outlandish as buckwheat noodles in Oshkosh, and that to insist on privacy while in the bath appears just as unreasonable in Kawaguchi as would a demand in Cactus City that the dining room be cleared of other guests while you are eating."

"What's good enough for you is good enough for us," said Bliss, "just lead the way and we'll follow."

"How about a walking trip on the outer side of Boshu Peninsula?" I suggested, "the region is quite untraveled by Europeans. We can take the train as far as Katsura."

"Sounds all right except for the walking," agreed Bliss, "I'll tell you what. You come as our guest, and we'll provide a flivver."

"I don't think that would do," I objected, "the roads will be bad, and the magnificence of our mode of travel will make it difficult for us to get acquainted with the local sportsmen and will tempt innkeepers to overcharge us. You know, in Japan, the term *noblesse oblige* is interpreted to mean that you have to pay for being high hat. That is why on excursions of this kind I generally travel incognito as a teacher."

Both my friends made it plain that their lower limbs had become practically atrophied from disuse, and so I finally yielded. We hired a car with a smart chauffeur, whom we sent on ahead to meet us at Katsura, while we took the train there.

When we alighted from the train at Katsura the chauffeur was on hand to welcome us, as was also the innkeeper and two buxom maid servants. Nitta, with the solemnity of a court ritualist, went



through the ceremony of introduction. The innkeeper bowed in acknowledgment.

"My mean hovel," he announced, "is unworthy of such distinguished guests, and we can offer you but coarse entertainment."

I bowed as I replied, "The fame of your splendid establishment has reached even our remote country, and we have long looked forward to this opportunity of partaking of your sumptuous hospitality."

Again the innkeeper bowed and said: "My humble house does not merit such high praise. It is true, however, that three years ago we had the honor of entertaining His Excellency Count Higashi, who expressed himself pleased with what in our rustic way we were able to do for him."

It was now my turn to bow. "Indeed, we feel assured from the sincerity of your welcome that our every want will be amply provided for."

Having thus disposed of the amenities of the occasion, we proceeded to the entrance of the hotel, where we exchanged our foot gear for straw slippers, an operation in which we were ably assisted by members of the hotel staff. One never enters a Japanese house without removing his shoes, as they would quickly ruin the highly polished wood of the corridor floors and the mats in the rooms. The wife of the innkeeper herself showed us to our room in order to assure herself that we were satisfied with our accommodations. One would have been indeed hard to please to have had any fault to find with it. The apartment looked out upon an exquisite Japanese garden with a miniature pond lined with azalea bushes in full bloom. In the pond was a tiny islet on which stood a dwarfed pine, its grotesquely gnarled branches reaching out over the water. One side of the pond was flanked by a wisteria arbor, and on the other stood a giant stone lantern. Paths formed by large, flat stones a foot or so apart led to all parts of the garden.

The room itself was more or less like all Jap-

anese rooms, but much larger than the average, being of 28 mats (mats are uniformly 6 by 3 feet). The side facing the garden was entirely open during the day, but closed at night by sliding doors. The opposite side was fitted with cupboards in which were kept during the day time the quilts and other articles of bedding. One of the lateral sides contained a niche in which was hung a scroll painting depicting a Chinese mountain landscape. There was also placed in the niche a carved wood stand on which stood a copper vase with cut flowers in it daintily arranged in accordance with the canons of Japanese flower decoration. In the middle of the room was a square table less than a foot high, and beside it on one side a brass brazier containing glowing charcoal. On the other three sides of the table cushions were placed, one for each of us.

We had hardly finished our inspection of the room when a maid arrived with a tea tray. She had a rather bucolic appearance, being somewhat fat and very florid, but nevertheless wholesome and unaffected. Having poured out a cup of tea for each of us and arranged them around the table, she faced us and knelt, touching the floor with her forehead and greeting us with an "honorably welcome." Although the customs of the country call for nothing more



Drawing by J. W. Ballantine

THE INN

by way of acknowledgment on the part of a male guest than a nasal grunt, my chivalrous instincts impelled me to make a more gracious response. The girl then withdrew, but presently reappeared with freshly laundered cotton crepe kimonos and announced that "the honorable bath has been prepared."

The maid stood by to assist in the preparations for the bath, but I feared that my friends might be disconcerted by being introduced to too many Japanese customs at once, and so I sent her away on some trivial errand. Dressed in the kimonos, which, of course, were made for Japanese guests, we presented a bizarre sight, especially Bliss, who couldn't make his go quite around. We crept



furtively to the bathroom, where we fortunately found ourselves the sole occupants, although it would not be true to say we enjoyed complete privacy. I was conscious of eyes peering in through chinks, and once I distinctly heard a soprano voice call, "O Chiyo San, come here, two of them look just like bears."

Soon after returning to our room the dinner was brought in. It consisted of a great variety of seafood—raw tuna fish, which one dipped in a cocktail of soy sauce, horse radish and mustard, shrimps and cuttle fish fried in batter, baked sea-eels served in a custard, and finally rice and native pickles. It was a delicious meal, and Bliss and Morse did not call for any of the emergency rations. They did feel, however, that green tea was too weak a sedative after such a banquet, and so we started some coffee going on the brazier.

"How about some cream?" asked Morse.

"I am sure they never heard of such a thing here," I replied, "you know there is no word for it in the language. We shall be lucky to get milk."

"I can get along with milk," said Morse.

"And I take my coffee black," added Bliss.

I addressed myself to the maid, who was seated on her knees watching the western barbarians awkwardly handling their chopsticks and violating almost every article in the code of Japanese table etiquette.

"Look here, O Hana San, can you get us some milk."

"Does the master mean cow's milk?" she inquired.

I assumed an expression of pained surprise.

"We are accustomed to elephant's milk," I informed her.

"I am afraid we have none," she replied.

"But you must," I assured her, "your boss told us that His Excellency Count Higashi stopped here three years ago, and I am sure that he would have experienced hardship without it. I can

hardly imagine that a hotel so well spoken of as this would not keep it in stock."

"I'll go right away and find out," she volunteered.

O Hana San returned presently to report that, much to their regret, they had no elephant's milk.

I showed her that I could be cheerful notwithstanding my disappointment. "It's no great matter, and, after all, whale's milk is practically as good. Your town being so famed for its marine products there must be no lack of whale's milk here."

O Hana San was not so sure about this, but she gladly consented to go down and see. This time she was gone nearly half an hour, and when she returned she seemed reluctant to break the news. With diplomatic tact she explained that

they always aimed to keep plenty of whale's milk on hand, but as a result of an unprecedentedly heavy demand over the week-end they were just out of it.

Again I assumed a cheerful air as I said, "It really does not matter; we can get along with bear's milk. And the best part of it is that we don't have to worry you, except to get the can opened for us."

I produced from one of our bags a can of "bear-brand" milk. O Hana San looked relieved as she disappeared with it through the door. When she came back with the opened can we had the coffee all poured out, and Morse and I helped



Drawing by J. W. Ballantine

O HANA SAN

ourselves to the milk."

"O Hana San, did you ever drink any bear's milk?" I asked.

"Never have I even tasted it," she replied.

"Try some," I urged, as I poured her out a half cupful.

"May I give a little to O Chiyo San, too?" she begged.

"Please invite her in," I bade her, "you might as well finish the can."

(Continued on page 291)

Starlight

By ESTHER HUMPHREY SCOTT, *Washington, D. C.*

SHORTLY after coming to Cape Haitien I was invited to spend the week-end at Bédorer, a little shack built on the very top of Plaisance Mountain as a rest house for the gendarmerie officers of the northern part of Haiti. It proved to be a fascinating place and I went back many times. The cool air and the splendid view from the mountain top never failed to delight me but I never recaptured the feeling of that first night. I had just come from Paris and was quite unprepared for the mystery of a tropical night.

There was no moon and, in spite of the millions of bright stars overhead, there was little light on the mountain top. As I looked at the pleasantly lighted sky I wished that I could borrow one of the stars to see what the black things really were that surrounded me. I would not have been surprised to find the incarnation of Evil itself lurking in the shadows, so ominous was the atmosphere. Not one of the trees looked familiar or friendly. Whichever way I looked I saw huge exotic shapes, silhouetted against the sky. On a nearby ridge several enormous feather fans were being waved back and forth as if a group of phantom giantesses were fanning themselves and plotting. An officer assured me that the fans were clumps of bamboo but he failed to convince me. Long, black, bony fingers of the banana plant reached over the edges of the tiny cleared patch surrounding the rest house and clutched frantically at something in our direction. Tall cocoanut palms put their heads together and sighed. Strange things were about to happen I felt sure and I regretted that I was too civilized to comprehend what they were. Everything about me was terribly primitive, including the natives. A tom-tom was giving a message to those who could understand it. Unfortunately I was not one who could.

After a bit a drummer began to beat dance music nearby. It was impossible to resist its throbbing appeal. Following a trail through the dense growth of coffee and bananas we found a wedding party in progress in a mud-plastered, thatched-roofed caille. Toasts were being drunk *ni taffia* and everyone was gay. A very old woman, exceedingly agile in spite of her years was dancing when we arrived. The figures she did seemed to be ceremonial. Sometimes other women joined her, but usually she danced alone. During one dance the bride stood in the center of the

room, while the rest of the women circled about her. They advanced toward her, chanting, then retreated with their hands uplifted in a repelling gesture.

After the ceremonial dancers had finished and the young bucks had danced with African abandon, an old man stepped out on the dirt floor. This old man was Jean de Dieu, father, grandfather or great-grandfather of most of the people who had preceded him. He was as black as ink, thin-hipped, slender and straight as a palm. His huge, ham-like feet were bare. His benign smile was slightly contemptuous of the decadent art of the young people.

He began his dance with a slow, shuffling of the feet and a slight rhythmic movement of his hips, gradually working into a faster and more impetuous tempo, carrying it through all the stages of preliminary courtship to a crescendo of ardent Congo love. Suddenly, in a subtle manner, the rhythm changed. The dancer's body bent forward in a peculiar reverential posture. This motive changed again as subtly to a sinister one. The step quickened. The torso swayed menacingly. The old man's expression, for a moment, became ferocious. We watched him, fascinated, a master of the African idiom, whether he translated the universal love motive or the mysterious Voodoo. His genius indeed transcended that of his children.

The old drummer was named Admiral. While he was drumming he lived in a world apart. He sat there with an ecstatic look on his face, his fingers weaving a complicated syncopation. So much nervous and physical energy went into the drumming that beads of perspiration stood out on his forehead. Now and again a woman almost reverently charged herself with the duty of wiping his brow and back.

Although it was late when we returned to the rest house I had no desire to sleep. I had my cot brought out into the little cleared yard where I could lie on my back and look at the stars. As I lay there they seemed to come closer. Never had I seen so many or such brilliant ones. Presently a firefly flew on my cover and glowed there like a tiny star. It recalled to me that earlier in the evening one of the girls had caught several of them and worn them in her hair and I wondered if, perhaps, aeons ago Night, brooding over Earth, had not beheld a meadow scintillating with fireflies and had had the same happy inspiration.



In fancy I heard her calling for volunteers—for brave men who would go down to Earth and snatch those mysterious, animated jewels and bring them to adorn their queen. As one brave after another returned, I pictured Night arranging and rearranging her new jewels, then, glimpsing her reflection in a wood-bordered lake, being so delighted that she sent ambassadors to the kingdom of the Winds begging them not to disturb her mirror. Apparently she offered great concessions for the lakes are strangely calm on starry nights.

The tom-toms throbbed an accompaniment to my musings but at length I fell asleep. At the first flush of dawn I awoke in a strange world. The cot was apparently the one I had gone to sleep in and it rested on familiar red clay but that little patch of ground about me was apparently an island floating about on thick mist.

My first thoughts were of the giantesses and the clutching hands of the night before. They had lifted the top off the mountain and were whisking it away through the mauve mist. I watched the churning mass eagerly to see what would happen next. At length a peak was thrown upward and then another and another. After the mist had been punctured by the peaks it gradually thickened and grew deeper in tone until it became a violet valley between verdant mountain slopes.

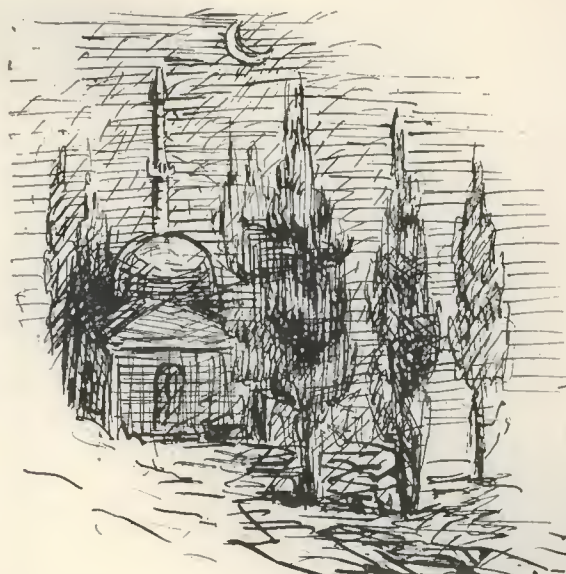
The rose and mauve of the sky was the most beautiful coloring I had ever seen and the most dramatic. When I could tear my eyes from it to the violet valley the violet hue had vanished and in its stead was a much deeper emerald one with a narrow silver river winding through it and disappearing behind a distant mountain.

I felt an indescribable awe as I witnessed the cosmic upheavals and metamorphosis. Never had I attempted to form a conception of creation and nothing in my past experience had prepared me to witness the piling up of mountains—the birth of an island. I do not know how long I remained spell-bound but when I heard familiar voices calling from the rest house I was startled, so sure was I that the island had just been created.

