

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Photo by Mrs. Wm. Crozier*

## MT. MCKINLEY

*Taken from the air, while flying 200 miles along the north face of Mt. McKinley, the Monarch of American mountains (elevation, 20,360 feet)*

*Mrs. Crozier, with General Crozier, recently made a trip from Washington to Alaska; they are now in the Orient*

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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.

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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## An Andean Night

By WILLIAM C. BURDETT, *Consul General, Callao-Lima, Peru*

LIKE the three bears, there are three kinds of Andes, the big Andes, the little Andes, and the middle sized Andes. The big ones are covered with snow, the little ones with rocks, and the middle sized ones often have both. It is to the middle sized ones, say from 8,000 to 15,000 feet, that this tale refers.

Getting back to Lima from Cuzco in southern Peru means a railroad and ship to most people, but the maps show another way—over the middle sized Andes. Prescott wrote all about this Royal Inca Road and was quite eloquent over it. However, he never saw it, and Dr. Hiram Bingham, who is from Connecticut and did not take anybody's word for it, did go over it, and did not think it was so very wonderful. Mr. Harry Franck also was along this way and wrote a book about it.

Norton\*, who had come as far as Cuzco, and was thence going to Lake Titicaca, Bolivia, and points south, counselled against the Royal Inca Road. "You are too fat," argued he, "and too soft to ride a mule over that trail. It may be a royal road to an Inca or a mountain goat, but it sounds like trouble to me. If you attempt even 30 miles in one day you will fold up and wire for help."

I tried to think up a stinging retort. "Mr. Norton, we American consuls are prepared to serve all over the world, including these Andes mountains, and there are but few consular reports on the Royal Inca Road. I feel it my duty to supply this lack. I shall be riding happily over

the superb mountain tops while you are crossing Titicaca and being mountain sick and seasick at the same time. Furthermore, I shan't fold up after a 30-mile ride. I expect easily to average 40, and after I do I shall certainly take pleasure in wiring you about it." So we parted.

There was a riding horse, a pack mule, and a Quechua Indian, this last for *compagnon de voyage* and stimulation to the pack mule. Happily, the Quechua knew no Spanish and I knew no Quechua. It is distinctly fortunate when two people on an Andes road are unable to understand each other's language.

The second day was a grind. It was amply demonstrated to all present that road building was another one of the things the Incas did not know. You speculated at times whether it was a road or a ladder. Right up mountains and then right down. This day's schedule called for 42 miles, but really only 36 as the last six were to be by automobile. Paralleling six miles of the old trail, an auto road had recently been built from the valley town of Abancay, but the money had given out and the road ended at the mountain top. They had brought in a sectionalized automobile on muleback and set it up in Abancay. I had wired the Prefect to have it waiting at 6 o'clock at the end of the road, and all day the bumps were softened by thoughts of the last six miles to be spent on the cushions of that automobile.

Pretty well done up, we scaled just before dark the top of the mountain that was to end the day's toil. It was bare and bleak up there on the roof and the icy wind whistled from snow-clad

\* Henry Kittredge Norton.



something or other on the right to snowy something else on the left. A so-called automobile road started off down the mountain in wide circles on a 5 percent grade, and the Royal Inca went straight and steep toward Abancay 7,000 feet below.

There was all this but no automobile; nothing but hard rock from the top to the canyon beneath. Something had gone wrong; and while waiting something else went wrong. It looked like a heavy night to the Quechua and he had silently faded off down the Inca trail with the pack mule which happened to have aboard the supper, the blankets, the flashlight, the cigarettes, and all else that really mattered.

I might have followed him but it would not do to let the Prefect down and have the car get up there and not find me. It would surely come soon.

But nothing came but a very dark night. Something had to be done about it and everything pointed to the advisability of staying right there, that is, everything but the fact that if one tarried one would probably freeze. The night was coal black, no moon, and not a single star. The bridle path was now quite invisible and was out of the question even by the touch system. The auto road was also invisible, but was smoother, so I decided to ride on down it and meet the car. The horse had done 36 hard miles since 4 that morning but was still able to move.

After riding for an hour the road became more distinct and showed up as a hazy streak of gray in the surrounding black. The experts say that a mule is better than a horse on a narrow ledge and that at night he sees better than a horse. Anyway, the horse could see better than I. I hoped he was a conservative horse and would restrain any urge to breeze over the edge. It might be 9 feet down to the next stop, or 900. On a perfectly black night you can not tell whether you are riding uphill or downhill, and the dreadful suspicion arose that perhaps the horse had turned around and was going back up the mountain. That was the way home to him. It was not getting any warmer and my overcoat was with the pack mule. The Quechua probably had it on by now. If he did not he would be a very foolish Quechua.

Furthermore, the horse was ready to crumple and call it a day. All things considered, it was decided to get off and walk, in which decision the horse heartily concurred. Once on the ground I would have left him except that seeing the road but dimly I should surely walk off the edge of a cliff unless anchored to the horse.

So I tied the halter gracefully around my waist and plunged ahead, confident that if I went over the edge the horse would brace himself and there would be no casualties. That horse and I were very closely attached to each other for the remainder of the evening.

Plod. Plod. Plod. Ten o'clock. Dr. Bingham says that there are bears around here but that they are exceedingly shy. Well, if one turns up he will not be any shyer than I am. I hope this horse realizes his responsibility. We must just plug along until we bang into the cliff on one side, or get on soft ground, which means the edge, on the other. If we go over the edge



*Photo by W. C. Burdett.*

ROAD TO ABANCAY



into the scenery we will not be worth scraping up.

Twelve-thirty. Does this count as overtime on Form 243? One should have a fine expansive feeling treading thus in the footsteps of the Incas. We have surely come far enough to be in Abancay. Horrors. Have we passed through it in the dark and are we on our way to the next town? If there are any condors around here I hope they have already had dinner. They might take a professional interest in us. But even a condor would have sense enough to stay away from a place like this. We are probably passing some magnificent scenery.

Two o'clock. It is starting to rain. Or is it snow? I might shoot a pistol and let them know I am up here. I might, if I had a pistol. Wonder if there are any pumas about. One would be company if he would just be reasonable. It looked as if a star was coming out but it is only my unbridled optimism. These rocks are not getting any softer. Dr. Bingham says there are skunks in these parts. I hope I do not trip over one. It might chill my welcome in Abancay.

Three-thirty. We are having a late party, this horse and I. It would be too bad if that Quechua has fallen over the edge somewhere tonight. It would spoil my overcoat. This may be the most historic highway in America but there is certainly no traffic jam.

If I can keep thinking about something I may be able to keep awake and keep hiking. Wonder if Dr. Bingham was the original Hiking Hiram? No. Hiking Hiram was a Marine colonel and Bingham was a flying colonel. Hiking Hiram was the eighteenth colonel the 102nd wore out. He came between Gatling Gun Jack and Johnny-the-Hard. Those Marines left a lot of pet names between the halls of Montezuma and the shores of Tripoli. If I were a Marine I would probably enjoy this stroll tonight. They are a great outfit and they always wire down to the consul to ask if it is safe to land. What else is there to think about?

I see how one can practically fall asleep walking. You fall down, and that wakes you up. Slog. Slog. Slog. Enough of this thing is enough. Both ends of this gay calvacade are just about finished. It is not so bad falling over these rocks but it is harder now to get

up again. Is this night going to last forever?

Suddenly some dogs barked just at hand. Abancay! Official entry dragging a near-dead horse would be impressive but not dignified, so I endeavored to get in the saddle. No use. The spirit was willing but the feet were weak.

The last match showed 10 minutes past 4, and a sleepy Quechua appeared with a candle in the doorway of a wretched little shack. Luekily, he spoke some Spanish. Yes, there was a hotel in Abancay but it would open to nobody, not even to Santa Rosa de Lima, at this time of night. And there was positively no room whatever in his own abode, the only space not taken up by his family being occupied by a pig.

"Splendid. Lead me right in. I'll promise not to inconvenience him a bit."

This was apparently against all the rules but in five minutes my host had spread some dried sheep skins, soft side up, on his doorstep, and in four and a-half minutes less than that I was asleep.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Prefect was all apologies. It seemed that the automobile could not get up the mountain as slides had, in places, destroyed the road.

"It is fortunate," said he, "that you came down the old trail as you would have found the auto road impassable." I had told him truthfully that I had not seen the automobile road.

"By the way, Señor Prefect, how far is it by the auto road from the top of the hill down here?"

"The engineers who built it give it 43 kilometres."

Forty-three kilometers! Twenty-seven miles on a night like that. And on top of yesterday's 36.

"Excuse me, Señor Prefect, I must run over to the telegraph office. Urgent message."



PLAZA, ABANCAY

Photo by W. C. Burdett.

# Irish

By JAMES ORR DENBY, *Secretary of Legation, Dublin*

**A**LTHOUGH English is equally recognized as an official language, the National language of the Irish Free State is Irish.

It is also called Erse or, more loosely, Gaelic and belongs to a group of languages in the Celtic sub-family of the Indo-European languages. Supplanting the unknown speech of the inhabitants of Ireland in the stone and bronze ages, it was brought in by the Celtic conquerors who introduced the iron age some 400 years B. C. The alphabet, which is a modification of the cursive Roman hand, was brought in in the Fourth Century A. D.

So much for its origin. Passing over hundreds of years, passing over a high point in Ireland's history in the Seventh Century A. D., when her teachers and preachers in great numbers were founding schools and monasteries on the continent of Europe, passing over the early centuries of the Christian era when Ireland was known as the Land of Saints and Scholars, we come to the Twelfth Century A. D. when the decline in the use of Irish began. From the Twelfth Century onward is the time of English influence in the country, during which the use of the English language spread and Irish retreated slowly to a last stronghold among the fishing villages on the Western coast. There, threatened with extinction, it was fighting a losing fight until the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922. In 1922, the Free State, moved in its relief from British control partly by sentiment and partly by political considerations, proclaimed in its Constitution and in other public ways the fact already cited, namely that its National language is the Irish language.

To what extent the Government's hopes for the language will be realized is a matter of conjecture. It has ceased for some centuries to have a normal growth. Plans for the revival of Irish were part of the Irish revolutionary movement and of the National spirit, but to return it in actual practice to the streets and to the homes presents considerable difficulty. Languages as a rule grow from below upward, with firm foundations in the people. In this case, much will depend on the labors of scholars adding to a language which had fallen into disuse the countless words required in modern life. It will have to undergo rejuvenation and expansion by the rather artificial method of growth from above downward.

Under present circumstances it exists only in skeleton form. The official name of the Irish Free

State is SAORSTAT EIREANN. Its postage stamps are printed and its coins are struck in Irish. The names of the central and local governmental offices and bureaus are in Irish. Courses in Irish are required in the schools, and candidates for public office find it essential to have some knowledge of it. Telegraph blanks and similar official forms are printed with directions, date lines, and so on in Irish, with a translation into English underneath. In Irish, on the sign posts, are the names of city streets and of places in the country, while under the Irish is an English version.

Unfortunately the English versions of Irish place-names often have little connection with the originals due to the complications of the Irish phonetic system. For modern purposes there is need also of a simplification of the spelling by an elimination of the numerous silent and eclipsed letters. There is, for instance, near my house on the outskirts of Dublin, an old Irish fort called RAT TABACTA, which means "strong fort." The T in RAT, the Irish for fort, is silent. The B and C in TABACTA, strong, are silent and the two words pronounced together sound something like "rat oath," which nonsensical phrase is the English version of the name. On the sign post it appears thus:

RAT TABACTA  
RATOATH

A curious change has occurred in the name of the place where the Legation is: Phoenix Park, Dublin. The original Irish name was Fresh Water Park, so called on account of the existence of a fine spring there. FIONN UISGE, the Irish for fresh water, sounds something like "phoenix" and the park became known to the English as Phoenix Park. In the course of time its true name was forgotten and a statue was erected in the center of it surmounted by a substantial stone phoenix.

In official correspondence it is customary to begin with an Irish greeting and to end with an Irish subscription, the body of the communication being in English. I have before me, as I write these lines, a letter from T. C. O. MATGAMNA, CLÉIREAC, DUNDEALGAN (T. C. O'Mahony, Town Clerk of Dundalk) in reply to an inquiry made of him by the Legation in connection with the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. Mr. O'Mahony writes as follows:

"To the Secretary,  
Legation of the U. S. A.,  
Dublin.

A Chara:

With reference to your letter of the 14th inst., I desire to inform you that I have caused inquiries to be made, but I am unable to trace any streets, buildings, places of public congregation, or geographical features in Dundalk or its vicinity named after the first President of the United States.

Mise, le meas,  
T. C. O'MAHONY."

A CHARA is somewhat more personal than the English "Dear Sir," since it means "my dear friend." MISE, LE MEAS may be translated, "I am, with respect,".

The story is told that in the early days of the Irish Free State, when the Government's policy in respect to the language was first introduced, a letter in the form indicated was sent to a firm in Germany which replied with an English greeting and an English subscription and with the body of the letter in Irish—which necessitated a good deal of study and research on the part of the recipients, overcome by this display of Teutonic erudition.

Taken from the form of official correspondence, the governmental language policy has been called, in derision, the "A Chara Policy." The reply of the authorities is that the present skeleton will be clothed with flesh in the next generation when the boys and girls now busy with their language studies in the schools are men and women. The Irish themselves, with their keen sense of humor, are the first to poke fun at the situation as it ex-



AMERICAN LEGATION, DUBLIN

*Adjacent to the vice regal lodge, home of the Governor General, in Phoenix Park, the Legation is surrounded by a picturesque moat, gardens, and meadows*

ists at present. There is hardly a play given at the Abbey Theater, famous for its brilliant satires, without some reference to it. I remember a scene in a recent one in which a German guest in an Irish house (the learned foreigners involved in these incidents seem invariably to be German) delivered himself, in an ecstasy of polite enthusiasm, of a eulogy of Ireland in Irish, to the discomfiture of his host, whose efforts to conceal the fact that he hadn't understood gave much amusement to the audience.

It is a fascinating philological study, but one shouldn't be pedantic about it. A thorough fa-



ROCHE'S POINT, ENTRANCE TO COBH (CORK) HARBOR

*The two rocks to the right of the lighthouse are those on which the "Celtic" ran aground in December, 1928, and where her hulk still remains submerged*

*Photo by H. Battrell, S. S. Republic.*



miliarity with the language may, if the occasion for displaying it is not carefully chosen, be tactless. On the other hand nothing is more graciously received from a stranger than a few words in Irish, an indication from him that he has some appreciation of the glamor of time-hallowed Irish place-names or that he knows, for example, that OIREACHTAS is the Parliament and CATHAOIRLEACH a presiding officer.

Having struggled with Japanese, Greck, and Chinese (to list these languages in the order of my previous posts) it is for me an agreeable change to be stationed in the Irish Free State which, while possessing a National language, officially recognizes English as well and uses it for all general purposes. It is not difficult to acquire a word or two of greeting in the vernacular and then, having created a friendly feeling by their use, to continue the conversation with a native of the country of one's assignment, in accordance with the local custom, in English.



STAFF OF AMERICAN LEGATION, DUBLIN,  
IRISH FREE STATE

Left to right—James Orr Denby, Secretary of Legation;  
Frederick A. Sterling, American Minister; and Wylie G.  
Borum, Chief Clerk

## THE TRIUMPH OF PLANES

With broom-sticks and switches  
The Halloween witches  
Sailed off through the darkning skies;  
When just over Salem  
A form rose to hail 'em  
And made them turn pale with surprise.

"What new Demon of air  
Is encircling there?"  
Screamed the Witch-Queen—"By all of our powers  
I forbid you to fly  
Through the Halloween sky,  
The spaces of darkness are ours!"

"Intruder be gone!  
Since mortals were born  
None has ventured these realms to invade;  
Take warning and go,  
Lest our legions below  
Shall hasten to come to our aid!"

Then the air was aspin  
With a horrible din.  
The night winds are all in commotion.  
The midnight blast  
Came thundering past.  
The skies seemed to drop to the ocean.

"By the might of man's brains,  
By the power that he gains  
Over ignorance, darkness and fear,  
Witches yield *you* your sway  
And vanish away;  
Dispute not his right to be here."

"Dark spirits avaunt!  
No longer you'll haunt  
The night with your menacing crowds.  
Away! Away! 'Tis the dawning of day—  
The *Air-plane* is Lord of the clouds!"

ENA MURRAY.

Mrs. Gustava Hanna, wife of the American Minister to Nicaragua, Matthew E. Hanna, was on September 5 decorated by the city of Managua for her helpful work during the days following the earthquake which destroyed the capital on March 31, 1931. The inscription on the medal reads "Appreciation Managua."

