

New Year's Greetings

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS:

I send cordial greetings at the advent of the New Year to our diplomatic and consular officers abroad, with all good wishes for the satisfactions which your service merits. The government draws upon the personnel of its Foreign Service throughout the world for much in the way of information, negotiation, and tactful relationships. The New Year will bring many problems, but if we at home and you abroad maintain our industry, courage, and confidence in the principles and institutions which this country exemplifies, we can do much to promote economic recovery and international friendship. A sound and stable United States is a contribution to the well-being of the world.

*Herbert Hoover*

Vol. IX JANUARY, 1932 No. 1

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The Grand Canal and the Island of St. George, Venice

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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

Vol. IX, No. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1932

## Message From Secretary Stimson

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1932.

**P**ROBABLY more serious problems have arisen during the past year to vex a weary world than during any year within our memory. Unleashed forces of economic and financial depression, with consequent political unrest, have taxed the ingenuity of those world lead-

ers who have fought and are fighting with great earnestness to maintain the ideal of peace and to achieve the return of normal economic conditions. During the year our country has played a leading part in the movement against the forces of sorrow and darkness and we have



Photo by Walter A. Foote.

HONORABLE HENRY L. STIMSON, SECRETARY OF STATE

*"I extend to you my most cordial New Year greetings"*



gladly made sacrifices to lighten the burden of our fellow men. Never has our country had greater need of a strong Foreign Service to assist in the practical application of our ideals of friendship, peace and prosperity; and never has our Foreign Service had greater need for the complete cooperation of all its members.

From the beginning of our national history our diplomatic and consular officers, often under most discouraging conditions, have served patiently, sacrificed cheerfully and many have even died nobly at their posts. Needless to say, your efforts have been watched with sympathy, your successes have been applauded by your fellow workers at home and abroad and the eyes of the country are focused upon you.

The international problems which have confronted our country during the past year have caused me necessarily to lean heavily upon you and often to require of you still greater ef-

forts; and, while your chief recompense is the satisfaction derived from duty well performed, I add my cordial thanks for your whole hearted response.

While a break in the clouds is apparent on the horizon, the shadow of depression which weighs down men's hearts has not yet passed away. It remains our duty, therefore, to redouble our efforts to restore commerce, industries and shipping to normality and to inspire friendship, tolerance and peace in the minds of men.

I had the pleasure of meeting and working with many of you at your posts during the past summer, I know your problems and I am duly mindful of the difficulties which you encounter in your work.

I extend to you my most cordial New Year's greetings.

HENRY L. STIMSON.



STAFF OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, HONG KONG  
September, 1931

*Front row—Ethel S. Sommers, Consul J. R. Putnam, Consul General Douglas Jenkins, Ella S. Maynard, Mildred Layne.*

*Second row—Vice Consul Donald D. Edgar, Vice Consul George Bliss Lane, Dr. Anthony Rubino, U. S. Public Health Surgeon attached to the Consulate General; Vice Consul Kenneth C. Krentz, Vice Consul Perry N. Jester.*

*Third row—Gah It Tang, Chau Wing Tai, Kwon Hin Kee, A. R. N. Arab, Chau Shom Tai.*

*Fourth row—T. Leung, Antony Yim Waye, Tseng Hin Yan, Lam Ming Shan, Leslie Wang.*

# The Ethics of Diplomacy

By JOHN VAN A. MACMURRAY, *The Johns Hopkins University*

(A paper read on March 13, 1931, before a convocation of the University of Minnesota, by whose permission it is reproduced.)

HAVING served 20-odd years in the practice of diplomacy, I do not admit that I have led a criminal career; but I am painfully aware that that profession bears, in popular esteem, a reputation so bad that only a rather factitious glamor redeems it from identification with a life of crime. And it is because of that consciousness that I have felt moved on this occasion to protest against the harshness of popular judgment on this score. The title I have taken is perhaps misleading: I shall not attempt to philosophize upon those high matters of the morality of statecraft with which the diplomat is so often concerned as an instrument of national policy—those fundamental queries such as to the right or duty of one culture or civilization towards another, or the question as to how far war is justified, under circumstances in which a people may find no other way to safeguard its own happiness and its ideals. I propose to address myself to the much narrower and more concrete consideration of what are the actual and the necessary moral standards of the profession which is entrusted with the business of acting as agents in the transaction of international affairs. Since time out of mind, those standards have been impugned, objugated and derided. Never, during the centuries since diplomacy became a recognized profession, has there failed to be criticism of the agents for what they did in endeavoring to further the decisions of their principals. I do not seek to maintain that all diplomats (whether of career or adventitious) are either wise or good. I am talking to the point that there is in the profession nothing intrinsically of low morality, but that it is theoretically and in general practically upon an ethical plane (and I personally like to believe upon an intellectual plane) quite as high as that of any of the other professions.

What is the whole thing about? We start with the proposition that nations do have certain relations, and consequently certain business, with each other. It may involve a direct relationship between them as nations (for instance an alliance, or a coordination of national policies in such matters as the limitation of armament or the codification of international law): or it may be a rela-

tionship involving the private interests of nationals in questions such as the imposition of discriminatory tariffs, or the denial of justice to an individual. There is no limit to the variety of the cases which may arise. One of my friends, who happened at the moment to hold a post in the Department of State which imposed upon him the duty of making the funeral arrangements at the death of President Harding, was interrupted in those functions by an urgent call from New York by a man who was importing two giraffes from Africa for an American menagerie, and who justly wanted to know why the devil these expensive animals should starve or die in the chilly breezes of the harbor just because the port authorities of the Treasury Department insisted on knowing how the American Consul at the port of embarkation had satisfied himself as to the valuation placed upon the two ungainly brutes. One now and then hears in the papers of some solemn international doings about peace projects, or tariffs, or Marines being landed. But how many of us realize how many thousands of questions like giraffes have been, and are being, dealt with as a matter of routine in the meanwhile?

My point here is merely this, that in the intercourse of nations there is in fact a rather considerable bulk of business to be transacted—some of it of head-line importance, but the great bulk of it routine—which has to be got through somehow, and preferably with the minimum of friction and ill-will and with the maximum of satisfaction and good feeling.

Now, the method of transacting such business, which has proved generally most satisfactory since that time at the close of the Middle Ages when there arose a necessity for systematizing the relations between presumably equal sovereignties, is that of each state's maintaining in other states its own diplomatic representatives as agents in its behalf. This practice is eminently reasonable. It has the sanction of companies that sell shoes or chewing-gum or investment counsel. Whoever wants to get into personal relations with anybody else, instead of carrying on a controversy with him, sends (if he cannot well go himself) a representative who is trusted by the sender



and may be presumed to be congenial to the persons to whom he is accredited. Of course this rather obvious mode of dealing is not foolproof: the agent may well be an ass, and spoil the whole thing. But, conceding this human risk, what else is there, really, to do about it? Yet, in the same magazines that carry full-page advertisements about how to "get the personal touch" with one's business clients, we read occasional editorial comment that the day of the old-fashioned diplomatic representation is gone, and that henceforth the Governments must discard the anachronism and talk to each other direct (by telegraph and by the press), as man to man. No. I do not venture to predict what experimentation there may be in the adaptation to old problems of new means of communication. But I am confident in predicting that no reconciliation of conflicting interests, no solution of difficult practical problems as between people and people, will ever be achieved without the direct personal contact of human personalities who command the confidence alike of those whom they represent and those to whom they speak. And that is just what the system of diplomacy has through ages sought to achieve. Theoretically, at least, our country sends to country X Mr. Smith (in whom, in the consecrated words of our form of commission, the President "reposes special trust and confidence"), in the hope that he will prove a congenial and truly representative exponent of American policies and ideals. To his embassy or legation it also sends, of course (in so far as it has not already made such provision), a supposedly adequate staff of counselors, secretaries and attaches, clerks, code-clerks and accountants—in special cases also translators and language students. These people are there not to give them a good time but in furtherance of what is the business of the nation. In general, it is a business of friendliness and good-will; but at times the nature of the business may take on a more austere aspect. We all know that the manner of the man who sold us the vacuum cleaner differs slightly when he comes to ask why we have not paid the seventh instalment. And the technique of the diplomat requires that he shall make evident at least some differentiation of manner, when he calls to convey the felicitations of his government upon a national festival, and when he calls to make representations about the murder of some of his fellow citizens by the armed forces of the government to which he is accredited. Within the limits of these extremes, lots of things can and do happen, and have to be dealt with. And it is the general and reasonable practice that

in each case the government which takes the initiative, by way of representation or suggestion or what not, does so through its own agent rather than through the resident agent of the other power concerned.

Meanwhile, it is the constant business of the diplomatic agent and his staff to observe the political and social and economic conditions of the country in which they are stationed, and on the basis of their direct observation and contacts to recommend to their home government such courses of action as will enable it to give application and effect to its policies in the circumstances actually existing.

These are the indications of the functions of diplomatic agents. Why has there attached to them, in the performing of their responsible and often important duties, so peculiar an opprobrium? The reason is clear enough in the light of history; the system of permanent diplomatic representation, very much as we still know it today, evolved during that period of the Renaissance when the concept of nationality was beginning to emerge, and when political relationships (as indeed many of the relationships among men) were breaking away from old traditions and had not yet developed through experience the restraints and the conventions with which men learn in time that it is prudent to temper their political strivings. It was a time such as political China is now passing through, when old standards are in the discard and the values of the new are not yet understood. It was an age of primitive and instinctive political impulses, uncontrolled by scruples, the philosophy of which was summed up with consummate mastery by Niccolo Machiavelli, whose outspokenness in analyzing the motives governing the interactions of national units so shocked contemporary England that under the name of "the Old Nick" he has enriched our language with another euphemism for the devil. I hope I shall not seem unduly cynical in venturing the opinion that since the days of Machiavelli the world has advanced, not so much in abstract morality or idealism, as in the political wisdom of experience, learning always a little more of the lesson that honesty is the best policy and that prudence and an enlightened self-interest dictate certain inhibitions and restraints. The political thinking of the European world has changed much and is still changing; and Machiavelli has become outmoded in so far as he omitted from his calculations a factor that has since developed. Yet the flavor of Machiavelli has continued to cling to the reputation of the diplomat despite these changes. And

along with this outgrown myth has persisted a rather fanciful portrait of the personality of the diplomat, as drawn by Baldessare Castiglione in his "Book of the Courtier" (which was fundamentally the same thing as the diplomat) and by other later writers. Then, what with innumerable fictional representations of the diplomat as a rather highly-colored lay figure of brilliancy and mystery, it is not surprising that there has come to prevail a popular conception in which this oft-times merely prosaic officer of administration becomes a dashing and indeed flamboyant creature, moving easily and gracefully among the splendors of royal courts, living magnificently a personal life that would not bear too strict a scrutiny, dabbling in espionage and intrigue, and relentlessly pursuing dark and unavowable purposes in disregard of all consequences to others—a figure that casts an altogether baleful though fascinating light upon the chapter it illuminates.

But, concretely, what does this imply? I should say that the principal elements making up this popular conception are, to begin with, a conviction of the frivolity—the flippancy—the essential triviality of the diplomatic type, and a profound doubt (if not indeed an adverse conviction) on the question whether in the nature of his calling the diplomat can be other than dishonest and even

dishonorable in his dealings. And of later years, particularly since the Great War, many publicists have added to the indictment a new count, embodying something of the ideas of both triviality and duplicity, in accusing the profession as a whole of an intellectual and moral insensibility such as incapacitates them for understanding aright the essential meaning of what they observe, makes them unsympathetic with the thoughts and feelings that do not tally with their own conventions, and causes them to wield without consciousness of their own responsibility the enormous influence upon affairs that they are occasionally in a position to exercise.

Of this latter charge, so predominantly a matter of intellectual estimation, I do not feel myself competent to speak; for I could make my estimate only by the intellectual yard-stick of that very group with which I have most of my active life been identified. Perhaps I am myself in a position like that of the earlier astronomers, who were content with the appearance that our earth stands firm while the heavenly bodies daily plod around it. So, then, leaving the charge of the intellectuals without comment other than that I have honestly tried to see the case objectively and cannot myself agree with their broad generalization from occasional instances, let me speak of those two



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, AMOY CHINA, SEPTEMBER, 1931

*Front row—Miss I. Hare, Vice Consul C. J. Brennan, Consul John R. Putnam, Hu Siu Gi, and Tan Ching Tee. Back row—Ong Wan Cheong, Chan Chiau, and Chiao Chung Min.*



main counts in the popular indictment—triviality and duplicity.

It is doubtless in our own country that the more particular stress is laid upon the triviality—the pretentious inconsequentiality—of the diplomatic species. For the most part, our press has little to say of our representatives abroad, or of the men of their same genus whose coordinated work is carried on at desks in the cavernous rococo building of the Department of State in Washington: quite naturally and properly, there is seldom any occasion for public discussion of the part that this or that member of our Departmental or Foreign Services may have had in the origination or formulation of action for which the Administration of course assumes the responsibility. In the ordinary course of things, a diplomatic representative is mentioned in the press only on the occasion of his participation in some ceremonial or otherwise formal act such as a coronation festivity or a state funeral, or the signature of a treaty which, as likely as not, was negotiated by others. It is natural enough that the public is scarcely if at all conscious that the man's job involves anything more original or responsible than a sort of glorified messenger service. And then, from time to time, the Department and its Foreign Service get into the headlines on account of some supposed mistake in the conduct of our foreign policy, or some wrangle in Congress about appropriations or service administration. At such times, the almost universal tone of our press is one of derision towards an institution which is assumed to serve no purpose other than to subsidize a group of parasitic elegants in residence among the aristocracy of foreign capitals. Overlooking the more sinister aspects of the young diplomat with a good-nature that is made the more easy because of a conviction of his futility and harmlessness, editorials, special stories, cartoons and even supposedly straight news stories have their sport of him, holding him up to ridicule as an affected and denationalized fop, a "cookie-pusher," and a "white spat boy." As to how white spats came to be generally accepted as the emblem of the type, my own experience of the Service has given me no clue. I join in the mournful sententiousness with which one of the men in the Service remarked, "Alas, we are more spat upon than spatied."

Such an attitude is not unnatural on the part of a people who have always refused to take very seriously questions of their national relations with the rest of the world. But like other things which are natural enough, this attitude has its conse-

quences. The rather good-humored indifference of the American people, towards both their foreign relations and the manner of their representation in such matters, reacts of necessity upon both. As regards our present question of the diplomatic personnel, one manifestly unfortunate result is that the Congress cannot be persuaded to make for our Foreign Service provisions comparable to those customary with even the second and third-class powers; so that with us the diplomatic career is not made attractive or even financially possible for those who do not happen to be in the fortunate position of being able to indulge in the rather costly luxury of spending their personal incomes in order to do work of a sort which they happen to find congenial.