WOMEN'S LUNCHEON

The women of the Foreign Service met for luncheon at the Cosmos Club on Wednesday, May 27, for the last time this spring. It was an especially successful luncheon as Mrs. Byington's guest, Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes, wife of Senator Keyes, gave a delightful talk about consular wives whom she had met in her travels. There were present Mesdames Alling, Bassel, Boyle, Britton, Byington, Caldwell, Castle, Carr,

Chipman, Fisher, Fuller, Hamilton, Gunsaulus, Harvey, Henderson, Hodgdon, Jacobs, Jones, Keblinger, de Lambert, MacEachran, McBride, Murphy, Smith, Scott, Stewart, Tait, Winans, White, Wilson, Werlich.



Drawing by Nancy Phyllis Horton

THE CARAVANS

On the Caravan Road, Smyrna-Bagdad

The sound of camel bells are heard
Out of the pagan dusk;
Nearer they come and nearer,
Through the air that is charged with musk.

The top of a mosque in the distance
Reflects the fast-sinking sun;
A dervish calls out his prayer
As his task for the day is done.

The dusk wraps the earth with its mantle,
As the caravan passes by;
And the soft, mystic, purple shadows
On the sun-baked vistas lie.

The dim cypress trees by the roadside
Are tall sentinels guarding the plains;
The bells grow fainter and fainter,
Until silence with mystery reigns.

And now as I stand in the darkness,
I think of the life of man,
Who comes and goes through the ages
In a passing caravan.

—NANCY-PHYLLIS HORTON.

Miss Horton, who has just graduated from high school, is the daughter of Consul General and Mrs. George Horton.

Importance of New Foreign Service Act Publicly Recognized as Executive Orders Are Issued

(Press release issued by Department of State June 10, 1931)

The President on June 8 signed several Executive orders to provide the regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of February 23, 1931, reorganizing the Foreign Service of the United States. Both the new law and the regulations will take effect on July 1, 1931, and they mark one of the most important developments in the progress and improvement of the Foreign Service which has ever taken place.

The act of May 24, 1924 (known as the Rogers Bill), incorporated all diplomatic and consular officers of career into one service known as the Foreign Service of the United States, all members of which are equally eligible for assignments as diplomatic or consular officers. So radical a change in the legislation pertaining to the Foreign Service of this Government as was effected by the Rogers Bill was practically certain to give rise to difficulties in administration which it would be necessary to remedy by subsequent legislation. The operation of this law has therefore been watched with special interest during the nearly seven years that it has been in force; and the President, the Department of State, and members of the interested committees of the Senate and the House have gradually gathered data for the improvements now embodied in the reorganization act of February 23, 1931, which is regarded as placing our Foreign Service legislation upon a thoroughly satisfactory basis.

Many of the improvements provided by the new act are chiefly of interest to those familiar with Foreign Service administration and are designed to insure an efficient and satisfactory operation of the Service along modern and simplified lines. Among the important changes of general interest may be enumerated:

(1) The establishment of a maximum and minimum salary range for each class of Foreign Service officers and a system of moderate annual increases in salaries within these limits, instead of the long delays heretofore experienced in awaiting promotions from one class to another at a fixed salary.

(2) Statutory authorizations for representation and post allowances for diplomatic and consular officers, to be allotted within the limits of

appropriations made by Congress to officers at posts where the cost of living is proportionally so high that the Secretary of State considers these allowances necessary for these officers to carry on their work efficiently.

(3) A provision enabling officers who are unable, on account of the exigencies of the Foreign Service, to take their leaves of absence regularly, to accumulate the leave not taken each year to a maximum of 120 days in three years or 180 days in four years.

(4) To authorize the retirement of Foreign Service officers at their own request after 30 years of service instead of requiring all officers to serve until they are 65 years of age.

(5) To provide more liberal annuities for Foreign Service officers who have already retired (this having been found practicable on the basis of funds already available).

(6) A provision establishing a Board of Foreign Service Personnel and a Division of Foreign Service personnel, whose duties are carefully prescribed with a view to assuring impartial administration and promotions based upon the ascertained value of officers to the Service.

(7) A provision authorizing the Secretary of State under presidential regulations to retire upon appropriate annuities officers found to be definitely unsatisfactory, a procedure for which there has been no authority up to this time.

(8) A provision authorizing the establishment of fiscal districts in foreign countries with district offices therein for consolidating the accounting and disbursing functions of this Government abroad.

Several sections of the new bill are devoted to a scientific classification, with provision for promotions on merit, of the clerical staffs of all diplomatic and consular offices. These employees of the Government number approximately 2,000, and, until the enactment of this new Foreign Service law, no provision of law had been enacted to make this important work a desirable career for highly trained clerical employees.

It is believed that the law will enable the Department of State to build up a permanent, trained clerical staff in all of its foreign offices, whose prospects of advancement will be suffi-



ciently attractive to assure a high morale and efficiency.

A number of the provisions of the new Foreign Service Act were originally included in a bill (H. R. 9110) introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative J. Charles Linthicum, of Maryland, and passed the House during the second session of the Seventy-first Congress. Another bill, which covered the other provisions of the new act was then pending in the Senate, having been introduced by Senator George H. Moses, of New Hampshire; and the latter bill, which had passed the Senate in the previous Congress, was combined with the Linthicum Bill and the combined bill passed by the Senate.

Senator Moses and Representative Linthicum, as members of the conference committee between the two Houses, actively assisted by Representative Temple, chairman of the House con-

ferrees, then undertook a thorough and comprehensive study of the whole measure in collaboration with officials of the Department of State and the Foreign Service, in order that the bill as finally enacted should be of the best legislation procurable.

The Department of State and the Foreign Service is much indebted to these members of Congress, whose farsightedness, interest, and industry enable our Foreign Service to offer an enviable career to the best type of young Americans, and advantages and opportunities as great as those in the Foreign Service of any nation.

The text of these Executive orders have been widely distributed, so there is no need to reprint them here. The press on June 11, and probably succeeding days, has had favorable comment on the matter, from which the following extracts have been made.

The Baltimore Sun, of June 11, 1931, states



Photo from Gaston Smith

The Club Arcade Building, Smith Street, Durban, South Africa, in which the American Consulate has been housed since the post was raised from an agency at the end of 1906



that Secretary Stimson described the legislation as "one of the most important developments in the progress and improvement of the Foreign Service which has ever been made."

The New York Herald Tribune, of the same date, commenced a lengthy article on the subject by saying that these Executive orders modernize the Foreign Service of the State Department, liberalize allowances, offer inducements to younger men, and generally open a new era for the Foreign Service.

The Washington Post, also on June 11, said that this new personnel policy was "designed to increase efficiency of the State Department and at the same time to generate contentment in the Foreign Service."

The United States Daily, of June 11, printed the full text of the Department's press release on the subject, and said that "State Department officials say that the act is the most important in the Department's history, in so far as it affects the personnel. It will increase efficiency, they say, and bring into the Service men who may look forward to distinguished careers, secure from the vagaries of politics."

The New York Times, on the same day, quoted extensively from the Department's press release, and said that "a step forward in improving the Foreign Service had been taken," and that the Service had been placed "more than ever on a merit basis" and dissatisfaction eliminated.

The Washington Evening Star, *The Washington Times*, and *The Washington Herald*, all of June 11, published favorable comments, and the last-named newspaper quoted Assistant Secretary of State Wilbur J. Carr, as follows:

"I think," said Mr. Carr, "this act is the biggest thing that has happened to the Foreign Service. Now the service, for the first time, gives opportunity in the higher classes, up to that of Minister, not only to highly trained university men but to those who enter in the clerical grades. For it is provided that the clerks, after passing through their own grades, may enter the Foreign Service and qualify in time as Vice Consuls, Consuls, Secretaries, Counselors and Ministers."

"STATE DEPARTMENT REVISION ADVOCATED"

Buffalo Evening News, May 21, 1931

Washington, May 21.—From the close of the World War to the present time, nine Undersecretary of State have functioned, with exceedingly brief terms in office, within the inclosures of the Department of State, at Washington. Verily, a trying condition in its destruc-

tiveness toward efforts making for increased efficiency in affairs political, and far reaching as a factor of discouragement to those who have labored well and long, at salaries decidedly penurious, in the mass of important and responsible details so common to this executive branch of the United States Government.

Of the nine, three were de carrière, in the American Foreign Service, and six personal selection of different Secretaries of State. Moreover, after the resignation of Robert Lansing, in 1920 four Secretaries have occupied the premier place in the cabinet, with Frank Lyon Polk, acting secretary, for a brief interim, in 1920, when President Wilson gave the office to Bainbridge Colby, of New York, in national and state politics a Republican, Progressive and Democrat progressively.

Stimson Improves Department

Col. Henry L. Stimson, whom we find today officiating as Secretary of State, is a splendid type of American public servant, inherently quiet and retiring although possessing through broad practical experience and education, and as a member of the New York Bar unusual capacity to carry on well and without fatiguing conflict, and discussion devoid of superficial oratory, the American political and economic relations.

Credit, full and distinctive, has been given Stimson in having done more than his predecessors with making effective improvements in the internal and external organizations of the Department under his executiveship. Perhaps a somewhat thankless and critical undertaking that there are approximately 800 men and women employed in the Department, and more than 4,000 in the field forces completing the personnel of his official workshop.

White Glare of Publicity

No secretary of state has had a bed of roses for repose since America became a creditor instead of a debtor nation. As with the President, his office is constantly in the white glare of pitiless publicity and review as a favorite target for domestic political and social factions, more exclusively, to fill with darts rammed home with virulent allegations too frequently ill-considered, ill-tempered and based on sentiment or prejudice.

Thomas Jefferson, from Chesterfield, December 15, 1789, on his appointment by the President as Secretary of State, writes: "But when I contemplate the extent of that office, embracing as it does the principal mass of domestic administration together with the foreign, I can not be insensible of my inequality to it, and I should enter on it with gloomy forebodings from the criticisms and censures of a public just indeed in their intentions, but sometimes misinformed and misled and always too responsible to be neglected."

Ridiculous Mortality Rate

Since the year 1919, in the office of the Undersecretary of State, let us consider the almost ridiculous mortality rate due to the turnover in appointees.

Frank Lyon Polk, New York, who had been counselor 11 months; Norman H. Davis, New York via West Virginia, 9 months; Henry P. Fletcher, Pennsylvania, the present chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, 1 year; William Phillips, Massachusetts, a veteran diplomat, 1 year, ten months and 11 days; Joseph G. Grew, Massachusetts, now American Ambassador at Istanbul, 3 years and 2 months; Robert C. Olds, Minnesota, 1 year; J. Reuben Clark, Jr., Morrow's successor as Ambassador at Mexico City, 10 months; and the late Joseph P. Cotton, New York, 1



year and nine months. At this time, after 12 years in the Department of State, William R. Castle, Jr., of the District of Columbia, was appointed the Undersecretary subsequent to the death of Mr. Cotton, with previous rank as chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, and an Assistant Secretary of State.

Declared Imbrolio

What business leaders in America would sanction the foregoing, excluding times of drastic emergencies, in a well-equipped and fluid-operating economic structure? It is an imbrolio without qualification.

Establish in your mind that in the work allocated under Departmental rules, the Undersecretary of State has manifold duties having as their preamble the "aiding in the formation and execution of the foreign policies of the Government." For this distinction, a reality we observers have thoroughly imbedded, the official high in affairs of the most confidential international importance receives the bountiful sum of \$10,000 annually, without additional compensation for expenses incurred in the ordinary official entertaining required by his office.

Not Job for Novice

To assist in making and interpreting what may be a course of conduct for America in its intercourse with the countries of the world is not the job for a novice in the statesmanship of our times regardless of education and training in other fields, but one that needs the steadfast application of a seasoned veteran, properly versed in the devious courses of international practice to more readily and more satisfactorily reach conclusions affecting the political-economic well being of the country. Also, in case of death, illness, and for other reasons, affecting the Secretary of State, the Undersecretary of State is charged with such performances as are usually directed by the Secretary, thus becoming the Acting Secretary of State.

If this and future administrations decline to induct into office the Undersecretary as an official with permanent portfolio (removable only for cause) instead of for a sojourn, one having but occasional or superficial interest in the proceedings of the Department of State may quickly grasp the futility of and possible danger to our foreign and domestic politics and commerce.

* * * * *

Approximately 16 months have been the average length of service of the Undersecretaries of State in 12 years.

To remove this decayed, inharmonious and inefficient practice and its habitual repetition it would appear to be the duty of those who wish and seek for improved methods of administering the foreign affairs of the United States to ask their Senators and Representatives in the Congress to vote an amendment to the present law.

Permanent Official

This law affecting the office of the Undersecretary of State would assure in the effectiveness of the change that a permanent official will be chief of staff of the Secretary of State.

Dr. Harold W. Stoke, in his "Foreign Relations of the Federal State," a new series of the John Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science, ably and with extraordinary clearness outlines the opinions of students of federalism such as Bryce, Dicey, Fiske, Le Flur and Triepel as unanimously attributing to federations an inherent weakness as far as the conduct of foreign relations is concerned. Would it not, there-

fore, be a step forward in the fulfillment of America's international obligations to have an experienced hand at the helm in the office of the Undersecretary of State unaffected by the changes we have been cognizant of for many years?

TRIBUTE TO SECRETARY STIMSON

AN ATTRACTIVE FOREIGN SERVICE

New York Herald-Tribune, June 13, 1931

Certainly one of the most memorable, as it is one of the most praiseworthy, features of Secretary Stimson's administration of the State Department is the attention he has given to the problem of attracting and rewarding the career man. No one questions the growing importance of the foreign service at this time in our history, when our relations with the outside world are becoming constantly closer and more delicate. Yet the political system of choosing ambassadors is so firmly established that young men can not enter diplomacy as a profession with any sound hope of reaching the top. How, then, is the best material to be attracted?

To this very important question Mr. Stimson's recent reforms give an answer which is probably as complete as possible. If the career man can not expect to reach the peak he should be entitled to a service which is as agreeable and as intelligently conducted as possible. Accordingly it will henceforth be possible to separate the wheat from the chaff, thus giving the able man every chance for responsible work. Retirement will be available to a foreign service officer after thirty years of service instead of forcing him to wait until he reaches the age of sixty-five. A list of seventy-nine "unhealthy" posts has been published, and for serving in these places an officer gets extra credit—as indeed he should. Moreover, the long-awaited special financial allowances for posts where the cost of living is extremely high has at last been arranged.