## FOREIGN SERVICE INSPECTORS

Consul General Lowell C. Pinkerton was last heard from at Istanbul, and has been instructed to inspect the posts in North Africa and the adjacent islands.

Consul General Monnett B. Davis was recently at Guatemala City and expected to leave there for San Jose, Costa Rica.

Consul General Thomas M. Wilson is still on duty at the Department of State.

# Some World-Famous Poles

By CONSUL STEWART E. MC MILLIN, *Warsaw, Poland*

**A**LTHOUGH the United States has within its borders perhaps four million Poles, the greater number of them now being naturalized American citizens or American-born children of Polish parentage, how little we really know of Poland and the Poles! It is well for us to know of some of Poland's citizens who have given much, not only to Poland, but to the world, of literature, art, music and science.

Probably the average American when he thinks of the Poles, if he ever thinks of them at all, has a sort of conglomerate and unflattering image in mind of big, hulking uncouth steel or coal-working "Polaks" mouthing an atrocious tongue, or of some long-haired musician none too clean of appearance whom he has been told is a Pole—either or both pictures superimposed upon school-day memories of someone who fought alongside the American Colonists against England in the Revolution and who was a Pole—let's see: wasn't it Kosskuskio?

Now, to use a metaphorical pun of somewhat questionable character, the Poles as they are and the Poles according to such a conception are as far apart as the poles. Like every other people, including ourselves, they have their good qualities and their bad, but they are intelligent, often highly talented indeed and of artistic temperament, while they are also well featured, generally fair of complexion and of excellent physique. The women are, in many cases, strikingly beautiful.

The names of Poles who bulk large in European history would fill pages. In many walks of life they were and are found, from Adam Mickiewicz, the Polish Wordsworth, to John Sobiecki, the redoubtable Polish patriot. Paintings of the eminent artists Jan Matejko, Chelmonski, Falat, Wyczolkow and literally scores of others almost as well known hang in many prominent galleries of Europe.

But there are so many Poles of *world* fame who have contributed much of lasting value to the world that at least a few of these should be known and appreciated.

Let us name a few of these, beginning with military men, since the hero already referred to in American history is the one probably brought first to the attention of young Americans: Tadeusz Kościuszko (pronounced "Koshchewsko"). As aide-de-camp to Lafayette he fought with the

greatest bravery beside the Colonists against England and was made Brigadier General in the American armies. With the Colonists also fought Count Casimir (Kazimierz) Pulawski who, at the age of 31 years, was killed while fighting gallantly before Savannah. In America's contribution to the world, made possible only by its independence, lies the reward of these two men.

While the name of Joseph Pilsudski, the Polish Grand Marshal, is better known in Europe than in the United States, it is very probable that it will become almost universally known in future years since, whatever history's final analysis of his character and of his prowess as a military man, he must certainly figure forever as the victor of the "Fifteenth Decisive Battle of the World," when the Poles at the Battle of Warsaw, turned back the Soviet Hordes that otherwise must have swarmed over Europe where, in many lands, Communist propaganda had already so permeated peoples weakened by the Great War, that nothing could have saved them after Soviet invasion. Far more than any single battle of the World War, then, was this a victory of world significance.

But let us go back some hundreds of years: One of the greatest, if not *the* greatest of all astronomers, was a Pole—Nicholas Copernicus. Originator of the Copernican Theory, or system explaining the place of the planets in the solar system with their rotation about the sun, he wrote his famous work on the Heavens in 1543. Prussian nationality has often been attributed to him, but he was a Pole, born of Polish parents in a province taken by Prussia, and his inestimably precious work was all done in Kraków (Cracow) University, far to the south of Prussia and in Poland proper.

Almost everyone knows that Ignacy Paderewski, the world's greatest living pianist and eminent composer, is a Pole, but they do not know that Sliwinski and Josef Hoffman, of the same vocation, were likewise Poles. Least of all do they know that the renowned Frederick Chopin was a Polish citizen, born of a Polish mother and naturalized Polish-French father. His name was not "Chopin," but "Szopen" under which name he was born near Warsaw in 1809. His education was largely French and much of his greatest musical composition was prepared in France, but he was a Pole.

(Continued on page 411)

# Some American Poets

(From the Scrapbook of Consul General Dominic I. Murphy)

Compiled by CONSUL MAURICE P. DUNLAP, *Stockholm, Sweden*

I OFTEN met Walt Whitman when he was a clerk in the Treasury Department, in the seventies, writes Consul General Dominic I. Murphy in an article on "Some American Poets" found among his papers after his death. With his massive figure, his wealth of grizzled hair, his flowing grey beard, his ruddy complexion and his broad-brimmed slouch hat Whitman was a noted figure as he sauntered down Pennsylvania Avenue after the close of office hours. A contemporary of Longfellow and Whittier and Poe, he is said to have been more original than any of them, but frequently gave offense by indelicate allusions and his choice of subjects. His "Leaves of Grass" brought him considerable fame, but it sadly lacked the touch of refinement. After the assassination of President Lincoln he wrote "Oh Captain! My Captain!" which, at least in the North, restored his somewhat shattered reputation. Here are the famous lines:

Oh Captain! My Captain! rise up and hear the bells;  
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle  
trills;  
For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths—for you the  
shores are crowding.  
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces  
turning.

Here Captain! Dear father!  
This arm beneath your head!  
It is some dream that on the deck  
You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are cold and still,  
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor  
will;  
The ship is anchored safe and sound, its voyage closed  
and done.  
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object  
won.

Exult O shores! and ring O bells!  
But I, with mournful tread,  
Walk the deck my Captain lies,  
Fallen cold and dead.

Speaking of Whittier's poem, "Barbara Friet-  
chie," Consul General Murphy tells the follow-  
ing:

Some years ago I spent a few days at Fred-  
erick, in Maryland, and remembering Whittier's  
verses I made my way to the Frietchie home.  
When it was pointed out I crossed to the opposite  
side of the street to have a good look at the plain,

unpretentious brick, built at the very edge of a  
little stream spanned by a bridge over which Jack-  
son's army passed. I stood in front of a modest  
grocery store, the aproned proprietor standing in  
his doorway. After a few minutes he approached  
and bade me a pleasant "Good day, sir. You must  
be interested in that poem that Whittier wrote  
about old Mrs. Frietchie in Civil War days."

"Yes," I answered. "Very much interested."

"Well, sir," he continued, "I was living right  
here when Jackson's army crossed over that bridge,  
and I was standing just where you are standing  
now—and nothing happened." He continued:  
"The poor old woman was paralyzed and helpless  
and could not have gotten to that window if she  
wanted to, and there was no flag flying at that  
window which was not even open." He concluded  
by saying: "If you doubt my words, sir, just go  
up the street and ask the Squire. He was right  
here with me at the time."

So I went up the street to the Squire's office;  
his name, if I remember aright, was Key. When  
I repeated what the grocer had told me, he re-  
marked:

"Well, sir, the grocer told you the truth. I was  
standing with him, close by where Stonewall Jack-  
son sat watching his men passing over the bridge."

Then he told in detail the same story that the  
grocer had given me. As I was then engaged in  
newspaper work I published the story I had heard  
in Frederick, but the legend written by the good  
Quaker poet had passed current so long and was  
so strongly entrenched in public favor, at least in  
the North, that what I wrote brought me but ridi-  
cule and abuse. All of which taught me that it  
is not wise to attempt to destroy a popular delu-  
sion.

Whittier, honest and sincere as he was, doubt-  
less accepted as gospel truth the story a "vera-  
cious" correspondent had sent from Frederick and  
embalmed it in beautiful verse.

It is a long cry from Whittier to Bret Harte,  
the poet of the mining camp, continues Mr. Mur-  
phy, but he wrote some excellent verses, includ-  
ing a revised version of Whittier's "Maud Mul-  
ler," which he entitled "Mrs. Judge Jenkins." He  
makes the Judge linger long enough after drink-  
ing his cup of water, to ask Maud to be his bride;  
and to gain her consent. After the marriage the  
Judge repented his haste, for



Had he waited he might have wed  
Some maiden fair and thoroughbred.  
For there be maidens as fair as she,  
Whose verbs and nouns do more agree.

And Maud soon thought the Judge a bore,  
With all his learning and his lore,  
And the Judge would have bartered Maud's fair face  
For more refinement and social grace.

If, of all words of tongue and pen,  
The saddest are—"It might have been"  
More sad are those we daily see,  
"It is—but hadn't ought to be."

Consul General Murphy has an amusing bit of verse by Eugene Field and among his papers we find this little account of how it was written:

Some years ago, on a very hot day in Washington, Field called at the house of a dear old friend, Mr. Ward Lamont, to chat for half an hour with a man who had been an inspiration to him. After ringing the bell several times and no one responding, Field noticed that the door was ajar. Knowing the Lamont family so well, he walked into the hall and back to the darkened sitting-room, where he discovered Mr. Lamont sound asleep on a rug with his head pillowed on a cushion. Not caring to disturb the sleeper, Field sat down to await his awakening, but Lamont slept on. Finding it near train time Field tore a leaf from a pocket memorandum, which he placed on Mr. Lamont's bosom after writing these lines:

As you, dear Lamont, soundly slept  
And dreamed sweet dreams upon the floor,  
Into your hiding place I crept,  
And heard the music of your snore.  
A man who sleeps as now you sleep,  
Who pipes so musically as thou,  
Who loses self in slumber deep  
As you, Lamont, are doing now,  
Must have a conscience clean and clear  
From vague alarm and vain ado.  
So ever may your conscience be!  
So ever be your slumbers, too!

When Mr. Lamont awoke he found the lines, but the poet was en route to Chicago. Somewhere among my papers, says Mr. Murphy, I have preserved that scrap of paper which was given to me by the last surviving member of the Lamont family.

Of all the American poets, Mr. Murphy valued none more highly than Longfellow and some of his colleagues have had the great privilege of hearing the Consul General read, in his serene, pleasant voice, selected gems from this master. Mr. Murphy felt that there was a certain white magic in Longfellow's blending of rhythm with worth and beauty, and remarked that the very

reading of this poet made one better appreciate that

Such songs have power to quiet  
The restless pulse of care  
And come like a benediction  
That follows after prayer.

But in Mr. Murphy's opinion there is another poet who would have rivaled even Longfellow had he lived, namely, George D. Miles, now forgotten.

## A \$1,000 PRIZE POEM OF THE FIFTIES

It was some time about 1857, writes our kindly Consul General, that the *American*, a newspaper of wide circulation in Baltimore, offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best short story. Of the hundreds of competitors, the appointed judges awarded the palm to young Miles. A year afterwards the same newspaper offered another prize of \$1,000 to the writer of the best essay and again Miles was the victor. A year later a third prize of \$1,000 was offered for the best poem and Miles, then 23 years old, was again the winner. That poem I have known and loved for more years than I care to tell, and if you will bear with me I shall give it to you as I remember it:

### SAID THE ROSE

I am weary of the garden,  
Said the rose,  
For wintry winds are sighing,  
My playmates round me dying,  
And my leaves will soon be lying  
'Neath the snows.

But I hear my mistress coming,  
Said the rose.  
Ah! She'll take me to her chamber  
Where the honeysuckles clamber,  
And I'll bloom there all December  
'Spite the snows.

Sweeter fell her lily finger  
Than the bee.  
Ah! How feebly I resisted,  
Smoothed my thorns, aye e'en assisted,  
As all blushing, I was twisted  
Off my tree.

Then she fixed me in her bosom  
Like a star,  
And I flashed there all the morning,  
Jasmine and honeysuckle scorning—  
Parasites, forever fawning,  
That they arc.

And when evening came she set me  
In a vase  
All of rare and radiant metal;  
And I felt her red lips settle



Caressingly till each proud petal  
Touched her face.

There I shone around her slumbers  
Like a light,  
And I said, instead of weeping  
In the garden, vigil keeping,  
Here I'll watch my mistress sleeping  
Every night.

But when morning with its sunbeams  
Softly shone,  
In the mirror where she braided  
Her brown hair, I saw how jaded,  
How colorless and faded  
I had grown.

Not a drop of dew was on me,  
Never one.  
From my leaves no odors started,  
All my perfume had departed;  
I lay pale and broken-hearted  
In the sun.

Still, I said, her smile is better  
Than the rain.  
Though my fragrance may forsake me  
To her bosom she will take me  
And with crimson kisses, make me  
Young again.

So she took me, gazed a second—  
Half a sigh—  
Then, alas,—can hearts so harden?—  
Without ever asking pardon  
Threw me back into the garden  
There to die.

How the jealous garden gloried  
In my fall!  
How the honeysuckles chid me  
And the sneering jasmine bid me  
Light the long grey grass that hid me  
Like a pall.

There I lay beneath her window  
In a swoon,  
Till the earthworm o'er me trailing  
Woke me just at twilight's failing  
When the whip-poor-will was wailing  
To the moon.

I hear the north winds stirring  
In their lair,  
And I know they soon will lift me  
In their giant arms and sift me  
Into ashes, as they drift me  
Through the air.

Oh! I pray them in their mercy  
Just to take  
From my heart-of-hearts or near it  
The last living leaf and bear it  
To her feet and bid her wear it  
For my sake.

Consul General Murphy also admired a poet

among the ranks of his own Foreign Service, namely, one with whom he was associated in Stockholm shortly before his retirement in 1924. Speaking of Post Wheeler's book of poems, "Love in a Mist," Mr. Murphy states that it remained for Mr. Wheeler to invest the gargoyle with a character, evil, it is true, but a character forced to obey the Divine Will.

## THE GARGOYLE

I am a gargoyle gaunt and grey,  
Carved in an ancient, ancient day,  
Aloft and alone  
On a coping of stone,  
Chained far out of a mortal's way;  
Perched by the flange of a leaden gutter,  
Where the street roar dies to a mutter,  
Lean of muzzle and lank of limb,  
Gaunt and grey and jagged and grim.

Up to my air floats the belfry's tone  
When the cathedral chimes are flown,  
To be down-hurled  
To the skirt of the world—  
And then I must bow to the notes alone!  
In and among them beats the shout  
Of sturdy watchman and roustabout,  
Joyous, while I crouch still and drear,  
Grizzled of mane and cold of ear.

Once—a workman crawled on high  
And swung his ladder across my sky,  
Clinging, bold,  
To my claws' stone-hold,  
And fondling me with his hand—and I—  
Would have bent him and flung him down—  
On to the seething human town,  
Only—the chimes began just then  
And I had to bow me to God again!

(Thanks are due to Mrs. Dominic I. Murphy for furnishing the notes from which are quoted the above anecdotes and verses—a few gleanings from the rich and generous life of an honored officer who has left us.—M. P. D.)

## LATE NEWS ITEM

Mrs. Robert Frazer and her daughter, Anne, were passengers on the Panama Mail liner *Colombia*, bound from New York to California, which ran on the rocky reef of Santa Marguerita Island, near Point Tosca, off the coast of Lower California, during the night of September 12. Despite heavy seas, all the passengers and crew took to the lifeboats and were later picked up by the *San Mateo*, a United Fruit liner, which later transferred them to the steamship *La Perla* proceeding northward. The *Colombia* is said to be a total wreck.



## TENSION

By LEONARD E. THOMPSON, *American Consulate,  
Port au Prince, Haiti*

It was 3 a. m. in the jungle fastness of Haiti, a miserable murky morning in the year, 1919. I, with nine others of the 65th Company, United States Marines, lay in wet clothing, covered with wetter blankets, in a small clearing under a grass-roofed shack that was devoid of walls. We had left Mirebalais, our base camp, at 10 o'clock the previous night in a driving rain, had attempted to cross the Artibonite—which had, due to the incessant rains, become a swollen yellow flood—on a sort of flatboat made of two dugout canoes boarded together, and in the hurry we overtaxed the carrying capacity of the craft and it had capsized, throwing us into eight feet of muddy water.

We scrambled out upon the bank, thoroughly soaked and as thoroughly mad, and hiked on. Our destination was a shack far in the hills where a gang of bandit chiefs, or "cacos" were to meet to divide the spoils of recent raids upon the peaceful inhabitants of their respective sections. The ground over which we slogged was composed of that species of earth which, when wet, sticketh closer than a brother; our feet weighed five pounds each; we were shivering one minute and the next were bathed in a cold clammy sweat. And the trail led up, always up.

The rain ceased within an hour after we left the river but the sky was still sullen and overcast. In single file we stumbled over rocks, slid into and clawed our way out of ravines, following with misgivings the native who had volunteered to guide us to the rendezvous. No one talked or smoked, the only sounds were the bayonets slapping against legs and rattling in their scabbards; in those days one was careful to avoid all noises when on the trail for a caco could be very adept with a machete upon occasion.