Not only does this highly undemocratic system exclude many who, apart from the question of personal means, would be in every way fitted for the Service: but in so doing it puts a premium upon the very type of man who does the Service least credit—the spoiled child of wealth, with neither ideals nor discipline, having no understanding of the purposes of the profession, but concerned only with its merely accidental trappings. Once, when on duty in the Department, I received the visit of a charming lady to whom a mutual friend had given my name. She asked me to exert what influence I had, in order to obtain for her son an appointment in the Service. He had managed to get through a respectable university, but had failed in successive attempts to become a lawyer, an architect, and a business man. His mother interpreted these events as confirming her belief that his real strength lay in his remarkable charm of personality; so she was obviously serious in asking whether I did not agree that he seemed peculiarly fitted for diplomacy. I do not recall whether that particular youth did succeed in finding a way into the Service: if he did not, he was rather less lucky than many a youngster of similar qualifications who has been admitted because, in the last analysis, the Service does not attract enough really competent candidates to be able to keep up a rigorous standard. So year by year there is taken in a greater or smaller proportion of the unfit, who are indeed quite likely to be weeded out in the course of time, but who meanwhile contribute their bit to the disesteem in which the Service is held. These are the men who, at least for a time, presume scandalously upon the diplomatic immunities accorded them in the countries where they are stationed, and "high-hat" their fellow American taxpayers, who get written up in the social notes as "brilliant young diplo-



mat," and make a portentous mystery of their official duties although in point of fact it is quite likely that nothing more exacting is entrusted to them than the dull routine of passport and visa applications. And the public, which now and then becomes aware of this sort of thing, but never has occasion to hear of the solid achievements of the men who bear their Service responsibilities worthily, naturally makes its judgment accordingly. And so the vicious circle works: the less our people realize and take seriously the need of adequate and worthy diplomatic representation of our country, the less means has the Service to attain the standards which it would wish to set itself; and the less it succeeds in that, the less chance does it have of gaining the popular interest and support it needs. And into this vicious circle we are led by the mere prevalence of the tradition that diplomacy is the business of trivial folk, and of them only. That is far from true. In the services of all the principal countries I have always found colleagues whom I could wholeheartedly admire and respect and work with. I can avow myself proud of the profession; and as an American I am proud of the fact that, for

all the handicaps imposed by our unsatisfactory system—handicaps which often place our men at an embarrassing and even humiliating disadvantage as compared with their colleagues of other nationalities—our Service has engaged the devoted loyalty of many men of first-rate quality, and has nothing to be ashamed of (though much to envy) in comparison with the Services of other governments.

And with regard to the standards of good-faith and honor which prevail generally in the profession, I can speak no less enthusiastically. In making this challenge to the customary belief in the duplicity of diplomats, I would not be understood as meaning what I do not say. I make allowance for those egregious exceptions which do occur in this as in other walks of life; and I would quite explicitly disavow any intention to maintain that the code of professional ethics demands that the diplomat tell the truth and the whole truth to any and all inquirers. In the nature of his duties, he is the constant recipient of the confidences of others, as well as the trustee for national interests in matters which very frequently could not without detriment be bandied about in public dis-



STAFF OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE, IZMIR, TURKEY

*Seated*—Miss Edna Machray, Vice Consul George W. Renchard, Consul Herbert S. Bursley, Zeki Midhat Bey, Dragoman.

*Standing (left to right)*—Cavass Hassan Zaim, Hikmet Djendeli Bey, Paul Paradiso, Cavass Murat Ahmet. (Rosa Jaffe, the janitress, was absent because of the Jewish day of rest.)



cussion. To those whose experience does not lie along such lines, it would no doubt be surprising to realize how often a diplomatic representative is placed in the position of being asked to tell something that he is in honor bound not to reveal, and under circumstances in which a mere refusal to answer would itself constitute a revelation. It would be preposterous to suppose that his obligation of honor should be overridden and violated because of a supposed requirement that anyone who asks for it is entitled to the truth. Like any other public official, he has a higher duty than to satisfy the curiosity-seeker and the meddler in others' responsibilities. It may be that my own estimate of the virtue and necessity of merely formal veracity has been distorted, but I heartily sympathize with the statement which President Roosevelt is said to have made to someone with whom he had frankly discussed some public question: "Those are the facts, but if you quote me as saying so, I'll deny it." But this is a by-way of the subject, possibly interesting only because a misunderstanding of this aspect of the matter has done so much to give undue bitterness to the familiar *bon mot* that "A diplomat is one sent to lie abroad for his country's good."

The real question is whether there are to be expected of diplomats, in their professional dealings, meaner standards of integrity, of loyalty, and of honor than are to be found in other professions. I believe it is popularly supposed that when diplomats meet for the transaction of business they do so with base cunning in their minds and in their hearts the fear that the other chap may outdo them in knavishness—that each is prepared to deceive and overreach the others without scruple. Alas, I fear that I have missed some of the spice of the career! I have indeed been witness, here and there, of cases in which a dishonorable man has done a professionally dishonorable thing; but in such a case, so far from being envied and grudgingly applauded by his colleagues, he has been regarded with that particular contempt which men reserve for those who are untrue to their own standards and who do not play the game. For in the profession there are rather rigorous rules of play, which govern even the hardest-fought games. Those rules are not for the protection of the naive and simple, and do not profess to insure one against the consequences of not knowing his own business or of neglecting it, but they do give one at least a reasonable assurance of fair play. It goes without saying that the participants in such a confer-

ence are there as champions and advocates of the interests of the nations they represent; it should equally go without saying that they are experienced, shrewd, and keen in the advocacy of their respective interests: and in dealing with them (as in trying a case at law, or performing a surgical operation) one must bring to bear all his professional skill, but at least one can do so without the distracting necessity of having to keep a hold on his watch and his pocketbook, as though in a haunt of pickpockets. If one misplays his hand, an opponent will take the trick, perhaps with a deprecatory smile—but only in the occasional case where a known trickster has got into the game need one fear that there will be false playing. Among those brought up to the profession there prevails an almost fraternal sense of mutual obligation and of mutual consideration. It may have in it something of the narrow

(Continued to page 36)



Photo from H. S. Bursley.

AMERICAN CONSULATE, IZMIR, TURKEY

# The Passing of the Three Kings

A SPANISH CHRISTMAS TALE

By MARGARET AULD EDWARDS, *Bradford, England.*

THROUGH the stillness of the night come the bells. To the penitent and the impenitent, to the wanderer, to the sufferer, to the mother by the bedside of her sick child, comes the sound of bells. In the little villages of Spain, the church broods over her children like a vigilant mother. Day and night she speaks with them. With melodious voice she tells them that mother is near, watchful and loving; with a quick, staccato, clang, clang, clang, she sends out a metallic warning to the laggard and the sinner; but often, far too often, in these poor, little poverty-bound villages of Spang, she utters the deep, slow, significant notes that leave a searing wound behind. The hours of day and night, and its halves and quarters, she tells, too. A busy, vigilant mother keeping guard over her own.

\* \* \* \* \*

Out of a darkened doorway, crept a woman, and softly closed the door behind. A cold, damp blast of night air struck her full on the body with the savage ferocity of a wild beast, and she huddled back against the portal, breathing heavily. For a moment the thought of turning back flashed through her mind.

"It is not yet too late," she whispered, and fumbled at the latch with trembling fingers. But she was unable to move the heavy iron bar and soon with the fatalism of her race, gave off trying. Clutching closer the shawl that covered her pale, tired face, she stepped out into the night.

\* \* \* \* \*

Arre, borriquito, vamos a Belen,  
Que, manana es fiesta, y el otro tambien.  
Arre; Arre; Arre, borriquito.

"Gedap little donkey, to Bethlehem we go,  
For tomorrow is fiesta, and the next day is one, too.  
Gedap; Gedap; Gedap."

Aunt Concha loved the children's little Christmas song, and as she sang it to Vicentita, her foot kept time with a gay accompaniment. Vicentita loved it, too, and the smile that lighted her little fever-wasted face, brought a feeling half of joy and half of pain to Concha's kind heart.

"The poor, little one," she was thinking. "Tomorrow, the Kings are coming, and what will they find to bring to our little sick Vicentita?" And her thoughts drifted to a tired mother resting after her night's vigil by the side of her sick child.

"Tia Concha," a little voice broke into her thoughts. "Do you

think the Kings have started for Spain yet? How long will it take them to come?" And then, breathlessly, "Do you think, Tia Concha, that they might lose their way?"

"Bueno, bueno, bueno, child," replied the good Concha, laughingly, "one question at a time," and proceeded to the last, first.

"Now, don't you worry, Vicentita, about those old Reyes. They know their way here all right. Why, they have been coming to Villafria ever since your great grandmother was a girl—and long before, too—and have never missed once. And you may be sure that they will come this year when Vicentita who has been such a good girl, is sick in bed."



"As to where they come from," she went on, "nobody ever told me. But it's sure to be some place far away. Perhaps where the sun rises," she added, pleased with this unexpected flight of her imagination.

"Oh, Tia Concha, do you think the Kings will remember the little doll?"

"Madre Mia, child, whoever heard of those good Kings forgetting anything." And she clicked her tongue in disapproval of such a thought.

And then Tia Concha changed the subject. She knew how hard it was going to be this year for neighbor Marta to spare even a centimo for the fiesta, what with sickness in the house, and hard times. She, herself, would have gladly taken charge of the filling of Vicentita's little shoes and basket, but ay, it was a bad year, and there was the spell when Pepe had been laid up with his back. No, she could not help.

"Well, at least, thanks to the Blessed Virgin, our little Vicentita is here with us this Epiphany day, and the dreadful fever has at last broken—the dear child," she thought, and then, practically, "and thanks, too, that the good Pepe was willing to take my place at market so I could give Tia Marta a rest.

"Now, early tomorrow," she mused on, patting Vicentita's hand, "I must run over to the church and light a candle to the Blessed Virgin. For she it is, and no one else, who has cured our Vicentita. Bless her kind heart."

In the cold, bare, spare-room, Marta was resting from her vigil. Resting, but not sleeping. All through the night, she had watched at the bedside of her child, and all through the night had come to her the sound of the bells, bringing a message of courage and divine presence. She had felt that the dear Virgin was with her in her trouble, and had confidence that the morning would bring a change in her little one. When morning broke, she had seen with joy that her prayers had been answered. A clear-eyed little face from which the ugly flush of fever had faded, greeted her with a smile and the words, "Mama, I feel better." With a gasp of joy she kissed the damp curls, and turning towards the image of the Blessed Virgin before which were still burning the candles she had so faithfully tended during the night, she had thrown herself on her knees to give thanks to that brooding mother whose voice had been sending messages of comfort so persistently during the hours of her watch.

But now the joy had faded. Over and over

in her mind was passing the thought that tonight was the children's holiday, and Vicentita had been talking for days even in the delirium of fever, of the little doll that the Reyes were going to bring. Long before she had fallen ill her small note had been written and placed trustingly on the balcony, asking the good Reyes not to forget her on Epiphany night, and she felt sure that when these three majestic figures in white turban and gleaming robe, should make their way through the village streets, high on the backs of their swaying camels, they would stop as usual at her balcony where would be waiting so patiently the little pair of shoes and the basket filled with a few algarrobas for the animals, which would doubtless be tired and hungry after their long journey.

Marta writhed at her thoughts. A driving rain on the small, unglazed window pane reminding her that there would be snow before night, added to her misery. The little pueblecito of Villafria lies in the midst of the bare and treeless plains in the outskirts of Valencia, and knows what the great Valencia herself does not, the meaning of nature's most bitter chastisement, since snow to these poor folk brings only suffering. Shivering, in their thick-walled houses, built for heat instead of cold, with damp, dirt floors and their only heat from a tiny brazier, they huddle together, trying to keep warm until their beneficent Spanish sun shall be kind to them again. And so, Marta shivered and drew a shawl about her shoulders as she rose and hastened to relieve Tia Concepcion.

During the afternoon Vicentita improved. Perhaps the thought of the beautiful doll that she would find next day on the balcony, gave her strength. She talked about it constantly, wondering if it would have golden curls, and if it would talk.

Marta's heart was like a stone. And at last when Vicentita had dropped into a quiet sleep, she allowed the full depth of her sorrow to reveal itself. She was heart-broken. She was bitter that her little sick child should not have the doll she craved.

"Ay, but it's a cruel injustice," she cried, and a sob shook her body.

Moving to the window, she opened it and looked out. The village was quiet. The narrow street, lined with its rows of small white-washed houses, lay dark and deserted. The one dim street light on the side of the last house gave a glow so feeble that it seemed to add to the gloom.



Marta stood thinking of all the happy little village children who had dropped off to sleep with a smile on their lips as they waited for the soft pad of hoofs with the hope that they might reach the balcony in time for a glimpse of those three gleaming figures. On each balcony waited a tiny pair of shoes and a basket.

A bell tinkled in the distance and Marta raised her head with a start. Could it be—was some poor family in distress tonight—suffering, too, at this holiday time, only more—more? She strained her eyes through the darkness and soon the formidable procession came in sight. The cross carried aloft by the white figure of an acolyte, and behind, surrounded by dim lights, the black-robed priest. Through the deserted village they marched with solemn tread, carrying the last sacrament to some poor suffering mortal who waited in an agony of impatience to give his last earthly confession before rendering his soul to God.

The sharpness of Marta's pain was almost more than she could bear. She thought of the little one who, except for the kindness of the Virgin, might have been waiting for that dread procession. Suddenly through the whirl of her feverish meditations there came a thought that made her face pale. She hesitated a moment, and then, with a look of grim determination, closed the window, and slipping into the kitchen felt with trembling hands for the familiar black shawl that always hung on the back of the door. Throwing this over her head, she opened the outside door and cautiously slipped out.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Just what Vicentita has been asking for," whispered Marta, as she stood in the snow gazing through the iron railings of a balcony. And then the thought of a little child lying on the other side of the barred window, waiting for the coming of morning light to clasp her dolly in her arms, sent a momentary spasm of pain across her face.

"But she is not sick," she said softly. "Nor poor"—with a glance at the house. "There will soon be another if this is gone."

Across the stillness of the night came the sound of bells, the voice of the vigilant mother speaking to her children in loving, brooding tones.

"Mother," she cried, "Thou knowest all."

And, bracing herself to action, she reached through the bars, grasped the doll, and turning, rushed back up the street.

\* \* \* \* \*

Morning, and a little voice was calling, calling. "Mama, Mama," it said, "hurry and bring in the doll." And then, in eager tones, "Oh, mare, I saw the Reyes last night, and oh, they were beautiful. They were standing just outside the door, and they were dressed in diamonds and pearls. And I saw their dear, funny camels, too. And I thought they were asking if this is where little sick Vicentita lives, and I called 'Si, si, sus majestades. Here I am.' And then, mare, everything went away, and I saw the sun shining through the window. Oh, do hurry, mare."

Marta rose with joy in her heart. Joy that she had had the courage to get the little yellow-haired doll for her baby—rather that she had been given the courage, for she believed she had been divinely led.

Opening the window, she took up the basket and going to the bed-side of Vicentita, she placed it quietly in her hand; then turned to where the Virgin stood and throwing herself on her knees she heard again the sound of bells. Holiday bells. With merry lilt and jingle, the loving mother was speaking to her little children, and with it went a message of courage and divine presence to a troubled heart.

"Oh, Father," whispered Marta, "forgive. It was such a little crime."



*The author, Margaret Auld Edwards, is seated in front, and her husband, Consul Clement S. Edwards, is standing in the back of the vehicle*



# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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Vol. IX JANUARY, 1932 No. 1

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

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

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

### TEN YEARS AGO

*From issue of January, 1922*

"Herewith the new BULLETIN. . . . The arrangement with J. W. Young, of New York, under which the BULLETIN has been published heretofore, has been terminated by mutual consent. . . . The entire management, publication and distribution of the BULLETIN has been taken over by the Association beginning with this issue." The staff consisted of De Witt C. Poole and Frederick Simpich, as editors; Harry A. McBride, as business manager; and Hamilton C. Claiborne, as treasurer.

Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the Consular Service, contributed an article entitled "What Your Consuls Do," and accompanying it was a chart compiled by Herbert C. Hengstler, with the assistance of Ralph J. Totten. (This article and chart are still in constant demand.)

"Bombs" was the title of a thrilling account by Frederick Simpich of the experiences of Ambassador Herrick and Consul General Hollis during the previous autumn season of bombs and infernal machines. The preface to the article, called "The Spirit of the Consular Service," richly deserves perpetuation. It called the Consul "the last of the world's real adventurers and said, 'often, more often even than in the Army and Navy, the career of the Consul is one of thrills, romance and stirring events. Certainly life is infinitely safer—and far more comfortable at an Army post or on the quarterdeck of a battleship, than it is at many a far-flung Consulate—unprotected by guns or medical corps against perils of assault and disease.'"

"Passing Thoughts on Consuls," by Kenneth L. Roberts, of *The Saturday Evening Post*, was a delightfully humorous article. In it Mr. Roberts promised an entire volume in the future on "Consuls I have Bothered," and he said he would follow the Baedeker system of starring Consuls. "A two-star Consul, for example, would mean that you don't want to miss him if you can help it";

*(Continued to page 41)*



# ITEMS



The first and the most brilliant of the State receptions of the winter season was held at the White House on Thursday evening, December 10, in honor of the Diplomatic Corps. The first guests to be received by the President and Mrs. Hoover were the Ambassadors, Ministers and Chargé d'Affaires of the 56 countries represented in Washington, and thereafter followed a long line of distinguished guests, which numbered nearly 1,500 and included officials of the Department of State and many Foreign Service officers and their wives. The drawing-rooms and the State dining room were decorated with palms, ferns, and blooming tropical flowers, while the long corridor upon which the drawing-rooms open was also beautifully decorated; and the entrance hall, with its marble columns, between which were masses of chrysanthemums, was filled at one end by the Marine Band, wearing their scarlet uniforms. The handsome gowns and jewels worn by the ladies, and the uniforms and decorations of the foreign diplomats, together with the uniforms of the military and naval officers of the United States made a most impressive scene.

The Honorable James Grafton Rogers, Assistant Secretary of State, delivered an address on December 11, at the World Court dinner given by the American Foundation at the Penn Athletic Club in Philadelphia. The following is an extract therefrom:

The problems of international relations, like those of individual relations between men and women, are in their simplest form a question of adjusting collisions and cross purposes. Four principal means of such adjustment have emerged. The oldest means of adjustment was war—a means today looked upon with horror and repudiation almost everywhere. The next oldest of these means is the machinery of diplomacy. This process of adjustment proceeds by communicating wants, expressing wishes and arranging their fulfillment through Ambassadors and Ministers who reside and represent their country in the capitals of other lands. This means is essentially bilateral—a discussion between two, an exchange of treaties. This mechanism carries still the chief burden of routine between sovereignties, but for wider problems there has originated gradually another sort of conversation and exchange. A third means of

adjustment is international conference, represented originally by European Congresses, today in a sense transformed for much of the world into a permanent sitting of most of the nations in the Council and Assembly of the League. It is multilateral. Its atmosphere is still essentially political; its processes the expression primarily of national aims and interests; its atmosphere the play of forces, of strengths and weaknesses tempered more markedly as the years go by by a mutual recognition of common needs and of a sort of civic membership in a world of shrinking dimensions. Its results are different from those of the old diplomacy.

A fourth means of adjustment has been more slow to gather efficiency and confidence. It is the adaptation to international affairs of a scheme long familiar in individual affairs, namely, the régime of law, the institution of judicial methods, the installation of principle and precedent as the governing background. Where war has represented the solution of conflict by force, where diplomacy has represented the adjustment of differences by negotiation, where international conference has developed conclusions by the cooperative pressure of a group of nations, the reign of law has begun to settle conflicts by the application of wide principles, abstract concepts, and the precepts of experience. However slow the process, there can be little doubt that the older of these means of international adjustment are waning and that the newer ones are gaining.

Mrs. Hoover was the honor guest at luncheon on December 14 of Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, wife of the Secretary of State, who entertained in their home, Woodley, on Cathedral avenue. The other guests were Mrs. William R. Castle, Jr., Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, Mrs. Francis White, Mrs. James Grafton Rogers, Mrs. Harvey H. Bundy, Mrs. Green H. Hackworth, Mrs. Allen T. Klotz, Mrs. Keith Merrill, Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley, Mrs. Anderson Dana Hodgdon, Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins, Mrs. Herbert Feis, Mrs. Pierre de L. Boal, Mrs. James Clement Dunn, and Mrs. Harry A. McBride, all of the State Department.

The suite of offices occupied by Assistant Secretary Wilbur J. Carr are—and we have to thank Mr. Frederick William Wile (in his always interesting "Washington Observations" in the *Washington Evening Star*) for the reminder—"the rooms in which Theodore Roosevelt achieved celebrity as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, when



the building was the State, War and Navy Building, and which also were occupied by Franklin D. Roosevelt in the same 'little Cabinet' post." Mr. Wile added that Mr. Carr "got his first glimpse of T. R. as the colonel was catapulting one day 30 odd years ago from the door over which the Assistant Secretary of State's name is now emblazoned."

Messrs. Hengstler, Flournoy, Hickerson and Irving Stewart were in New York November 27-30 in connection with the meeting of the Research in International Law, Harvard University, on the subject of legal position and functions of Consuls. Mr. Hackworth and Mr. Hengstler also went December 11-13 to Ann Arbor, Mich., for a similar meeting of the "Research" on the subject of diplomatic privileges and immunities, held at the University of Michigan.

Sydney Y. Smith, whose service in the Department of State commenced in 1881, has just been granted an additional two-year tenure of office, despite the fact that he has reached the age of 74. Such extension is permitted only in extraordinary cases, but Secretary Stimson told the Civil Service Commission that Mr. Smith's services, as a treaty drafting expert, were very valuable and that he could be replaced only with difficulty. Mr. Smith is known to many of the older men in the Foreign Service, as he was for over 20 years chief of the Diplomatic Bureau and member of the Board of Examiners for the Diplomatic Service; among the other positions he has held was that of drafting expert, American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris, 1918-19.

It is of interest in connection with the approaching celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial to state that Mrs. Lynn W. Franklin (who was Miss Butler-Brayne Thorton Robinson) wife of the American Consul at Amoy, China, is a direct descendant of George Washington's paternal aunt, Mrs. Mildred Washington Gregory, who was also his Godmother and is supposed to have held him in her arms when he was christened. Mrs. Gregory's three daughters married three Thornton brothers. One daughter Frances, married Francis Thornton, and went as a bride to "Fall Hill" (two miles west of Fredericksburg, Va.). A generation later, Charles Washington, youngest brother of George, married Mildred Thornton of "Fall Hill," grand-daughter of Mildred Gregory, and also Charles' second cousin. Mr. and Mrs. Lynn W. Franklin were married at "Fall Hill" in 1925. A full description of this mansion and its

lovely gardens, terraces, and surrounding woodland, is given in a book entitled "Historic Gardens of Virginia," and it should be added that it is now in the possession of Mrs. Bessie Forbes Robinson, (great grand-daughter of Francis Thornton IV) president of the Fredericksburg Chapter of the Colonial Dames, and descends by entail to her daughter Mrs. Lynn W. Franklin.

The Class of Autumn, 1931, as the conclusion of its sessions in the Department of State drew near, and the twelve members of that Class were preparing for their departure for the various posts to which they had been assigned, gave a farewell dinner on the evening of December 8 at the Carlton Hotel. The guests of honor were Consul General Homer M. Byington and Consul General James B. Stewart.

No reporter was present, so the "remarks" made by the guest speakers and others are not available. The evening was apparently a great success. A touch of originality was given to the occasion by the artist member of the Class, Ralph Townsend, making a cleverly finished caricature of each person present, which adorned his dinner card. That card also bore the following inscription following the names and the posts of each member of the Class:

"—who with regret and yet glad hearts and with pride in the Service to which they belong, now depart for wherever their knowledge, training and energy of youth may best honor and advance the Foreign Service of the United States."

*The Christian Science Monitor* of December 10, 1931, had on its editorial page an article entitled "From the Letters of a Consul's Wife in Africa." The letters (signed "Madeleine") described entertainingly the writer's experiences on arriving and seeing the sights in "cosmopolitan and colorful" Cape Town, Durban with its ideal climate, and finally Lourenco Marques which was called "a bit of Latin Europe in East Africa." Apropos of the "difficulties and delights of house-keeping in East Africa," the writer said "our Consulate requires five attendants: A Muhammadan cook 'boy,' a downstairs 'boy,' an upstairs 'boy,' a combination laundry and messenger 'boy,' and a picannin for the gardens. A small regiment." That same newspaper had also on *The Home Forum* page an article, "Two Stories in the Rough," signed "W. A. D." These were just so-called "raw material," jotted down probably in a notebook for possible use some day as they seemed to possess "much human reality and possibilities of drama," and owed their "dramatic touch to sur-



prise and to strong contrasts in human outlook." The strange thing is that in each case the story was told the writer by an American consular officer, one by Francis M. Mansfield (Consular Agent at Toulon in 1909, and later a subordinate officer at Barcelona), and the other by Harry G. Dwight, formerly stationed at Venice, but now serving in the Department of State, in the Division of International Conferences.

The Foreign Service luncheons held every Wednesday have been well attended the past month. Visiting Foreign Service officers find these occasions of meeting with their colleagues in a social and informal manner, very pleasant.

Consul Harold Shantz on his arrival in Washington from Singapore was given a temporary detail in the Department, and is on duty in the Division of Current Information while Consul Walter A. Foote is on leave. Consul General Leland B. Morris and Diplomatic Secretary James Loder Park have also been on temporary detail in the Near Eastern Division of the Department. Counselor of Embassy George A. Gordon, from Berlin, is on detail in the Western European Division; Consul Richard P. Butrick, from Hankow, is in the Far Eastern Division; and Diplomatic Secretary John B. Faust (formerly at Asuncion) is likewise on temporary duty in the Division of Latin-American Affairs.

Among recent callers at the Department of State was former Consul General Tracy Lay, who was looking in good health; he has been living in Washington but said that he was soon going to pay a visit to his father in Alabama, and hoped to get in some quail shooting in northern Florida.

Another visitor was Consul General Horace Lee Washington, having returned to his home in this city after a long stay at York Harbor, Me. He said his son had just arrived in Washington from Cambridge University, England.

Franklin D. Hale, formerly American Consul at Huddersfield, England, passed through Washington last month on his way from his home in Lunenburg, Vt., to spend the winter in Florida. His friends in the Department were glad to see him looking in splendid health.

Miss Margaret Warner, who resigned her position of Vice Consul in the Foreign Service on November 29, 1931, her last post having been at Geneva, Switzerland, had been in ill health for some time past, which was the cause of her resignation.

The Honorable Fred Morris Dearing, American Ambassador at Lima, Peru, was named by President Hoover as his Ambassador on special mission to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of President-elect Sanchez Cerro on December 8, 1931.

Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, was the recipient on December 17 of birthday greetings and good wishes from his many friends in the Department.

Consul General James B. Stewart has received some inquiries from friends as to why he did not visit them while in Europe recently, as he and Mrs. Stewart were reported in a Paris newspaper to have been passengers to France on board the *Belgenland*. It is not known how the erroneous report originated, as Mr. Stewart states that he has not been in recent months further from Washington than Rehoboth Beach, Del.

## FROM THE VISITORS, REGISTER, ROOM 115, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1931

|                                          |         |
|------------------------------------------|---------|
| Douglas Jenkins, Hong Kong.....          | Nov. 25 |
| Walter S. Reineck, Santo Domingo.....    | " 25    |
| Julius G. Lay, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.... | " 25    |
| Leonard N. Green, Swatow.....            | " 27    |
| Edward S. Maney, Southampton.....        | " 28    |
| J. G. Groeninger, Batavia.....           | " 28    |
| C. W. Lewis, Jr., Yarmouth, N. S.....    | " 30    |
| W. Roderick Dorsey, Madrid.....          | " 30    |
| W. Quincy Stanton, Lourenco Marques...   | " 30    |
| Harold Shantz, Singapore.....            | Dec. 2  |
| Robert T. Cowan, San Luis Potosi.....    | " 2     |
| George D. Hopper, Montreal.....          | " 2     |
| Albert Halstead, London.....             | " 3     |
| Charles C. Gidney, Jr., Guadalajara..... | " 5     |
| John D. Mosher, Tientsin.....            | " 5     |
| Stephen E. Aguirre, Mexico City.....     | " 5     |
| James Loder Park, Add's Ababa.....       | " 7     |
| S. J. Dalferes, Hamburg.....             | " 7     |
| Andrew Gilchrist, Prague.....            | " 7     |
| Stanley T. Hayes, Montreal.....          | " 7     |
| Miles Standish, Antilla, Cuba.....       | " 7     |
| Robert L. Hunter, Windsor, Ont.....      | " 9     |
| Joseph Flack, Warsaw.....                | " 9     |
| Dorothy Hunter Brown, Halifax, N. S..... | " 9     |
| Edward A. Dow, St. Johns, Nfd.....       | " 9     |
| Samuel T. Lee, Rio de Janeiro.....       | " 10    |
| Lewis W. Haskell, Zurich.....            | " 10    |
| James E. Brown, Jr., Santo Domingo....   | " 11    |
| George A. Gordon, Berlin.....            | " 11    |



## THE VISA DIVISION



A. DANA HODGDON  
*Chief, Visa Division*

*Harris & Ewing.*

The entry of aliens into the United States, which was at one time comparatively unrestricted, has been regulated by successive immigration statutes, the administration of which rests mainly with the Department of State, and its diplomatic and consular offices abroad, and with the Department of Labor and its immigration officials.

The Visa Division was organized as a Division of the Department of State to supervise the activities of diplomatic and consular officers in connection with the visa work of their offices, to perform duties specifically placed upon the Secretary of State by law, and to perform other duties connected with the administration of the immigration laws, including the Chinese exclusion laws.

The work of the Visa Division, which is of a more varied character than might be supposed from the fact that it does not issue visas except in the case of members of foreign missions stationed in Washington, has steadily increased since the enactment of the Immigration Act of 1924.

The volume of work of the Division during the past and preceding years is indicated in the table given at the end of this article.

### Supervisory Functions

The Immigration Act of 1924 which imposed quota limitations on the immigration of aliens into the United States placed important duties upon diplomatic and consular officers abroad in connection with the classification of aliens as immigrants or non-immigrants (non-immigrants being those who enter the United States temporarily) and also in connection with the issue or refusal of visas.

Although the Department has been careful to avoid any interference with consular officers in discharging their responsibilities under the law, one of the most important functions of the Visa Division, acting under the general supervision of an Assistant Secretary of State and in cooperation with other Divisions of the Department, has been to advise the officers in the field regarding interpretations of law in connection with questions which have arisen in cases of individual aliens. Although officers in the field are responsible for determining questions of fact, the Department advises them upon questions of law and general administrative problems. This function of the Department has been helpful in insuring a uniform administration of the immigration law. It is of interest to note that after several years administration of the Immigration Act of 1924 and other statutes, new questions constantly arise which have not previously required consideration.