Excellent as all these changes are, the one which will appeal most to Americans is the provision enabling diplomats to accumulate 180 days' leave of absence, to be used presumably to visit and become acquainted with the United States. All too often has it been observed that the American foreign service officer, however practiced in foreign ways, is supremely ignorant of his own country. Infrequent visits on his part and rapid changes in the United States make some foreign service officers seem almost exotic when they are at home. The first task of a diplomatist, as other foreign offices have long realized, is to represent his country abroad. Interpreting a foreign country to his home government, however vital, is of secondary importance. A denationalized foreign service officer can not command great confidence.

All of Mr. Stimson's changes seem to aim at a foreign service which will be equal to the heavy demands constantly and increasingly being placed upon it. But the world position of the United States requires also that great care be given to attract and hold the right kind of officers in the Army and Navy. Now that the diplomatic service has received such excellent attention it would be well for the authorities to put themselves behind the movement for making military and naval careers as attractive as possible.



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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.

LATE NEWS

Secretary Stimson announced on Thursday, June 25, 1931, that he intended to sail for Europe on Saturday, June 27, by the S. S. *Conte Grande* for Naples.

On June 26, the Electoral College of the Association, elected in accordance with the Articles of Association, met and elected the following officers of the Association for the year beginning July 1, 1931:

President, Arthur Bliss Lane; vice president, George S. Messersmith; Executive Committee, Homer M. Byington, Pierre de L. Boal, Herschel V. Johnson, Orme Wilson, Walter A. Foote, Horace Lee Washington (alternate), and George Tait (alternate).

Consul Charles Bridgham Hosmer is sailing for his post at Naples July 4, with Mrs. Hosmer, on the S. S. *Leviathan*.

The American Foreign Service Honor Roll or Memorial Tablet Fund has started out with every promise of success. The contributions received now amount to over \$400.

TEN YEARS AGO

(From Issue of July, 1921)

Percival S. Heintzleman, Consul General at Hankow, was married on May 3 at St. Cyprian's Church, in London, to Miss Ida Mary O'Brien Butler, the daughter of the former British Consul General in China. J. Butler Wright, American Chargé d'Affaires, acted as best man at the ceremony, and Consul General Skinner was one of the witnesses.

J. Klahr Huddle, Consul on detail at Warsaw, was married April 5 at Warsaw to Miss Caroline Heiby, of Fort Recovery, Ohio.

George A. Makinson, Vice Consul of career, assigned to Santo Domingo, was married March 29 to Miss Mary Taft Atwater at Santo Domingo.

Portraits were published of the officers of the American Consular Association, as follows: Consul General C. C. Eberhardt, president; Consul General Stuart J. Fuller, vice president; Consul D. D. Shepard, secretary-treasurer; Consul Traey Lay, chairman; and Consul Harry McBride, vice chairman.



ITEMS



On June 3 the Secretary announced that he and Mrs. Stimson would sail for Europe during the latter part of June for a vacation of about two months. They plan to go by the southern route to Naples and thence to travel northward, visiting Italy, France, Germany, and Great Britain, and to return to the United States toward the end of August.

Many officials of the Department attended the garden party which the Secretary and Mrs. Stimson gave at "Woodley" on May 27, to which were also invited the Diplomatic Corps, high ranking officers of the Army and Navy and other senior officials in Washington. On June 17 the Secretary and Mrs. Stimson gave a garden party at "Woodley" solely for the officers and personnel of the Department and their families. On both occasions the weather was perfect, and the beautiful lawn at "Woodley" formed a charming setting for the gay garden-party frocks worn by the ladies.

Secretary Stimson had planned to be present at the commencement exercises of the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., on June 9, 1931, but was kept by official duties at Washington. He agreed, however, to make his address to the gathering from Washington by radio through the cooperation of the Columbia Broadcasting Company. The Pennsylvania Military College conferred on Secretary Stimson the degree of Doctor of Laws, and in the course of his address he said:

"I am particularly proud to receive this degree, because at a period of the world's life when so many people are concentrating their attention on the privileges of citizenship, your college is emphasizing one of the sternest of its duties. That is the duty to defend our country and her institutions from physical violence. Until our civilization has attained a much higher level than it has reached today, the duty of national defense will remain one of the basic duties which a citizen must be ready to perform. It is a noble duty—not because war is noble; for it is not; but because to the individual who offers himself and his life for the defense of others, the act involves a much greater readiness for self sacrifice than any other possible act of citizenship."

He also said: "So long as war and violence remain a hazard of this imperfect world, with the risk which they involve to the friends, the families, and the institutions which we love, no man can truly or fully perform the duty of American citizenship unless he stands ready and prepared to risk his all in their defense. On the other hand, the very fact that you are ready in case war comes to make the terrible sacrifice which it may involve should also make you realize the supreme duty of aiding by every means in your power the development of that spirit and those institutions which tend to remove the danger of war and to further the cause of permanent peace. These two duties are not inconsistent; they are not antagonistic; they are supplementary. They should enter into the balanced character of every American."

Commenting upon the recent appointment of Mr. Castle as Under Secretary, the *World's Work*, in an editorial entitled "A Career Man Earns Recognition," stated:

"In the strictest sense of the word his appointment comes as a recognition of the merit of a 'career man' in the Foreign Service."

On May 25 the Secretary announced the appointment of Mr. James Clement Dunn, who recently resigned from the Foreign Service while assigned to the Embassy at London as Chief of the Division of International Conferences and Protocol. In making this announcement the Secretary added that the work of the Division had become so heavy that Mr. Dunn would not perform the duties of Director of Ceremonies at the White House, which previously had been one of the functions of the Chief of the Division.

On June 5 announcement was made that it had been decided to distribute the work of the Division of International Conferences and Protocol between two new divisions to be known as the "Division of International Conferences" and the "Division of Protocol." At the same time it was announced that Mr. Dunn would be chief of the former and that Mr. Richard Southgate had been appointed assistant chief. The Chief of the Division of Protocol, it was stated, would be Mr. Warren D. Robbins, now Minister to El Salvador, who will assume his new duties upon completion of his present leave of absence. Mr. Robbins will retain his rank of Minister. Mr.



Charles Lec Cooke, who for many years has been Ceremonial Officer of the Department, will continue in that position in the new Division of Protocol.

Probably few members of the service realize the increase which has taken place in connection with the work of international conferences in recent years. For example, during the fiscal year 1930-1931 the United States was invited to attend 105 conferences and actually participated in 82.

Possibly some members of the service have not heard Ambassador Dawes' reply to Washington newspaper men, who asked him his opinion of diplomacy, that "it was easy on the brain but hell on the feet." Former Ambassador Fletcher is reported to have made the following retort: "It all depends whether you use your head or your feet."

Mr. William Culbertson, Ambassador to Chile, plans to leave Washington on July 3 to travel by airplane to his post at Santiago. On the first day he will fly to Topeka, Kans., where he will call upon Vice President Curtis and Senator Capper. He will then proceed to his home town, Emporia, Kans., and spend the Fourth of July there. On July 5 his trip will be continued to Brownsville. Leaving there on the morning of July 6 he will proceed to Mexico City on the regular planes of the Pan American Airways, Incorporated, and from thence to San Salvador and the Canal on the same line. At the Canal he will connect with the regular planes of the Pan American Grace Airways, Incorporated, and continue through Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile to Santiago, arriving there on Sunday, July 12.

On June 11 the Department issued the text of two new Executive orders, "Regulations Governing Representative and Post Allowances" and "Designation of Unhealthful Posts in the Foreign Service." Both of these orders were issued in pursuance of provisions of the act of February 23, 1931. The *Washington Star*, in its issue of June 14, commenting on the new orders, said in part as follows:

"Charles Evans Hughes in a happy phrase once described the State Department as our 'Department of Peace.' Its inestimable importance as such is not always realized by a people which looks upon peace as

America's natural element and takes for granted the unceasing efforts, necessarily unheralded and unsung, which are required to preserve it. Just the same, the United States' Department of Peace is coming more and more to require highly trained personnel, especially in the Foreign Service, if we are to hold our own abroad with the skillful, professional diplomatic services of other countries."

Departmental Order No. 519, of June 9, 1931, which becomes effective on July 1, establishes the rules of procedure for the administration of section 33 of the act of February 23, 1931, with respect to involuntary separations from the Foreign Service.

The Department recently announced the resignation, effective October 1, 1931, of Mr. William Whiting Andrews, First Secretary of the Legation at Oslo. Mr. Andrews, who is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, first entered the Diplomatic Service in January, 1911, and has served conspicuously at many posts.

Members of the service will be sorry to learn of the illness of Mr. Winthrop R. Scott, now assigned to the Division of Latin American affairs. Mr. Scott was obliged to leave his desk toward the end of May and early in June it was found necessary to transfer him to the Naval Hospital.

Announcement has been made of the approaching marriage of Mr. John Holbrook Chapman, American Consul at Nagoya, Japan, and Miss Ruth Wheelock, of Dallas, Tex., formerly of the personnel of the Embassies at Rome and Berlin and of the Consulate at Cologne.

Two of the Department's Assistant Solicitors, Mr. William R. Vallance and Mr. Richard Flournoy, Jr., will give courses in the "Maritime Law School," which is to be held during a cruise of the *S. S. France* this summer. During the course of the trip, which is to commence on July 6, the members of the cruise plan to visit such places as Westminster Hall and the Inns of Court at London, the Palais de Justice in Paris, and the Peace Palace at The Hague.

Mr. George H. Schultze, after over 30 years in the Department and 40 years in Government service, will retire on July 1. For the past several years Mr. Schultze has been a member of the Staff of the Historical Adviser's Office, where he has been engaged in research work.



STATE DEPARTMENT CLUB

The annual State Department Club entertainment was given in the ballroom of the Chamber of Commerce on the evening of June 2, in the presence of the Secretary and Mrs. Stimson and some three hundred members of the personnel of the Department, with their wives and/or husbands.

Representatives of the press did not attend, and unfortunately the non-political traditions of the JOURNAL place a still further handicap upon an adequate description of the international target practice involved in the three plays or skits presented.

The character of the latter may be judged fairly accurately from the program which follows. For the benefit of those without relatively recent exposure to the mysteries of the Department, there is included a translation of the otherwise occult symbols used in connection with the names of the actors. That the performance was kept strictly within the law was no doubt attributable in part to the presence on the stage of four members of the staff of the solicitor's office, including Mr. Fisher, author of Skit One, and in part to the indefatigable efforts of Miss Hanna, who read the text with an eye to precedent, prestige, propriety and the split infinitive.

The audience was especially appreciative of the distinguished talents disclosed by Major Wynne and Mr. Lindholm, appearing all too briefly in *The Klots Thicken*, or *Wild Jim Rogers Comes Out of the West*. Major Wynne (as Mr. Rogers) wore an immense sombrero, a vast and sinister holster, with contents to match, high boots and fuzzy chaps, and an immaculate white sweater several acres in expanse which bore across the front the letter Y, in blue; Mr. Lindholm (as Mr. Klots), wore the conservative apparel of Park and Connecticut Avenues, and in addition a dark blue sweater, with an equally large Y, in white. Together they described the executive details of international relations from the vantage points of Colorado, Wall Street and New Haven, concluding their efforts with a duet which reduced the Chamber of Commerce to a convulsion.

The performance ended with a mad departmental tea party (without which a number of charming actresses might not have been discovered), and a finale honored by a visiting potentate (strictly incognito). The guests and participants were then received by the Secretary and Mrs. Stimson, following which the final Club dance of the season was given.

E. O. B.

PROGRAM

I

Sedate Department or The Busto Unveiled

PROLOGUE

Frederic A. Fisher (SO)

Scene 1

Stimson's Stuffed Sheets

(The Department's Museum Hall)

The Secretary.....Paul C. Hutton, Jr. (FSS)
Statutes (left to right):

TD.....Youth Supplication
HA.....David with head of Goliath
DCR.....Greek Slave
Geographic Divisions.....Atlas
PD and VD.....Lacoon Group
IC.....Bacchus
FA.....Discus Thrower
CR.....Winged Victory (headless)

Scene 2

Murray's Minions

1st Minion.....Homer M. Byington, Jr. (PD)
2nd Minion.....Robert Newbegin, 2d (FSS)
Mr. Murray.....Paul C. Hutton, Jr. (FSS)

Scene 3

Episode of the Solicitor's Office

1st Assistant.....Rees H. Barkalow (SO)
2nd Assistant.....E. Russell Lutz (SO)
3rd Assistant.....Jack Bernard Tate (SO)

Scene 4

Crimes of State

International Crook.....Joseph T. Keating (TD)
1st Burglar.....George Wilton, Jr. (FA)
2nd Burglar.....Clark P. Cole (FA)

Scene 5

WEep and LAment

1st WE.....Ira P. Meyer (DCR)
2nd WE.....Henry L. Deimel, Jr. (NE)
1st LA.....John S. Littel (WE)
2nd LA.....Clifford O. Barger (PD)

Epilogue

II

The Klots Thicken or

Wild Jim Rogers Comes Out of the West

Scene: Mr. Klots' Office.

Time: The Present (Decidedly!)

Mr. Klots, of Yale.....Mr. G. Victor Lindholm (FA)
Mr. Rogers, also of Yale..Mr. Edward C. Wynne (HA)

III

What is Sauce for the Goose is Sauce for the Gander
or an Old English Custom

Scene: Any office in the Department of State.

Time: Five o'clock p. m.