So, after five hours of steady uphill effort, we arrived at the clearing in which stood the tiny shack already mentioned. We were in the vicinity of our objective and were told to lie low until dawn and then we would swoop down on the stronghold of the cacos and make our capture—unless they chose to fight. Orders were passed to observe a strict silence, smoking was forbidden. Sentry duty was to be done in half-hour tours by each man in turn, the others sleeping as best they could under the circumstances. I unrolled my wet blankets and shared them with Lieutenant P—.

Few of us slept except in snatches. We were all well aware that the section we were in was full of bandits. Shortly after our arrival we

heard a native walk past the clearing, his bare feet pat-patting on the wet path. Then the silence of the tomb. I dozed several times, shivering beneath the wet blankets. My rifle lay beside me and I wondered if I would have to use it before the day ended.

Suddenly, out of the quiet came a faint sound, not unlike the swaying of a tcha-tcha branch in a breeze. I raised my head and listened. Hearing nothing I figured I must be getting a case of nerves. Then, about to drop off again, I heard it repeated, much clearer this time. I nudged the lieutenant and whispered of what I had heard. He raised his head to listen and we heard the unmistakable sound of bodies crawling through the grass!

The others gave no sign that they heard anything, perhaps they were sleeping, even the sentry appeared unaware. I thought of fixing my bayonet but did not dare to move. The sounds came closer and I could vision a horde of cacos, drunk with tafia, leaping out of the bushes with blood-curdling yells and swishing machetes!

The tension grew and I could not, try as I would, plan a course of action. To lie as we were would mean annihilation if those bushes were full of bandits. On the other hand if I were to pass the word to the men and have them open fire on an imaginary enemy it would spoil our chances of capturing the men we were after—and I'd be laughed at for being an old woman.

The weird sounds continued at intervals now, as if the marauders were crawling a bit and then stopping to reconnoitre. Closer, always closer, until I was ready to leap up and yell out of sheer nerve exhaustion.

Then, when every nerve was at the snapping point, came the muffled grunting that only a pig can emit and out of the bushes came an old sow and her family of four!

What a feeling of relief! Forgotten was the cold, all cares passed away—and then came anger and embarrassment. The lieutenant and I, as if in silent agreement, decided to keep the affair to ourselves—and we did. The cacos were conspicuous, later, by their absence.

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Now that the Empress Eugenie's name is so frequently mentioned, in connection with ladies' hats, one is reminded that the mother of the last Empress of the French was the daughter of William Fitzpatrick, American Consul at Malaga (1800-1817).



# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR JULY 1, 1930, TO JUNE 30, 1931

On June 30, 1931, the membership of the American Foreign Service Association consisted of 715 active members, 35 associate members and five honorary members, making a total of 755 members as compared with a total of 682 members on June 30, 1930.

Out of a total number of 707 Foreign Service officers, 624 were active members of the Association. Thus, on June 30, 83 Foreign Service officers were not members of the Association.

The number of Foreign Service officers not members of the Association was an important factor in influencing the Executive Committee to authorize the inauguration of a membership campaign. A special Membership Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Winans, Ford and de Lambert, the alternate members of the Executive Committee. The work of the Membership Committee was delayed by reason of the fact that it was felt desirable to amend those sections of the Articles of Association dealing with membership. Upon the adoption, on April 21, 1931, of amendments to the Articles of Association revising the provisions relating to membership in the Association, the Membership Committee proceeded with its work. It is hoped that as a result of the efforts of the Committee all Foreign Service officers will become members of the Association and that the associate membership of the Association may be enlarged materially by the addition of officers of the Department and other persons actively connected with or interested in the Foreign Service.

On June 25, 1931, 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:

Pierre de L. Boal.

Homer M. Byington.

Walter A. Foote.

Herschel V. Johnson.

Orme Wilson.

George Tait (alternate).

Horace Lee Washington (alternate).

The retiring Executive Committee, consisting of Mr. Homer M. Byington, Chairman; Mr. Walter C. Thurston, Vice Chairman; and Messrs. Pierre de L. Boal, Orsen N. Nielsen and James J. Murphy, Jr., held its first meeting for the purpose of organization on June 30, 1930. During the fiscal year, the Committee held 23 meetings.

A number of the more important questions which have occupied the attention of the Executive Committee are mentioned briefly below:

1. *Consideration of study prepared in the Department of the Moses Bill and the Linthicum Bill for the reorganization of the Foreign Service.* On November 29, 1930, the then Under Secretary of State, Mr. Cotton, met with the Executive Committee and invited the Executive Committee to examine and comment upon a study prepared in

(Continued on page 409)

### TEN YEARS AGO

*From Issue of October, 1921*

The principal article was one entitled "Commerce Expands" by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, whose portrait appeared on the cover.

Announcement was made that on September 1, 1921, the Office of Consular Personnel was established by Departmental order, Nathaniel B. Stewart being designated as chief of that office.

An important item of news was the evacuation of Sanda Court—a war-time wooden pavilion in the north courtyard of the State Department Building—which was the temporary home of the Visa Office and Passport Control, which then moved to the first floor of the main building.



# ITEMS



The Secretary and Mrs. Stimson; Capt. E. A. Regnier, Aide to the Secretary; and Mr. George Morlock arrived in New York City on the *Leviathan* on September 3. Captain Regnier and Mr. Morlock proceeded immediately to Washington, but the Secretary and Mrs. Stimson remained at their home on Long Island until September 7, on which date they returned to Washington.

At the end of the press conference on August 21, Mr. Bertram D. Hulen, Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* and president of the State Department Correspondents' Association, made the following remarks when presenting a silver cigarette box to Hon. William R. Castle, Jr., who was then Acting Secretary of State:

"Mr. Secretary, if the business is concluded, as president of the State Department Correspondents' Association, an organization which includes foreign correspondents resident in Washington as well as American correspondents, I should like to make a belated statement of our appreciation of the consideration and frankness which unfailingly marked your dealing with us during the very trying period of the international debt negotiations. Although you were under great stress, you always found time to meet our demands in attempting to keep abreast of the situation. In acting as chief adviser to the President in the conduct of foreign relations, you proceeded on the principle that the most effective foreign policy stands upon an informed public opinion and that the press is a legitimate organ of interpellation. As a mark of our appreciation and esteem it is my privilege to present a gift on behalf of the correspondents. It is a testimonial of a cordial relationship in a time when pressure of diplomatic negotiations would have excused a far different attitude on your part."

In thanking the correspondents for the present, Mr. Castle said he thought the press did an able piece of work in reporting the debt negotiations, as they took his rather vague words and interpreted them into what was true.

Assistant Secretary Francis White, who began his leave of absence on August 1, returned to his desk on September 10. Mr. White spent his vacation at Narragansett, R. I.

At the press conference on September 12, Secretary Stimson said he had an opportunity to become acquainted with and to inspect the Foreign Service in the different places in Europe which he visited recently. He then recalled the important legislative and other improvements which the Department has succeeded in obtaining during the last two years, and said that the most important is the Moses-Linthicum Act, which amended and improved the Rogers Act and which has reached out and taken effect in the Service. Second in point of importance are the improvements in the allowances which the Department succeeded in obtaining from Congress during the first year of Mr. Stimson's incumbency—which allowances have been continued. Never before had there been any appropriation by Congress under the authority of the law which permits representation allowances. Furthermore, the Congress increased the meager prior allowances which had left many of our Consuls in a very embarrassing position in matters such as housing facilities, rent, heat, light, and transportation allowances.

During the recent trip to Europe, the Embassies at Rome, Paris, London, and Berlin and the Legation at The Hague were visited, and the Secretary was able to visit and to inspect personally the new properties which we have acquired in Rome and Berlin for our Embassies. He did not inspect the interior of the property at Berlin, however, as he was there on a Sunday. In addition to the visits above mentioned, Mr. Stimson had pleasure in visiting the Consulates and in talking with the Consuls at Gibraltar, Palermo, Naples, London, Berlin, Rome, and also in talking with the Consuls at Paris, Dundee, Southampton, and Cherbourg. Referring to Mr. Carr's tour last year, during which he had conferences with many Consular officers concerning matters pertaining to immigration and for the general purpose of keeping in touch with and finding out how the Foreign Service was functioning, Mr. Stimson said his trip this summer gave him an opportunity to check up in the same way as did Mr. Carr and to see the things on which Mr. Carr



reported. The common purpose of the Secretary and Mr. Carr was to aid constructively in creating and improving the working atmosphere in our Foreign Service, to enable that service adequately to meet the great responsibilities that are coming, to meet the new situation in the world and to meet effectively the emergencies that may arise—whether they be financial, economic, or in matters of immigration. Mr. Stimson said that in every place he visited the Consuls, voluntarily in most cases and in response to questions in others, gave information to the effect that the morale of the Service was tremendously improved by the Moses-Linthicum Act and the new representation and other allowances. The Consuls at Palermo and Naples assured him that these improvements had greatly bolstered the Service and improved the individual work of each officer. This was found to be true as far north as Dundee, Scotland. In recalling the enthusiasm evidenced by the Consuls, the Secretary said he thought he was old enough not to be misled by glad-hand talks. He questioned and studied each man in his particular sphere of work and was highly pleased in general with the type of men he found, their service spirit, and their attitude toward their duties.

Mr. Stimson said he and the Foreign Service at large had aversions to the "high-hatting" of Americans and that the Department had always endeavored to prevent such an attitude on the part of any of our representatives abroad. His desire is for our Foreign Service officers to concentrate their efforts on business and other vital problems instead of on the social side of their duties, although social duties are both important and necessary. The Department is succeeding in eliminating any such unfortunate attitude, and the credit therefor is due not only to the executives of the Department but also to the Congress for passing the Rogers Act and the Moses-Linthicum Act which established a permanent Foreign Service and not a temporary or political one. All we have done in our efforts to improve the Service has been to carry out the spirit and purpose of the acts of Congress. In this we are succeeding very well, and the Foreign Service is one of which this country has a right to be proud. Our Foreign Service officers are performing their difficult tasks often under difficult circumstances. Mr. Stimson here recalled that when he visited the Consulate at Palermo the thermometer stood at 108 degrees, but our Consul was carrying on his duties as usual.

Referring to the recent changes in his own office, Mr. Stimson expressed the high regard in which Mr. William H. Beck was held by all the

Secretaries of State under whom he had served, and said that Mr. Beck's appointment as Consul General at Ottawa was in accordance with his desire for a change to a more permanent position. In discussing the matter of his own secretarial staff, the Secretary said that the presence of Mr. McBride was tentative, mainly because he did not know whether he could have permanently such a man as Mr. McBride, who is an excellent organizer, in a purely secretarial position. Mr. Stimson here explained that his object was to put into his secretariat men of permanency, either from the Foreign Service or from the Department. Such an arrangement will not prevent a succeeding Secretary of State from engaging a man of his own personal choice and at the same time it will not affect adversely the careers of those who may ultimately serve in his office.

Mr. Stimson said that Doctor Livesey performed very valuable service as American Financial Expert in the Committee of Experts which met in London at the same time as did the Seven-Power Congress. Doctor Livesey had a difficult job and he performed it well, and the Secretary said he desired to express his strong approbation of the way he performed it.

We have succeeded, at last, in obtaining a man to perform adequately the work of editing the territorial papers of the United States. The Congress first expressed the desire in 1925 that this should be done and funds were appropriated for that purpose. There has been a long delay, however, in getting this work started, because it was very difficult to obtain a man of the proper qualifications on a temporary appointment. Mr. Stimson's predecessors and those in charge of the Historical Adviser's Office thought it best to wait until the proper man could be found. We have now been fortunate enough to get Dr. Clarence E. Carter, of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, to take charge of the work and follow it through to completion.

Referring to the formation of the new Division of International Conferences and the Division of Protocol, the Secretary said Mr. James C. Dunn had rejoined the Department as Chief of the Division of International Conferences. This Division has a very important function, especially as we have a very important conference coming soon—the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference. This conference is especially important, because of the commercial difficulties now existing in the Americas, and it may be expected to take up some very important subjects. Mr.



Dunn has charge of the arrangements to be made by the Department of State.

Furthermore, we are expecting the visits of the French and German delegates to the Yorktown Sesquicentennial which will throw considerable responsibility on Mr. Warren Delano Robbins, the new Chief of the Division of Protocol, whom we expect to arrive in the Department next week.

Concerning the duties of the new Assistant Secretaries of State, Mr. Stimson said that definite assignments would probably be worked out after the return of Mr. Carr from his vacation. Assistant Secretary Harvey H. Bundy, who is highly trained incidental to his practice of law, has been assigned the particularly delicate and difficult work connected with finance and economics. He will have charge of the constructive side of this work, while Doctor Feis, the Economic Adviser, will have charge of the analytical side thereof. Mr. Stimson said these were not hard and fast assignments, as he might have to handle some cases personally. The Department needed this reinforcement, however, and the Secretary said he expected to get it from Mr. Bundy. Mr. Stimson explained, furthermore, that his plan of reorganization was to use the Assistant Secretaries in the nature of "roundsmen"—to borrow a word from the police department—with topical rather than geographical assignments.

The Secretary added that a rigid office was not his idea of an effective one and that it should be flexible enough to permit the placing of the necessary force on an emergency properly to meet it. When an organization is not flexible, or when an officer resents being shifted from one particular sphere into another, it becomes stiff and bureaucratic. Referring then to the duties of Assistant Secretary and his relation to the Division of Latin American Affairs, the Secretary said they had been made necessary because of the constant emergency which has recently existed in Latin America.

The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Wilbur J. C. Carr sailed from Genoa by the *S. S. Roma* on September 24, and are expected to arrive in Washington about October 5.

Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, chief of the division of Foreign Service Administration, has been in Canada during September on official business in connection with the new District Accounting and

Disbursing Office at Ottawa. He also visited several of the Consulates in Canada.

An address of welcome to the delegates of the Tenth Annual International Conference of Student Service at Mount Holyoke, Mass., August 21, 1931, was delivered by Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State. In reference to their conference he stressed two points worthy of our consideration also:

"First, you are meeting at a time when peoples everywhere are giving to political, economic, and social problems very serious thought. In the United States our present troubles, which are admittedly less serious than those of many other nations, are causing us to think more and more in terms of public or general welfare. You may profitably make it your effort to estimate the prevalence and the potential effectiveness of the factors of fundamental honesty, intelligence, resourcefulness, and tenacity among the American people.

"Second, you are to be congratulated on the environment in which you are gathered to confer. If you were assembled in one of the large cities, you would see something American, but your horizon would be restricted—you would see the trees around about you, but not the forest which is the United States. There is a United States which is not easily observed between the pillars of elevated railways, through the headlines of gangster killings, from bus or taxicab, in the press of traffic and against the glare of traffic lights. It is the older, the broader, the fundamental America, a country peopled by men and women who have been determined for generations to improve themselves, to give opportunities to their children, and to better their land, who are passionately interested in principles as well as in practices, who believe that problems can by intelligent effort be solved, and who silently but purposefully back up their Government in its efforts to discover the causes and find the cures of the ills which beset the state and afflict mankind.

"That America you may see if you will look for it."

Mr. James C. Dunn, formerly a diplomatic secretary, who was recently appointed Chief of the Division of International Conferences, reported in the Department and assumed his duties on September 10.

Mr. Warren D. Robbins, formerly Minister to El Salvador, who was recently appointed Chief of the Division of Protocol, reported to the Department and assumed his duties on September 16.

One end of the old Diplomatic Room, which adjoined the Secretary's office, has been cut off and converted into an office for Mr. Harry A. McBride, Acting Assistant to the Secretary of State, and the members of the secretariat. Mr. Hugh S. Cummings, Jr., has also been detailed to the Secretary's office.



## DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS



*Underwood & Underwood.*

**DAVID A. SALMON**

*Chief, Division of Communications and Records*

The Division of Communications and Records, formerly known as the Bureau of Indexes and Archives, may be termed the heart, or the circulatory system, of the Department of State. It is self-evident that the proper functioning of the various divisions and offices of the Department depends very largely upon freedom from arteriosclerosis and other diseases of circulatory systems and from anaemia. From the Secretary of State down to the least important subdivision of the Department the efficient handling of our foreign relations depends largely upon the steady, healthy flow of documents or information needed in diplomatic negotiations and other Departmental functions. It is immediately apparent, therefore, that hardening of the arteries, bursting of blood vessels, and other similar circulatory ailments and anaemia are the most important troubles which must be guarded against.

Dave Salmon and his efficient staff are guard-

ing the Department's circulatory system and are endeavoring to keep it healthy, while the prevention of anaemia depends very largely upon the efforts of the Foreign Service officers whose duty it is to furnish good blood in the form of reports, despatches, and other documents containing information upon which the Department must largely depend.