### Correspondence

Aside from correspondence along the lines indicated above with officers abroad, the Visa Division has considerable correspondence with other branches of the Government, such as the Department of Labor regarding among other immigration questions the status of aliens in the United States, the deportation of aliens and the approval of relative petitions, the Treasury Department regarding matters concerning smugglers of narcotics and the medical examination of aliens by surgeons of the United States Public Health Service, the War Department concerning the administration of the immigration laws in the Philippine Islands and the Canal Zone, the Navy Department regarding the administration of the immigration laws in Guam and American Samoa, and the Department of Justice regarding the prosecution of persons engaged in procuring the illegal



entry of aliens into the United States. The total number of official communications handled in the Division in the past fiscal year amounted to nearly 30,000.

It is natural that with the restriction of immigration into the United States the cases of persons who have been refused visas, or who have experienced difficulty in meeting the requirements of the law, should become the subject of correspondence between interested persons in the United States and the Department. Relatives and friends of disappointed aliens frequently approach the Department directly or through friends or members of Congress. A large volume of miscellaneous and congressional correspondence is, accordingly, conducted by the Division.

### **The Petition Room**

It is provided in the Immigration Act of 1924 that an American citizen may obtain on behalf of certain immigrant relatives non-quota status (that is, a status exempting such relatives from the restrictions of the quota), or a preference within the quota, in the case of certain additional classes of near relatives. To obtain such status the citizen relative may file in duplicate a petition with the Department of Labor the original of which, after approval, is forwarded to the Department of State in order that the Secretary of State may authorize the consular officer concerned to grant the alien the status approved. The Petition Room of the Visa Division is directly concerned with keeping accurate record of the petitions received from the Department of Labor and with forwarding the authorizations to the appropriate consular officers abroad. The volume of petitions received in the Division has averaged over 30,000 in normal years. During the past year, however, the volume of petitions dropped to about 20,000, believed to be principally due to the effect of the economic depression.

### **Deportation Records**

The passage of the Deportation Act of March 4, 1929, which provided that, except under certain conditions, aliens who have been deported from the United States, or for whom a formal warrant of deportation has been issued, shall be inadmissible into the United States, made it necessary for the Department of State to inform consular officers abroad regarding the names of such deportees which are furnished by the Department of Labor. The forwarding of deportation cards to about 128 consular offices in the field, to whom such information is of particular value, in an amount averaging nearly 20,000 cards a year, is a part of the regular work of the Petition Room.

### **Consular Letters Reviewed**

Letters from consular officers abroad addressed to persons in the United States are forwarded for purposes of review and record through the Department of State. Over 20,000 letters of this character have been received and reviewed by the Visa Division. An accurate record is kept of such letters, the results of which are consolidated and summarized at the end of each fiscal year.

### **Statistical Section**

In order that the Department may have accurate information for reference purposes regarding the status of the various quotas, the examination of aliens, and the issue or refusal of visas abroad, consular officers forward quota and other reports to the Department which must be reviewed and summarized. A monthly press release by the Department is issued to contain information regarding the status of the quotas and the issue or refusal of visas to natives of Mexico and Canada who, under the law, are not subject to quota restrictions. Other statistical reports are prepared for the use of the Department and members of Congress as occasion may demand.

### **Immigrant Identification Cards**

Under existing regulations consular officers issue serially numbered identification cards in connection with immigration visas granted to aliens entering the United States for permanent residence. These cards, when countersigned by the immigration inspectors at the port of entry, constitute a record which the alien may keep regarding his admission into the United States for permanent residence. The cards, which are printed upon safety paper in order to avoid possibility of fraud, are wrapped and shipped by the Visa Division and a detailed record is kept of the location of the cards for reference purposes.

### **Information Room**

Constant inquiries are received by the Visa Division in person or over the telephone regarding immigration matters. Services of this character exceed 10,000 a year. Most of such inquiries involving cases of disappointed aliens are received from persons who are not familiar with the immigration laws and requiring tactful and careful handling by an officer of the Division.

### **Prevention of Fraud**

Through cooperation with consular officers abroad, the Division is engaged in a constant effort to prevent immigration frauds by aliens en-



deavoring to enter the United States in an illegal manner.

## Other Functions of the Division

Among other functions of the Visa Division may be mentioned the issue of diplomatic visas to members of foreign missions in Washington who desire to return to the United States after a visit abroad, and the waiver of crew list visas in certain cases of vessels which arrive without visaed crew lists in order to permit under adequate safeguards the granting of shore leave to members of the crew.

## Legislation and Immigration Policy

One of the most important functions of the Visa Division is to advise the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State regarding technical questions of immigration policy. Questions of this character arise in connection with considering the effect of proposed legislation upon relations with foreign countries, and in connection with the recommendations to Congress of legislation considered to be desirable. During sessions of Congress the Chief of the Visa Division keeps

in constant touch with the immigration committees of Congress and frequently, at the request of the Chairmen of the Committees, appears before the committees in connection with the consideration of proposed immigration legislation.



Photo from E. Talbot Smith.

LAST GASP OF THE NAUTILUS  
(See page 44)

## VOLUME OF WORK OF THE VISA DIVISION FOR THE FISCAL YEARS

| <i>Incoming</i>                                                                                               | 1924-25 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Miscellaneous letters .....                                                                                   | 13,491  | 6,317   | 5,822   | 5,973   | 4,997   |
| Miscellaneous telegrams .....                                                                                 | 3,114   | 1,742   | 1,791   | 2,093   | 2,302   |
| Official communications .....                                                                                 | 8,513   | 11,782  | 12,133  | 15,497  | 18,085  |
| Congressional letters .....                                                                                   | 2,705   | 1,205   | 1,114   | 1,215   | 1,081   |
| Petitions .....                                                                                               | 21,655  | 32,896  | 36,034  | 31,057  | 19,882  |
| Consular letters reviewed .....                                                                               | 6,887   | 24,529  | 25,453  | 22,667  | 21,884  |
| Quota reports .....                                                                                           | 1,792   | 4,345   | 3,018   | 2,826   | 2,624   |
| Deportation cards* .....                                                                                      | .....   | .....   | .....   | 20,326  | 18,668  |
| Totals.....                                                                                                   | 58,157  | 82,816  | 85,365  | 101,654 | 89,523  |
| <i>Outgoing</i>                                                                                               |         |         |         |         |         |
| Miscellaneous letters .....                                                                                   | 28,876  | 9,600   | 7,408   | 7,952   | 10,110  |
| Miscellaneous telegrams .....                                                                                 | 3,635   | 3,036   | 2,811   | 2,467   | 2,463   |
| Official communications .....                                                                                 | 4,799   | 9,418   | 9,847   | 12,244  | 11,871  |
| Congressional letters .....                                                                                   | 3,557   | 1,898   | 1,705   | 1,685   | 1,982   |
| Petitions .....                                                                                               | 21,270  | 32,904  | 35,751  | 31,452  | 19,862  |
| Consular letters reviewed .....                                                                               | 6,887   | 24,529  | 25,453  | 22,667  | 22,510  |
| Deportation cards .....                                                                                       | .....   | .....   | .....   | 20,326  | 16,958  |
| Totals.....                                                                                                   | 69,024  | 81,385  | 82,975  | 98,793  | 85,756  |
| Information Services .....                                                                                    | .....   | 5,567   | 5,834   | 10,257  | 13,511  |
| Grand Totals.....                                                                                             | 127,181 | 169,768 | 174,174 | 210,704 | 188,790 |
| Immigrant Identification Cards wrapped and shipped in the Visa Division .....                                 | .....   | 300,000 | 234,050 | 196,100 | 45,515  |
| Additional consolidated statistical reports submitted by 98 offices abroad. October, 1930, to June, 1931..... | .....   | .....   | .....   | .....   | 4,170   |

\* Estimated.

# China Clippers

*Written and Compiled by GORDON LEE BURKE, American Vice Consul, Foochow, China*

"Britannia Rules the Waves" has been taken so much as a matter of course for many years by us land-locked Americans, whose eyes and interests have been turned to the great hinterland of the continent, that little do we recall the first place we held among the maritime nations of the world during the fifth and sixth decades of the 19th century.

It was the period of the clipper ship which simultaneously brought seamanship to its triumph and chanted its swan song. There never have been such smart ocean passages so continuously maintained as by the China clippers. There never were better sailing ships built of wood, and there never were captains who "cracked on," or crews who could work such big canvass-propelled craft so skillfully. They were beautifully designed and splendidly built ships, and kept up like modern sailing yachts. The captains undertook great risks. Premiums and bonuses were offered and won. Some skippers made large fortunes. These vessels followed two routes to China: the one "Around the Horn" was known

as the "Westward Passage," and the one via the Cape of Good Hope and Sunda Straits was known as the "Eastward Passage."

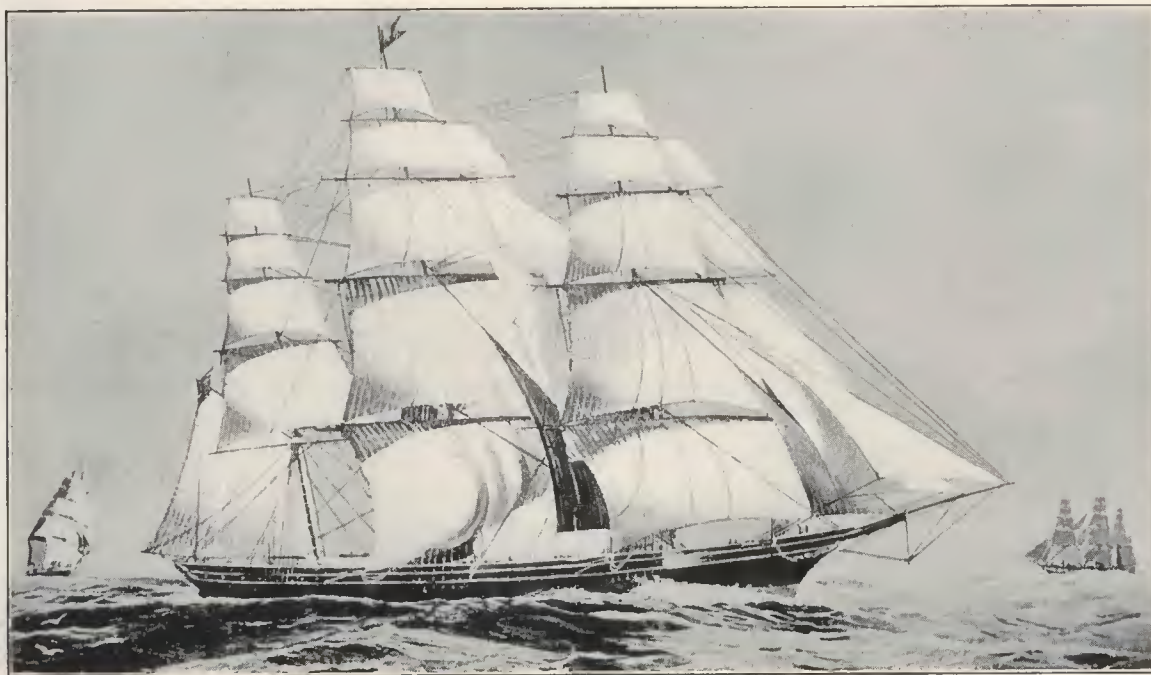
## The Baltimore Clippers

The Baltimore clippers were the first clipper ships and the forerunners of the China clippers which included the famous "Yankee Clippers." They were the first ships which were built for speed instead of carrying capacity. These vessels dated as far back as the American Revolution. Many were privateers, slavers, and pirates flying the skull and cross-bones. Their prime requirements were "speed in light air," turning to windward, desperate crews, and heavy armaments. It is believed that this type of vessel originated in St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland, where the art of ship-building had been handed down for generations.

## The Opium Clippers

The opium clippers followed the Baltimore clip-

*(Continued to page 37)*



"FLYING CLOUD"

*From Basil Lubbock's "The China Clippers."*



## News Items From The Field

### LONDON

DECEMBER 1, 1931.

Ambassador Dawes has been absent from London for the past few weeks while attending the discussion of the Manchurian situation in Paris. Counselor of Embassy Ray Atherton is chargé d'Affaires during the absence of the Ambassador.

Consul General Albert Halstead left London on November 13 for a short leave of absence in the United States. While in America he expects to visit his son in Wisconsin and also to spend a few days in Washington. During his absence, Consul N. P. Davis is in charge.

First Secretary of Embassy Benjamin Thaw, Jr., and Mrs. Thaw have spent a good part of their time recently in Paris on account of the illness of Mr. Thaw's mother who died on November 13. Mr. Thaw has resumed his duties at the Embassy here.

Consul N. P. Davis went to Paris on Thanksgiving Day and spent a few days with friends in the Consulate General there.

Consul L. N. Green passed through London from Belfast en route to his new post at Swatow.

Consul and Mrs. C. C. Broy are spending part of their leave of absence in France.

Consul S. W. Eells spent Thanksgiving Day in London visiting friends.

Second Secretary of Embassy W. T. Prendergast is expected to leave London on December 8 for the United States following the recent death of his father. After a short visit to his family, he will return to his post here.

VICE CONSUL GUY W. RAY.

### PARIS

Mr. Warrington Dawson, who has had a distinguished career as an American journalist in France for many years past—indeed ever since 1901—performing valuable service during the War (as shown in the Register of the Department of State), and who after serving as confidential adviser to the American Embassy in Paris in 1917-1919, was appointed special assistant to the Embassy in Paris on September 4, 1919, has just received the unusual honor of

being named on November 14, 1931, by resolution of the Municipal Council of Versailles, an Honorary Citizen of Versailles in recognition of the services which he has rendered to the cause of Franco-American amity. The letter to Mr. Dawson from the Mayor of Versailles and the resolution read as follows:

Mairie de Versailles (Versailles Town Hall),  
Versailles, November 17, 1931.

Sir:

During the twelve years that you have resided at Versailles, the Municipality has been to ascertain with what zeal you devote all your activity, without relaxation, to drawing closer the bonds of friendship which unite our two great nations, France and the United States of America.

I know, on the other hand, that you have succeeded in establishing the definite list of the Frenchmen who fell for the cause of American independence and that you are occupied at the present time in having a monument, in commemoration of these heroes, erected at Williamsburg, the cradle of the American nation.

I have the great pleasure and honor to forward to you a copy of a resolution of the Municipal Council which, at its meeting on November 14, unanimously conferred on you the title of Honorary Citizen of Versailles in testimony of its gratitude.

Kindly accept, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

The Mayor of Versailles,  
(Signed) LE COZ.

Mr. Warrington Dawson,  
Special Attache to the  
Embassy of the United States.

### EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF VERSAILLES

Meeting of November 14, 1931

The Municipal Council, assembled at a public meeting on November 14, 1931:

CONFERS, by a unanimous vote, on Mr. Warrington Dawson, Commander of the Legion of Honor, citizen of the United States, resident at Versailles for over twelve years, the title of Honorary Citizen of Versailles in grateful testimony of the untiring service he has rendered to the cause of Franco-American friendship.