Characters (in order of their appearance)

Typist.....Julia Bland (HA)
Mr. Rogers.....Edward C. Wynne (HA)
Mr. Klots.....Victor G. Lindholm (FA)
Messenger.....George C. Riddiford (FA)

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Mr. Kamenna.....Herbert B. Monroc (VD)
 Girls: Merlene Evrett (SS)
 Alma Misko (DCR)
 Clorah Lieberman (DCR)
 Grace McLean (HA)
 Bernadine Fox (SS)
 Foreign Service Officers..... { Hugh L. Sturgis (FA)
 } Robert Alexander (VD)
 Secretary of State.....Paul C. Hutton, Jr. (FSS)
 King of Isam.....Ira P. Meyer (DCR)

Directed by

MRS. SELMA KLINE

Suspected Playrights:

Playlet I.....Frederie A. Fisher (SO)
 Skit II { Edward C. Wynne (HA)
 } John Carter (WE)
 Drama III { Helen Daniel (CR)
 } Margaret P. Shedd (CC)
 Accompanists { L. Adelaide Watson (ME)
 } Ruth Patee Griffin (CR)

Departmental Symbols

(In order of appearance)

SO. Solicitor's Office.
 FSS. Foreign Service School.
 PD. Passport Division.
 TD. Treaty Division.
 FA. Division of Foreign Service Administration.
 DCR. Division of Communications and Records.
 (Recently promoted from IB—Index Bureau.)
 NE. Division of Near Eastern Affairs.
 WE. Division of Western European Affairs.
 LA. Division of Latin American Affairs.
 HA. Office of the Historical Adviser.
 VD. Visa Division.
 SS. Stenographic Section.
 CR. Office of Coordination and Review.
 CC. Office of the Chief Clerk.
 ME. Division of Mexican Affairs.



Photo by Aura L. Middlecauff

522 17TH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
 The first building occupied by the Department of State outside of the main building. It was used by the Passport Bureau. See article "Homes of Department of State," in JOURNAL of January, 1931

NEWS ITEMS

Among the graduates of George Washington University, at the one hundred and tenth commencement held in Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., on June 10, the following degrees were conferred:

Bachelor of Laws: Eliot B. Coulter and Robert D. Longyear.

Consul General and Mrs. Marion Letcher, who are now enjoying a vacation in the United States, report the birth on June 8, 1931, at New York City, of a little granddaughter, to be christened Mary Lou. The mother, Adele Letcher Goddard, second daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Letcher, was married June 26, 1930, at Antwerp to Donald Gay Goddard, of the editorial staff of the *New York World Telegram*. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard are now living at 136 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In connection with the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, it will interest our readers to know that a member of the American Foreign Service, S. Walter Washington, now Diplomatic Secretary at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is descended, through his father, both from Col. Samuel Washington and from John Augustine Washington, full brothers of Gen. George Washington. Through his mother he is also descended from the above-mentioned John Augustine Washington (to be distinguished from Augustine Washington, the half brother of Gen. George Washington).

S. Walter Washington and his brother own jointly the home and farm known as "Harewood," near Charles Town, W. Va., which was the home of Col. Samuel Washington and the scene of the wedding of Dolly Madison.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Harry Tuck Sherman, of Antwerp, announce the engagement of their son Donald Tuck Sherman, of Lisbon, to Miss Roberta Wherry, daughter of Mrs. Robert R. Wherry, of Rutherford, N. J.

News Items From The Field

LONDON

MAY 29, 1931.

Ambassador Dawes left London last week for the United States and will probably return in about one month's time. Counselor of Embassy Ray Atherton will be Charge d'Affaires during his absence.

Consul General J. K. Caldwell passed through London on his way to Geneva to be present at the meeting of the conference on narcotic drugs. Consul General Caldwell is chairman of the American delegation.

Miss Margaret Halstead, daughter of Consul General Halstead, spent a few days in London with her parents and her sister, Mrs. W. R. Amon, who is spending a part of the summer in London. Miss Halstead has returned to Berlin to resume her musical studies.

Consul Leonard Green, who is stationed at Belfast, spent a few days here in the early part of May.

Vice Consul C. A. Wall visited London for a few days while en route to the United States on leave of absence from his post at Monrovia.

Consul Reginald S. Castleman, who is on leave of absence from Glasgow, spent several days in London visiting friends.

Consul John H. Lord, of this Consulate General, accompanied by Mrs. Lord, is spending two weeks leave in Paris.

First Secretary William Whiting Andrews passed through London on his way to the United States on leave of absence. Mr. Andrews, who is stationed at Oslo, was accompanied by Mrs. Andrews.

Consul Vinton Chapin, Secretary of the Radio Conference to be held at Copenhagen, passed through London on his way to Denmark with other members of the delegation.

Consul Homer Brett, from Milan, passed through London this week en route to the United States.

VICE CONSUL GUY W. RAY.

SOUTHAMPTON

MAY 22, 1931.

Ambassador Charles G. Dawes sailed from Southampton in the *Bremen* for home leave on May 22. The Mayor of Southampton and other local officials wished him bon-voyage.

Dr. and Mrs. Franklin J. Halpin, Southampton, are spending a month's local leave in Paris. Dr. Halpin's place as public health surgeon is being temporarily filled by Dr. Hugh deValin. Dr. and Mrs. deValin are regularly stationed at Dublin.

Notable recent visitors at Southampton included Senator and Mrs. C. C. Dill who arrived in the *Leviathan*, Counselor of Embassy Ray Atherton who arrived in the *Berengaria* after home leave, Consul General Charles M. Hathaway en route to New York, Viscount Dalte, Portuguese Minister in Washington; Col. Arthur Woods, Consul General John K. Caldwell on his way to the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, Treasury Department representative Morris Levy who sailed in the *Leviathan* for New York, the Hon. Samuel R. McKelvie and N. A. Olsen delegates to the Conference of Wheat Exporting Countries, Mrs. Isaiah Bowman and her daughter who have been visiting in the vicinity of Southampton, Harry F. Bush and Wm. J. Costigan, Customs representatives, and Miss Louise A. Boyd, who arrived in the *Bremen* from New York on May 18 prior to an expedition to Greenland.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

PARIS

JUNE 2, 1931.

On May 26, 1931, the American building of the French International Colonial Exposition, Vincennes, was duly inaugurated. Among the



principal speakers, whose speeches were broadcast to France and the United States, were Ambassador Walter E. Edge, Gen. John J. Pershing, American Commissioner C. Bascom Slomp and the French Minister of Colonies, M. Paul Reynaud. The staffs of the American Embassy and Consulate General in Paris attended the ceremonies.

Ambassador and Mrs. Walter E. Edge gave a garden party at the Embassy on May 28, 1931. Among the guests were General Pershing, the 25 American mayors visiting France at the invitation of the French Government, and officers of the Foreign Service stationed in Paris, with their wives.

Mr. G. B. Ravndal, American Consul General, retired, after spending some time in France with Mrs. Ravndal and Miss Sarah Ravndal, has gone with them to England, where they plan to spend the summer at Wynchlea House, Farnborough, Hants. Mr. Ravndal expects to continue his historical research work at the British Museum during his stay in England.

Consul Edwin C. Kemp, as president of the Consular Corps at Havre, presided at a parting dinner given by the Corps in May at a local hotel to Sub-Prefect Lalmand, who has been named Prefect of the Loxère Department.

Consul Christian M. Ravndal, formerly at Toronto and now assigned to the Department, spent one day in Paris recently, en route to Vienna, where he joined his family for a short vacation, prior to taking up his duties in Washington.

CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS.

BERGEN, NORWAY

The Consular Service "Farthest North"

MAY 26, 1931.

The local papers of May 6 reported the death of Mr. Thorvald K. Beyer, who was appointed American Vice Consul at Bergen on April 14, 1900; on June 11, 1908, he was superseded by an American citizen, John A. Merkle, but on August 3, 1908, he was appointed deputy consul and served as such until the office of deputy was abolished by the act of February 5, 1915. Mr. Beyer was born in Bergen on August 11, 1858, and was very well known among the tourist trade promotion circles of Bergen. For years he published "Beyer's Weekly," which was devoted to

the English tourist trade, and was connected with Bennett's Tourist Agency, one of the leading organizations of this kind in Bergen. A search of this office's records indicates that Mr. Beyer was quite active during the period of his connection with the office.

The arrival of the *Nautilus* is awaited locally with great interest and already several of the technicians and scientists who are to make the trip have reported to Bergen. The vessel is expected about June 4, and will probably remain at Bergen for a week. It will then proceed to Spitzbergen, whence it will take off on or about July 1 on its dash across the polar regions of Alaska.

CONSUL E. TALBOT SMITH.

[The *Nautilus* was disabled crossing the Atlantic and was towed into Queenstown by the U. S. S. *Wyoming*. As *The Washington Star* remarked: "While there has been naught but admiration for the pluck of Sir Hubert Wilkins and his men who have set out on this desperately dangerous undertaking, the wisdom of the venture has been generally questioned. The chances are decidedly against success. The scientific value of the expedition is doubted. The enterprise reduces itself to a spectacular stunt, almost certain to fail, and with failure to cost the lives of a score of brave men."]

NAPLES

MAY 12, 1931.

Consul General John Ball Osborne, accompanied by his wife and daughter, spent several weeks in Naples. On the return trip to Stockholm a stop-over of a few days was made in Florence.

In connection with the official inauguration of the exhibition of the "Italian Garden," Mrs. John W. Garrett, wife of the American Ambassador in Rome, came to Florence and spent a week in the city, subsequently proceeding to Venice by motor.

Consul General and Mrs. Lowell C. Pinkerton passed through Naples on May 8 on their way to Alexandria, after having completed the inspection of the various consular posts in Italy.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Robert G. McGregor, Jr., spent three days in Naples awaiting transportation to Jerusalem.

Vice Consul Morris N. Hughes, who was transferred from Rome to Naples, reported for duty on May 11.

Consul and Mrs. Franklin C. Gowen, recently transferred to Palermo, left Naples on May 1.



Dr. and Mrs. John M. Lowrey, of the United States Public Health Service, are in Palermo for a month, where Dr. Lowrey has been detailed during the absence of Dr. White.

The U. S. S. *Pittsburgh* is scheduled to visit Naples from May 27 to June 1.

Lieut. Commander Frederick W. Pennoyer, Jr., the newly appointed Assistant Naval Attaché at the Embassy in Rome, passed through Naples May 10 en route to his new post.

PRAGUE

The inaugural meeting of the American Institute was held at Prague on April 29, 1931, under Czechoslovakian auspices for the purpose of fostering cultural relations between the United States and Czechoslovakia. While the active American colony in Prague is chiefly confined to the official circle, this initial meeting was attended by a large number of Czechoslovaks who are prominent in official and educational life and by students, engineers, officials and other persons who have resided in the United States. The Hon. A. C. Ratschesky, American Minister, was present and made a short address, referring to the important ties between the two countries and expressing his sympathies with the purposes evidenced by friends of the United States in starting the Institute which could be so useful in developing friendly relations along cultural lines between the two Republics. The meeting was also attended by Diplomatic Secretary Frederick Hibbard and Consul General A. C. Frost. The main

THE ERECHTHEUM

(Temple on the Acropolis at Athens)
Portico of the Caryatides
407 B. C.

This Ionic shrine is said to occupy the spot on which Athena, in contest with Poseidon, won possession of Athens. Poseidon struck the rock with his trident and produced a spring of salt water, but the Goddess brought forth an olive tree and was accordingly awarded the city. C. W. A.

Photo from Edwin A. Plitt

speech of the evening was delivered by Professor J. B. Kozak, professor of English literature at the Karlova (Charles) University in Prague, on the subject, "Where Is the New World?" This speech, while concerned primarily with American-Czechoslovak relations, struck a philosophic note of universal application.

CONSUL GENERAL A. C. FROST.

NORTH BAY, ONTARIO

MAY 19, 1931.

Notwithstanding that it was his first season at badminton, Vice Consul James R. Riddle played into the semi-finals as the season closed in April. Mrs. Riddle also made a good showing at this lively indoor game.

Friends of Consul and Mrs. William E. Chapman will be pleased to learn that after 17 months of illness, Mrs. Chapman was able to make the journey from Nashville, Tenn., to North Bay, Ontario, where she joined her husband on May 4, and is making good progress toward recovery of normal health and strength.

CONSUL WILLIAM E. CHAPMAN.



Photo by Earle M. Vaughn

"MARBLE MAIDENS OF THE ACROPOLIS"

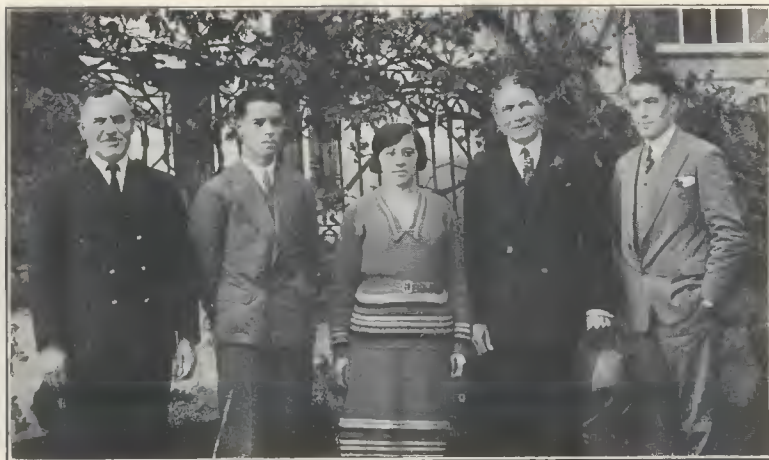


JOSEPH FRANCIS

LIMA, PERU

The Consulate General at Callao-Lima, Peru, celebrated on April 12, 1931, the completion of 25 years' continuous service of its messenger, Joseph Francis. When Mr. Francis arrived in Peru from his native Jamaica in 1906, he entered on his present duties and, among others, has served under Consuls General Robertson, Gottschalk, Dreyfus and Hanley.

He enjoys the best of health and looks good for at least 25 years more. On the occasion of the anniversary he was presented with an appropriate gift by the staff.