### Functions of the Division

The Division of Communications and Records is charged with the receipt and despatch of telegraphic communications; maintenance of the telephone system, encoding and decoding messages, building codes and ciphers and the preparation of rules and regulations for their use; auditing of telegraph accounts; classification, recording, distribution, and preservation of correspondence; custody of and conduct of research in the archives subsequent to 1906; custody of and conduct of research into the records of the former War Trade Board; maintenance of a subject index and filing of documents published by the League of Nations; distribution of official publications of foreign governments; custody of the records of international conferences, congresses and commissions in which the Government of the United States officially participates; drafting of correspondence and instructions on codes, cipher, telephone and record matters and the maintenance of a record of precedents of policy and procedure.

### Present Organization

"D. C. R." is at present divided into twenty-two sections. Several of these are the so-called service sections which are largely comparable to the organization of the Department of State, while the others are of an administrative nature.

### The Mail Section

This section opens all diplomatic, consular, and other mail and analyzes and distributes it to the proper sections of the Division which work with the various Divisions of the Department of State in accordance with the Department's classification of correspondence. This section also keeps a record of all monies, checks, drafts, and valuables received with correspondence.

### Geographical Sections

The geographical sections of the Division of Communications and Records serve the geographical Divisions of the Department of State by classifying, recording, indexing, and filing all correspondence concerning protection of interests, political relations, treaties, etc. The so-called geographical sections are the Latin American, Far



Eastern, Western European, Near Eastern, and Eastern European.

## Personnel Section

This section handles and files all correspondence concerning the administration of the Department of State, organization and functions of the Foreign Service; personnel records of all Foreign Service officers and clerical personnel; administration of diplomatic and consular offices; relations of principal diplomatic and consular officers with other branches of the Government; and foreign, diplomatic and consular representatives in the United States. This section serves and works in close cooperation with the Divisions of Foreign Service Administration and Foreign Service Personnel.

## Commercial Section

The commercial section of "D. C. R." is concerned with the correspondence regarding the general administration of United States Government services and executive departments and other governmental agencies; documentation of merchandise under the United States customs laws; quarantine; assistance to American export trade; bills of health; notarial acts; American merchant vessels and aircraft; American seamen; and commerce and commercial relations and service. It works in the closest cooperation with the Division of Foreign Service Administration, the Commercial Office of the Department, and the Office of the Economic Adviser.

## Claims Section

Correspondence concerning claims of foreign governments against the United States and American claims against foreign governments, including reparations and operation of the Dawes and Young Plans, are handled by this section. It also handles extradition to and from the United States and protection of interests, in so far as it concerns rights of property and engagement in trade as jeopardized by acts of officials. The claims section serves and works with the Legal Adviser's Office, Office of the Economic Adviser, and the Western European Division in connection with President Hoover's debt holiday plan.

## Immigration and Passport Sections

These sections work in close cooperation with the two Divisions bearing the same names, by classifying, recording, indexing, routing, and filing all correspondence pertaining thereto. During the period from March 15 to July 15, the Passport Section clears an average of about 1,000 passport applications a day, and during the latter part

of May the average runs from 1,500 to 2,000 applications a day.

## Conference Section

All correspondence concerning international conferences and congresses, treaties, general disarmament questions, League of Nations matters, and the administration of the narcotic laws by the United States is handled in this section. It works in close cooperation, therefore, with the Divisions of Protocol and International Conferences and the geographical divisions.

## The Telegraph Section

All incoming and outgoing telegrams are received and sent by the Department's own operators and the coding and decoding of all messages is done in this section. Originals of incoming telegrams are written on yellow paper and, after being recorded, are routed immediately to the proper offices for action. Mimeographed copies on white paper are sent to all other offices in the Department which might be interested in the contents of the messages. Outgoing telegrams are handled in the same manner, except that the original is written on green paper and the copies on pink paper.

## Telephone Section

All inter-Departmental, outside, long distance and trans-oceanic telephone calls are handled in this section. During working hours, the Department's switchboard is operated by one chief and six operators. A twenty-four hour service is maintained.

## Administrative Section

The Administrative Section of "D. C. R." is composed of the Chief of the Division, two Assistant Chiefs, an Administrative Assistant, Statistical Clerk, Code Builder, Confidential Clerk and Secretary.

## Other Sections

The Peace Conference Section is a temporary office organized to prepare the records of the Peace Conference at Paris and the War Trade Board section performs the same functions in regard to the records of the former War Trade Board. Regarding the latter-named section, a great amount of important research work is carried on concerning claims against this Government by foreign governments. Lack of space prevents the detailing of the duties of the Miscellaneous, Review, General Index, Tally, Publications, and League of Nations Sections, but their names are more or less descriptive of their duties.



## General Information

During the fiscal year 1931, "D. C. R." handled 41,681 telegrams containing 2,068,421 groups or words, and 1,318,361 pieces of correspondence, and performed 3,469 hours of overtime work. In spite of this enormous volume of correspondence, the Tally Section can tell at any time exactly where a certain despatch or report may be found.

A systematic messenger service, maintained on a twenty-minute schedule, moves papers from one office to another promptly after notation or action by the officials concerned.

## Historical Sketch of "D. C. R."

The Division of Communications and Records was established by Departmental Order of February 4, 1931. In the earlier days of the history of the Department, many of the duties now performed by the present Division were functions of the old Diplomatic Bureau, the Consular Bureau, and the Home Bureau. Reference is made to

these three offices in a Departmental Order dated October 31, 1834, signed by John Forsyth, Secretary of State. On January 31, 1871, Secretary Hamilton Fish directed that "The index room shall be the depository for the archives, the despatches, notes, and letters to the Department, except those relating to passports, and to applications for office, and for the records of the official and other correspondence from the Department. Despatches and letters received must be acknowledged at the earliest practicable moment after their receipt in the various Bureaus and returned to the index room, to await final reply, if further answer is necessary."

The growth of the activities of the Department in general and the Division of Communications and Records in particular is shown by the increase in personnel. In the year 1900 the personnel of the Division totaled 16; in 1910 it had increased to 32; in 1920 to 164; in 1930, however, it dropped to 143.



*Photo by Chs. Ed. Boesch, Geneva.*

## SIGNING OF THE CONVENTION FOR LIMITATION OF MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, GENEVA, JULY 18, 1931

*Left to right—H. J. Anslinger, U. S. Commissioner of Narcotics; Consul General John K. Caldwell, chairman of American delegation; Dr. W. L. Treodway, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. P. H. S.; and Senator Sanborn Young, one of the four American delegates*



A tabulation of American missionaries in foreign lands was compiled and issued last April in a bulletin of the American University Graduate School, Washington, D. C., the bulletin (a double number) being Nos. 36 and 37 of the Cumulative Digest of International Law and Relations. The study, which was based upon information obtained through an extensive correspondence with the religious denominations concerned, showed "a total of 8,389 American missionaries now stationed in 88 foreign countries. Nearly one-half of this total, or 4,144 missionaries, are located in three countries—China, which has 1,978; India, 1,524; and Japan, 542. The significance of these figures will not escape those interested in international relations, for these missionaries who have gone to foreign lands to preach their respective creeds have likewise been the emissaries of American culture and ideals." The bulletin gives the number of such mission-

aries in each country and in each religious denomination.

## FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS

Hon. Charles J. Linthicum turned the first shovel of earth on September 10 for the construction of the American Foreign Service building on the Place de la Concorde, Paris. The building will cost \$1,600,000 and will house all of the United States official offices at Paris. It will harmonize with the historic surroundings on this famous public square, regarded by many as the finest in Europe. It is expected to be completed in November, 1932.

The final printing of the specifications for the combined office building at Ottawa and of the specifications for the alteration and repair of the Legation at Prague have now been made, and the Department hopes to open bids in October for the two projects so that work will begin immediately.



### AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, COPENHAGEN

*Seated, from left to right—Vice Consul J. Stanford Edwards, Consul Edward M. Groth, Consul General North Winship (now Counselor of Legation), Vice Consul Erland Gjessing, and Technical Adviser James E. Haynes.*

*Standing, left to right—Messenger Hansen, Dr. Paul A. Neal, U. S. P. H. S.; and members of staff, Messrs. Prohm, Andersen, Martinussen, Salter, Miss Hartz, Mr. Thomsen, Mr. von Schilling, Miss Grant, Mr. Petersen, Miss Sorensen, Nurse Riborg, and Miss Abben.*

## News Items From The Field

### LONDON

Ambassador Charles G. Dawes returned to London from the United States on July 28th in time to preside at the luncheon at the Embassy on the same day in honor of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Ray Atherton, who was Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of Ambassador Dawes; Consul General Albert Halstead; Captain Galbraith, the Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Galbraith; the new Military Attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Courtland Parker, and Mrs. Courtland Parker; Lieutenant Commander George D. Murray, Assistant Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Murray; and Acting Commercial Attaché Donald Renshaw were present at the American Day Services on July 24th at Canterbury Cathedral, where the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a sermon. During the service, the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung.

Consul General Halstead, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Halstead, left here early in July for a motor trip to Salzburg, Austria. While in France they visited Mr. and Mrs. Amon and children at Fontainebleau. The Consul General returned on July 20th and assumed charge of this office. During his absence Consul N. P. Davis, who had just returned from leave of absence in the United States, was in charge.

Ambassador Hugh Gibson, from Brussels; Counsellor of Embassy Theodore Marriner, from Paris; Counsellor of Embassy George A. Gordon, from Berlin, and Special Assistant Allen T. Klots, who is accompanying Secretary Stimson on his trip to Europe, attended the recent Seven-Power Financial Conference in London.

Consul and Mrs. Alfred R. Thomson held a reception on July Fourth at their home near Manchester, to which all Americans resident in the district and other friends of the office were invited. Vice Consul and Mrs. Phil H. Hubbard and Vice Consul and Mrs. Wallace E. Moessner assisted in receiving the guests.

Colonel John R. Thomas, Jr., and Mrs. Thomas left London on July 20th for a brief stay in France prior to returning to the United States, Colonel Thomas having completed his term as Military Attaché here.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1931.

On August 27 Ambassador Dawes delivered the principal address at the opening of the Memorial Gymnasium at Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

Consul General Halstead is on leave and is motoring on the continent. Consul Nathaniel P. Davis is in charge during the Consul General's absence.

Consul and Mrs. Macatee are spending their leave on the Isle of Wight.

Consul and Mrs. John H. Lord are motoring in Scotland.

Consul General and Mrs. Arthur Frost, from Prague, spent a few days in London and touring in Great Britain.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Sydney H. Brown, of the American Consulate General at Rotterdam, visited London and other cities in England for about two weeks while on his annual leave.

Ex-Governor Henry Allen, of Kansas, who spent a few days in London, was among the callers at the Consulate General. The principal object of his visit was to make a study of unemployment conditions here.

VICE CONSUL GUY W. RAY.

### SOUTHAMPTON

AUGUST 13, 1931.

Recent notable visitors at Southampton included Lieutenant Governor Fred E. Sterling, of Illinois, and a party of 32, including members of the Illinois Investigating Commission, who arrived from New York on July 23rd; Consul General and Mrs. Arthur C. Frost, en route back to Prague after home leave; First Secretary and Mrs. Ernest L. Ives and their son, who spent several days leave in the vicinity of Southampton; Second Secretary Walter T. Prendergast, London, who sailed for the United States on leave; Consul Alfred T. Nester, on the way back to his post at Cardiff after a short holiday in France; Major Reinburg, Air Attaché at Berlin and his two sons, who arrived from the United States on the *Republic*; Mr. Fred



Jandrey, who arrived on August 13 to assume his duties as American Clerk at Southampton; Miss Josephine L. Dietz, American Clerk at the Consulate General in Singapore, en route to the United States on leave after spending part of her holiday on the Continent, and Miss Fredericke Kipp, Clerk at Juarez, who spent part of her leave in England.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

## PARIS

AUGUST 4, 1931.

The staffs of the Embassy and the Consulate General are feeling somewhat relieved over the termination of the financial conferences in Paris growing out of President Hoover's debt moratorium proposal. A considerable quantity of midnight oil was burned at the Embassy during the course of the negotiations, as on several occasions a staff was on duty throughout the night. A memorandum expressing appreciation for the loyal service rendered in this connection was issued by Ambassador Edge and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

The following Foreign Service Officers visited the Consulate General during July: Consul General Albert Halstead, on leave of absence from London; Diplomatic Secretary Ernest L. Ives and Mrs. Ives, on their way to England to spend two weeks before proceeding to their new post in South Africa; Consuls Leslie E. Woods, of Cobh; Alfred T. Nester, of Cardiff, and J. P. Moffitt, of Marseille—all on leave of absence; Consul W. M. Brunswick, on his way to his post at Lisbon.

Consul John G. Erhardt recently spent a week in the Paris office in connection with the plan for coordinating commercial work in France.

Members of the Consulate General's staff enjoying leave of absence at the present time are: Consul General L. J. Keena, who is motoring through southern France with his family; Consul Charles H. Derry, who has gone to Guethary, on the Basque coast, with his family; and Vice Consul Richard Morin, who, with Mrs. Morin and his parents, is motoring through Central Europe.

This office enjoyed the visit, a few days ago, of Mr. William R. Vallance, Assistant Solicitor of the State Department. Mr. Vallance is in France with the party of American attorneys now visiting this country to return the courtesy of the French attorneys who visited the United States last year.

Mr. William L. Finger, U. S. Trade Commissioner in Paris, distinguished himself last month by winning the golf championship of the Diplo-

matic Corps. Paired with Miss Anne d'Ormesson, he also won the annual mixed foursome championship of the Ormesson Golf Club.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1931.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr arrived in Paris on August 12 to spend a brief vacation in Europe, principally in France, Switzerland, and Italy. They were delighted to find cool weather, after the oppressive heat of Washington.

Other prominent State Department visitors during August were: Mr. Robert F. Kelley, Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs; Mr. John D. Hickerson, Assistant Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs; Mr. Orme Wilson, of the Latin American Division; and Miss Margaret Hanna, Chief of the Office of Coordination and Review. Mr. Kelley, before proceeding to Berlin and London, gave instructions in the rudiments of poker to a few members of the staff of the Consulate General.



ON BOARD S. S. "PRESIDENT HARDING"

Arrived at Cherbourg July 16, 1931

Front row: Consul Francis R. Stewart, Mrs. Prescott Childs, Consul Prescott Childs, Mrs. Mason Turner, and Consul Richard F. Boyce.

Back row: Consul Mason Turner, Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. Boyce.



Visitors at the Embassy during August were: Mr. Ferdinand L. Mayer, Counselor of the Embassy in Brussels, who came down to see Mrs. Mayer off to the United States; and Diplomatic Secretary Gerhard Gade, on his way from Montevideo to his new post in Athens.

Consul General and Mrs. A. C. Frost spent a few days in Paris recently before returning to Prague from leave in the United States. Previously they had enjoyed a motor trip through England and Scotland.

Other service callers at the Consulate General during August were: Consul Fletcher Warren, en route to his new post in Budapest; and Consul George R. Hukill, from Zurich, who came with his family for a vacation at Le Touquet.

Vice Consuls Marc L. Severe and Maurice Pasquet are spending their leave together on the

Northeast coast, where they claim to find the rain to be of better quality than that falling daily in Paris.

CONSUL WILLIAM E. DE COURCY.

## BERGEN, NORWAY

AUGUST 11, 1931.

Mr. Dewey L. Knight, the Technical Advisor of the Department of Labor who has been attached to this Consulate since July, 1927, was recalled to the States and left on August 3rd. He was accompanied by Mrs. Knight, a Bergen girl, who makes her first trip out of the country. The many friends of the staff as well as in the city, will miss Mr. and Mrs. Knight very much. At a farewell tea given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Knight, the staff presented him with an appropriately engraved silver cigarette case.

The long expected arrival of the *Nautilus* occurred on August 1st. The vessel remained here



### AMERICAN CONSULATE, BERGEN, NORWAY

*Seated: Technical Advisor Dewey L. Knight, Vice Consul B. A. Perkins, Consul E. Talbot Smith, Dr. J. van Ackeren, and Arnlioth Heltberg.*

*Middle row, standing: Miss Helga Thuness, Mrs. Else B. Kiesler, Miss Aagot Aase, and Miss Sigrid Jahn.*

*Top row, standing: Ole Bruland, Conrad Schjelerup, and Leif Föli.*



until August 5th, and the officers were given dinner parties by the heads of the naval and military stations as well as by the American Consul. Owing to the lateness of the season it was decided while the vessel was at Bergen not to endeavor to cross the polar regions this season, but to experiment in the ice fields north of Spitzbergen, to ascertain the practicability of using a submarine for polar explorations.

Among recent visitors at Bergen may be mentioned Mr. William Daugherty, of the Commercial Attaché's office in Berlin, and wife; the Hon. Dewey Short, member of Congress from Missouri; and Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor and friends on their yacht *Nourmahal*.

CONSUL E. TALBOT SMITH.