### MARSEILLE

NOVEMBER 24, 1931.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who attended the Interparliamentary Union Conference at Bucharest, passed through Marseille.



On November 13 Miss Irene Cole, the sister of Consul Hosmer at Naples, arrived in Marseille on the S.S. *Excalibur* on her way to Naples.

During the month of November Vice Consul Gerald Keith passed through Marseille on his way from Seville to his new assignment at Calcutta.

Jay Walker, Vice Consul from Bombay, assigned to Tunis, passed through Marseille this month on his way to Tunis.

Mr. Dwyre, of the Treasury Attaché's office at Paris, spent a few days at Marseille during the month of November.

Miss Virginia Gamon, the daughter of Consul General John A. Gamon, leaves Marseille on November 24 to sail on the S.S. *President Roosevelt*, of the United States Line, on November 26, 1931.

Miss Anne Louise Whitney, who has been transferred from the Legation at Madrid to the American Legation at Cairo, passed through Marseille during the past month.

On November 10 Consul Hurley from Riga called at Marseille.

Miss Rebecca de Lashmutt and Miss Shedd, of the Department of State, passed through Marseille on their way to Egypt and Vienna, where they will attend the meeting of the Arbitration Conference.

## BREMEN, GERMANY

NOVEMBER 16, 1931.

Ambassador Frederic M. Sackett accompanied by Mrs. Sackett and Consul General and Mrs. Messersmith, visited Bremen on November 9 and 10, at the invitation of the official head of the Free State of Bremen, namely the President of the Senate.

The Ambassador, accompanied by Consul General Messersmith, visited Bremen in line with his policy of observing conditions in German centers first-hand and in making new contacts among officials and other leaders of German life.

The Ambassador and the Consul General were entertained during their two days' stay by the Senate of the Free State of Bremen, the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Exchange, and by other organizations, as well as by the American Consul at Bremen. Special entertainment was also provided for the ladies. For instance, when the Ambassador, the Consul General, and Consul Leonard visited the Free Harbor and observed the warehousing and other facilities, particularly the handling of American products such as raw cotton, grain, and tobacco, the ladies, accompanied by the wives of the Burgermeister and of the ranking Senator, respectively, were shown

features of Bremen perhaps more interesting to them, namely the Art Gallery, the cathedral (Dom), the Roselius complex of modern artistic buildings, and other points of interest in the old Free Hansa City of Bremen. When the Ambassador, the Consul General, and the Consul at Bremen were entertained officially at a state dinner in the Rathaus, the ladies were guests at a special theatrical performance in the Stadttheater, the performance being Verdi's *Othello*. They were accompanied by the wife of the President of the Bremen Senate and also by Mrs. Apelt, wife of the senior Senator.

Inasmuch as Bremen is the leading Continental port for the importation of raw cotton, the Ambassador and Consul General were much interested to see the large Cotton Exchange Building and to be entertained by the Governors of the Cotton Exchange. On the occasion of the visit to the Cotton Exchange, the Acting President, Mr. Peter F. Lenz, welcomed the Ambassador and the Consul General, and another prominent member of the Exchange explained something of the procedure in buying and selling cotton on the Exchange. There was also a luncheon given in the Cotton Club, but there were no set speeches, the remarks being in the form of conversation.

On the occasion of the dinner at the Chamber of Commerce, President Gustav Scipio, who was a representative at the International Chamber of Commerce meeting last held in Washington, D. C., welcomed the Ambassador and the Consul General to Bremen in a well-phrased speech spoken in English. President Scipio remarked that the visit of the Ambassador and the Consul General to Bremen was a particularly happy event, for Bremen had always eagerly cultivated its relations with the United States and indeed the early transportation between the two countries had originated in Bremen. Mr. Scipio cited Bremen's importance as a raw cotton trade center and as a leading European point of importation and distribution of tobacco, grain, and other American products.

In reply to President Scipio's speech of welcome, the Ambassador expressed appreciation of the opportunity to pay an official visit to the city of Bremen. The Ambassador referred to the untimely passing away of Manager Director Carl F. Stimming, of the North German Lloyd (whose death occurred only the day previous to the Ambassador's visit to Bremen), and commented in an impressive manner on the important part the late Carl F. Stimming, of Bremen, had played not only in Bremen's shipping and

economic life but in the shipping and economic life of the whole world.

A reception by Consul Leonard gave opportunity to the Americans in Bremen, about 60 in number, to meet the Ambassador and the Consul General, as well as Mrs. Sackett and Mrs. Messersmith. The Ambassador as well as the Consul General also took keen interest in seeing the office quarters and in having opportunity to be greeted by the members of the staff.

During the brief stay of the Ambassador and Consul General, they had opportunity to visit Bremerhaven and observed the methods of handling freight and passenger traffic at that outer port of the Free State of Bremen, which is about an hour's train or auto trip from Bremen. The two fastest transatlantic steamers on the seas today were in the harbor, namely the *Bremen* and *Europa*. While visiting the harbor in Bremen, the Ambassador and the Consul General had opportunity to see two vessels flying the American flag, namely, the *West Quechee*, which was unloading grain from the United States, and the *Westpool*, which was unloading a cargo of tobacco and other American products.

The visit of the Ambassador and the Consul General to Bremen gave them opportunity to come in personal touch with leaders in official and business life. The visit of the Ambassador and Consul General to Bremen was welcomed

locally and it not only helped to increase the kindly feeling already held by the Bremen authorities and business men for America, but it helped to add a cordial touch, particularly through the personality of the Ambassador, as well as the Consul General.

CONSUL WALTER A. LEONARD.

## LEIPZIG

NOVEMBER 27, 1931.

Over one hundred members of the American colony of Leipzig were entertained on Thanksgiving Day at an at-home *thé dansant* by Consul and Mrs. Ralph C. Busser, who in receiving the guests were assisted by Consul Harry L. Franklin, and Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul J. Reveley. The guests included business and professional residents as well as students at the University of Leipzig and the Leipzig Conservatory of Music.

## VERACRUZ, MEXICO

DECEMBER 8, 1931.

Mr. Charles H. Cunningham arrived at Veracruz on November 13 by the *S. S. Orizaba*, en route to his new post as Commercial Attaché at Mexico City.

Mrs. Edwin S. Simmons, mother of John Farr Simmons, First Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, sailed from Veracruz on November 15 by the *S. S. Orizaba*, for New York, after visiting her son in Mexico City.

Vice Consul James E. Brown, Jr., and Mrs. Brown left Veracruz on November 30 by the steamer *Oriente*, for New York en route to Santo Domingo.

CONSUL LEONARD G. DAWSON.



*Photo from Rollin R. Winslow.*

OFFICES OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, TRIESTE  
Overlooking the entire waterfront

## HABANA

DECEMBER 1, 1931.

Ambassador and Mrs. Harry F. Guggenheim, accompanied by Mrs. Guggenheim's daughter Miss Diana, and the Ambassador's secretary, Mr. Burnham Carter, arrived in Habana on November 30. The Ambassador returns to his post after an extended summer vacation in the United States.

Consul General and Mrs.



## STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, LISBON

Left to right—Consul W. W. Brunswick, Antonio Soares, messenger-clerk; Miss Beatrice Dios, clerk; Mrs. W. W. Brunswick, Mrs. Carl F. Deichman, Antonio Silva, messenger; Miss Mario Soares, clerk; Consul General Carl F. Deichman, Joao Sena, clerk; and Alexandre Francisco, messenger.

F. T. F. Dumont returned from leave on November 9.

Commercial Attaché Frederick Todd, having resigned his post, departed for the United States on November 14. Assistant Commercial Attaché Albert F. Nuhfer is now Acting Commercial Attaché.

Habana has been honored with the presence of various Ministers and Consular Officers either going to the United States or returning from leave. Among these were: Charles C. Eberhardt, Minister to Costa Rica; Sheldon Whitehouse, Minister to San Salvador; Robert Frazer, Consul General, Mexico City; Henry P. Starrett, Counselor of Embassy, Lima.

Vice Consul Joseph H. Springer, who retired from active service about a year ago, had the unique distinction of having received a commission signed by President Andrew Johnson in 1867. Mr. Springer in spite of his advanced age (87), is in ex-

cellent state of health, likes to receive visits from old friends and acquaintances and when in a frivolous mood entertains his visitors with a rendition of "The Star Spangled Banner" on the piano.

Consul James R. Wilkinson is expected soon to return to his post from two months leave in the United States, a large part of which unfortunately was spent in the hands of his dentist.

Two student Vice Consuls who have served in the Habana office for about a year, Cecil B. Lyon and Reginald S. Kazanjian, are expecting to be called back to the Foreign Service School for the session beginning January 15.

CONSUL HAROLD B. QUARTON.

## CONSUL GENERAL E. S. CUNNINGHAM AND COL. LINDBERG

(See Shanghai Notes, page 24)

Taken at the moment of Col. Lindberg's arrival at Shanghai from Honkew





## SHANGHAI, CHINA

*American Consul General,*

NOVEMBER 10, 1931.

I take pleasure in enclosing two photographs as of possible use in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. One is of Consul General Cunningham and Colonel Lindbergh, taken at the moment that Colonel Lindbergh landed at Woosung from H. M. S. *Hermes*, on which he came down to Shanghai from Hankow. This was the first landing that the Lindberghs made on their trip to the Far East other than by airplane, his plane having been damaged while at Hankow and brought down to Shanghai also on the *Hermes*.

The other photograph is of the staff of the Foochow Consulate taken at the time of the arrival of Mr. Gordon L. Burke. In transmitting this photo I should like to draw your attention to the individual in the center rear of the picture, Chiang Lai-chee. He has now been with the Foochow Consulate for 38 years, although on the Government pay roll only since April 1, 1907. Prior to that time, he was paid personally by the officer in charge. Lai-chee, as he is affectionately known to all the staff, to all Americans in the consular

district, and to many others on the China coast, is a tireless worker, having the sterling character of the classical Chinese standard. His dignified, never ruffled demeanor sets a splendid example and is a constant reminder of the significance of the office he holds as "Ting-tsai." In fact Lai-chee is the only individual known to me who could take over Eddie Savoy's position without having it lose one iota of its prestige.

The following will indicate Lai-chee's loyalty to old Chinese filial standards. Having heard that during his 38 years' service he had never been outside Foochow or its immediate environs, I asked him if he would not like to accompany me to Shanghai upon my transfer. He replied, "No can—must take care my mother—she 81 years old." I explained that I did not expect him to stay, he could merely make the round trip to see Shanghai. He said he would ask his mother and later let me know.

He refrained from advising me of his decision for several weeks. About a week prior to my departure I finally asked Lai-chee if he had decided to come. He replied, "Foochow, I know everything; Shanghai, don't know anything, no



### STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, FOOCHOW, CHINA

*Sitting, left to right—Vice Consul Gordon L. Burke, Consul John J. Muccio, Vice Consul Carter R. Whitaker, and Miss Evelyn T. Helbling.*

*Standing, left to right—D. T. Tiang, Clerk since October 1, 1908; Ting Wei-yao, Clerk since August 16, 1924; Chiang Lai-chee, messenger since April 1, 1907; Wu Yao-hsiu, Chinese writer since August 16, 1924; and Ngu Deung Lu, Clerk since February 1, 1908*



can talk—more better I stay Foochow.” He was finally induced to make the trip with me to Hong Kong only. Upon emerging from the mouth of the Min River, the small China coaster *Haiyang* ran into rough weather. Up chatting in the Captain’s quarters I soon developed a “heavy” head myself, and suddenly thought of Lai-chee. I immediately commenced to search for him, expecting to find him curled up in some corner wishing more than ever that he had remained in his beloved Foochow. Instead I came upon him with some eight or ten members of the crew about him. He was talking as fast and as volubly as only a Fukienese can. To my query as to how he was feeling, came the reply, “Fine, this wind makes me feel very strong.”

JOHN J. MUCCIO.

P. S.—Your Shanghai reporter, Vice Consul Allen, is away on local leave. I have time and again endeavored to get Consul Smyth to send in some of his “bulletins” which he runs off on local happenings, and which he distributes to his friends, throughout China. After much coercion I managed to get him to pen the attached news items.

J. J. M.

Consul General and Mrs. Cunningham celebrated the twentieth (China) anniversary of their marriage on November 15. This anniversary is most appropriately named, since the greater part of the Consul General’s matrimonial and foreign service career has been in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham spent the day receiving the congratulations of their many friends in Shanghai.

Vice Consul George Allen entertained a delegation of wandering Vice Consuls during the last week in October. The visiting sociologists, Vice Consuls Dorsz, Hutchinson, and Blake from Yokohama, Tokyo, and Tsinanfu, all former colleagues in the Foreign Service School, spent their time inspecting the historic and other sights of Shanghai, but George, chained to his desk, was unable to participate in these educational expeditions. After one week he could bear it no longer and applied for leave. This having been granted he joined the caravan which trekked northward to Peiping.

Vice Consul and Mrs. J. Ernest Black returned on October 27 from several months leave in the United States. Mr. Black, a former gridiron hero at Trinity, was immediately approached by the manager of the civilian football team which will encounter the Fourth U. S. Marines on Thanksgiving Day, and was requested to lend his services to the cause. Despite the piteous pleas of his spouse and the wise counsel of his friends, who

feared that his sturdy frame had become enfeebled through long absence from the battlefield, he determined to play. It is suggested that space be reserved in the next number of the JOURNAL for necrological purposes.

Consul and Mrs. Ray Fox and baby Fox passed through Shanghai on November 7, en route from Winnipeg to Surabaya, to which post he has been assigned. Consul and Mrs. Spamer, well versed in Javanese matters, gave advice on life in the tropics. As a result Mr. Fox sold his snowshoes to a Tibetan yak hunter who chanced to be in town and with the proceeds acquired a sun helmet and tiger trap.

The Consulate General has acquired a most comely telephone operator. Desks in adjacent offices are at a premium. Administrative Consul Muccio, whose duties include the supervision of the telephone operators, is superintending vigorously.

J. BUSH.

November 17, 1931.



Photo from Gordon E. Burke.  
LAI-CHEE



*Photo from P. N. Jester.*

## AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, HONG KONG

Perry N. Jester, American Vice Consul at Hong Kong, sent recently photographs of the building and staff at Hong Kong, and also at Amoy, adding the following particulars:

The photograph of the staff at Amoy was taken just prior to Mr. Putnam's departure for his new assignment at Hong Kong.

The photograph of the staff of the American Consulate General at Hong Kong was taken on the day of Mr. Jenkins' departure on home leave. Three office messengers and the four coolies of the Consulate General could not be included in the picture due to a lack of space on the verandah of the Consulate. This picture was taken in the old quarters of the Consulate General.

The picture of the American Consulate at Amoy was taken from the harbor. Unfortunately the flagpole could not be included in the view. The quarters of the Consul are on the second floor, and the quarters of the Vice Consul on the first floor to the right. Office quarters are on the first floor to the left, entrance being made through the door which is visible. Entrance to the living quarters are on the front of the building and are obscured by the tree in the picture.



AMERICAN CONSULATE, AMOY, CHINA, SEPTEMBER, 1931



The new quarters of the Consulate General at Hong Kong are modern and up-to-date in every respect, and it is generally conceded by all callers that the Consulate has one of the best appearing offices in the city. Entrance to the Consulate is made either through the front door of the bank or through the side door on the side of the building to the right.