STAFF, AMERICAN CONSULATE, ST. MICHAELS, AZORES

Left to right—Jose Carvalho, messenger; Luis Medeiros, clerk; Miss d'Almeida, clerk; Consul William H. Hunt; and Carlos Alves, clerk

CIUDAD JUAREZ, MEXICO

At a meeting of the Juarez Rotary Club on May 22, 1931, a mock trial was held, at which Consul William P. Blocker carried away the honors. It appears that the president's attention having been called to a report that a member had come armed and might cause trouble, frisking of the members commenced and a toy pistol was found in the pocket of Raymundo S. Garcia, who was immediately placed under custody and his trial ordered. Acting as prosecutor before the court, Dr. Celestino Ortiz presiding as judge, Lic. Victores Prieto in a brilliant and impassioned address demanded punishment, suggesting penalties ranging from death to a fine of five pesos (something was also heard of a round of cervezas for the club). The defense was that the pistol could hardly intimidate anyone since it did not appear to be a deadly weapon, but sentiment seemed, however, to incline toward conviction until Consul William P. Blocker, speaking as an *amicus curiae*, and citing abundant references to international law, called attention to the fact that Sr. Garcia was consular agent for Guatemala and therefore entitled to enjoy diplomatic immunity. The acquittal of the prisoner was at once ordered, and probably the above mentioned round was then enjoyed.

VICE CONSUL O. B. FERGUSON.

NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO

On May 10, 1931, Consul and Mrs. Richard F. Boyce held a reception at the consulate in honor of Consul Romeyn Wormuth, who was recently transferred to Nuevo Laredo from St. John, N. B.

The rooms of the consulate were decorated with bright colored garden flowers in colorful Mexican pottery bowls.

Receiving with Consul and Mrs. Boyce and their honor guest were Vice Consul Arthur R. Williams and his mother, Mrs. Laura Williams, and Vice Consul and Mrs. Oscar C. Harper. Consul and Mrs. Edward I. Nathan, of Monterrey, and Consul and Mrs. Samuel Sokobin, of Saltillo, drove down for the reception.



About 80 names were added to the guest book during the afternoon, which included both representatives from the social and official circles of Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

VICE CONSUL O. C. HARPER.

NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO

Front row, left to right—Consul Romeyn Wormuth, Vice Consul Oscar C. Harper, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Nathan, and Mrs. Sokobin. Rear row, left to right—Consul Richard F. Boyce, Consul Samuel Sokobin, of Saltillo; Mrs. Boyce, Vice Consul Arthur R. Williams, and Consul Edward I. Nathan, of Monterrey.



STAFF, AMERICAN CONSULATE, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO

Left to right—Miss Odile Bronimann, Miss Gloria E. Duval, Consul Francis H. Styles, Vice Consul Robert M. Ott, Vice Consul Louis B. Mazzeo, and Eulalio Romero, messenger and janitor



STAFF OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

Left to right—Standing: Miss M. Martin, Miss J. Halley, Miss F. White, Miss R. Jackson. Seated: Vice Consul F. Vernon Schweitzer, Consul Albert M. Doyle.





Photo by S. M. L. Sanzetti

AMERICAN AND NATIVE STAFF, SHANGHAI CONSULATE GENERAL
Taken April 8, 1931



SHANGHAI

MAY 8, 1931.

Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham returned to Shanghai from home leave on April 3 and resumed charge of the office. Consul General Douglas Jenkins, who had been detailed to take charge of this post during Mr. Cunningham's absence, left on April 4 for Hongkong to become the principal officer at that Consulate General.

On April 13 Shanghai was visited by four vice consuls en route from the Foreign Service School to new post assignments in the Far East. They were Donald D. Edgar, assigned to Hongkong; James K. Penfield, Canton; Harrison A. Lewis, Singapore, and John J. MacDonald, Batavia.

Consul Gordon L. Burke spent several days in Shanghai recently on his way to Foochow to relieve Consul John J. Muccio, who had been assigned to Shanghai. Consul Muccio took up his duties here on April 17.

Consul J. Holbrook Chapman paid his respects at the Consulate General while he was in Shanghai en route from his former post at Cologne, Germany, to his new assignment at Nagoya, Japan.

Hiram Bingham, Jr., was the guest of Consul General Cunningham during his stay of three days in Shanghai May 4 to 7. Vice Consul Bingham, who is assigned to the Consulate General at Tokyo, was in Shanghai to meet his brother, Alfred M. Bingham, who is making an extended tour around the world.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and Mrs. Vandenberg passed through Shanghai recently on their way to the Philippine Islands, where Senator Vandenberg will make an inspection tour of the Islands. While in Shanghai, they were the guests of Consul General Cunningham and Mrs. Cunningham.

VICE CONSUL GEO. V. ALLEN.



Photo by S. M. L. Sanzetti

AMERICAN STAFF, SHANGHAI CONSULATE GENERAL

April 8, 1931

Seated on rug (left to right)—Misses Helen Collins, Rachel E. Naylor, Elizabeth Bartan, Winifred A. Hykes, Mayella Byrd, Nan L. Horan, and Mrs. Olga N. Quevedo. Seated on chairs (left to right)—Vice Consul W. R. Lynch, Consul Robert L. Smyth, Consul Leroy Webber, Consul Paul R. Josselyn, Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, Consul Jay C. Huston, Consul Carl O. Spomer, Vice Consul J. Ernest Black, and Vice Consul George V. Allen. Standing (left to right)—Messrs. John M. Allison, Harold Jones, Samuel E. Williams, Charles A. Robertson; Vice Consul Thomas B. Clark, Mr. Harold D. Pease, Mrs. Vivian E. M. Hooper, Mr. Samuel M. Surber, and Vice Consul John B. Sawyer. Vice Consul Ringwalt was absent on leave, and Consul Muccio had not yet reported for duty.



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication May 23, 1931

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 16, 1931:

Robert Y. Brown, of Dothan, Ala., now American Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, designated Third Secretary of Legation at that post in addition to his duties as Vice Consul.

Leo J. Callanan, of Dorchester, Mass., now American Consul at Port Said, Egypt, assigned Consul at Madras, India, after July 1, 1931.

Robert F. Fernald, of Ellsworth, Me., now American Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, assigned Consul at Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, when an American Consulate is being established.

Harold Shantz, of Rochester, N. Y., now American Consul at Hongkong, assigned Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Non-Career

The American Consular Agency at Bonacca, Honduras, has been ordered closed.

John Brandt, of Washington, D. C., now a clerk in the American Consulate at Bluefields, Nicaragua, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Conrad C. Spangler, of New York, now a clerk in the American Consulate at St. John, New Brunswick, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

George P. Wilson, of Sewickley, Pa., now American Vice Consul at Nice, France, appointed Vice Consul at Little, after July 1, 1931.

Released for publication June 6, 1931

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 23, 1931:

Prescott Childs, of Holyoke, Mass., American Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, assigned American Consul at Nice, France, after July 1, 1931.

John E. Holler, of Chambersburg, Pa., now American Consul at Venice, Italy, assigned American Consul at Matamoros, Mexico, after July 1, 1931.

Carlton Bailey Hurst, of Washington, D. C., American Consul General at Budapest, Hungary, will be retired as a Foreign Service Officer at the close of business July 31, 1931.

Non-Career

The American Consular Agency at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, was closed officially on May 11, 1931.

Released for publication, June 13, 1931

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 6, 1931:

Knox Alexander, of Independence, Mo., now American Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, assigned Consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba, after July 1.

Raymond A. Hare, of Goodman, Wis., now American Vice Consul and Language Officer at Paris, France, assigned Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt.

Lucien N. Sullivan, of Bethlehem, Pa., now American Consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba, assigned Consul at Matanzas, after July 1.

Henry S. Villard, of New York City, American Vice Consul at Teheran, Persia, now in the United

States on leave of absence, detailed to the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State.

Non-Career

Frank W. Barnes, of Helena, Arkansas, now American Vice Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, appointed Vice Consul at Sofia, Bulgaria, upon expiration of leave of absence in the United States.

TRADE DETAILS

During the period from May 15, 1931, to June 13, 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 Dudley G. Dwyre (Mexico City) to Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, and Denver; Consul Walter A. Foote (Medan) to New York; Consul Louis H. Gourley (Sao Paulo) to New York; Consul

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General Marion Letcher (Antwerp) to New York; Consul Warren Fletcher (Barranquilla, en route to Budapest) to New York; and Consul Leroy Webber (Chefoo) to Seattle, Chicago, and New York.

COMMERCIAL WORK FOR MAY

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 May, 1931, is indicated as follows:

	1931
Reports	2,314
Trade Letters	4,719
Trade Lists	275
World Trade Directory Reports..	6,572
Trade Opportunity Reports	372

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

Addis Ababa, Vice Consul James L. Park; Algiers, Vice Consul Joseph I. Touchette; Amsterdam, Consul General Charles L. Hoover, Baghdad, Vice Consul Herbert Y. Brown; Cairo, Consul J. Rives Childs; Habana, Consul Harold B. Quarton; Kovno, Vice Consul George D. Lamont; Santiago de Cuba, Consul Edwin Schoenrich (political); Shanghai, Consul Jay C. Huston, Vice Consul J. Ernest Black and clerks; Suva, Consul Quincy F. Roberts; Tallinn, Vice Consul Ellis A. Johnson; Toronto, Consul Christian M. Ravndal.

Trade letters (one letter from each post except where indicated parenthetically) received during the same period from the following-named posts were accorded the rating of EXCELLENT:

Baghdad, Bombay (2), Brisbane, Brussels, Buenos Aires (4), Cape Town (6), Kobe, Kovno, Las Palmas, Mazatlan, Mexico City (5), Milan, Nanking, Rio de Janeiro, Rotterdam (3), Sao Paulo (3), Shanghai, Stavanger, Tallinn (2), Tientsin.

The following officers submitted reports which were rated VERY GOOD:

Addis Ababa, Vice Consul James L. Park; Adelaide, Vice Consul Forrest K. Gurkin; Alexandria, Consul H. Earle Russell; Antwerp, Consul General Marion Letcher (2); Athens, Consul Edwin A. Plitt; Bagdad, Consul Alexander K. Sloan (1 commercial and 1 political); Barcelona, Consul Curtis C. Jordan and Consul Thomas McEnelly (2 reports); Beirut, Consul James Hugh Keeley, Jr. (1), Vice Consul Nelle B. Stogsdall (2); Bombay, Vice Consul Winfield H. Minor (2); Brisbane, Consul Albert M. Doyle (2); Brussels, Consul Walter H. Sholes; Budapest, Consul John H. Morgan; Buenos Aires, Vice Consul Stanley G. Slavens; Callao-Lima, Vice Consul Archibald E. Gray; Canton, Consul General Joseph W. Ballantine (political), Cape Town, Consul Cecil M. P. Cross (2); Caracas, Consul Henry C. Von Struve; Casablanca, Consul Parker W. Buhrman (2); Cobh, Consul Leslie E. Woods (political); Copenhagen, Vice Consul Erland Gjessing;

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Durban, Consul Gaston Smith; Geneva, Vice Consul Curtis T. Everett (political); Guadalajara, Consul Raleigh A. Gibson and Vice Consul Charles C. Gidney, Jr. (1), and Vice Consul Shiras Morris, Jr. (2); Guayaquil, Consul General Harold D. Clum (1), and Vice Consul Philip K. Tattersall (1); Habana, Vice Consul Cecil B. Lyon (1); Halifax, Vice Consul Terry S. Hinkle; Hamburg, Consul General John E. Kehl (political); Hankow, Consul General Frank P. Lockhart; Harbin, Vice Consul Paul M. Dutko (1), and Consul Edward B. Thomas (1); Helsingfors, Consul John L. Bouchal; Kobe, Consul Howard Donovan (2); La Paz, Vice Consul Paul C. Daniels; Lagos, Consul Gilbert R. Willson (2); Las Palmas, Consul Clifton R. Wharton (1 political and 1 economic); Malmo, Consul Christian T. Steger (1) and Clerk C. P. Wilkens (1); Medan, Vice Consul Daniel M. Braddock; Mexico City, Consul Dudley G. Dwyre; Milan, Vice Consul James W. Gantenbein; Montevideo, Consul General Leslie E. Reed; Montreal, Consul Fred D. Fisher; Nagoya, Consul J. Holbrook Chapman; Nanking, Consul General Willys R. Peck and Vice Consul Lincoln C. Reynolds (1); Oslo, Consul General Thomas H. Bevan and clerk Dunker (1); Ottawa, Vice Consul Daniel Gaudin, Jr., and Vice Consul Allan C. Taylor (1); Panama, Vice Consul C. Burke Elbrick; Para, Consul George E. Seltzer; Port Said, Consul Horace Remillard; Prague, Consul John W. Bailey, Jr. (2); Prince Rupert, Consul G. Carlton Woodward; Regina, Consul Lee R. Blohm (2); Riga, Clerk George P. Ohlhaber; Rome, Consul Hiram A. Boucher; Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster (2); St. John's, Newfoundland, Consul General Edward A. Dow (1), and Vice Consul George C. Cobb (1); Santiago de Cuba, Consul Edwin Schoenrich (political); Sao Paulo, Consul General Charles R. Cameron (1 political and 1 economic); Sofia, Consul Maynard B. Barnes (1), and Consul Thomas F. Sherman (1); Stavanger, Consul George Orr; Taihoku, Vice Consul Charles S. Reed; Tallinn, Consul Harry A. Carlson (1 political and 1 economic); Tampico, Consul Robert Harnden; Tela, Vice Consul T. Monroe Fisher; Tenerife, Consul Charles D. Westcott; Tientsin, Consul Angus I. Ward (1), and Consul Angus I. Ward, Consul Howard Taylor and Vice Consul Stuart Allen (1); Torreon, Consul Nelson R. Park; Tunis, Consul Leland L. Smith; Valencia, Consul Samuel R. Thompson; Vera Cruz, Consul Leonard G. Dawson (political); Vienna, Consul General Ernest L. Harris (3); Warsaw, Consul Stewart E. McMillin; Wellington, Consul Bernard Gotlieb; Winnipeg, Vice Consul Lucius H. Johnson; and Zurich, Vice Consul Hugh F. Ramsey (2).