## PANAMA

Minister Matthew E. Hanna visited Panama by plane in order to consult the Canal Zone architects regarding the proposed plans for the new American Legation building in Managua, Nicaragua. Diplomatic Secretary Willard L. Beaulac also visited Panama, flying back to Managua after a short visit.

Allan Winslow, former Foreign Service Officer, is a frequent visitor to Panama in connection with his work with the Pan American Airways. Mrs. Winslow also flew from the States to Panama and returned by plane via Mexico.

Diplomatic Secretary Benjamin Muse and Mrs. Muse passed through Panama on their way to Bogotá and Diplomatic Secretary Julius Wadsworth visited Panama on his way from Bogotá to the United States.

Ambassador William S. Culbertson was a guest of Minister Davis on July 8th, stopping for a few hours his flight from the United States back to his post at Santiago, Chile. Miss Junia Culbertson and two friends also were visitors in Panama on their way to Santiago. Mrs. R. Henry Norweb, wife of the Counselor of Embassy at Santiago, Chile, also passed through Panama.

Diplomatic Secretary Charles Page visited Panama on his way back to his post at Quito, Ecuador, from a temporary Department assignment.

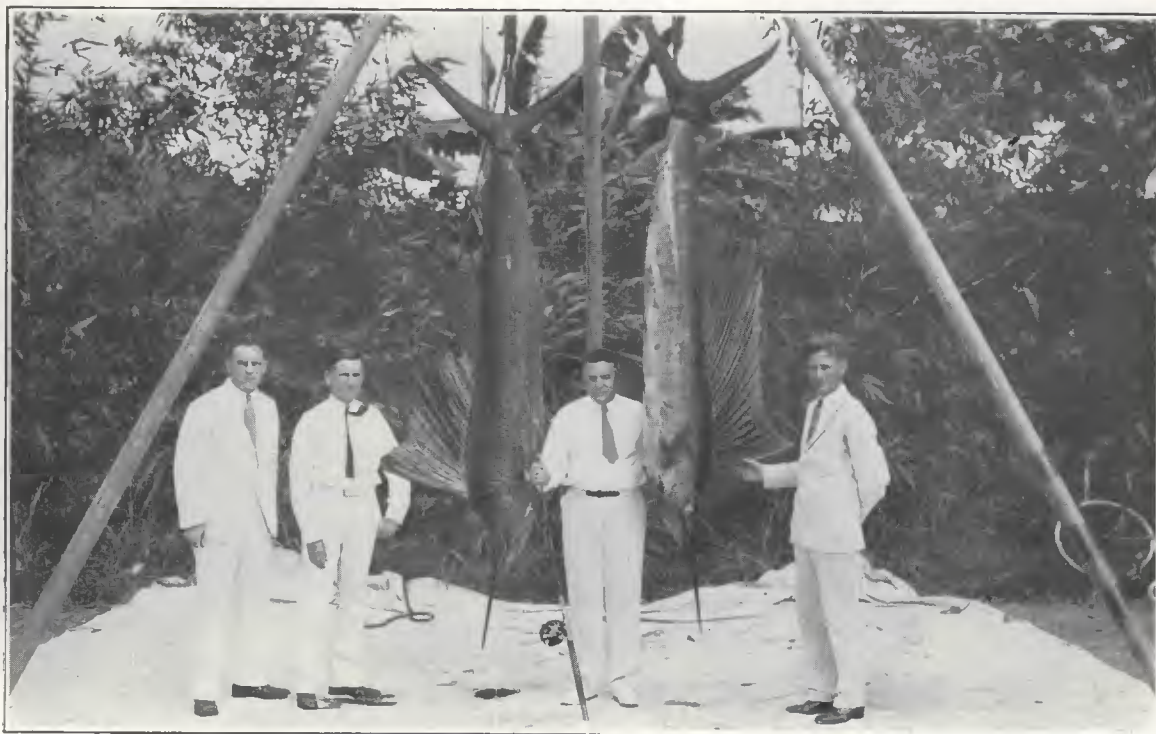
During the first part of August Postmaster General and Mrs. Brown and two nephews spent a day as guests of Minister Davis in Panama; Mr.

and Mrs. Brown were passengers on the S. S. *President Hoover* on its maiden trip, which is the first vessel to be completed under the Jones-White Shipping Act.

Mr. Lawrence Richey, confidential secretary of President Hoover, arrived in Colon by plane on August 15. He was met by Diplomatic Secretary Howard Bucknell, who took him by special train to Panama, where Mr. Richey was a guest of Minister Davis. On August 16th and 17th Mr. Richey, accompanied by Minister Davis, Fred Whaler, local Isaac Walton, were guests of Captain Robert Wilcox on his yacht, *The Rolling Stone*, on a fishing expedition off the Pearl Islands. Mr. Richey caught two giant sailfish measuring 10 feet 3 inches and 10 feet 4 inches, respectively. On August 18th Mr. Richey spent the day inspecting the Panama Canal as a guest of the Governor of the Canal Zone and of Colonel Schley, Assistant Governor. On August 19th Mr. Richey, accompanied by Diplomatic Secretary Bucknell, flew to Almirante. They were accompanied by Captain Wilcox and Mr. Whaler. The plane was flown by Commander D. M. Carpenter, of the Coco Solo Air Base. The party were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Adams, of the United Fruit Company, at Almirante. Mr. Richey caught a 60-pound tarpon. On August 20th the party flew to San Blas, where they spent the day visiting the Indians and calling upon the Indian chiefs and taking photographs. On August 21st Mr. Richey, accompanied by Diplomatic Secretary Sheldon T. Mills, Fred Whaler and Marshal John T. Barrett, of the District Court of the Canal Zone, were again guests of Robert Wilcox on board his yacht *The Rolling Stone*, and spent the day fishing off the Pearl Islands. On August 22nd Mr. Richey, Minister Davis, Captain Wilcox and Mr. Paul West, of the United Fruit Company, were guests of Major General Preston Brown, Commanding General of the Panama Canal Department, on an airplane trip over various parts of Panama. Mr. Richey flew back to the United States by way of Central America, Havana and Miami on August 23rd.

During July Dr. Walter Williams, President of the University of Missouri, and Mrs. Williams, were guests for two days of Minister Davis. Dr. Williams is well known to many Foreign Service Officers as the first president of the Pan American Press Conference. Dr. Williams is making a circuit tour of Latin America and will be a special guest of newspaper men in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY SHELDON T. MILLS.



BALBOA STADIUM, AUGUST 18, 1931

*Left to right: Third Secretary Sheldon T. Mills, Minister Roy T. Davis, Mr. Lawrence Richey, Private Secretary to President Hoover, Second Secretary Howard Bucknell, and the sailfish caught by Mr. Richey.*

A giant sailfish caught by Lawrence Richey, secretary to President Hoover, was given a passport in Panama so that it could enter the United States and, incidentally, furnish proof of Mr. Richey's prowess as a fisherman.—News item.

The *Panama Star and Herald* of August 27, 1931, had the following humorous article by Pete Brennan:

The scene is the office of the United States Consulate—erroneously denominated the American Consulate—on the top floor of the National City Bank Building. Enter Mr. Richey carrying a sailfish under one arm. He addresses the Vice Consul:

RICHEY: I want to get a passport for this sailfish. I'm going to adopt him and take him to the United States.

VICE CONSUL: Is he an American citizen?

RICHEY (reluctantly): No, I don't believe he is.

SAILFISH (interrupting): Who says I'm not? I was born off Cape Cod.

RICHEY: Then, what are you doing down here?

SAILFISH: I was minding my own business until you came along. What are you doing down here besides luring fish with food that's got hooks inside it?

VICE CONSUL: Come, come, this must not develop into an acrimonious exchange of personalities. Now, Mr. Richey, before a passport can be granted the usual formalities must be pursued. It will be necessary to ask several questions.

SAILFISH: I'll start. Who was the last Vice President of the United States to wear a beard?

VICE CONSUL: Now, now, such interruptions can not be permitted in this office. Mr. Richey, I shall have to ask you for some data. When was this fish born?

RICHEY: When were you born?

SAILFISH: You might at least use correct terms. What you mean, I suppose, is when was I spawned?

RICHEY (sheepishly): Well, have it your own way, but that isn't good English. You should say, when was I spawned?

SAILFISH: Would you say when was I borned?

VICE CONSUL: Gentlemen! Allow me to proceed, forgetting for a moment the question of birth. The color of your eyes, please.

SAILFISH: Green.

VICE CONSUL: How tall are you?

SAILFISH: Ten feet, six, in my socks if I wore any which I don't.

VICE CONSUL: But, how tall are you without your socks if you did wear any?

RICHEY: Gentlemen! Gentlemen! Must this ribaldry continue to disturb the wholesome, soothing peace of this office?

VICE CONSUL: I am sorry; these questions must be put. How much do you weigh?

SAILFISH: Well, to preserve Mr. Richey's reputation I swim 164 pounds. That's newspaper weight. Sea-



side, I'm—well, a little less. In rotogravure sections I'm good for 175 but will consider a more reasonable offer.

VICE CONSUL (puzzled): This doesn't seem to make a great deal of sense, does it?

RICHEY: Well, after all it's for a passport, you know.

VICE CONSUL (continuing): Where do you intend to reside while in the United States?

SAILFISH: Smithsonian Institute on the third floor. It is open to the public, I believe, between the hours of 9 o'clock and 5 o'clock.

VICE CONSUL: And, how long do you plan to remain in the United States?

SAILFISH: As long as the Republican party is in power.

VICE CONSUL: How long will that be?

SAILFISH (maliciously): Oh, I should say until about March 4, 1933.

RICHEY (warmly): I deny that statement and demand it be thrown out.

VICE CONSUL: But, where can we throw it? After all, we can't go round tossing things out of windows! \* \* \* However, I'll do something just as good; I'll put it in the files and no one will ever see it again.

SAILFISH (hissing): Do that and I'll have my proper weight cabled to Senator Pat Harrison and Senator Norris.

RICHEY (turning pale): Curse you; would that I had allowed you to wallow in the seas of yonder Pearl Islands. It was an evil day for me when you swallowed my bait.

VICE CONSUL (comes forward, whispers in Mr. Richey's ear, so that the sailfish hears): Did you know we have a very good taxidermist in this city?



MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA

Left to right: Vice Consuls Edgar L. McGinnis, Jr., Carlos C. Hall, and Raymond Phelan.

SAILFISH (getting green around the gills): What was that remark you made, Mr. Vice Consul?

RICHEY: Nothing at all, nothing. By the way, Sailfish, how much do you weigh?

SAILFISH: One hundred and ninety pounds.

RICHEY: How much?

SAILFISH (gulping hard): Two hundred.

RICHEY: That's better. Now, a few minutes ago you made the remark that you would stay in Washington until the Republicans are put out of office. You suggested that would be in March, 1933. With that announcement about the taxidermist still ringing in wherever your ears ought to be, how long do you think it will be now?

SAILFISH (shivering a little bit in spite of himself): I expect, sir, that I shall die there of old age.

(Forwarded by Consul H. O. Williams, Panama)

## REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931

(Continued from page 396)

the Department on the Moses Bill and the Linthicum Bill for the reorganization of the Foreign Service. The Executive Committee was appreciative of this invitation and on December 2, 1930, adopted a resolution unanimously endorsing a draft bill which formed part of the study. This resolution was submitted to the Under Secretary of State on December 3, 1930. As the members of the Association are aware, consideration by the last Congress of the Moses Bill and the Linthicum Bill resulted in the passage of the Act, approved February 23, 1931, which places the Foreign Service on a materially improved basis. The Executive Committee understands that its expression of views on the then pending legislation contributed in some degree to the ultimate adoption of the present Act.

2. *Appointment of officers.* During the year the Executive Committee, as occasion arose, appointed various officers of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and members of special committees of the Association. The Executive Committee feels that these officers and the members of the various committees have displayed a fine spirit of loyalty to, and cooperation in the advancement of, the best interests of the Association and that each of them deserves the hearty thanks of the members of the Association.

3. *Extension of financial relief.* Pursuant to the provisions of Section IV of the Articles of Association, the Executive Committee during the year authorized the granting of financial relief to five persons. It is believed that the members of the Association will be particularly interested in knowing that the Executive Committee authorized emergency loans to the members of the As-



sociation on duty at Managua, Nicaragua, at the time of the earthquake disaster at that place.

4. *Resolutions of condolence.* During the year the Association lost two outstanding supporters by the death of the Under Secretary of State, the Hon. Joseph P. Cotton, and by the death of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Stephen Geyer Porter. The Executive Committee, on behalf of the Association, adopted resolutions of condolence and sympathy and transmitted copies of the resolutions to the families of Mr. Cotton and Mr. Porter.

5. *The American Foreign Service Journal.* In cooperation with the officers of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, the Executive Committee has continued to give attention to the question of improving the quantity and quality of contributions to the JOURNAL. Due to the energetic efforts of the present Editor, Mr. Augustus E. Ingram, and of the other officers, the Committee believes that the standard of the JOURNAL has been materially improved. During the year certain adjustments in the salaries of the officers and employees of the JOURNAL have been authorized and action has been taken to ensure a larger distribution of the JOURNAL among university libraries. The prize competition, authorized by the previous Executive Committee, was carried out successfully and the Committee was pleased to address letters of thanks and appreciation to Messrs. Simpich, Hornbeck and Boal, who were so good as to serve as judges of the articles submitted.

6. *Foreign Service Honor Roll.* The Executive Committee has cooperated with the special committee in charge of obtaining funds to place in the Department of State a memorial tablet to those members of the Foreign Service meeting death under heroic and/or tragic circumstances. The special committee has addressed a circular letter to Foreign Service officers members of the Association requesting that small contributions be made for this purpose. As of June 30, 1931, the total amount of contributions received amounted to \$563.50.

7. *Amendments to the Articles of Association.* As the members of the Association have been informed through notices in the JOURNAL, a number of important amendments to the Articles of Association were adopted during the fiscal year under review. The drafts of these amendments were prepared by or under the direction of the Executive Committee and entailed considerable time and study. The amendments, which were unanimously adopted, are believed to form a basis

for broader and more efficient activity on the part of the Association.

There is given below a financial statement of the American Foreign Service Association for the period July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, inclusive:

## AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

Financial statement for the period July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, inclusive.

### Receipts

|                                        |             |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| Balance brought forward.....           | \$9,563.67  |
| Dues .....                             | \$3,773.50  |
| American Foreign Service Journal ..... | 5,366.66    |
| For dishonored checks .....            | 35.00       |
| For exchange .....                     | 1.02        |
| Payment on loan .....                  | 9.15        |
| Repayment of loan.....                 | 250.00      |
| Interest on Savings Account .....      | 297.82      |
| Interest on Checking Account .....     | 2.29        |
| Interest on loan .....                 | 5.00        |
| Overpayment of loan .....              | 1.25        |
| For Memorial Tablet .....              | 563.50      |
|                                        | \$10,305.19 |
|                                        | \$19,868.86 |

### Expenditures

|                                                                                                   |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| American Foreign Service Journal .....                                                            | \$2,946.00  |
| Clerical Assistance .....                                                                         | 371.00      |
| Flowers .....                                                                                     | 213.18      |
| Checks dishonored .....                                                                           | 35.00       |
| Framing pictures .....                                                                            | 9.50        |
| Stamps .....                                                                                      | 10.00       |
| Printing .....                                                                                    | 78.00       |
| Telegrams .....                                                                                   | 28.49       |
| Exchange .....                                                                                    | .50         |
| Loans .....                                                                                       | 1,550.00    |
| Refund of overpayment on loan .....                                                               | 1.25        |
| Advanced for printing, postage, etc., on account Memorial Tablet .....                            | 78.50       |
| Expenses of Representative of the Association attending the funeral of Under Secretary Cotton.... | 34.00       |
|                                                                                                   | \$5,355.42  |
| Balance:                                                                                          |             |
| Savings Account .....                                                                             | \$13,513.48 |
| Checking Account .....                                                                            | 962.18      |
| On hand .....                                                                                     | 37.78       |
|                                                                                                   | \$14,513.44 |
|                                                                                                   | \$19,868.86 |

It will be noted that the largest item of expenditure consists of payments made to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, which receives \$4 out of every \$5 paid in as dues. The efficient management of the JOURNAL resulted in the JOURNAL building up a considerable reserve fund. During the year under review, \$5,366.66 of this reserve fund was transferred from the account of the JOURNAL to the account of the Association.

MAXWELL M. HAMILTON,  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

June 30, 1931.