The pictures of the Amoy Consulate and staff are contributed by Mr. Putnam. The pictures of the Hong Kong office and staff are contributed by the officers including Mr. Putnam.

## TIENTSIN

OCTOBER 18, 1931.

After a stay in Peiping of less than two days, Minister and Mrs. Johnson passed through Tientsin en route from Peiping to Nanking on the evening of October 12.

Vice Consul A. W. Edson drove to Peiping and back during the second week of October.

Consul A. I. Ward and Vice Consul Stuart Allen took ten days' leave early in October to visit Pactou, the terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway in Inner Mongolia. (See photo on page 41.)

Second Secretary Stanton visited Tientsin for two days during the fall race meeting of the Tientsin Race Club in the middle of October.

Vice Consul and Mrs. John S. Mosher left Tientsin September 27 on home leave. Second Secretary Ellis, Peiping, visited Tientsin at the time to see them off.

CONSUL GEORGE ATCHESON.



AMERICAN CONSULATE, AMOY, CHINA

Front row—Koantsien Charles Lion, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Consul Lynn W. Franklin; Rear Admiral K. K. Lin; Capt. Hsu Feng Tsao, Superintendent of the Amoy Customs; and Lieut. Chiang Ying, Admiral's Aide.

Back row—Hsu Siu Gi, Consulate Interpreter; Chang Hsi Chieh, Chief of Police, Amoy; Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Bischoff, commanding U. S. S. "Bulmer"; Vice Consul Charles J. Brennon; Yang Ting Shu, Magistrate of Amoy; and Lo Chung Shen, Magistrate of the Mixed Court in Kulangsu.



## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

*Released for publication November 21, 1931*

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

The assignment of Claude A. Buss, of Philadelphia, Pa., now a Language Officer at the Legation at Peiping, China, as American Vice Consul at Tsinan, China, has been cancelled and he is assigned Vice Consul at Nanking, China.

Randolph Harrison, Jr., of Lynchburg, Va., now American Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been commissioned a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and designated Third Secretary of Legation at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Kennett F. Potter, of St. Louis, Mo., now Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Bangkok, Siam.

Roger Culver Tredwell, of Bloomington, Ind., American Consul General at Sydney, Australia, now in the United States, assigned Consul General at Stockholm, Sweden.

### *Non-Career*

Arthur T. Flavin, of West Paris, Me., American Vice Consul at Turin, Italy, appointed Vice Consul at Caracao, Netherland West Indies.

John Brandt, of Chapel Hill, N. C., American Vice Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, now in the United States, appointed Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia.

*Released for publication November 28, 1931*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since November 21:

Alexander P. Cruger, of Brooklyn, N. Y., now American Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, assigned Consul at Malmo, Sweden.

Robert G. McGregor, Jr., of New Rochelle, N. Y., now American Vice Consul at Beirut, Syria, assigned Vice Consul at Antwerp, Belgium.

Alfred T. Nester, of Geneva, N. Y., American Consul at Cardiff, Wales, now in the United States, assigned Consul at Tunis, Tunisia.

Leland L. Smith, of Portland, Oreg., now American Consul at Tunis, Tunisia, assigned Consul at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Christian T. Steger, of Richmond, Va., now American Consul at Malmo, Sweden, assigned Consul at Beirut, Syria.

William Clarke Vyse, of Washington, D. C., now American Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, assigned Consul at Shanghai, China.

*Released for publication December 5, 1931*

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

Ralph J. Blake, of Portland, Oreg., now American Vice Consul at Tsinan, China, will remain at that post. His assignment to the American Legation at Peiping is cancelled.

George E. Chamberlin, of Oneonta, N. Y., now American Consul General at Glasgow, Scotland, assigned Consul General at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Hayward G. Hill, of Hammond, La., now American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, assigned Vice Consul at Yokohama, Japan.

Thomas J. Maleady, of Fall River, Mass., now American Vice Consul at Port Limon, Costa Rica, assigned Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

William F. Nason, of Brockton, Mass., now American Consul at Yokohama, assigned Consul at Kobe.

John Ball Osborne, of Pennsylvania, now American Consul General at Stockholm, Sweden, assigned Consul General at Budapest, Hungary.

Hugh F. Ramsay, of Washington, D. C., now American Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland, assigned Vice Consul at Munich, Germany.

Miss Margaret Warner, of Lincoln, Mass., American Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, resigned November 29, 1931.

### *Non-Career*

Elton M. Hoyt, of Norwalk, Conn., now American Vice Consul at St. Stephen, Canada, appointed Vice Consul at Niagara Falls.

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H. Claremont Moses, of Sumter, S. C., American Vice Consul at Rosario, Argentina, resigned November 20, 1931.

Jack D. Neal, of Marlin, Tex., American Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, now in the United States, appointed Vice Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

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

Eli Taylor, of New York City, now American Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia, appointed Vice Consul at Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua.

Stephen C. Worster, of Eliot, Me., now American Vice Consul at Niagara Falls, Canada, appointed Vice Consul at Cartagena.

## CONFIRMATIONS

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 17, 1931*

### UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

William R. Castle, Jr., to be Under Secretary of State

### ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

Harvey H. Bundy to be Assistant Secretary of State

### LEGAL ADVISER OF STATE DEPARTMENT

Green H. Hackworth to be legal adviser of State Department

### ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS Plenipotentiary

Frederick W. B. Coleman to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark

H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic

Robert P. Skinner to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania

Charles B. Curtis to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to El Salvador

### CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES

Alexander K. Sloan to be chargé d'affaires to Iraq

### FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, UNCLASSIFIED, VICE CONSULS OF CAREER, AND SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Theodore C. Achilles, William C. Affeld, Jr., John M. Allison, Daniel V. Anderson, Walworth Barbour, Frank W. Barnes, Jacob D. Beam, Reginald Bragonier, Jr., Carl Breuer, Reginald S. Carey, Mulford A. Colebrook, Bernard C. Connelly, Charles A. Cooper, Merritt N. Cootes, Earl T. Crain, William M. Cramp, John Davies, Jr., Andrew E. Donovan, 2d, Walter C. Dowling, Donald C. Dunham, Howard Elting, Jr., Frederick E. Farnsworth, Douglas Flood, T. Muldrup Forsyth, R. Allen Haden, James E. Henderson, L. Randolph Higgs, Walter W. Hoffmann, Theodore J. Hohenthal, Douglas James, Fred W. Jandrey, Douglas Jenkins, Jr., Stephen E. C. Kendrick, Foy D. Kohler, Kent Leavitt, Henry P. Leverich, E. Allan Lightner, Jr., Walter J. Linthicum, Aubrey E. Lippincott, Brockholst Livingston, Raymond P. Ludden, Robert Mills McClintock, Robert C. McCloud, Edward P. Maffitt, Patrick Mallon, Ernest de W. Mayer, Gregor C. Merrill, Reginald P. Mitchell, Harold E. Montamat, Walter W. Orebaugh, Robert M. Ott, John P. Palmer, W. Leonard

(Continued to page 40)



## Not All Our Shipments Move in Vans

Many lots are too small for Security (Steel) Vans, many places are inaccessible to vans. We pack and forward in cases direct, and by means of our agents in various parts of the world.

Any enquiries regarding packing, shipping, government or custom regulations, insurance, etc., will have our prompt attention.

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## IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Adolphe Stern, a prominent attorney at law and one of the early American consular representatives in Rumania, died on October 18, 1931, at Bucharest, according to a report received from Consul John Randolph. The following biographical sketch of Dr. Stern was prepared by his son, Dr. Mihail Stern:

Dr. Adolphe Stern was born in the year 1848 in Bucharest where he passed his childhood and school days. Later he went to Berlin where he entered the university, passing afterwards to Leipzig where he received his degree of Doctor in jurisprudence.

On his return to his native land, Dr. Stern was appointed secretary to the American Consul in Bucharest, Mr. Benjamin Franklin Peixotto. In Dr. Stern, Peixotto found an earnest and untiring co-worker, and together, amongst other things, they dedicated themselves to the solving of the Jewish problem in Roumania. After Mr. Peixotto's departure from Roumania (to become American Consul at Lyons, France) in 1876, Dr. Stern was appointed consular agent at Bucharest and remained in that capacity for over three years. In 1879 Dr. Stern resigned his office, and being admitted as a member of the Bar entered the profession of which he was to become one of the most prominent and successful members, well-known for his legal acumen and knowledge and for his exceptional rhetorical talent. Roumanian jurisprudence owes him its first annotated edition of the Civil Code and the Civil Procedure which appeared in 1883 and 1890. In 1921 Dr. Stern was elected member of Parliament for Bucharest and in this capacity he voted the new Constitution of the Roumanian Kingdom.

But notwithstanding his numerous professional and political occupations, Dr. Stern found time to contribute largely to the enrichment of Roumanian Literature by original works among which are especially to be mentioned his "Memoirs," and by translations of the works of foreign authors of which the most important are certainly those of many of Shakespeare's plays. He also translated poems by Carducci, Pascoli and D'Annunzio, many Goethe's poems in Schubert's songs and Lessing's "Nathan the Wise."

Dr. Adolphe Stern died at the age of 84 years. His life was one long struggle for liberty and human rights, an unceasing effort in helping his fellow-men. His loss will be deeply felt not

## BIRTHS

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

A daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born on October 20, 1931, to Consul General and Mrs. William C. Burdett, at Lima, Peru.

A son, Raymond Fletcher, was born on October 23, 1931, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Raymond Phelan, at Medellin, Colombia.

A daughter, Gwendolyn Ruth, was born on October 31, 1931, to Vice Consul and Mrs. George Leighton Tolman, at Sarnia, Ontario, Canada.

A son, George Herve, was born on November 6, 1931, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Herve Joseph L'Heureux, at Windsor, Ontario.

## MARRIAGES

Fellner-Petrinovic. Married at London, England, on November 6, 1931, Vice Consul Robert M. J. Fellner and Miss Elda Makaus Petrinovic. Mr. Fellner is stationed at Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Park-McMullin. Married at Indiana, Pa., on November 26, 1931, Diplomatic Secretary James Loder Park and Miss Peggy McMullen, of New York City. Mr. Park is stationed at Addis Ababa.

Burke-Friede. Married at Riga, Latvia, on November 23, 1931, Vice Consul Thomas Edmund Burke and Miss Ellinor M. Friede. Mr. Burke is Vice Consul at Helsingfors, and Miss Friede has been employed in the Consulate at Riga.



only by those who knew and loved him but by the entire country.

Max Bouchsein, who was American Consul at Barmen, Germany, from 1897 to 1903, died of pneumonia on November 25, 1931, at his home, 242 Valentine Lane, Yonkers, N. Y. Mr. Bouchsein was born in Germany but came to this country in 1878. He was in business in Chicago when President McKinley appointed him Consul at Barmen. After his foreign service he became a life insurance broker in New York City. He had made his home at Yonkers since 1919. A widow and a daughter survive him, and sincere sympathy is extended to them in their bereavement.

The American Consulate at Liverpool has suffered a sad and severe loss in the death on November 26, 1931, of William Pierce, who since 1876 served, with a devoted faithfulness to the interests of the American Government, as clerk and for many years as Vice Consul at that post. Mr. Pierce had not been in good health for the past year or two, but he refused to allow his ill health to interfere with his duties. Finally, however, a month or so ago, his physician ordered him to the south of England in the hope that the milder climate would relieve his bronchial asthma; but it was realized for some time past that his condition was hopeless.

February 23, 1931, was the fifty-fifth anniversary of the entry of Mr. Pierce on his duties at the American Consulate at Liverpool, and on March 2, 1931, his sixty-eighth birthday, a photograph of the staff was taken in which Mr. Pierce appeared (with the well deserved title of "Chancellor"); this photograph was reproduced in the issue of the JOURNAL for June, 1931, together with an account of Mr. Pierce's services.

Mr. Pierce began his service in the Consulate in his fourteenth year, under General Lucius Fairchild, an appointee of General Grant. His subsequent chiefs were as follows: Governor Stephen B. Packard, Charles T. Russell, Thomas H. Sherman, Col. James E. Neal, James Boyle, John L. Griffiths, Horace Lee Washington, Leo J. Keena, and finally Philip Holland. Would that it were possible to recite the praise and expressions of appreciation that Mr. Pierce received from all of these officers. It is good to recall that a banquet was given in 1926 by Consul General Keena to Mr. Pierce to commemorate his 50 years of service, and on that occasion many congratulatory letters and telegrams from

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high officials were received, including a message from the Secretary of State; Consul General Horace Lee Washington, then stationed at London, was present on that occasion and spoke feelingly of the high regard in which Mr. Pierce was held by many Americans with whom his official duties had brought him into contact, among whom was the late Chief Justice Taft. Mr. Pierce was called the Nestor of the Liverpool office, for there was not a detail of the work in all the years that had escaped his attention, and his advice was therefore of great value.

On behalf of the Association, the JOURNAL extends its sincere sympathy to the widow and members of the family.

## IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM PIERCE

### Who Passed Into Rest November 26, 1931

Passed from the view of mortal eyes,  
Yet long his memory will remain  
As one who served, with loyalty and faith,  
His life-long run; to earn and to retain  
Affection and respect most deep from all  
Who met, or knew, his sterling worth;  
We grieve with those his passing has bereft  
Of one they cherished. Life on this Earth  
Brings forth its triumphs, as its struggles, reaping  
At last the fruit of peace. In Peace he is sleeping.

ALFRED NUTTING.

London, England.

Charles MacVeagh, Ambassador to Japan from 1925 to 1929, died at his winter home in Mission Canyon, near Santa Barbara, Calif., on December 4, after a year's illness. He was 71 years old.

Mr. MacVeagh was a member of a family of distinguished lawyers and diplomats. His father, Wayne MacVeagh, a cavalry officer during the



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Civil War, became Attorney General under President Garfield in 1881, and later served as American Ambassador to Italy and Minister to Turkey. An uncle, Franklin MacVeagh, was Secretary of the Treasury under President Taft.

Born in Westchester, Pa., Mr. MacVeagh was graduated from Harvard in 1881, and two years later received his degree from the Columbia Law School. He then joined the law firm of Stetson, Jennings, Russell & Davis, of New York. On September 24, 1925, he was appointed Ambassador to Japan, his predecessor having been Edgar A. Bancroft. Mr. MacVeagh during his term of office won the confidence of the Japanese government and gained the respect and admiration of the Japanese people. He was loved by all who knew him, regardless of nationality. His cooperation with the Red Cross at the time of the disastrous earthquake in 1927 brought thousands of dollars to the afflicted, and later he conducted a drive for \$2,656,500 for the construction of St. Luke's International Hospital in Tokyo, a quake-proof and fire-proof institution.

His wife, Fannie MacVeagh, and five sons and a daughter survive him, and to them an expression of sincere sympathy is extended.

The untimely death of Mrs. Sydney Marsden Watson, wife of Osborn S. Watson, Commercial Attaché at Helsingfors, Finland, occurred on November 6, 1931, at Helsingfors. Mrs. Watson was taken ill about the middle of last September, and a month later her life being despaired of, her parents, Dr. and Mrs. William H. Cooke, of East Orange, N. J., crossed the Atlantic; their arrival seemed to cause for awhile an improvement in Mrs. Watson's condition, but she failed to rally. Sincere sympathy is extended to Mr. Watson and to Dr. and Mrs. Cooke.