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

Algiers, Antwerp, Athens, Auckland, Bagdad (3), Batavia (3), Bombay (3), Brussels (4), Budapest (3), Buenos Aires (7), Calcutta, Callao-Lima, Cape Town (7), Casablanca, Goteborg (2), Habana (5), Hankow (2), Helsingfors, Jerusalem (6), Kobe, Kovno (6), London, Ontario, Malmo 2, Malta, Mazatlan (3), Medan, Mexico City (7), Milan (6), Montreal (2), Naples, Oporto, Oslo, Palermo, Prague (3), Rio de Janeiro (2), Rotterdam (3), Saigon, St. John's, Newfoundland, Saloniki (2), San Jose (7), Sao Paulo (2), Shanghai (4), Sherbrooke, Singapore, Surabaya (2), Sydney, Australia, Taihoku, Tallinn (2), Tananarive, Tegucigalpa (3), Tientsin (2), Tirana, Toronto (2), Warsaw (3), Zagreb, and Zurich.

SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of May the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating EXCELLENT to shipping reports submitted by the following officers: Consul Joseph P. Ragland, Halifax; Consul Howard Taylor, Tientsin; Vice Consul Courtland Christiansi, Ghent; Consul E. Talbot Smith, Bergen.

VISA CORRESPONDENCE

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared letters received during May, 1931, rated VERY GOOD: Montreal, Wesley Frost (1), and Windsor, Harry F. Hawley (1).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following personal notes as to the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce have been received in a communication dated June 11, 1931, from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

On July 1, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will have, as its new director, Mr. Frederick M. Feiker to succeed Mr. William L. Cooper who desires to resume his former duties as Commercial Attaché at London. Mr. Cooper will take a vacation in Michigan before reporting in London in the fall. Mr. Feiker has served in both private and public work to forward group and individual programs for the improvement of business practice in both production and distribution and in the fields of management and business policy. He was at one time Assistant Secretary of Commerce and subsequently served in various capacities under the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Henry B. Pentland has recently been appointed a Trade Commissioner to specialize in promoting the sale of airplanes and equipment in Latin America with headquarters at Panama City. Mr. Pentland is a graduate of Cornell University. After serving in the United States Army Air Service as Second Lieutenant during the World War he was employed by several companies as architect and engineer. For the past



three years he served as Aeronautical Supervisor for the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce.

Among other new appointees to the foreign service are Trade Commissioner Charles R. Hersum to Budapest and Assistant Trade Commissioner Sylvester J. Roll to Bogota. Mr. Hersum, a graduate of Colby College and Georgetown University, has for two years been employed in the New York District Office of this Department. He has sailed for his new post. Mr. Roll will go to Bogota to succeed Assistant Trade Commissioner Chauncy T. Langdon, who has been transferred to the Philadelphia office.

Among the field men, recently returned to the States, are:

Trade Commissioner Edward B. Lawson from Johannesburg; Trade Commissioner G. O. Woodard from Hongkong; Assistant Trade Commissioner August Brauer from Singapore; Assistant Trade Commissioner Milton T. Houghton from Buenos Aires; Assistant Trade Commissioner Mindee McLean from Santiago, Chile.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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

Sr. Surgeon GEORGE PARCHER. Relieved from duty at Oslo, Norway, on June 1, and assigned to duty at Warsaw, Poland. May 11, 1931.

P. A. Surgeon J. F. VAN ACKEREN. Relieved from duty at Bergen, Norway, and assigned to duty at Oslo, Norway. May 11, 1931.

Sr. Surgeon HUGH DE VALIN. Relieved from duty at Dublin, Irish Free State, and assigned to duty at Antwerp, Belgium. May 12, 1931.

Dr. ATHERTON SEIDELL. Directed to proceed from Paris, France, to London, England, and return, for the purpose of attending the League of Nations Vitamin Standardization Conference on June 17. May 13, 1931.

Surgeon W. T. HARRISON. Directed to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Montreal, Canada, and return, for the purpose of presenting a paper on toxoid immunization against diphtheria before the meeting of the American Public Health Association September 14-17. May 18, 1931.

Medical Director G. W. MCCOY. Directed to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Philadelphia, Swiftwater and Marietta, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., and Toronto, Canada, and return, in connection with the control of biologics. May 23, 1931.

Sanitary Engineer LEONARD GREENBURG. Directed to proceed from New Haven, Conn., to San Francisco, Calif., so as to arrive on June 1, for duty in connection with ventilation studies of vessels engaged in carrying oriental steerage passengers from the Orient to United States ports. Also authorized to proceed as may be necessary from San Francisco to Honolulu, and such other points in the vicinity as may be directed and return, in connection with carrying out these studies. May 26, 1931.

Medical Director S. B. GRUBBS. Directed to proceed from San Francisco to Honolulu, and return, and such other points in the vicinity as may be necessary, in connection with the ventilation and berthing studies of vessels engaged in the carriage of oriental steerage passengers from the Orient to United States ports. May 27, 1931.

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Pharmacologist Director CARL VOEGTLIN. While in Europe authorized to visit the University of Liverpool, Cancer Research Laboratory, London Hospital, Cancer Institute in London, the Cancer Institute at Louvain, Belgium, the Curie Institute in Paris, the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Cambridge, University College and the National Institute for Medical Research in London; the University of Basel and Berne, Pasteur Institute in Paris, and such other places as may be deemed necessary and which may be of interest. May 29, 1931.

Asst. Surgeon RALPH GREGG. Directed to proceed from Warsaw, Poland, to Prague, Czechoslovakia, on or about July 2, for temporary duty until the arrival of P. A. Surgeon R. B. Snavely, on or about August 16. June 2, 1931.

Sr. Surgeon EMIL KRULISH. Relieved from duty at Prague, Czechoslovakia, on July 6, and at expiration of leave assigned to duty at Copenhagen, Denmark. June 2, 1931.

Asst. Surgeon P. A. NEAL. Relieved from duty at Copenhagen, Denmark, on August 9 and assigned to duty at Liverpool, England. June 2, 1931.

P. A. Surgeon R. B. SNAVELY. Relieved from duty at Liverpool, England, on August 10, and assigned to duty at Prague, Czechoslovakia. June 2, 1931.

Asst. Surgeon V. M. HOGE. Orders of April 11, relieving him from duty at Washington, D. C., on April 13, and directing him to proceed to Montreal, Canada, stopping en route at Ellis Island for a temporary period of duty; amended so as to authorize him to proceed from Ellis Island, N. Y., to Yarmouth, N. S., for duty in the office of the American Consul, stopping en route at Montreal, Canada, for temporary duty for about two months. June 2, 1931.

Medical Director E. A. SWEET. Relieved from duty at Vienna, Austria, on or about June 29, and assigned to duty at Leavenworth, Kans., as Chief Medical Officer at the Federal Penitentiary at that place. June 3, 1931.

Medical Director S. B. GRUBBS. Authorized to proceed when necessary between San Francisco and oriental ports in Philippine Islands, Honolulu, and Japan, and return. June 3, 1931.

Sanitary Engineer LEONARD GREENBURG. Authorized to proceed when necessary between San Francisco and oriental ports in Philippine Islands, China and Japan, and return. June 3, 1931.

Sanitary Engineer FRANK R. SHAW. Directed to proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Regina, Saskatchewan Province, Canada, and return, for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association June 17 to 19. June 8, 1931.



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EIGHTEENTH NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

The 18th National Foreign Trade Convention was held at the Hotel Commodore in New York on May 27, 28 and 29, 1931. About 1,350 delegates representing the leading interests in foreign trade, banking and shipping in the United States were present. The following officers were in attendance at the convention:

The Honorable William S. Culbertson, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Chile.
Consul General Marion Letcher, Antwerp, Belgium.

Consul Leroy Webber, Chefoo, China.

Consul Walter A. Foote, formerly of Medan, Sumatra.

Consul Louis H. Gourley, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Consul Fletcher Warren, Barranquilla, Colombia.

In addition, Mr. Harry A. McBride and Mr. James J. Murphy, Jr., were present as representatives of the Department of State.

The outstanding addresses of the convention were those delivered by Mr. James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation on *The World Trade Outlook*; The Honorable Wallace R. Farrington, former Governor of Hawaii on *The Pacific Area*; *Our Relations with Latin America* by John L. Merrill, President, All America Cables, Incorporated; *The United States and Argentina—Their Commercial Relations*—by His Excellency Senor Don Manuel E. Malbran, Ambassador from Argentina; *Are We Losing Out In Foreign Trade?* by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; and *The European Government Attitude Toward Foreign Trade*, by Eugene P. Thomas, Vice President, United States Steel Corporation.

Group sessions were organized to discuss various phases of export merchandising, coopera-

tion in export trade, credits and credit information, export advertising and foreign trade banking.

Due to the large concentration of export interests in the city of New York the Trade Advisers Service of the Convention was of particular importance and these activities were under the direction of Mr. James F. Hodgson, the manager of the New York District office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The officers in attendance at the convention on the part of the Department of State cooperated very effectively in providing information of interest to American exporters in connection with their specific problems in foreign trade, over one hundred interviews having been given during the course of the Trade Advisers Service which ran continuously during the three days the convention was in session.

Export Trade and Finance, on June 6, 1931, in commenting on this convention said that "the State Department was brilliantly represented," and that "the State Department men created a most excellent impression," Ambassador Culbertson being mentioned as the star guest.

The New York World Telegram, of May 29, 1931, reporting the convention, told a lurid story of Consul Louis H. Gourley "dodging bullets in revolts" as part of a Consul's role. The article said: "Walking down the street of Sao Paulo one day Consul Gourley was confronted by a wild-eyed citizen waving the muzzle of a rifle dangerously near his belt line. 'Get out of the way,' the patriot yelled. 'I'm shooting that soldier.' The Consul dived to the pavement where he remained until the soldiers had disposed of the rifleman. He then continued his walk to the plant of an administration newspaper, which was in flames, surrounded by a cheering mob of victorious rebels. Before returning to his office he witnessed the burning of scores of lotteries and gambling clubs. . . . Gourley was in Mexico during several of that nation's revolutions, and was in Warsaw, Poland, during the Bolshevik drive in 1920. He sat on his hotel roof and watched the battle there, he said."

The same writer said that "Walter A. Foote, speaking seven languages and a dozen or so dialects, dropped in from Sumatra, of the Dutch East Indies, where he has been for the last four years the American Consul, singing the praises of that territory and urging American business men to enter that field."

The World Telegram also stated that James J. Murphy, Jr., formerly assigned to Lucerne and

later Santo Domingo, but now Chief of the Commercial Office of the Department of State, was "proclaimed the best dressed man at the convention by style experts."

ON COMMERCE AND LITERATURE

On July 8, 1497, at daybreak, 434 years ago, what is probably the world's greatest pioneering enterprise of a commercial nature, Columbus' voyage excepted, was begun under most auspicious circumstances. The scene was the banks of the river Tagus, some four miles from the city of Lisbon. The King of Portugal and the Algarves, eager to emulate the exploits of Prince Henry the Navigator, had finally decided, much against popular opinion, to send an expedition by sea in search of India, that fabulously rich domain at the end of the earth. Many and careful preparations had been made; three war vessels of moderate size, manned by only 160 sailors were painstakingly constructed to venture into unknown seas over which ignorance and superstition had cast a spell of dread and fear. But an old and tried soldier, who had fought well against the French, a man named Gama, had been commissioned Admiral and General, and at sunset on July 7, 1497, he repaired to a chapel overlooking the yellow waters of the Tagus, where rode his vessels at anchor, and spent the night at prayer for the success of his great venture.

As the night wore away thousands of people from Lisbon began to arrive on the beach below to witness the departure of the reckless souls who were not satisfied with what they already possessed. Gazing in awe upon the sturdy crafts whose black outlines began to appear against the sky, priests in colorful robes chanted masses while the families and relatives of the mariners sought relief from their agony in religious supplications. But no transatlantic flyer ever gave more care and thought to his undertaking than did these hardy adventurers.

Realizing that far too many Portuguese expeditions in the past had foundered and sank by reason of their ships being oversize, constructed with an eye to the mass of treasure to be brought home, Gama's vessels were fashioned along small and speedier lines. As hostility was not the purpose of this "humane expedition," much space heretofore reserved for cannon and powder was given over to food stores, emergency equipment, and gaudy trinkets likely to please and win the affections of the indigents. However, as a certain number of "shock troops" might be required, "ten malefactors, men of abilities, whose sentences of death were reversed on condition of their

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obedience to Gama . . . were also aboard." Interpreters, skilled in Ethiopian, Arabic, and other oriental languages, went along also.

The epic Odyssey of Vasco da Gama's departure and return to the shores of Portugal is too well known to be repeated here, and only a few months ago the National Geographic Magazine reviewed the story in an admirable manner. Gama's adventures, comparable to Polo's exploits, quickly rang throughout all civilized Europe, and as literature has always been in a sense an eager camp-follower of commercial adventure, that great Virgil of Portugal, Luis da Camoens, whose life career so closely paralleled that of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, was not slow to write in purest classic style an account of this stupendous and highly successful voyage of discovery and trade. Translations in all popular tongues were available to the world soon afterwards, and Voltaire's ringing words, both sarcastic and praiseworthy, furnished conversation for many a fashionable salon.

One of the best translations of Gama's "Lusiad" to be made in the English language was accomplished and printed during 1798 in London by William Julius Mickle (1734-1780) and copies of his work are today occasionally to be picked up



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in old book stores throughout the British Isles and Europe. Mickle divided his translation into two volumes, supported by voluminous and very readable notes, the first volume offering an introduction, a complete history of the discovery of India, a brief but accurate life-study of Camoens, and a dissertation on his masterly poem with observations on epic poetry at large. These preliminary chapters compose nearly two-thirds of the first volume, and although leisurely and deeply written, are most readable and reflect an immense power of application and study.