## SOME WORLD FAMOUS POLES

By CONSUL STEWART E. McMILLIN  
Warsaw, Poland

(Continued from page 391)

As for literature, "Quo Vadis," one of the most powerful historical novels ever written and now known to all languages, likewise the great work "Fire and Sword," were written by Henryk Sienkiwicz, a Polish Jew. Many know this but perhaps less known is the fact that Joseph Conrad, that master of sea tales written in the English language, was a Pole. Indeed it is said that he knew no word of English until well into young manhood. Teodor Jozef Konrad Korzeniowski (1857-1924), more simply known as Joseph Conrad, is regarded today as one of the greatest romantic novelists of his time.

Innumerable cinema fans are doubtless ignorant, in spite of all that has been written and said of Pola Negri (née Chalupniak) that she was born a Pole in Warsaw and had her start as an actress in the cabarets of that city. One must concede to her great histrionic ability; but let us end this chronicle of names of world-fame, waiving discussion of Pola's claim to fame, even in filmdom, and turn to a woman about whom there can be no argument: Mary Sklodowska.

This great benefactor of the whole human race who has already relieved much of its suffering, who has laid a broad foundation for future medical and scientific discovery, and who is more busied than ever with the perfection of human knowledge in the sphere of her researches, was born in Warsaw, the daughter of a Polish teacher. As Mary Sklodowska perhaps only a very few of our people know of her, but as Mme. Curie, co-discoverer with her late husband Pierre Curie of Radio-Active Phenomena, we and the whole world thrill and are grateful at thought of her.

## HANKOW, CHINA

Showing the means of traveling about the city of Hankow during the early days of the present disastrous flood in the Yangtze Valley. The water level at Honkow rose ultimately to the highest point of which there is record. Consul General Wolter A. Adams is standing in the boat and is the second person from the left, with hat in hand.



CONSUL GENERAL LESTER MAYNARD

It is not every officer who celebrates his twenty-fifth anniversary of service at his first post. Consul General Lester Maynard, at Singapore on June 26, 1931, had that distinction, inasmuch as he entered the Service on June 26, 1906, assigned to Sandakan, British North Borneo. There is no American Consulate at Sandakan today as the district is now under Mr. Maynard's present jurisdiction of Singapore.

Mrs. Maynard held a surprise reception attended by many of the members of the American community. Those who know the East can imagine the nature of the jammos (Malay for whoopee).

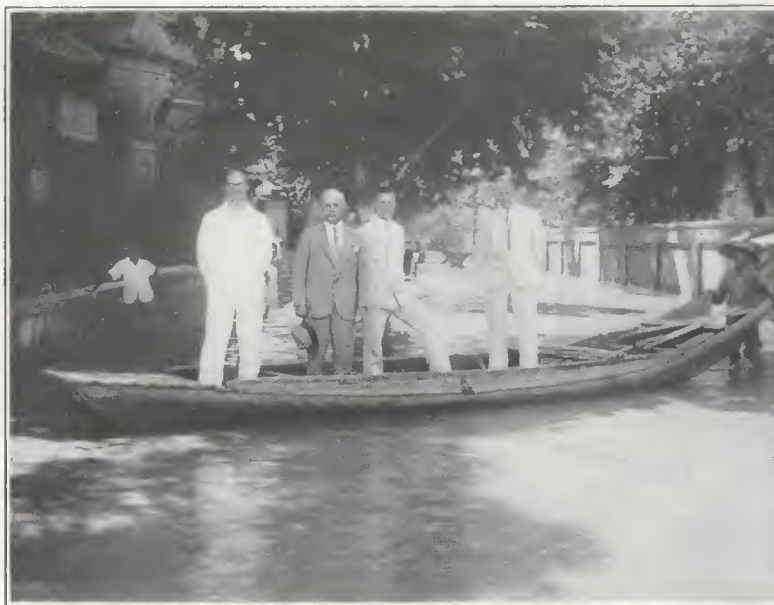


Photo from W. A. Adams.



## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

*Released for publication August 22, 1931*

The following changes have occurred since August 14, 1931:

Harry Campbell, of Wichita, Kans., now a Foreign Service Officer of Class IV on leave of absence, assigned Consul at London, Canada.

Donald H. Robinson, of Glen Ridge, N. J., now American Vice Consul at Windsor, Canada, assigned American Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada.

Mason Turner, of Torrington, Conn., now American Consul at Paris, France, assigned American Consul at Malta.

J. Kenly Bacon, of Newton, Mass., now American Vice Consul at St. John, Canada, detailed to the Foreign Service School, Department of State.

Everett F. Drumright, of Drumright, Okla., now American Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, detailed to the Foreign Service School, Department of State.

Daniel Gaudin, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., now American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Canada, detailed to the Foreign Service School, Department of State.

J. Wesley Jones, of Sioux City, Iowa, now American Vice Consul at Saltillo, Mexico, detailed to the Foreign Service School, Department of State.

Shiras Morris, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., now American Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico, detailed to the Foreign Service School, Department of State.

Frank A. Schuler, Jr., of Muskegon, Mich., now American Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada, detailed to the Foreign Service School, Department of State.

Clare H. Timberlake, of Jackson, Mich., now American Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada, detailed to the Foreign Service School, Department of State.

Ralph Townsend, of New York, N. Y., now American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada, detailed to the Foreign Service School, Department of State.

Arnold Van Benschoten, of Providence, R. I., now American Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, detailed to the Foreign Service School, Department of State.

Lee Worley, of Rothell, Wash., now American Vice Consul at Vancouver, Canada, detailed to the Foreign Service School, Department of State.

Calvin H. Oakes, of Charleston, S. C., a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, now on leave of absence, detailed to the Foreign Service School, Department of State.

### *Non-Career*

Lawrence F. Cotie, of Boston, Mass., now American Vice Consul at Puerto Castilla, appointed American Vice Consul at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic.

R. Allen Haden, of Memphis, Tenn., now a Clerk at Genoa, Italy, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

*Released for publication August 29, 1931*

The following changes have occurred since August 21, 1931:

Robert Borden Reams, of Luthersburg, Pa., now American Vice Consul at Havre, France, assigned Vice Consul at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.

Leo Toch, of Far Rockaway, N. Y., now American

Vice Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, assigned Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Gerald Warner, of Northampton, Mass., now American Vice Consul at Windsor, Canada, assigned to the Foreign Service School, Department of State.

John R. Putnam, of Hood River, Oreg., now American Consul at Amoy, China, assigned Consul at Hongkong, China.

### *Non-Career*

Daniel V. Anderson, of Dover, Del., now a Clerk in the American Consulate at Rome, Italy, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Frederick S. Barney, of New Brunswick, N. J., now American Vice Consul at Dublin, Irish Free State, appointed American Vice Consul at Port Said, Egypt, effective about October 1, 1931. The appointment of Mr. Barney as Vice Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands, has been canceled.

Walworth Barbour, of Lexington, Mass., now a Clerk in the American Consulate General at Naples, Italy, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

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John J. Coyle, of Buffalo, N. Y., now a clerk and American Vice Consul at Dakar, Senegal, French West Africa, appointed American Vice Consul at St. Michael's, Azores.

Fred W. Jandrey, of Neenah, Wis., now a Clerk in the American Consulate at Southampton, England, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Aubrey E. Lippincott, of Washington, D. C., now a Clerk in the American Consulate General at Barcelona, Spain, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Samuel A. McIlhenny, Jr., of Dalworth Park, Tex., now a Clerk in the American Consulate General at Santiago, Chile, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Edward P. Maffitt, of St. Louis, Mo., now a Clerk in the American Consulate General at Athens, Greece, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Obert R. Nelson, Jr., of Madison, Minn., now a Clerk in the American Consulate at Trinidad, British West Indies, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Myles Standish, of New York City, now a Clerk in the American Consulate at Antilla, Cuba, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

George B. Starbuck, of Utica, N. Y., American Vice Consul in the American Consulate at Cienfuegos, Cuba, died at his post on August 5, 1931.

Francis B. Stevens, of Schenectady, N. Y., now a Clerk in the American Consulate General at Prague, Czechoslovakia, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

*Released for publication September 5, 1931*

The following changes have occurred since August 28, 1931:

Franklin B. Atwood, of Nantucket, Mass., now American Consul at Belfast, Northern Ireland, assigned Consul at Santiago, Chile.

Ray Fox, of Glenn, Calif., now American Consul at Winnipeg, Canada, assigned Consul at Surabaya, Netherland East Indies.

George J. Haering, of Huntington Station, N. Y., now American Consul at Rangoon, India, assigned Consul at Glasgow, Scotland.

Paul C. Hutton, Jr., of Goldsboro, N. C., now en route to Bombay, India, assigned Vice Consul at that post, his previous assignment to Calcutta having been cancelled.

Roger Sumner, of Boston, Mass., has resigned as Third Secretary of Legation at Managua, Nicaragua.

## *Nan-Career*

Mulford A. Colebrook, of Rochester, N. Y., now a Clerk at Port au Prince, Haiti, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Andrew E. Donovan, 2d, of Donovan Springs, Calif., now a Clerk at Warsaw, Poland, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Douglas Jenkins, Jr., of Greenville, S. C., now a Clerk at Mazatlan, Mexico, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Morris A. Peters, of Boston, Mass., has resigned as honorary Vice Consul at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic.

*Released for publication September 12, 1931*

The following changes have occurred since September 4, 1931:

Stillman W. Eells, of New York City, now American

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Consul at Colombo, Ceylon, assigned Consul at Cardiff, Wales.

Gerald Keith, of Chicago, Ill., now American Vice Consul at Seville, Spain, assigned Vice Consul at Calcutta, India.

Winfield H. Scott, of Washington, D. C., now American Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, assigned Consul at Rangoon, India.

#### *Non-Career*

Burdette B. Bliss, of Battle Creek, Mich., resigned as Honorary Vice Consul at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Howard Elting, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., now a Clerk at Dresden, Germany, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Hugh S. Hood, of Chattanooga, Tenn., now American Vice Consul at Durban, Union of South Africa, has retired.

Raymond P. Ludden, of Fall River, Mass., now a Clerk at Liverpool, England, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Robert C. McCloud, of St. Petersburg, Fla., now a Clerk at Turin, Italy, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Reginald P. Mitchell, of Jacksonville, Fla., now a Clerk at Bordeaux, France, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

John P. Palmer, of Seattle, Wash., now a Clerk at

Marseille, France, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Troy L. Perkins, of Lexington, Ky., now a Clerk at Ensenada, Mexico, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Tyler Thompson, of Elmira, N. Y., now a Clerk at Cherbourg, France, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

William C. Trimble, of Baltimore, Md., now a Clerk at Seville, Spain, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Edward S. Whitney, of Medford, Mass., now a Clerk at London, England, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

#### BIRTHS

A daughter, Marilla Callender, was born on August 8, 1931, at Riga, Latvia, to Counselor of Legation and Mrs. Felix Cole.

A daughter, Anne, was born on August 12, 1931, to Consul and Mrs. Avra M. Warren, at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

A son was born on September 6, 1931, to Counselor of Embassy and Mrs. Ray Atherton, at London, England.

The wedding of Miss Nelle B. Stogsdall, American Vice Consul at Beirut, Syria, to Mr. John Percival Summerscale, British Vice Consul at the same place, was celebrated by a civil ceremony conducted in accordance with British consular practice, at the British Consulate General at Beirut at noon on Wednesday, July 29, 1931. The ceremony was conducted by Sir Harold E. Satow, His Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Beirut, assisted by American Consul General Herbert S. Goold.

Following the ceremony, a small luncheon party was given by Sir Harold and Lady Satow. Mr. and Mrs. Summerscale sailed that same evening on their honeymoon, planning to visit England and then the United States. After the trip, Mr. and Mrs. Summerscale will return to the Orient, Mr. Summerscale being British Vice Consul at Teheran, Persia.

The pictures show (at left) the bridal party, the American Consul General standing beside the bride, and





Sir Harold Satow by the groom. The center picture shows the happy couple, and at the right they are seen taking a launch to the vessel, supported on either side by the American and British kawasses.

## MARRIAGES

Sundell-Busse. Married at Chefoo, China, on August 8, 1931, Vice Consul Charles C. Sundell and Miss Gertrude Busse, of Chefoo, China.

Fredrickson-Dahlstrom. Married at Tacoma, Wash., on August 8, 1931, Oscar Walford Fredrickson and Miss Lucile Adeline Dahlstrom. Mr. Fredrickson is a clerk at the American Consulate General at Vancouver, B. C.

Beach-Hudson. Married at Pocomoke City, Md., on September 20, 1931, William Hall Beach and Miss Irma Belle Hudson. Mr. Beach has recently been assigned as American Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, and sailed for that post on September 23, by the S.S. *George Washington*.

## TRADE DETAILS

The following Foreign Service officers were detailed to attend the Pacific Foreign Trade Council Convention at Oakland, Calif., held on September 17-18, 1931: Consul General Ely E. Palmer, from

The Foreign Service School Class of 1926-7 had a class luncheon on September 9 at the Willard Hotel. Of the 21 members of the class, eight were present, which is a rather remarkable record, for there was no prearrangement but they just chanced to meet—some of them now being on the staff of the Department of State. Those present were: Samuel Reber, Jr., Noel H. Field, Walton C. Ferris, John B. Ketcham, John B. Faust, J. Ernest Black, Gordon P. Merriam, and S. Walter Washington.

## WEDDING OF MISS GERTRUDE BUSSE, OF CHEFOO, CHINA, TO VICE CONSUL CHARLES C. SUNDELL, AT THE AMERICAN CONSULATE ON AUGUST 8, 1931

Left of Arch (from bottom up)—Lt. Comdr. W. P. Blake, Lt. Comdr. F. J. Long, Lt. (Jg.) R. B. Nickerson, Lt. R. D. Tarbuck. Right of Arch (from bottom up)—Lt. Comdr. A. von S. Pickhardt, Lt. W. E. Makosky, Lt. Comdr. A. McQ. Bledsoe, and Lt. Comdr. J. A. Terhune (all the officers are from the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, now basing at Chefoo).

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Vancouver, B. C., and Consul Culver B. Chamberlain, from Canton, China; while to the Southern Trade Convention at New Orleans, September 28-29, 1931, the following officers and Department officials were detailed: Herbert C. Hengstler, chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration; James J. Murphy, Jr., chief of the Commercial Office, Department of State; Consul General Robert Frazer, from Mexico City; and Consul Walter A. Foote, assigned to the Department of State.

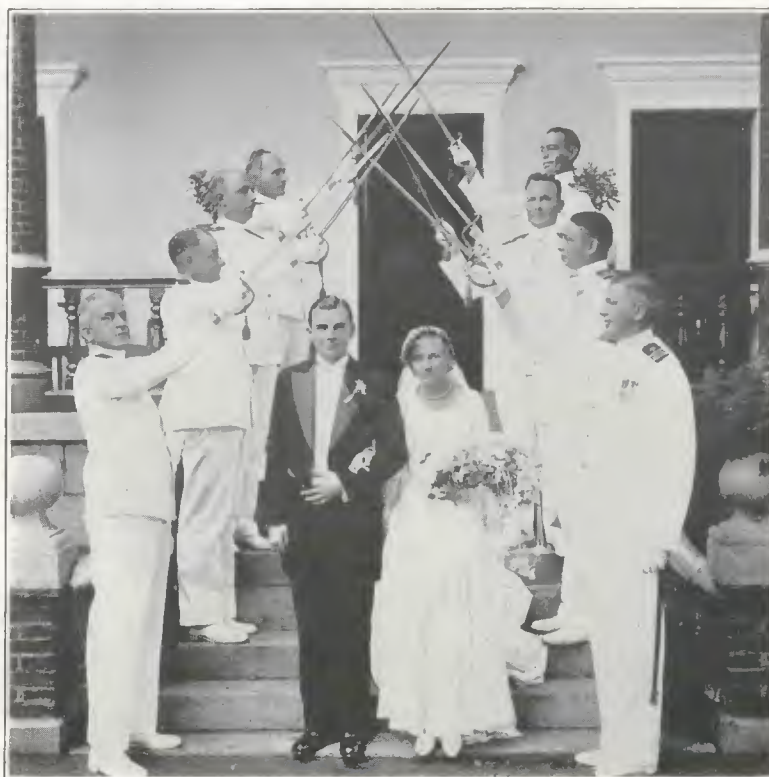


Photo from L. W. Franklin



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G. RUSSELL TAGGART

## IN MEMORIAM

To the long and honorable list of members of the American Foreign Service who have died at their post of duty in earthquakes or other catastrophes, such as those that occurred at Martinique, Messina, Yokohama, etc., must now be added the name of Consul Giles Russell Taggart, stationed at Belize, British Honduras.

On September 10, 1931, Belize, the capital and largest city in British Honduras, was devastated by a severe hurricane and tidal wave. The buildings in the town, which was located on land close to the sea, filled in approximately one foot above sea level and shielded by fringes of islands and coral reefs, were almost entirely destroyed, causing the loss of probably two thousand lives, among whom were several American citizens. Consul Taggart was according to early reports only slightly injured, but later it was learned that in the destruction of the Consulate he suffered a

fractured rib and serious bruises. Pneumonia ensued and Mr. Taggart was taken by a United States Marine Corps airplane to the United Fruit Company's hospital at Tela, Honduras, where, however, he died on September 14.