The JOURNAL learns with regret of the death on November 8, 1931, as the result of an automobile accident, of Mrs. Lorenzo Manachy, wife of the Dragoman at Aleppo of the American Consulate General at Beirut. Mr. Manachy's three children were severely injured in the same accident, but according to the latest report they were on the road to recovery. Mr. Manachy has been connected with the American Consular Service for many years and for some time was Vice Consul at Aleppo. In later years he served as Honorary Dragoman at that office. When the Aleppo Consulate was closed in 1928 he was appointed Dragoman of the Consulate General at Beirut with residence at Aleppo. The JOURNAL extends to Mr. Manachy its sincere condolences and sympathy.

## COMMERCIAL WORK FOR NOVEMBER

During the month of November, 1931, the Commercial Office of the Department of State received from consular officers, excepting those stationed in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, France and Germany, the volume of trade data indicated as follows:

|                                     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Reports .....                       | 2,568 |
| Trade Letters .....                 | 3,352 |
| Trade Lists .....                   | 280   |
| World Trade Directory reports ..... | 5,655 |
| Trade Opportunity reports .....     | 323   |

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

Algiers, Vice Consul Joseph I. Touchette; Bombay, Vice Consul Jay Walker; Canton, Consul Frederick W. Hinke; Copenhagen, Consul Edward M. Groth; Goteborg, Consul Robert Harnden; Guadalajara, Vice Consul Charles C. Gidney, Jr.; Guayaquil, Consul General Harold D. Clum; Habana, Consul Harold B. Quarton and Vice Consul William B. Murray (1); Halifax, Vice Consul Terry S. Hinkle; Sao Paulo, Consul General Charles R. Cameron; Vienna, Consul General Ernest L. Harris and Clerks Carl M. Sucherstein and Hildtraut Jungblut (1); Warsaw, Consul Stewart E. McMillin.

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

Bombay (2); Brisbane; Buenos Aires (4); Cape Town (2); Guadalajara; Kovno; Malmo; Prague; Rotterdam; Sao Paulo; Shanghai; Singapore; Sofia; Warsaw.

The following officers submitted reports which were rated VERY GOOD:



Addis Ababa, Vice Consul William S. Farrell; Alexandria, Consul H. Earle Russell; Amsterdam, Consul General Charles L. Hoover; Antwerp, Consul Walter S. Reineck; Baghdad, Consul Alexander K. Sloan; Barcelona, Consul Curtis C. Jordan and Consul Thomas McEnelly (1); Berne, Consul Samuel W. Honaker; Bombay, Consul Dayle C. McDonough (2); Bucharest, Consul John Randolph and Clerk Maria Kover (1); Budapest, Consul Fletcher Warren and Clerk Alexander Kauffman (1); Buenos Aires, Vice Consul Hugh Corby Fox; Vice Consul H. Livingston Hartley; Vice Consul John C. Shillock, Jr.; Calgary, Consul Samuel C. Reat (2); Callao-Lima, Vice Consuls Arthur D. Jukes and William F. Caynaugh (1); Canton, Consul General Joseph W. Ballantine; Cape Town, Consul Cecil M. P. Cross; Vice Consul Charles A. Converse (2); Chihuahua, Consul Francis H. Styles; Dublin, Consul Benjamin M. Hulley; Durango, Consul Ellis A. Bonnet; Geneva, Consul Gilson G. Blake; Consul Curtis T. Everett (1 political); Ghent, Vice Consul Courtland Christiani; Guayaquil, Vice Consul Taylor W. Gannett; Habana, Consul Harold B. Quarton; Hankow, Vice Consul James B. Pilcher; Jerusalem, Consul General Paul Knabenshue (2 economic and 1 political); Johannesburg, Consul General Maxwell K. Moorhead; Kingston, Ontario, Consul George Gregg Fuller (1 economic and 1 political); Vice Consul Thomas D. Bergin; Kobe, Consul Howard Donovan; Kovno, Consul Hugh S. Fullerton (1 economic and 1 political); Vice Consul George D. LaMont (2); Leghorn, Consul Jose de Olivares; Malmo, Consul Chris-

tian T. Steger; Mazatlan, Vice Consul Earl W. Eaton; Medan, Consul Louis H. Gourley; Medellin, Vice Consul Carlos C. Hall; Messina, Consul Richard B. Haven; Milan, Consul Homer Brett; Montevideo, Consul General Leslie E. Reed and Vice Consul Robert Newbegin; Montreal, Consul General Wesley Frost, Consul James Hugh Kceley, Jr., and Vice Consul Kent Leavitt (1); Mukden, Vice Consul Andrew J. Lynch (1 political); Naples, Consul C. Porter Kuykendall; Oporto, Consul Leslie A. Davis; Oslo, Vice Consul George M. Abbott; Palermo, Consul Franklin C. Gowan; Penang, Consul Thomas H. Robinson; Pernambuco, Consul Frederik van den Arend; Port Said, Consul Horace Remillard; Prague, Vice Consul Francis B. Stevens; Progreso, Consul Rufus H. Lane, Jr.; Rotterdam, Consul Egmont C. von Tresckow; St. John's, Newfoundland, Consul General Edward A. Dow (1 economic and 1 political); Vice Consul George C. Cobb; Santa Marta, Vice Consul T. Monroe Fisher; Santiago, Chile, Consul General Thomas D. Bowman; Santiago de Cuba, Consul Edwin Schoenrich (1 political); Santo Domingo, Vice Consul Hedley V. Cooke, Jr.; Sao Paulo, Consul General Charles R. Camcron; Vice Consul Willard Galbraith; Singapore, Vice Consul Harrison A. Lewis; Stavanger, Consul George Orr; Vice Consul Frithjof C. Sigmond; Stockholm, Consul General John Ball Osborne (1 economic and 1 political); Taihoku, Vice Consul Hayward G. Hill (2); Tallinn, Clerk Johannes Reintam; Tangier, Consul Donald F. Bige-



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*First row, left to right—Homer M. Byington, Wilbur J. Carr, James G. Rogers, James B. Stewart. Second row—Arnold Van Beuschoten, J. Kenly Bacon, Shiras Morris, Gerald Warner, Daniel Gaudin, Jr., William H. Beck, J. Wesley Jones. Third row—Clare H. Timberlake, C. Hawley Oakes, Frank A. Schuler, Jr., Ralph Townsend, Everett F. Drumright, Lee Worley*



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low; Tegucigalpa, Consul Gaston Smith; Tientsin, Consul Angus I. Ward; Toronto, Consul Damon C. Woods; Valencia, Consul Samuel R. Thompson; Vancouver, Vice Consul Nelson P. Meeks; Warsaw, Consul Stewart E. McMillin.

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

Amsterdam (2); Athens; Auckland; Baghdad; Basel (2); Bombay (8); Brussels (2); Buenos Aires (4); Calcutta; Canton; Cape Town (5); Fredericton; Guayaquil; Habana (2); Hankow; Hong Kong; Jerusalem; Kingston, Jamaica (2); Kovno; Madras; Mazatlan; Medan; Mexico City (5); Milan (3); Rio de Janeiro (2); Rosario; Rotterdam (3); St. John's, Newfoundland; Saltillo; Santiago, Chile; Santo Domingo (4); Sao Paulo (2); Seoul; Shanghai (2); Tallinn (3); Tegucigalpa; Toronto; Trieste; Venice; Vienna; Warsaw (2).

## SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of November, the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating EXCELLENT to shipping reports submitted by the following officers: Vice Consul Eugene W. Nabel, Rotterdam, Netherlands; and Vice Consul Paul C. Seddicum, Cardiff, Wales.

## VISA CORRESPONDENCE

Vice Consul Harvé J. L'Heureux at Windsor prepared a letter which received a rating of VERY GOOD during the month of November.

## TRADE DETAILS

The Division of Foreign Service Administration reports that during the period from November 14 to December 14, 1931, the officers named below were sent on the following trade details or conferences:

Vice Consul Daniel M. Braddock (Medan, Sumatra) to Birmingham and Detroit; Consul General Douglas Jenkins (Hong Kong) to Chicago and Washington; and Consul General Roger C. Tredwell (Sydney, Australia) to Philadelphia and New York.

## WORLD TRADE DIRECTORY REPORTS

In a recent letter commenting on the World Trade Directory reporting work of a particular consular office and on the efforts of field officers in general, the Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Mr. Frederick M. Feiker, had the following to say:

"It is gratifying to observe that this Consulate General appreciates the great benefits that accrue through such personal contacts, not merely for the betterment of an individual World Trade Directory Report, but also for the valuable connections which it gives the Consul General in his trade promotion work along other lines. When it is recognized that the foreign concerns on whom World Trade Directory Reports have been requested are those which have been in actual communication with American exporters, it would seem to follow that such houses ought to become known to the Consular officer who is engaged in the work of promoting American trade. It is for that reason that the Commercial Intelligence Division frequently believes that it is rendering some small reciprocal assistance to the Consuls by requesting these World Trade Directory Reports, even though the primary reason for the request may be to assist the Department of Commerce in rendering a service to an individual American concern. Many previous reports similar in character to the instant dispatch, have expressed the kindred feeling that through these names, submitted by the Commercial Intelligence Division, Consular officers have opened to them an avenue of approach to firms in their districts which may subsequently become excellent contacts in the trade and which



might not otherwise be reached for lack of a desirable reason for entering into communications therewith.

"At a time when American exporters are seeking every possible outlet for the products of their manufacture, it is my opinion that the Consul General is to be commended for his activity in extending his efforts towards the promotion of American trade and the value of his office as a medium thereof."

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following personal notes as to the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce have been received in a communication dated December 12, 1931, from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

Among Foreign Commerce officers who have recently returned to the United States are:

Commercial Attaché Sproull Fouché from Bucharest, Trade Commissioner Harvey V. Rohrer from Manila, Assistant Trade Commissioner Rolland Welch from Caracas and Assistant Trade Commissioner Aldene A. Barrington from Bogota.

Commercial Attaché Lynn W. Meekins recently paid a short visit to the Bureau in Washington.

Trade Commissioner Harold P. MacGowan, who was recently appointed the relief man to South America, sailed on December 12 for his first assignment, Bogota, Colombia, where he will take charge during the absence of Commercial Attaché Walter Donnelly, who will soon return for leave in the United States.

Mr. Elmer H. Bourgerie has been assigned as Assistant Trade Commissioner to Accra to replace Assistant Trade Commissioner Carl E. Gill who recently resigned from the service. Mr. Bourgerie, who is a graduate of the Foreign Service School of the Georgetown University, has been employed in the Specialties Division in Washington since November, 1927.

Assistant Trade Commissioner at Havana and Mrs. R. Horton Henry became the parents of a son, Robert Horton, Junior, on October 30.

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## FOREIGN SERVICE INSPECTORS

Thomas Murray Wilson left for Japan and China, by way of Panama, on December 31, for the purpose of inspecting certain offices in the Far and Near East. Mr. Wilson expects to devote the major part of his time to the diplomatic missions.

Consul General Lowell C. Pinkerton was last heard from in Portugal.

Consul General Monnett B. Davis was recently at Barbados, on his way through the West Indies.

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## THE ETHICS OF DIPLOMACY

By JOHN VAN A. MACMURRAY

*(Continued from page 8)*

guild spirit—the disposition of any man to trust and to seek the particular esteem of his own group, be it college or club or trade-union. But though this narrower motive may be an important element, the result is that in no profession, as I believe, does a man's reputation among his collaborators take more fully into account his dependability, his loyalty to his own conceptions of obligation, his scrupulosity in keeping his pledged word and in avoiding trickery. So that, for my part, it would be with far more confidence and with far greater disposition to be unreserved in my own attitude, that I should enter upon negotiations with a seasoned diplomat than with an amateur in the business. And since, after all, the essential question is as to their standards in diplomatic dealings, this conviction on the part of one who has had his ups and downs in the profession, and had occasion to see both good and evil in it, may have some value as testimony to the effect that popular opinion is wrong in as-

suming for the practitioners of diplomacy low ideals of honesty and of honor.

On the contrary, it would be amazing to many readers of conventional fiction, who may conceive of the ambassadors and ministers of the different powers as meeting each other with figurative coats of mail under their vests and with daggers hidden in their pen-pockets, to know to what extent the tradition of the profession involves not only negative rules of fair play but positive helpfulness one to another. Again and again I have myself experienced the benefit of information and assistance given me by my colleagues without any thought of rivalry or calculation of self-interest. I recall with particular appreciation the case of one colleague who, in a matter affecting several nationalities, had appeared to be in an especially favorable position to bring about a settlement, and who had therefore been entrusted with the task of preliminary negotiations in behalf of all concerned. Through circumstances beyond his control, his negotiations broke down on what seemed the eve of a successful conclusion. He happened to be going away early the next morning; and knowing that I was due to arrive the following day, he sat up all night to write out for my assistance a detailed account of the whole course of his discussions, enabling me to avoid pitfalls and dangers in my negotiations, and in effect to exploit his failure for a result that accrued primarily to my advantage. In the light of such experiences, one finds it hard even to comprehend the assumptions so often made about the "dog-eat-dog" character of the relations among the representatives of different powers.

The diplomatic system is in fact a merely human institution, with about the proportion of inherent defect usually incident to other human institutions, and with a long tradition that is in some respects an aid to its satisfactory functioning, though in other respects no doubt a binding and hampering influence. It is too useful and necessary an instrumentality to be discarded because of such faults as it has; the alternative is to bring about the necessary changes while giving it the opportunity to develop its own characteristic means of public usefulness. We might well wish that our own country should take a leadership in evolving a type of diplomatic service which would respond more closely to the modern needs of international relationships, and yet preserve all that is fine in the old professional tradition.



## CHINA CLIPPERS

By Vice Consul GORDON L. BURKE

(Continued from page 19)

pers and were found in the waters of the Far East between 1830-1850.

The Emperors of China had from the first prohibited by decrees the importation of opium, but this in no wise deterred the hardy American, British and Parsee traders who smuggled it from India.

Opium clippers first delivered the drug to "Receiving ships" which were stationed at strategic points on the China coast. From these ships the opium was transferred to smaller vessels, which fed it to still smaller clippers. This last class was the pick of them all. Theirs was the most arduous, if most exciting task. They had to meet the Chinese opium smugglers in lonely creeks which had never been surveyed, knowing that these same smugglers would be only too ready to capture their clippers if given the chance, or to loot her and murder her crew if she stranded. They also had to fight the native war junks and pirates, survey new coasts and harbors, carry mail and dispatches, and even negotiate treaties.

The profits of this contraband trade were great, and so men were willing to risk the dangers which it involved. The personnel was carefully picked, discipline aboard an opium clipper being a prime requisite. Not only had the men to be good sailors in order to weather the typhoons for which the China coast, then as now, is well known, but they had to be prepared for Chinese pirates who infested these parts.

The ship's officers were not the only ones aboard who were masters of their trade, but the carpenter, sailmaker, and boatswain were also experts in their lines, and able men. The latter also often had money invested in the undertaking, and were therefore personally interested in its success.

The American builders of opium clippers knew they could look to no American authorities for protection. They were accordingly built to out-sail any other ships afloat, and were further heavily armed.

The "Falcon" was the most celebrated of the British Opium clippers.