In scanning the introduction, the reader is struck by the apparent *apology for the development of commerce* which Mickle offers, or at any rate his conviction that a defense of some length was necessary in view of the fact that trade as a whole had long been belittled and ridiculed by the British intelligentsia of his time. That the increase in trade with foreign countries was then "big with the real misery of mankind, degenerate, and the nurse of every vice" was in that day too commonly accepted, writes Mickle, who parries this declaration by saying that—

"Though some part of the traffic with many countries resembles Solomon's importation of apes and peacocks . . . the extent of the benefits which attend are also to

be considered, ere the man of cool reason will venture to pronounce that the world is impure and rendered less virtuous and less happy by the increasing of commerce."

In defense of Portugal's legitimate action in discovering India, Mickle points out that long before the country was annexed to Europe—

"war and depredation were not unheard of strangers to the banks of the Ganges . . . in the natural course of human affairs (India) will be led to permanent governments, established on improved laws and just dominion . . . where the mind is enlarged and enlightened by learning, plans of commerce will rise into action, and these in return will from every part of the world bring new acquisitions to philosophy and science. The birth of learning and commerce may be different, but their growth is mutual and dependent upon each other."

With much being written at present both in regard to world commerce and the state of political affairs in India, the remarks of this relatively obscure 18th century writer are well worth reading and consideration.

H. T. M.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

Twenty-seven years ago Cecil Rhodes conceived the plan of providing scholarships at Oxford for American and other foreign students. A fortune in the diamond fields of South Africa made possible his bequest of \$500,000 for that worthy purpose. Thirty-two American students are selected annually by a committee headed by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. C. K. Allen, recently appointed Oxford secretary to the Rhodes trustees, said awhile ago that the careers of 2,700 former Rhodes scholars, now living in the United States, have proved the "unqualified success" of the Rhodes plan. At first, according to Mr. Allen, Americans placed too much emphasis on the athletic ability of their candidates. In recent years, however, a better balance between athletics, character, and academic proficiency has been achieved. "Most of the graduates," Mr. Allen said, "have attained the ideals of leadership that Mr. Rhodes emphasized in establishing the fund. They are well-rounded men, leaders in their communities, and generally recognized as influential persons of the better type." It was not the purpose of Mr. Rhodes to provide for men who were "mere bookworms." Although it is impossible to predict how easily the American student at Oxford will adapt himself to the atmosphere and customs of the university, it is significant that only a few have left either by request or voluntarily.—*The Watchman-Examiner*.

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The higher up in life a man goes, the more necessary it becomes that he shall cooperate with other men. Any man's success depends largely upon the efforts of others, and anyone who is not willing to share his success with these others very seldom has much success to share.—*Edison Round Table*.



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The publication of a directory of former members of the American Foreign Service may later be published, probably in instalments. If our readers will kindly notify the Editor of the names and addresses of any such persons known to them, it will be appreciated.

MARRIAGES

Hurst-Evans. Married at Aden, Arabia, on May 11, 1931, Consul Carlton Hurst and Mrs. Anne S. Evans, of Washington, D. C.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Adeline Clio, was born on April 29, 1931, at Paris, France, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Warren M. Chase. Mr. Chase is assigned to the Consulate General at Amsterdam.

IN MEMORIAM

Edwin Dun, who was American Minister to Japan from 1893 to 1897, died in Tokyo on May 16, 1931. Mr. Dun was a native of London, Ohio, and went to Japan about 60 years ago as an agricultural expert. He was associated for some years with the Japanese Government Experimental Farm, and he is credited with introducing the American apple which now flourishes in Japan, Korea, and Manchuria. On July 5, 1884, he was appointed by President Cleveland Second Secretary of Legation, and on September 3, 1889, he was promoted to be Secretary of Legation. Again on April 4, 1893, he was advanced to the position of Minister, which post he held during the period of the war between China and Japan and until succeeded by Alfred E. Buck on April 13, 1897. Thereafter Mr. Dun acted as the local representative of a prominent American shipbuilding firm, and latterly as an honorary adviser to the Mitsubishi Company.

Miss Irma A. Warnick, who had been employed as a clerk at the American Consulate at Yunnanfu, China, since March 21, 1930, died on April 11, 1931, at Yunnanfu, from smallpox, which she is believed to have contracted while on leave of absence in Indo-China. Miss Warnick was born at Sultan, Washington, and her father, John M. Warnick, resides at 124 Willamette Boulevard, Portland, Oregon. Miss Warnick, after completing her education at Bellingham, Wash., entered the Moody Bible Institute at Chicago, and later the Bible Institute of Los Angeles. She had been in China about six months prior to her employment at the Consulate.



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WHAT A CONSUL DOES

Apropos the story appearing in a recent number of the JOURNAL regarding the good citizen who was making a collection of walking sticks, the following bears a striking similarity. Three or four years ago the Consul at Antofagasta was importuned by a professor in a western university to send him a cane made from wood indigenous to the district in which the Consulate was located. The request was supported by a check for \$10 for any expenses incident thereto—the first surprise. The Consul replied by citing the fact that his district consisted of a barren desert utterly devoid of vegetation, expressed his regrets that no such cane could be secured from wood grown there, and returned the check. The professor was not to be denied, however, and made a second and third request for favorable action. The last letter contained a check for \$20.

Always influenced by persistence on the part of the clients, plus the check, the harassed Consul decided to risk his life if need be, to find the desired piece of timber. He accompanied a mining engineer on a journey up in the Andes to the famous Borax Lake near the Bolivian frontier—the home of the "20-Mule Team" plant, altitude

12,000 feet. A hunting trip was planned in the hope that some trace might be found of the missing walking stick among the dizzy crags of the Andes. This kind of sport is done in a motor truck along the smooth valley floors even up to 18,000 feet. When the motor began to cough and falter it was turned around so it could be headed downgrade, otherwise the party would be marooned, as much physical exertion at such heights might have fatal results.

At the last moment before starting home, a guide sighted a root growing out of a cliff about 90 feet above the trail; so he and the Consul essayed to climb up and get it. Unfortunately the poor Consul fainted after the first 30 feet, but the guide retrieved the root and returned to the truck, dragging along the Consul, whose heart had about ceased all activity. Returning to the camp the doctor took charge, and after administering opiates and a stern rebuke, put the F. S. O. to bed, where he rolled and tossed with terrific head pains for two days. The final step was to order the F. S. O. to lower altitudes, so he returned to his post, where he suffered the usual reaction by acting strangely for a week, much to the alarm of his family and friends. The piece of gnarled root was dressed off, packed and given over to a kindly ship captain who forwarded it from New York to the western professor, PLUS the check. Then the Consul sat back and awaited the letter of thanks, which never arrived.

G. D. H.



WILL ROGERS AND MINISTER EBERHARDT
At the landing field, San Jose, Costa Rica, April 11, 1931



ELEPHANT'S MILK PREFERRED

(Continued from page 263)

O Chiyo San was duly summoned, and the two girls each drank down her portion.

"How do you like it?" I inquired.

"It is indeed delicious," O Hana San declared. "I do not understand why the masters should prefer elephant's or whale's milk. They must be very fastidious."

"As a matter of fact, I like it just as well," I explained, "but my friend over there (I indicated Bliss) objects to it."

"And why should he object to it?" she questioned, her curiosity aroused.

"You have undoubtedly noticed how smooth skinned he is for a western barbarian," I suggested.

"Oh, yes," she rejoined, "O Chiyo San and I were talking about it a few moments ago. We could not understand why there should be such marked difference between people of the same country. But what does this circumstance have to do with bear's milk?"

I thought another hint might be helpful. "I suppose you have heard about the hairy Ainu in your own country?"

"Oh, yes, indeed," O Hana San responded, eager to show her knowledge, "they live in Hokkaido, and they are great hunters."

"Exactly," I agreed, "and, of course, you know what they hunt principally?"

A light had dawned on O Chiyo San. "Don't you see, O Hana San, what the masters mean?" she broke in, "the Ainu hunt bears and eat the meat, the masters drink bear's milk." Then turning to me a little anxiously she asked, "I suppose bear's milk does not begin to affect your system until you have used it a long time?"

"The singular thing about it," I answered, "is that a very little is sufficient to start things going, and it begins to take effect immediately." That is why my friend, who is particular in these matters, abstains so strictly."

Both girls were now thoroughly alarmed. "What have you made us do?" cried O Hana San, "we shall now be disowned by our families."

"Oh, you need not worry," I assured her.

"Why?" they both asked.

"The fair sex is immune from the effects of bear's milk," I explained, for I thought that the matter had gone far enough, and besides my friends were becoming impatient to know what trend the conversation was taking.

COLOMBO, CEYLON

MAY 13, 1931.

The U. S. S. *Pittsburgh* arrived at Colombo on May 2 and remained in port for four days. This was the first visit of an American warship to Ceylon for about 10 years. The usual exchange of official calls were made on May 2.

Consul and Mrs. Eells entertained Captain Powell and several officers at a dinner on May 2 to which members of the American Colony were invited. A number of other entertainments were given by Consul and Mrs. Eells, and Captain Powell was also entertained on board the H. M. S. *Enterprise*, which was then in Colombo.

On the 4th of May Consul and Mrs. Eells gave a reception and dance at the Galle Face Hotel, which was attended by over 200 guests, including Government officials, Army and Navy officers, and others both Ceylonese and European. This function is generally said to have been one of the most successful in recent years.

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TIENTSIN, CHINA

MAY 11, 1931.

Consul General and Mrs. Gauss, with their son Charles, returned to Tientsin on April 17 after a short visit to Tsingtao and Dairen.

Capt. Parker G. Teney, Assistant Military Attaché at Peiping, and Mrs. Tenney, were visitors in Tientsin on April 3 and 4, as was also Lieut. C. J. Kanaga, Language Officer.

Vice Consul John S. Mosher was on April 3 appointed Special Officer of the Consular Court.

In addition to their regular duties, American Consular Officers in Tientsin hold the following positions: Senior Consul, chairman of the Hai Ho (River) Conservancy Commission, member of the Hai Ho Improvement Commission, member of the board of the American school, president of the American University Club, member of the Executive Committee of the American Association and (recently) vice commander of the American Legion.

Robert L. Buell, Consul and Third Secretary, Peiping, was appointed Assistant Clerk of the Tientsin Consular Court on April 7.

The Tientsin Amateur Baseball Club was organized at a meeting of interested persons at the Consulate General April 9. The club will provide a civilian team for games with the North China League, including teams of the U. S. S. *Tulsa*, 15th U. S. Infantry, the Legation Guard, a local Japanese team and others in this region.

Mrs. J. K. Davis, wife of the Consul General at Seoul, Korea, visited Tientsin during the middle of April as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jordan, of the British American Tobacco Company. The Jordans were residents of Nanking when Mr. Davis was Consul there and suffered with the Davises the harrowing experiences of the Nanking incident.

For one day in April Clerk Dave Aldridge held commission as Deputy United States Marshal for China.

Mr. Thurston R. Porter, United States Marshal for China, Shanghai, came to Tientsin for a few days in the middle of April to make preparations for the annual spring visit of the U. S. Court.



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The Consulate General is losing one of its most pleasant associations on May 1 through the transfer of Capt. W. W. Woodbridge, Intelligence Officer of the U. S. Army troops in China, Tientsin, who has been ordered to duty at the Staff College, Washington.

Captain Woodbridge, who speaks fluent Chinese, was a language officer at the Legation in Peking 1920-23 and lived in the once famous Students' Mess when Second Secretary Stanton, Consul Smyth, Third Secretary Chapman and Consul Atcheson were Student Interpreters. Two of those officers have since had the pleasure in serving with him in Tientsin, where he has been stationed since 1927.

Capt. Leslie Brown is taking over Captain Woodbridge's duties.

Consuls Ward and Taylor and Vice Consul Allen returned April 9 from a short motor trip to Jehol, seat of the former imperial summer palace and hunting grounds about 130 miles from Peking beyond the Great Wall. General T'ang Yu-lin, chairman of the Jehol Provincial Government entertained them with a feast during their visit and gave them an exhibition of fancy riding. (See photographs.)

The U. S. S. *Peary*, *Pillsbury*, *John D. Ford*, *Stewart* and *Truxton* visited Chinwangtao from April 17 to 29 and the *Finch* from April 21 to May 4.

Lt. Col. W. S. Drysdale, second in command of the U. S. Army troops in China and former Military Attaché at Peiping, returned to Tientsin on April 19 from a short visit to Nanking.

Consul and Mrs. John Carter Vincent, en route from Tsinan to Mukden where Mr. Vincent will be in charge during the absence on home leave of Consul General Meyers, arrived in Tientsin on April 24 for a short visit, leaving the next day for a further holiday in Peiping. The transfer comes almost as a honeymoon journey.



Photos from G. Atcheson, Jr.

Top (left to right)—Vice Consul Allen, Consul Taylor, and Mr. Cole and Mr. Wang, of the Ford Co., Peiping. Lower left—Consul Ward crossing a river on the way to Jehol. Lower right—General Tang Yu lin, Governor of Jehol Province, gives Consuls Ward and Taylor and Vice Consul Allen an exhibition of his horsemanship. City of Jehol in the background.



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since Mr. and Mrs. Vincent were but recently married in Tsinan.

What Price Consul?

The following excerpt is from an article by H. G. W. Woodhead, former editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, appearing in the April 18 issue of the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*:

It appears, now, that the Lutheran Mission at Hankow, some days ago, paid a sum of ten thousand dollars to the bandits who captured the Rev. Bert Nelson in Honan in October last. . . . If the payment of ransoms for kidnapped foreigners is to become a regular feature of residence in this country, it ought, it seems to me, to be put upon a business basis, which will exclude all haggling over terms. And I venture to suggest that a regular tariff should be drawn up to which all foreign governments will give their adherence. It might read something like this:

Foreign Minister or Charge d'Affaires..	\$100,000
Catholic or Protestant Bishop, or Consul General	50,000
Ordinary Missionary	25,000
Foreign Merchant, Business or Professional Man	5,000
Foreign Journalist	nil

Consul and Mrs. J. C. Vincent, en route to Mukden, returned to Tientsin April 30 and remained until next day.