Mr. Taggart was born at Clarksboro, N. J., July 20, 1870. He was educated at Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania. From 1895 to 1908 he served in various Government departments in Washington, and during that time attended the George Washington University, obtaining the degree of B.S. in 1900 and LL.B. in 1906. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, and served as special attorney, Bureau of Corporations, from 1908 to 1912; on March 13, 1912, after passing the examination, he was appointed Consul at Cornwall, Ontario; on September 5, 1917, he was assigned to Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario; and on April 16, 1920, he was transferred to London, Ontario. His assignment to Belize was made on June 30, 1927.

The Secretary of State, addressing the Press Conference on September 16, said: "I desire to express my personal grief at the tragic death of Consul G. Russell Taggart, which adds another name to the roll of Foreign Service officers who, while at their posts, have lost their lives under tragic or heroic circumstances or who have died of disease not common to this country. Another element of tragedy in the case of Consul Taggart is that on August 28, 1931, he was granted leave of absence with permission to visit the United States and was instructed that he would be transferred to another post at the expiration of his leave. Consul Taggart's case is not an isolated one, however, as the honor roll of those who have sacrificed themselves in the Foreign Service of our country is a long and honorable one and extends from the earliest days of our national history to the present time."

September 18, 1931.

The Foreign Service Association,  
Department of State.

Gentlemen:

I heard yesterday of the death of Mr. Giles R. Taggart, lately American Consul at Belize, and I saw in the paper last night that there was a movement on foot in the Department to take some action in his honor. Having spent a month in Belize last year, as Counsel for the United States in the Shufeldt Claim Arbitration, and having received unfailing and most courteous assistance from Mr. Taggart, from the time when he met our party at the boat upon our arrival to the time when he saw us off, I wish to lend such support as I can to this movement. I have not heard the details of the events leading up to his death in the frightful catastrophe at Belize, but I am sure that in that crisis Mr. Taggart did his duty as a man and as a representative of his government. What-



ever he did at this time, however, did not require more character and courage than the course which he pursued unswervingly as American Consul at Belize before the tornado came. He was in an extremely difficult position there. His efforts to carry out the instructions of his government in the enforcement of the Prohibition Law naturally did not serve to make him popular among certain elements in Belize, although he had a few staunch friends there, who appreciated his strength of character, loyalty and sense of duty, and was held in respect and esteem by the local Government authorities. Lack of general popularity did not deter him to the slightest degree, however, from doing what he honestly thought that his official position and loyalty to his Government required.

I am glad to see in the paper that a message of recognition was sent by the Department to Mr. Taggart before his death, and that steps are being taken to honor him for his courageous conduct in the face of unusual difficulty and danger.

Sincerely yours,

R. W. FLOURNOY, Jr.

Max Goldfinger, who served as American Consul at Mannheim, Germany, from 1893 to 1897, died at his home in the Hotel Ansonia, New York, on September 5, 1931, aged 82 years.

Mrs. Harold M. Sewall, of Bath, Me., mother of Mrs. Walter E. Edge, wife of the American Ambassador to France, died on September 7, 1931, of a heart attack, at the American Embassy in Paris. Ambassador and Mrs. Edge were present at the time, as well as Mrs. John W. Williams, of Baltimore, Md., a daughter; Loyall F. Sewall, a son; and Mrs. Norman McLaren, of Paris, a sister. Burial will be at Bath. Mrs. Sewall was the widow of Harold M. Sewall, who was American Minister to Hawaii from April 22, 1897, until August 12, 1898, when Hawaii was annexed to the United States.

Mrs. Mary North Winship, mother of North Winship, chargé d'affaires of the American Legation,

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gation, Copenhagen, Denmark, died on September 8, 1931, at her home at Macon, Ga., after a long illness. Mrs. Winship was the widow of State Senator N. R. Winship, of Georgia.

### COMMERCIAL WORK FOR AUGUST

During the month of August, 1931, the Commercial Office of the Department of State received from consular officers, excepting those

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stationed in Great Britain, Northern Ireland,  
France and Germany, the volume of trade data  
indicated as follows:

|                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Reports .....                      | 2,389 |
| Trade Letters.....                 | 3,653 |
| Trade Lists.....                   | 154   |
| World Trade Directory Reports..... | 4,861 |
| Trade Opportunity Reports.....     | 292   |

The officers whose posts and names follow pre-  
pared reports received during August, 1931, rated  
EXCELLENT:

Addis Ababa, Vice Consul James L. Park; Baghdad,  
Consul Alexander K. Sloan; Bombay, Dayle C. Mc-  
Donough; Helsingfors, Consul John L. Bouehal; Kara-  
ehi, Consul Renwick S. McNiece; Kovno, Consul Hugh  
S. Fullerton; Medan, Vice Consul Daniel M. Braddock;  
Melbourne, Consul Joel C. Hudson; Rio de Janeiro,  
Consul General Samuel T. Lee and Clerk E. Vietor  
Saadeh; Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster; Shanghai,  
Consul Jay C. Huston and Clerk H. E. Jones (1);  
Stockholm, Consul General John Ball Osborne.

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

Buenos Aires (7); Karaehi; Kovno (2); Malmo (2);  
Medan; Melbourne; Milan (3); Montreal (2); Rio de  
Janeiro; Rotterdam (4); Sao Paulo; Taihoku; Tallinn.

The following officers submitted reports which  
were rated VERY GOOD:

Addis Ababa, Vice Consul James L. Park (2); Alex-  
andria, Consul H. Earle Russell; Algiers, Consul Osear  
S. Heizer (2); Barcelona, Consul General Claude I.  
Dawson (1 political and 1 economic) and Consul Curtis  
C. Jordan (2); Barranquilla, Consul Erik W. Mag-  
nuson (1) and Vice Consul Herbert W. Carlson (1);  
Beirut, Vice Consul Robert G. McGregor (1) and Vice  
Consul Nelle B. Stogsdall (1); Belgrade, Vice Consul  
John L. Calnan; Bergen, Consul E. Talbot Smith; Blue-  
fields, Consul Sheridan Talbott (political); Bombay,  
Consul Dayle C. McDonough (2 political); Brisbane,  
Consul Austin R. Preston; Brussels, Consul Walter  
Sholes; Buenos Aires, Consul Avra M. Warren, Vice  
Consuls Ralph Miller, Stanley G. Slavens, and Hugh  
C. Fox (1); Canton, Consul General Joseph W. Ballan-  
tine; Cape Town, Vice Consul Charles A. Converse;  
Casablanca, Vice Consul Frederiek F. Henrotin; Co-  
lombo, Vice Consul Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr.; Copen-  
hagen, Consul Edward M. Groth; Durango, Consul Ellis  
A. Bonnet; Geneva, Consul Prentiss B. Gilbert (1 po-  
litical) and Vice Consul J. W. Riddleberger (1 po-  
litical); Ghent, Consul William P. Mitchell; Guadala-  
jara, Consul Raleigh A. Gibson (political); Guayaquil,  
Consul General Harold D. Clum (2), Vice Consul Wil-  
liam D. Moreland, Jr. (1) and Vice Consul Philip K.  
Tattersall (1); Hankow, Consul General Frank P.  
Lockhart (2 political and 1 economic); Harbin, Consul  
Edward B. Thomas; Hong Kong, Consul General Doug-  
las Jenkins; Istanbul, Vice Consul Burton Y. Berry;  
Izmir, Consul Herbert S. Bursley; Jerusalem, Consul  
General Paul Knabenshue (1) and Vice Consul Thomas  
A. Hiekkok (1); Kovno, Consul Hugh S. Fullerton (1  
political) and Clerk Rudolph W. Hefti (1); La Guaira,  
Vice Consul Ben C. Matthews; Lagos, Consul Gilbert  
R. Willson; Las Palmas, Consul Clifton R. Wharton;  
Mazatlan, Vice Consul Earl W. Eaton; Medellin, Vice  
Consul Carlos C. Hall (2); Mexico City, Vice Consul  
George H. Winters (1) and Vice Consul Milton P.  
Thompson (2); Milan, Vice Consul James W. Ganten-  
bein; Montevideo, Consul General Leslie E. Reed; Mont-  
real, Consul General Wesley Frost (1), Consul General  
Frost and Consul Joseph F. Burt (1), and Consul  
Joseph F. Burt (1); Mukden, Consul John C. Vincent  
(1 economic and 1 political); Nanking, Consul General  
Willis R. Peck (2 political); Naples, Consul Ralph A.  
Boernstein (1) and Consul C. Porter Kuykendall (1);  
Prinee Rupert, Consul G. Carlton Woodward; Riga,  
Consul John P. Hurley; Rotterdam, Consul Carol H.  
Foster; Saigon, Consul Henry S. Waterman; San Luis  
Potosi, Consul George P. Shaw; Santiago, Cuba, Consul  
Edwin Schoenrich (political); Santo Domingo, Vice Con-  
sul Hedley V. Cooke, Jr.; Santos, Vice Consul Arthur  
G. Parsole; Sao Paulo, Consul General Charles R. Cam-  
eron (3); Sherbrooke, Consul Herndon W. Goforth;  
Stockholm, Consul General John Ball Osborne (2);  
Surabaya, Vice Consul Peter Paul Devlin; Taihoku,  
Vice Consul Charles S. Reed 2d; Tampico, Consul  
Clarence E. Maey; Tangier, Consul Donald F. Bigelow;  
Teheran, Vice Consul Arthur L. Richards; Tientsin,  
Consul General Clarence E. Gauss and Consuls George  
Atheson, Jr., and Angus I. Ward (1) and Consul Angus  
I. Ward (1); Tokyo, Consul Leo D. Sturgeon; Toronto,  
Consul Damon C. Woods (1) and Consul C. Paul  
Fletcher (1); Torreón, Consul Nelson R. Park; Tunis,  
Consul Leland Smith (political); Vancouver, Consul



Harold S. Tewell; Vera Cruz, Consul Leonard G. Dawson; Vienna, Consul General Ernest L. Harris (telegram); Warsaw, Consul Stewart E. McMillin; Zurich, Vice Consul Cavendish W. Cannon.

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

Adelaide, Algiers; Baghdad (2); Bahia (2); Barcelona (2); Barranquilla; Bucharest; Budapest (2); Buenos Aires (3); Callao-Lima; Cape Town (4); Caracas; Ensenada; Gotcborg; Guaymas; Karachi; Kovno; La Paz; Lagos; Medan (4); Milan; Montevideo (2); Montreal; Oslo (2); Pernambuco; Riga; Rome; Rotterdam (3); San Jose (3); San Luis Potosi; Santo Domingo; Sao Paulo (2); Seoul; Shanghai (2); Stavanger; Sydney, Australia; Taihoku; Tallinn; Tananarive; Tegucigalpa; Trieste; Vienna; Zurich.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

Among new appointees to our Foreign Service are Mr. Paul Malone, Trade Commissioner to Paris, and Mr. John E. Dyer, Assistant Trade Commissioner to Guatemala. Mr. Malone is succeeding Trade Commissioner Louis B. Hall, who is being transferred from Paris to the Bureau's New York district office. Mr. Dyer succeeds Assistant Trade Commissioner Walter E. Aylor, who has been assigned to Caracas, Venezuela.

There are several field men who have recently returned to the United States prior to taking up work at new posts. Among these are:

Commercial Attaché Charles H. Cunningham, who is being transferred from Lima to Mexico City; Commercial Attaché M. L. Bohan, recently in charge of the Guatemala office, who is being assigned to Lima; Commercial Attaché E. P. Keeler, who is being transferred from Acting Commercial Attaché at Mexico City to take charge of the office at Caracas, Venezuela; Trade Commissioner Thomas C. Barringer, formerly of the Batavia office and who has recently been working in the New York district office, has been assigned to Hong-kong to replace Trade Commissioner Granville O. Woodard, who has been transferred to the New York district office; Assistant Trade Commissioner Darwin J. DeGolia has been transferred from San Juan to Singapore. All of these men will sail at an early date for their posts.

The following men have recently returned to the United States for leave and itinerary before returning to their posts:

Trade Commissioner Hiram T. Nones, from Manila; Assistant Commercial Attaché Albert F. Nufer, from Havana; Assistant Trade Commissioner Carl E. Gill, from Accra; and Assistant Trade Commissioner Charles T. Hohenthal, from Barcelona.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Minedee McLean, who has been spending her vacation in Louisiana, has sailed to return to her post, Santiago, Chile.

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| Indo-China | Netherlands India   | Bulgaria   |
| Siam       | South Africa        | Greece     |
| India      | Australasia         | Jugoslavia |

Foreign representatives recently married are:

Trade Commissioner Thomas C. Barringer was married on August 22 to Mrs. Isabel Wakefield Weik, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wakefield, of Dallas, Tex. Assistant Trade Commissioner Charles T. Hohenthal, from Madrid, was married in Washington, D. C., on August 30 to Miss Mary Eleanor Browning. Assistant Trade Commissioner A. F. Peterson, of the Toronto office, was married on August 10.

Commercial Attaché and Mrs. Gardner Richardson, of the Vienna office, announce the birth of a daughter, Katherine Tappan Richardson, on August 3.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

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

Surgeon D. J. Prather. Relieved from duty at Havana, Cuba, and directed to proceed on August 22, 1931, to St. Louis, Mo., and assume charge of the U. S. Marine Hospital at that place. August 10, 1931.

Surgeon H. F. Smith. Relieved from duty at Mexico City, Mexico, August 12, 1931, and assigned to duty at the American Consulate, Havana, Cuba. August 10, 1931.

Surgeon L. L. Williams, Jr. Directed to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Montreal, Canada, September 11, 1931, and return, to attend a meeting of the American Public Health Association. August 13, 1931.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nat K. King. Directed to proceed from Laredo, Tex., to Zapata, Eagle Pass, Del Rio, Presidio, Minera, San Antonio, and San Ygnacio, Tex., when necessary during the remainder of the fiscal year 1932, and return, in connection with quarantine and immigration activities. August 15, 1931.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Richard Wilson. Directed to proceed from Havana, Cuba, to Santiago, Cuba, and return, for a few days' duty in the office of the American Consul at that place in connection with the sailing of a vessel. August 15, 1931.

Medical Director E. A. Sweet. Bureau orders of June 3, relieving him from duty at Vienna, Austria, and assigning him to duty at Leavenworth, Kansas, revoked, and he will be assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. June 3, 1931.

P. A. Surgeon R. B. Holt. Relieved from duty at Stuttgart, Germany, and assigned to duty at Stockholm, Sweden. August 23, 1931.

P. A. Surgeon R. B. Snively. Relieved from duty at Liverpool, England, and assigned to duty at American Consulate, Stuttgart, Germany. August 24, 1931.

Assistant Surgeon E. G. Williams. Relieved from duty at Cologne, Germany, about September 8, and assigned to duty at American Consulate, Liverpool, England. August 24, 1931.

Surgeon T. H. D. Griffiths. Directed to proceed from Albany, Ga., to San Juan, P. R., and such other points as may be necessary along the Caribbean routes of airplanes, and return, in connection with quarantine matters. August 27, 1931.

P. A. Surgeon G. J. Van Beeck. Relieved from duty at Stockholm, Sweden, effective October 1, and assigned to duty at the American Consulate, Genoa, Italy. August 31, 1931.



## SHANGHAI

JULY 28, 1931.

On July 24 Shanghai was the rendezvous for three out of the six American Consuls General in China when Consul General Frank P. Lockhart, Consul General George C. Hanson, and Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham foregathered at the Cathay Hotel. Mr. Lockhart, accompanied by Mrs. Lockhart, will be in Shanghai for several days while en route from Hankow to take charge of his new post at Tientsin. Mr. Hanson, who is returning to Harbin after an extended leave in the United States, came back from home by way of Europe, traveling from London to Delhi by airplane.

Accompanying Mr. Hanson on the last part of his voyage to Shanghai was Allan S. Rogers, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Bangkok, Siam. Mr. Rogers is returning to the United States on home leave.

Senator and Mrs. Key Pittman, who recently returned to Shanghai from Manila, were entertained by Consul General and Mrs. Cunningham at a dinner party at the Canidrome Racc Club on

the evening of July 23. Twenty-four prominent Chinese officials and Shanghai residents were invited guests.

During the past two weeks Shanghai has been visited by Consul Louis H. Gourley, Sao Paulo; Consul Culver B. Chamberlain, Canton, and Vice Consul John Hubner II, Mukden. Each of these men was in Shanghai for a few days while en route to his post or on leave.