The "Angola" of 90 tons was the first American opium clipper sent to China waters, and came out in 1841 for the American firm of Russel & Company.

One of the prettiest little crafts ever in the opium business was the "Antelope." The following is told of this ship:

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In 1843, Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, commanding the East India Squadron, was ordered to proceed to Bombay and there take on board the newly appointed American Commissioner to China, Caleb Cushing, and convey him to his post. One of his instructions was to prevent Americans dealing in opium. While Parker was lying in the harbor of Bombay waiting for the arrival of Cushing, Fletcher Webster, Secretary of the Mission, arrived from Boston on the brig "Antelope." The vessel, having disembarked her passengers, proceeded, under the nose of the U. S. East India Squadron, to load opium for China.

Neither Parker nor his predecessor, Commodore Lawrence Kearney—who in response to the request for protection of the Americans in Canton, was dispatched to China in 1840 in command of the East India Squadron—could find any American law which would authorize their preventing or punishing Americans trading in opium. They were, therefore, powerless to prevent American citizens from taking an active part in this infamous business.

The "Antelope" carried two guns on each side besides a "Long Tom" amidships. Boarding pikes aplenty were arranged on a rack around the main mast, and the large arms chest on the quarter



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deck was filled with pistols and cutlasses. "We were fully prepared," wrote one of the officers, "for a brush with the rascally Chinese and determined not to be put out of our course by one or two Mandarin boats."

### The China Tea Clippers

Yankee and British tea clippers flourished in 1840-1870. The earliest were American, for when the British trade was a monopoly of the East India Company there was no need for haste, thus the East Indiamen came to be known as "tea-wagons." After the East India Company's charter ceased in 1834 competition began in building and sailing fast ships; betting encouraged racing; in 1856 began the custom of paying each season a premium of one pound sterling per ton of freight to the tea ship first reaching London.

### Yankee Clippers

"The tremendous expansive movement of the United States and the development of American interests in China synchronized almost exactly. In the fifth and sixth decades of the 19th century American ship-owners in China trade profited fabulously by the enormous freight rates at the time of the blockade of Canton at the beginning

of the Anglo-Chinese war in 1840, and by the obstacles in the way of British trade at the time. By the perfection of the American type of clipper ship, which appeared about 1840, they were able to monopolize the transportation of tea even to England, for they could carry large cargoes and deliver the tea in shorter time and in fresher condition than could competitors. The gold rush from the Atlantic coast to California in 1849 created high freight and passenger rates for a voyage which carried the ship outward more than one-half the way to China. This route via Cape Horn was more popular than either the journey by the Isthmus of Panama or westward overland. Outward voyages thus became most profitable. The abolition of the British navigation laws in 1850 gave the Americans temporarily a still further advantage which they were well prepared to improve. The Crimean War (1856) withdrew a large amount of European tonnage for transport service, and again the Americans profited. The rush to Australia was a still further impetus."

New York and Boston were, of course, the two great centers of the clipper ship boom. In New York it was said that 10,000 workmen were employed by the great shipyards along the East River. Boston, in her turn, could boast of Sam Hall, Paul Curtis, R. E. Jackson and Donald MacKay, one of the greatest shipbuilders that the world has known.

The zenith of the tea clippers racing between America and Great Britain was reached in the late fifties. The time of the races from China to New York was from 84 to 129 days; the clipper record being 363 knots in one day, which equals the time of some of our fast modern ocean liners.

The designers vied with one another in the beauty of their creations. The sweetness and beauty of the lines of the vessels satisfied the artistic sense in a sailor. There was not a curve or line which did not carry out the idea of perfect proportion and balance. There was a perfect craze for neatness aloft.

Sad to relate, however, quite a few of these fine clipper ships gravitated into the coolie trade, which during the middle of the 19th century flourished between China, Cuba and South America. Some, in fact, eventually were little better than slavers.

In the China trade, daring, enterprise and endurance were the sine qua nons of a successful skipper. It required dash, steadiness, daring and prudence to make a crack racing skipper. A captain's business capabilities must be on a par with his seamanship, his endurance must equal his energy, his daring must be tempered by good



judgment, and his nerves must be of steel. Captains were proud of their ships.

Undoubtedly the crew of a clipper had very little rest when racing. This, however, was made up for by excitement. All hands caught the exhilaration of it, and became animated with a fine esprit de corps, such as is almost as dead as the dodo in these modern days of machinery and self-interest, trade unions and ship managers. It was a pleasant life on the China coast, and the tea clippers were, as a rule, happy ships.

The tea-ship owner was often a most interesting type of man, who loved his ship and took more interest in it than he did its balance sheet. Though he was a keen enough business man, he had that pride in his ship which insisted that everything, down to the smallest detail, should be of the very best.

The tea trade was first confined to Canton. After the opening of the other Treaty Ports following the treaties made by China with foreign powers in the early forties, the tea trade became greater. Canton, Whampoa, Macao, Shanghai and Foochow then became the principal tea ports.

In the heyday of racing, Foochow was the loading port par excellence, and Pagoda Anchorage, just before the tea came down the river, showed perhaps the most beautiful fleet of ships the world has ever seen. They made a great sight all spick and span, with their glistening black hulls, snow white decks, golden gingerbread work and carving at bow and stern, newly varnished teak deck fittings, glittering brass and burnished copper. Adding to the beauty of the picture were the distinctive mast and bulwark colors, which every ship carried.

The death blow was dealt to the clippers when the Suez Canal was opened in 1869, and steam propelled ships became popular.

References:

"Americans in Eastern Asia," by Tyler Dennett.

"The China Clippers," by Basil Lubbock.

The following extract from *The New York Times* will interest our readers:

HARBIN, Dec. 14.—This is Harbin. It's 32 below. Horses wear snowshoes. Vodka is not a beverage, but a necessity. Wild dog fur is kolensky. The American Consul General is the Emperor of Manchuria.

I got on a fur hat that looks like Daniel Boone. And what do you think I found? A war? A revolution? No! "Abie's Irish Rose," played by Russians and Chinese combined. What more cause could there be for a war?

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### CONFIRMATIONS

December 17, 1931

(Continued from page 29)

Parker, Troy L. Perkins, Norris Rediker, Paul J. Rev-eley, Wales W. Signor, Francis L. Spalding, Francis Bowden Stevens, John F. Stone, Orray Taft, Jr., Robert M. Taylor, Tyler Thompson, William Du B. Thorne, William C. Trimble, H. Bartlett Wells, Milton K. Wells, Eric C. Wendelin, Robert F. Woodward.

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William H. Beck.

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#### Class 6

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#### Class 7

George Alexander Armstrong, John W. Bailey, Jr., Ellis O. Briggs, Culver B. Chamberlain, Allan Dawson, Samuel G. Ebling, Harry L. Franklin, Franklin C. Gowen, George J. Haering, Eugene M. Hinkle, Benjamin M. Hulley, David McK. Key, William F. Nason, J. Hall Paxton, John S. Richardson, Jr., Arthur F. Tower, John Carter Vincent, Richard R. Willey, David Williamson, Stanley Woodward.



## TEN YEARS AGO

(Continued from page 12)

and among such he mentions, with amusing incidents, Robert P. Skinner, Homer Byington in Naples, "the golf and tennis champion, who has trained the waiters in the Gambrinus Restaurant to leap into the kitchen on his entrance and leap back again with steaming platters of succulent *spiedino di mozzarella alla Romana*"; Haven in Trieste; Keene in Rome, "who can tell three stories to anybody else's one"; Fred Simpich; Messersmith in Antwerp; and McBride and Keena and Huddle, "who have sat on the lid at Warsaw at various times."

Paul Chapin Squire told how "A Home-Coming Officer Feels at Home" by the kindly reception he received in the Department and mentions his interviews with Donald Shepard, Miles M. Shand, Harry Havens, Roger Tredwell, Consul Walter A. Leonard, Consul General Stewart, and finally Mr. Carr.



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And, as your dentist will unhesitatingly confirm, "pink tooth brush" is often the forerunner of stubborn troubles of the gums—gingivitis, Vincent's disease—yes, even pyorrhea.

Modern life encourages weak and flabby gums. The foods you eat are soft, and lack the stimulating roughage that keeps gums firm and healthy. The circulation of the blood within their walls grows languid, sluggish. Wastes clog the tiny cells, the gums break down—begin to bleed.

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## BOOK REVIEW

"Scientific Disarmament." By VICTOR LEFEBURE

This book is a most valuable study of disarmament problems. It is high praise to say that it is worthy of its title. Though the author is British, there is no trace of bias in his viewpoint.

Major Lefebure approaches his subject from a new angle—that disarmament can be studied as a science, and that the numerous and critical questions involved can be solved by direct means with almost mathematical precision.

The object to be attained, according to the author, is the reduction of present armament and the prevention of future growth, so that large-scale hostilities can not occur without extensive preparation over a long period of time. During this inert preparation period, the many existing world agencies will have time to exhaust every possible means of peaceful settlement, thus minimizing the probability of war. The length of time involved would be from six months to two years—probably nearer the latter period. The figures used are not guesses, being drawn mainly from the experience of the United States in the last war. The whole problem is interlocking, for guns are useless without shells, and shells useless without explosives. No one of the many items needed to arm a modern military force can be fabricated over night, in spite of numerous statements to the contrary.

Major Lefebure's suggestion is to limit directly the amount of armament material on hand in each nation. It is also essential that production facilities be stabilized and reduced, including private arms manufacture as well as government arsenal work. New types of armament are constantly being evolved (as the one-man machine gun) which would destroy any arms equilibrium. The limitation of their development is therefore equally as important as the fixing of quantities and productive capacities.

Perhaps most important of all are the new methods of warfare—chemicals. The author visualizes gas attacks against civilians, domestic animals and even crops, as well as the use of bacteria. Much has been heard of the immediate convertibility of gases and civil aircraft to military uses. Such statements are misleading. The lethal weapon is ineffective without a projector and a projectile, both of which require extensive experimentation and tests. There exists for these weapons, as for the others, a "time lag" of many months before commercial plants can be converted to war production, and before the weapons are available for use by troops in the field.

The conversion of civil aircraft can also be retarded, if governments will not insist that they be originally designed and built for possible military use. The author also considers the supply and training period for combatants. In fact, his book is a complete study of all the items involved (except political) in armament and disarmament, and a definitive system of limitation and drastic reduction is the result. But it is not simple. Budgetary limitation and other previously proposed plans dealing with only one factor in the problem are not sufficient—all items must be included, or there can be no stable balance of strength.

Possibly because the author is an army officer, there is little reference to naval disarmament problems. However, the principles he advances are general, and should apply equally to sea forces.

The reader finishes the book with a definite sense of the almost hopeless complexity of the problem; but he also



carries away Major Lefebure's opinion—that scientific disarmament is both possible and practicable.

WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR.,  
American Vice Consul.

"*Poems of an Exile*" (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1931, \$0.00). Consul General George Horton, author of many novels, books of travel and reminiscence, aspires most, so his publishers say, "to the name of poet. Poetry was his first love, and after many years it remains his chief devotion and in this volume he has collected the best from all his service to the Muse. . . . The Hellenic influence is almost everywhere in this poetry. . . . More than one poem praises the beauty of Helen of Troy and the shining laurels of Sappho, Phryne, Erynnia, Endymion, Marathon, Pan, Hesperos give title and theme to other poems. One of Sappho's loveliest lyrics is beautifully translated, and several flowers from the Greek anthology. The long narrative poem, *Aphroessa*, is based on a legend of modern Greece; and poems from the modern Greek are among the translations." There are also many poems that voice the longings of an exile from home; a charming ode to California begins thus:

Vine Land and Pine Land afar in the West  
Wine Land and Shine Land with all blessings blest,  
Benign Land, Divine Land that God loveth best!

The opening poem "Homesick" in its first of six stanzas runs:

I've lived abroad for quite a while  
Some thirty years or more;  
I know the lotos blooming Nile,  
I've strolled by Tiber's shore.  
I'm weary of the weird old Sphinx  
And Tutankhamen's tomb,  
I want to see some bobolinks,  
And goldenrods in bloom.

While the poem dedicated to his wife pays a tribute that many Foreign Service officers would also like to pay to their wives:

The way is long, my Dearie, I said, that I must fare,  
'Tis a dusty road and weary, with no comfort anywhere.  
But you answered, speaking softly, and your smile was  
sweet to see:  
"If it's good enough for you, it is good enough for me."

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Company, Inc., of New York, will issue early in the year a volume of consular adventures and experiences by Carlton Bailey Hurst, American Consul General, Retired, entitled: "The Arms Above the Door." The publishers announce that the book is "succinct, intensely personal, descriptive of men, women and events in foreign provincial towns and



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## LETTERS

(This column will be devoted each month to the publication, in whole or in part, of letters to the Editor from members of the Association on topics of general interest. Such letters are to be regarded as expressing merely the personal opinion of the writers and not necessarily the views of the JOURNAL, or of the Association.)

### GOOD SUGGESTION

AMERICAN CONSULATE

LEIPZIG, GERMANY,

November 25, 1931.

MY DEAR MR. INGRAM: I notice in the November issue of the JOURNAL a letter from Consul Mitchell at Ghent criticizing your Florence correspondent for his comments upon the recent decision of the Customs Court, Third Division, June 19, 1931, relative to the free entry of household effects by persons or families returning from foreign countries to the United States. The criticism from Ghent is based upon the fact that Paragraphs 1531 and 1695, cited in the Customs decision referred to, relate not to the present Tariff, but to the Tariff of 1922, now obsolete.

However as the corresponding provisions in the Tariff Act of 1930, namely, Paragraphs 1632 and 1798, make practically no change in the wording of Paragraphs 1531 and 1695 of the Tariff Act of 1922, the Customs Court decision cited would appear to apply exactly to a similar case arising under the present Tariff Act. Therefore the only criticism which can fairly be made of your Florence correspondent is that he might have suggested that consular officers, in examining the said decision of the Customs Court, should compare the corresponding Paragraphs of the Tariffs of 1922 and 1930.

In this connection I hope that the editorial staff of the JOURNAL will continue to encourage Foreign Service officers in the field to point out or discuss not only pertinent legislative provisions but important decisions of the Customs Courts and of other judicial and administrative authorities in questions to be considered by us in the performance of our duties at foreign posts.

The enjoyment of our recent visit in Washington was greatly enhanced by the opportunity of again meeting you and other old friends in the Department. My family join me in kindest regards.

Sincerely,

RALPH C. BUSSEY,  
American Consul.

### NOTE THE CHALLENGE

AMERICAN CONSULATE

BERGEN, NORWAY,

November 23, 1931.

DEAR MR. INGRAM: I am enclosing herewith a photograph which I took of the last gasp of the *Nautilus*. This is just a few seconds before she turned perpendicular and dove into 200 fathoms of water. I really believe this means "Finis" to the *Nautilus*.

(For photograph, see page 18)

I have just sent in a port report on Aalesund, and I would like to challenge the rest of the Service as to the number of original port reports prepared by me, those prepared at Hamburg, i.e., Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Tönning, Lubeck, Kiel, Flensburg, and Rostock, and now Bergen and Aalesund. Although those prepared at Hamburg bear the name of my distinguished chief, they were, as the records of the Department will show, all prepared by me.

Very respectfully yours,

E. TALBOT SMITH,  
American Consul.

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