Consul and Mrs. Cabot Coville, Dairen, passed through Tientsin April 29 en route to their post from a holiday in Peiping.

On the evening of April 29, 9.20 p. m., Tientsin time, Consul A. I. Ward heard Consul General John K. Caldwell broadcasting a speech in Japanese from Washington. (The subject of the address is unknown.) Messages of greeting to the American people by Ambassador Forbes and Premier Shidehara were also heard, apparently as part of the same program.

Vice Consul Edward Page, Jr., Harbin, was a visitor in Tientsin early in May en route to his post from a holiday in Pieping.

The U. S. Army troops in China celebrated on May 4 the seventieth anniversary of the organization of the Fifteenth Infantry with a review which was taken by Consul General Gauss. Col. J. D. Taylor, commanding officer, in an address embodying the martial history and achievements of the regiment, mentioned the high commendation of the conduct of the troops in China given by Minister Mac-

Murray on Organization Day in 1929, and by Consul General Gauss in an address before the troops on the 1930 anniversary. Col. J. C. Breckenridge, commandant of the Legation Guard, was also to speak, but was detained in Peiping by illness. Provincial and municipal Chinese officials, members of the Consular body, the foreign military commandants and Capt. P. H. Rice, of the U. S. S. *Tulsa*, were guests of honor at the review.

The U. S. S. *Tulsa*, Capt. Paul Rice, commanding, which has been stationed at Tientsin for periods extending over a year, left port on May 11 under orders to proceed via Chinwangtao to Shanghai.

CONSUL GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

APRIL 20, 1931.

With the most perfect and beautiful of autumn days came Consul General and Mrs. Hitch, recently assigned to Wellington, on their first visit to the "Queen City," Auckland.

A new entrant into the foreign field is Mr. George D. Reuther, of Inglewood, Calif., who has now entered upon duty as a Clerk in the Auckland Consulate.

CONSUL WALTER F. BOYLE.

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

APRIL 13, 1931.

Consul Austin R. Preston, Mrs. Preston and their two children arrived at Brisbane from Nagoya, Japan, on the *Atsuta Maru* on April 13.

Consul Albert M. Doyle and his family left Brisbane for Sydney, Australia, on April 16.

FOREIGN SERVICE INSPECTORS

Thomas M. Wilson has been in the Department of State on consultation since last April.

Consul General Lowell C. Pinkerton has completed his inspection of the offices in Italy and has proceeded to take up the same work at certain offices in the Near East.

Consul General Monnett B. Davis has resumed his inspection work, commencing at Puerto Cortez, Honduras. He is accompanied by Mrs. Davis.



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BOOK NOTES, ETC.

(It is regretted that this month Mr. John Carter has not been able to contribute one of his interesting articles entitled "A Political Book Shelf," but it is hoped that next month the series will be continued. Contributions to this column by our readers will always be welcome.)

A book on diplomats and diplomacy of more than ordinary interest to diplomatic and consular officers has been published recently. It is "The Diplomatist," a translation from the French, the original being "Le Diplomat," by Jules Cambon, the eminent diplomatist, whose career as Ambassador at Washington, Berlin, and other capitals forms one of the conspicuous examples of diplomacy of the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries. It is needless to say that this is therefore a book which has been written by one who is particularly fitted to write on the subject of diplomacy. There is also some instructive opinion in the book which can be taken by the novice and others as sound advice or guidance.

Diplomacy is of much wider scope than a brief book of this sort could possibly cover (there being only 144 pages), but the work is not a treatise or dissertation or textbook but more of an essay. It is readable and interesting to anyone, even the layman with his pathetic misconception of diplomacy. M. Cambon, even if he did nothing else, renders modern mankind a service in attempting to discuss this deplorable public ignorance regarding diplomats and their career. It is not an apologia. It explains the fundamental features of diplomacy and shows us that it is not complicated but simple, and that naturalness plays an important role in the actions of the model diplomat. So many are inclined to regard diplomacy as a licensed form of applied Machiavellian intrigue instituted to make foreign relations more difficult, but Cambon corrects this vagary at the outset. He quotes La Bruyere, who described diplomacy as the avoidance of "being victims of deception while practicing it upon others," and leaves us with a somewhat better conception of this career towards which the public invariably is inclined to be intolerant and unfair.

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There is a certain amount of satisfaction in arriving at the realization that an experienced diplomat feels the same way as many others of us regarding some of the features of diplomacy and especially regarding the qualifications of a diplomat, that sincerity, naturalness, and frankness have an important place among the diplomat's innate stock in trade.

The translation into English is the work of Christopher R. Turner. Like so many translations, the original is better. There are a few slips in translation, such as the one where Cambon says judgment is the absolutely essential quality of an Ambassador, whereas the translation gives preeminence to common sense. In another place the translator avoids the use of the word "snob" by using the word "insincerity" as a synonym of snobbishness, all of which is ineffective.

When a work on this subject is mentioned, we are inclined to think of Gentili, Callières and de Wicquefort and some of the early writers on Ambassadors, but Cambon's book is not so didactic as the early treatises, there being nothing of the textbook or law book about it. He does not seek to explain the technical features, such as the privileges of heads of missions and others. Privileges and precedences, etc., can be ascertained from reference books.

The English edition of "The Diplomatist" was published by Philip Lane, London, 1931, whereas the French edition was published by Hachette, Paris, 1926. (The British publication is cloth bound and costs 7 shillings and 6 pence, exclusive of postage, whereas the French one is paper bound.)

CONSUL JAMES BARCLAY YOUNG.
Southampton, England, May 23, 1931.

"The Grace Log," A Review of Inter-American Affairs, published by W. R. Grace & Co., 7 Hanover Square, New York, contained in its issue of May-June, 1931, many charmingly illustrated articles, among which was one by the Honorable W. S. Culbertson, Ambassador to Chile, entitled, "English in the Schools of Chile," showing that "the English language holds first place among the foreign languages taught in Chilean schools. Only recently has it been made widely compulsory." Another article, telling how New York journalists circled South America by air in 17½ flying days, showed Ambassador Fred M. Dearing greeting his countrymen at the Las Palmas Flying Field, Lima, Peru. The airmen liked Lima and said

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"aviation is the chief topic of business men." The Grace Line now operates a fortnightly schedule (by new motor ships) between New York and Valparaiso, with calls at Buenaventura and Guayaquil, Ecuador, in addition to Peruvian and Chilean stops. The run to Buenaventura now takes 8 days, and that to Guayaquil 11 days, so that Bogota via Buenaventura is now but ten days and a few hours distant from New York.

In our issue of November, 1930, mention was made of the Indian name of Lake Webster, Mass., namely: Chaggoggagoggmanchauggagoggchaubunagungamaug.

Charles E. Tracewell, in his regular column entitled "This and that" in *The Washington Star*, had on May 5, 1931, an amusing article on this name and gave its meaning as "You fish on your side of the lake, I fish on my side of the lake, nobody fish in the middle." He said, in part:

"Sitting in a modern office, the roar of traffic outside, the great dome of the Capitol of the Great White Father shining in the east, we conjured up visions of a lovely stretch of lake, wooded shores, Indians prowling, talking gutturally to each other . . . There, as in a mirage, stood the silver lake, the blue sky, the green shore. And on that shore there were two Indians, their swarthy faces intent, their black hair glistening. The time had come for a pronouncement. Too long had there been trouble on this lake.

"This was a historic meeting of chiefs, and each, as sensing the dignity of the occasion, drew his right arm up around his chest, in a gesture of finality.

"The elder of the two chiefs spake, and said:

"'You fish on your side of the lake, I fish on my side, nobody fish in the middle.'

"'Twas done.

"With a grunt of assent the lesser chief took to his canoe and paddled swiftly away.

"Chaggoggagoggmanchauggagoggchaubunagungamaug."

The Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., in recent weekly lists of Selected U. S. Government Publications announced the following:

CAREERS: LAW. 1931. 13 pages. (Office of Education, Leaflet No. 5.) 5c.

This little bulletin contains practical and interesting information for young persons who contemplate making the law their career. It gives a general dissertation on the law as a career, necessary training, bar admission requirements, requirements at many law schools, with practical information relative to college expenses, and a list of many good law schools in the country.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—The work of the United States Public Health Service. 1931. 30 pages. (Treasury Dept., Public Health Reprint 1447). 5c



This bulletin describes the work of the United States Public Health Service, which institution is designed to further in every way the physical well being of United States citizens. The information conveyed in the publications of this bureau is from scientific experiments and practice, and this little bulletin, in a concise manner, describes the work.

FRANCE—Guide to the law and legal literature of France. 1931. 242 pages. (Library of Congress.) Cloth, \$1.25.

Guide to the law and legal literature of France is the fifth in the series of guides to foreign law published by the Library of Congress. It was preceded by the Bibliography of international law and continental law (1913), the Guide to the law and legal literatures of Germany (1912), the Guide to the law and legal literature of Spain (1915), and the Guide to the law and legal literature of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile (1917).

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.)

ISTANBUL (CONSTANTINOPLE), May 19, 1931.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

I gather that, in connection with the proposed bringing out in pamphlet form of Mr. Walter F. Boyle's "The Habit of Representation," there is a disposition to modify this unusual document to the end of enlarging upon some of the points raised by the author.

I beg to say that I shall personally regret any mutilation of this unique literary effort. I do not recall having encountered another discussion of a living topic in which there was such perfect absence of Socratic blasting of the hopes of youth and such total lack of Mcnickenian bismirching of the fair name of respectability. In the form in which Mr. Boyle left it, I find the article a perfect specimen of its kind and I feel that it would be a mistake not to transmit it to posterity in that form.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES E. ALLEN.


(Ed—From Plymouth and Havre have come similar appeal, but are there not others who wish to express their desire for a reprint in pamphlet form of Mr. Boyle's article? To justify the expense of a reprint, the executive committee would naturally desire to know that there was a wide demand for it, unless of course the reprint was to be sold at some small price to cover the cost.)

130 SOUTH WILLAMAN STREET,
Beverly Hills, Calif., May 21, 1931.

DEAR SIR:

I have decided to give the JOURNAL another trial, and consequently enclose herewith my check for a year's subscription. I would say that my reason for giving up the periodical was that I did not think it *constructive* enough. Anything in order to be constructive must also be open to *criticism*, a thing which I, and probably many others, believed it useless to advance under present conditions. The publication by the JOURNAL of the Moses Bill, including Pat Harrison's report, leads me to believe that possibly there has been a reformation. Hence I subscribe in order to see.

Another little thing: We men on the "scrap heap" still



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have an interest in the service. Would it not be in keeping with the "*esprit de corps*" (I believe that is what they call it) if some button-hole emblem were devised to show that one had been a member of the service or was a member of the Association? Think it over.

With best wishes, I am,
Cordially yours,

JOHN H. GROUT,
American Foreign Service Officer Retired.

(Ed.—Delighted to hear from Mr. Grout and to have him as a subscriber again. His letter is published to show that the *JOURNAL* is open to criticism—indeed, cordially invites it. As to reformation—well, the next renewal of this subscription will be awaited with interest.)

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA, June 2, 1931.

DEAR MR. INGRAM:

In response to your circular letter of May 10, 1931, I am pleased to enclose herewith my personal check in the amount of \$....., as my contribution toward the erection in the Department of State of a tablet in memory of those who have met and who may meet with tragic or heroic death.

I say I am pleased to make this contribution, because I believe that a generously concerted action by the members of our Association in a matter of this kind, after mature consideration and unqualified recommendation by our Executive Committee, will add much to our "*esprit de corps*," give us reason for pride in accomplishment, and help to bring the public to a better realization of some of the hardships and heroisms of our service.

But in giving my support to this project, I realize that many sacrifices and heroisms must necessarily go unnoticed. All deaths alone, among strangers, far from home in a foreign setting, and in service of one's country are always attended by varied degrees of the tragic and heroic. So then again my mind very unselfishly turns to a proposed national Foreign Service Cemetery (see the *Journal* for December, 1930) wherein simple justice may be done to the memory of all and special honor to the memory of those of distinctive merit—another national shrine with available resting places in consecrated ground at home in Washington for those who served, who serve, and who will serve, and with a suitable cenotaph for those who must continue to lie in many states and foreign lands and places unknown.

Indeed, I hope that the erection of this tablet will be accomplished, and I should like to think that its erection will be a step toward a greater tie that will bind us the stronger to each other and to the country we serve—even in memory as in being.

Very truly yours,
O. GAYLORD MARSH.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, June 1, 1931.

DEAR MR. INGRAM:

Heartily in favor of the proposed memorial fund, I enclose my small contribution to the cause.

But as to the form it should take I am not so sure. Are there not graves of consular personnel on foreign soil perhaps unmarked, or at any rate in a condition that reflects no credit on the Service. Probably we lack the means to maintain a Graves Registration Service such as now functions for the soldier dead, but I am wondering if the condition of certain last resting places of our deceased colleagues is what it should be, and does not excite comment from the

casual American or other visitors to the plots where they lie buried.

Sincerely yours,
C. E. MACY.

(Ed.—It is to be hoped that after the proposed Memorial Tablet has been erected, this other and very desirable work of marking the last resting places abroad of deceased colleagues will receive attention. To that end, it will be of service if information is sent to the *Journal* of all such graves.)

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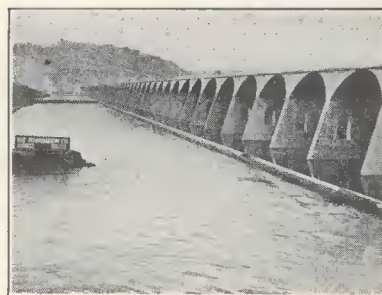
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