Senator Harry B. Hawes, of Missouri, arrived in Shanghai on August 6 from the Philippines, where he has been on an inspection tour. He was preceded to Shanghai by his wife and daughter, who are at present touring in North China. While in Shanghai, Senator Hawes was the recipient of courtesies by Consul General and Mrs. Cunningham and other American officials.

Vice Consul Ringwalt reports an unusual case now pending in the shipping office. During the late afternoon of August 7 the American freighter *S. S. Pat Doheny*, which had been in port for three days, sailed from Shanghai with all apparently

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well on board. Three hours out, the captain radioed that a girl stowaway had been discovered. It appears that one of the seamen had visited a local cabaret, become enamored of a Russian girl employed as a dance partner, and had smuggled her into his cabin, intending to take her to America.

When the girl was discovered, the ship put back to Woosung (20 miles below Shanghai), turned the girl over to the Chinese police, and resumed its voyage.

Three hours later the captain sent another radio, this time that the seaman was missing. Thoughts of his Russian sweetheart in the hands of the local police had evidently become too much for the 23-year-old New Yorker. In an effort to return to his lady's rescue, he had snatched a life belt, thrown himself into the midnight waters of the Yangtze and disappeared.

Miscalculating the strong tide running at the mouth of the Yangtze, the seaman had been swept 60 miles to sea. For 17 hours he remained in the water, most of the time under the blazing sun of one of the hottest days of the year. He was finally rescued by an incoming steamer and returned to Shanghai. Yesterday he appeared at the Consulate, burned and weary, but happy withal,

for on his arm was a beaming young lady from the land of the Soviets. He wants a marriage license and a job.

VICE CONSUL GEORGE V. ALLEN.

## DEPARTURE OF CONSUL GENERAL AND MRS. GAUSS

TIENTSIN, July 22, 1931.

Consul General Gauss received instructions during June transferring him to Washington for duty in the Department; subsequently Mr. F. P. Lockhart, American Consul General at Hankow, was named to succeed him. Mr. and Mrs. Gauss and their son Charles left Tientsin July 20.

Mr. Gauss first served at Tientsin for a few months in 1916. He was transferred here from his post as Consul General at Mukden in March, 1924, and has served at Tientsin since that time except for seven months in 1926-1927, when he was in charge of the Consulate General at Shanghai. In his seven years at Tientsin he has achieved high place of influence and usefulness in the complicated affairs of this large and important section of China. It is the barest and briefest statement to say that he holds the liking and unqualified admiration and respect of the foreign and Chinese



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officials, of the American and foreign residents, and of the many Chinese who intermingle with Americans in this port. And the name of Mrs. Gauss to as great an extent has been the synonym for graciousness and kindness, for all the good things that are best representative of American character and American homes.

Mr. Gauss has been Senior Consul at Tientsin since the summer of 1927, and in this position has been the responsible spokesman of the representatives of the Protocol Powers, the guiding hand that brought foreigners here through many trying and delicate situations. Since 1929 he has been the representative of the Consular Body on the international organization known as the Hai Ho Conservancy Commission which is charged with the conservancy of the Hai River from Tientsin to the sea. His arrangement of a settlement of a strike of the Chinese employes of the Commission which arose in June and which was accompanied by agitation for the rendition of the Conservancy to full Chinese control, marked very happily the termination, through his transfer, of his conspicuously successful work in the arduous and delicate post of chairman. He has also, since 1929, been a member of the Hai Ho Improvement Commission, the chairman of which is the Governor of the Province, and which concerns itself with the reaches of the river above Tientsin.

An unusual graciousness marked the social and other tributes which were paid to Consul General and Mrs. Gauss upon their departure, through both the usual official functions and those of more personal and informal character. The foreign members of the staff of the Hai Ho Conservancy Commission presented Mr. Gauss with a large and handsome silver cigar box appropriately engraved, at a ceremony at which the representative on the Commission of the National Government



SCENE AT DEPARTURE OF CONSUL GENERAL AND MRS. GAUSS

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spoke at length of the Consul General's services to the Commission and toward the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. Mrs. Gauss was presented with a silver dish, bearing the engraved names of the donors, by the foreign consular representatives at a dinner tendered the Gausses at the Tientsin Country Club. Under the auspices of the American Association, the American community gave a dinner in their honor at the Court Hotel which, in spite of the seasonal depletion of the colony, was attended by 69 Americans, several of whom came from Peiping and Peitaiho Beach. At this affair there was presented to the Gausses a solid silver Chinese bowl, standing some 16 inches in height, with an appropriate inscription.

On the afternoon of July 15, the day on which Mr. Gauss relinquished charge, the staff of the Consulate-General presented him with a large solid silver tray, bearing an engraved facsimile of the Coat of Arms and of the signatures of the 18 officers and clerks. The remarks made at the presentation by the senior member of the staff, voiced not only their regret at the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Gauss, but also their affection, admiration and respect.

Mr. F. J. C. Liu, Interpreter to the Consulate General, also spoke expressing on behalf of the Chinese staff their appreciation of Mr. Gauss' kindness to them officially and personally.

Mr. and Mrs. Gauss and their son Charles departed from Tientsin on July 20. Due to the silting of the Hai Ho (the river, amusingly enough, silted over six feet during the night following Mr. Gauss' relinquishment of the office of chairman of the Conservancy Commission), they could not take ship at the Tientsin bund and proceeded to Tangku on a launch of the Conservancy. A large



MR. AND MRS. GAUSS LEAVING IN LAUNCH



crowd of American, foreigners and Chinese, including many officials, gathered at the bund to see them off. (See photographs.) A military band, detailed by the Chinese authorities, played, in very creditable manner, the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Auld Lang Syne." At Tangku, the Japanese vessel which took them to Japan, the *Choko Maru*, flew the American flag when leaving port and upon entering Moji and Kobe.

Consul General Lockhart is expected to reach Tientsin and assume charge of the Consulate General on August 13. Mrs. Lockhart, unfortunately, has been ill and had been forced to remain in Shanghai temporarily in hospital.

CONSUL GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.

## FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL

The Foreign Service Officers' Training School, having been closed during the summer months, reopened on September 15, 1931. The following twelve Vice Consuls of career who reported for duty have been stationed for the past nine months at the posts indicated opposite their names:

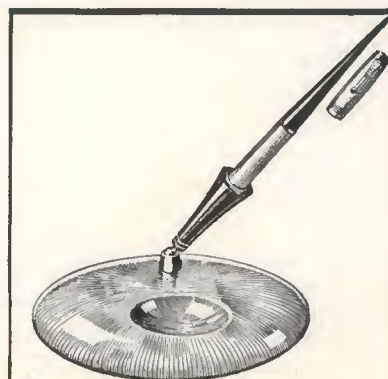
Calvin H. Oakes, London, England.  
J. Kenly Bacon, St. John, N. B.  
Everett F. Drumright, Ciudad Juarez.  
Daniel Gaudin, Jr., Ottawa.  
J. Wesley Jones, Saltillo.  
Clare H. Timberlake, Toronto.  
Ralph Townsend, Montreal.  
Arnold Van Benschoten, Halifax.  
Lee Worley, Vancouver.  
Shiras Morris, Jr., Guadalajara.  
Frank A. Schuler, Jr., Toronto.  
Gerald Warner, Windsor.

## VISA CORRESPONDENCE

Consul James R. Wilkinson, at Habana, Cuba, prepared two letters which received a rating of "Very Good" in the month of August.

## GROUP INSURANCE

Consul G. Russell Taggart was insured for \$4,000 in the American Foreign Service Protective Association. This is the third case that has been settled since March 1, 1931, the other two being that of Consul E. Haldeman Dennison (\$7,000), and Vice Consul George B. Starbuck (\$2,000). A number of new applications have been received as a result of the recent campaign, but members of the Service who have not yet applied are urged to give the matter their careful consideration.



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Other books of related interest are: Danton, *THE CULTURE CONTACTS OF THE U. S. AND CHINA, 1784-1844* (\$2.00); Haring, *THE LAND OF GODS AND EARTHQUAKES, An Impression of Modern Japanese Culture* (\$3.50); Turlington, *MEXICO AND HER FOREIGN CREDITORS* (\$6.00); Wuorinen, *NATIONALISM IN FINLAND* (\$3.50); Cheng, *SCHEMES FOR THE FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE* (\$5.25); Clark, *INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, Radio, Cable, Telegraph: The American Attitude* (\$3.75). Descriptive announcements of any books we publish will be sent upon request.

Columbia University Press

## AIR TRAVEL

Among the air-minded members of the Service one of the most enthusiastic, and one who chooses that method of travel in whatever part of the world he may be, is Consul General Thomas M. Wilson. Recently, while stationed in Washington, he made a trip to the Pacific coast, and in order to show how quickly and easily such a trip may be made the following details of the flight are given. Mr. Wilson was accompanied by his aunt, Miss Ena Murray, of Alexandria, Va., who while on the trip celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday; her vivacity and virility of spirit are truly remarkable.

Leaving Washington on August 20 at midday, they arrived at Pittsburgh at 1.40 p. m. The night and the following morning were spent there, and at 3.30 p. m. a big tri-motor Fokker plane of the Transatlantic Western Airways took them to Columbus by 5 p. m. Another landing was made at Indianapolis at 6.15 p. m., and then, after a brief stop they flew on, crossing the Mississippi and landed at St. Louis at 8 p. m. After a stop of half an hour they were off again, along the Missouri River, flying in the moonlight to Kansas City, which they reached at 10.15.

The next morning at 8.45 away they flew, landing at Wichita at 10.20 and at Amarillo, Tex., at 1.30 p. m. Albuquerque was the next stop at 3.19 p. m., severe showers and thunderstorms being encountered en route, flying over splendid farming country and then the plateau country of New Mexico. The view of the Rio Grande was very fine. Continuing, flying at about 10,000 feet up and passing over Indian villages and reservations, at 5.20 p. m. Winslow, Ariz., was reached in a heavy cloudburst, which flooded the landing field. Leaving Winslow they flew close to Meteor Crater, 4,000 feet in circumference, an immense hole to be caused by the fall of a meteor! In brilliant sunshine the flight to Los Angeles was continued, and this was probably the best part of the trip. The highest elevations of all were reached, together with the fiercest electrical storms, rain, beautiful cloud effects, and grand mountain scenery. The Painted Desert, with its crazy reds and yellows, was passed; south of Flagstaff the Lowell Observatory was seen, and Winslow, Ariz., stations for the Grand Canyon. The country was indescribably wild and beautiful, and the scenery as the Coastal Range was reached became grander and more inspiring. Bursting over the tops of the mountains, passing through clouds and rainbows, with occasional flashes of lightning, came the long drop down to the sea level. Flying at about 15,000 feet, the millions



of electric lights of the Southern California towns made in the darkness a veritable fairyland. Los Angeles was reached at 8.45 p. m., the second day from Washington, 1,400 miles being covered in the second day.

After a few days rest in Los Angeles, they took the air at 5.30 p. m. for San Francisco, reaching Oakland at 8.30 p. m. Sightseeing in San Francisco occupied a day or two, and then they took off from Oakland for Salt Lake City at 7 a. m. The plane was a big 15-passenger biplane, with two pilots and a stewardess. Flying at about 12,000 feet, they went over Sacramento, and up over the Sierras, passing Lake Tahoe, a sapphire gem set 6,000 feet up in the mountains. The scenery later became somewhat desolate, especially crossing the Great Salt Desert. Salt Lake City was reached at 4.30 p. m.

Late the following day, about 5 p. m., a big biplane, with 15 passengers, took them to Cheyenne, which they reached at 9 p. m. Changing to another airship, they had a mishap; the plane on starting got out of control and crashed. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt, and within an hour they proceeded by another plane, stopping at North Platte and Omaha, and crossing the Great Continental Divide early in the night at Cherokee, Wyo. Des Moines, Iowa, was reached at 5 a. m. the next day and, traveling at about 150 miles an hour, they arrived in Chicago at 8 a. m., an all night ride and over 2,000 miles from Salt Lake City.

From Chicago, by the Century Airlines, they reached South Bend in about three-quarters of an hour, and Toledo one and a quarter hours later. Between Toledo and Cleveland the flight was along and at times over Lake Erie. Pittsburgh was reached about 3.20 p. m., and by sunset a safe landing was made back in Washington, completing a tour of over 5,000 miles by air.

Consul General George C. Hanson arrived at his post at Harbin on August 1 after an interesting journey from Washington, where he had been on duty for a year. Leaving New York on the S.S. *Leviathan*, May 27, and arriving at London, he flew to Paris, then to Berlin, Prague, and Vienna, with a brief rest at each place. A beautiful flight was made through the Italian Alps to Venice, and then on to Rome, Naples, Corfu, Crete, Alexandria, Cairo, Baghdad, Karachi, and on to Delhi. From this point Mr. Hanson desired to take the French or Italian plane for Bangkok and Saigon, but further travel by air was prevented by a monsoon and rainy weather; so the journey was made from Calcutta by sea to Singa-

pore, Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai, Dairen, and Tsingtao. Mr. Hanson expressed admiration for the wonderful development of air travel in Europe.

## SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

JULY 31, 1931.

Consul General and Mrs. Roger Culver Tredwell spent a week, during the month of April, at Canberra, the federal capital of Australia. While in Canberra Mr. and Mrs. Tredwell had the honor of being entertained by the Governor General of Australia, Sir Isaac Isaacs.

Consul Albert M. Doyle has recently been transferred from Brisbane, Queensland, to the Sydney Consulate General. Not only the local consular office, but also the entire American community of Sydney were delighted to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Doyle and their three young daughters to this city.

The Sydney Consulate General has been very thrilled and delighted this month with the arrival on July 7th, of a young daughter, Barbara, at the home of Vice Consul and Mrs. Claude B. Chipfield.

Consul General and Mrs. Roger Culver Tredwell are leaving Sydney on October 6, 1931, for home leave in the United States.

Consul General Tredwell was at home at the Consulate General on July 4th in honor of American Independence Day. Representatives of the federal, state, and municipal governments, as well as members of the Consular body and many local dignitaries, called to present their felicitations on the occasion. The local papers stated that it was one of the most successful functions of its kind held for a number of years.

VICE CONSUL FOSTER H. KREIS.

## A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By JOHN CARTER

The end of the "silly season" finds before the public very few political books worth a second thought. The new autumn publications are not yet in full flood but there is no reason as yet to anticipate anything sensational in the way of history, biography or economics.

Exception must be made for "Russia and the Soviet Union in the Far East" (Coward-McCann, \$5), by Victor A. Yakhontoff. This is an admir-



able summary of Russia's traditional Far Eastern policy, under the Tsars and the Bolsheviks, and presents the thesis that Russia's policy with respect to China must of necessity be conciliatory and pacific. Quite different in character is Aleksei Tarasov-Rodionov's "February, 1917. A Chronicle of the Russian Revolution" (Covici-Friede). It is a first-hand and first-rate account of the uprising in Petrograd which led to the formation of the Provisional Government under Kerensky early in 1917. The author was a machine-gun officer, with Bolshevik sympathies, who took a leading part in the street-fighting and political improvisation which marked the end of Tsarism. Unfortunately for the Muse of History, she has apparently been "nationalized" by the Bolsheviks, for the narrative suffers from a profound emotional distortion, which bears no real relation to the events recorded but which is imposed by the subsequent events which led to the present mode of government. It is a pity that this should be so, for the technique of revolution is so little understood, even by its votaries, that the author has sacrificed a chance to tell us how revolutions are made in order to demonstrate his pristine devotion to the dictatorship of what is jocularly known as the proletariat, but which is really a dictatorship of the dictators.

All who are interested in the cause of peace and in the fate of the British Empire are advised to read "Society at War" (Houghton Mifflin, \$3.50), by Caroline E. Pleyne. This is a scientific study of the war psychosis in the United Kingdom during the World War, and is a very fine and significant piece of work. She treats the whole subject of war fever with the clinical apparatus of modern psychology and the result is a disquieting exposition of how an entire nation can indulge in collective madness and how belligerency leads directly to the idea of war for its own sake, irrespective of the national objectives of that belligerency.

Those who are interested in all such matters are advised that they can obtain copies of "The World Court's Advisory Opinion on the Austro-German Customs Union," from the American Foundation, 565 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in the form of a pamphlet bearing that title which also includes summaries of the relevant diplomatic instruments involved in that decision.

Those who like light reading with a diplomatic accent are advised that a third volume in the series of anonymous mystery stories, dealing with the American State Department and Foreign Service, by "Diplomat," is entitled "Scandal in the Chancery" (Cape & Smith, \$2). It concerns the ficti-

tious embezzlement of a large fund and the intricate manoeuvres by which everybody's face is saved and the affair hushed up. Its chief recommendation is its light-heartedness.

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