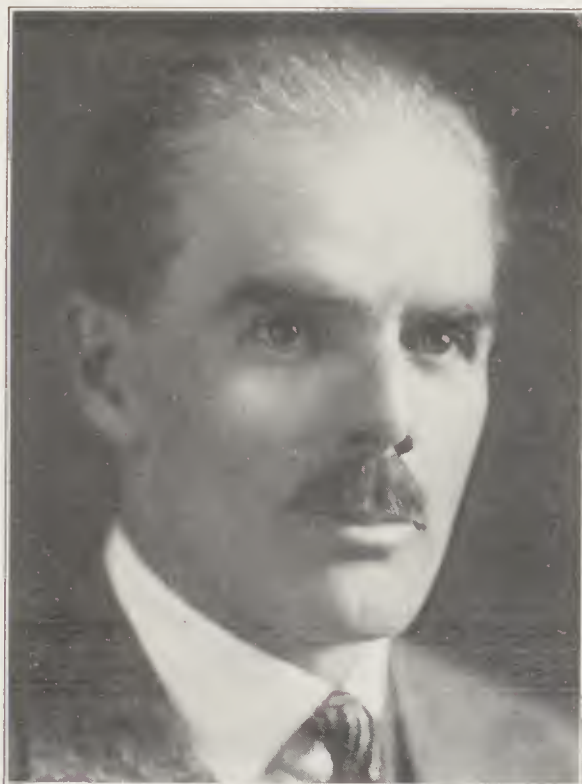


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LEO J. KEENA

American Consul General, Paris

President, American Foreign Service Association

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JULY, 1932

Service Honors Mr. Carr

A BANQUET was tendered Assistant Secretary of State Carr in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of his affiliation with the Department of State by the American Foreign Service Association on May 31, at the New Willard Hotel. Over a hundred persons were present on this occasion, including the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States; the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and high officials of the Department and the Foreign Service. <

Mr. George S. Messersmith, American Consul General at Berlin, and Vice President of the Association, acted as toastmaster at the banquet and fittingly expressed the honor felt by his fellow members of the Association in having this opportunity to manifest their appreciation and regard for Mr. Carr who has been so intimately associated with this organization and to whose efforts is greatly due the high degree of efficiency which now characterizes the work and personnel of the Department and its foreign representation. The Department of State, the speaker said, is a Department of fine traditions which pass from Administration to Administration, from Secretary to Secretary, from officer to officer. And not the least of these traditions is that of singular devotion to duty and public service, which is exemplified in so marked a degree by the guest of honor.

In introducing the Chief Justice, Mr. Messersmith said that members of the Foreign Service, and all those interested in the conduct of our foreign relations, appreciate the splendid things Mr. Hughes did as Secretary of State. He not only carried on a tradition, but created a new one. He emphasized the need for men who had the discrimination and judgment to determine facts and to transmit them to the Department without color or prejudice. His statements while Secretary of State with regard to the conduct of our foreign

relations were an inspiration to so many men in the Department and in the field.

Chief Justice Hughes, who was in a very jovial mood, said how glad he was of the opportunity to join old friends and associates and share in the tribute to Mr. Carr. First and foremost, Mr. Carr represents experience, and experience is the vital thing in the conduct of foreign relations. "Those things that are not in books, those many important items of information that cannot be found in libraries by the most diligent student; the atmosphere in which one lives in a constant pursuit of friendly relations with persons representing and in contact with their governments—all this provides an experience which is absolutely essential to the proper conduct of our foreign relations. That experience demands continuity, and our friend tonight represents a wealth of experience and continuity of effort almost unparalleled in the history of our Department."

"The well equipped public servant," as Mr. Hughes styled Mr. Carr, "is the man most in demand in the United States." Experience, however, must be coupled with industry, and Mr. Hughes said that, from his observation, Mr. Carr set "about as high a standard for continuous devotion and conscientious service as would be possible. There were never any recognized hours in his service; there was no time limit."

In his travels in foreign lands, Mr. Hughes said, he had met representatives of our Government, and had found a great deal of industrious work; in fact he had frequently commented upon the high standards of our Foreign Service. He added, however, that he was inclined to think that some, when assigned to duty in the Department, have a fresh revelation of what is expected from them on the part of the Government; they find that there are absolutely no limitations so far as hours are concerned, and no extra pay for



A cash and carry market in the heart of Greece. In the Tripolis bazaar, old styles and new meet without embarrassment

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some instances more important than that which fell to my lot. But the stars in the cast have been men whose names are best known to history for their association with events of much greater importance than the foreign service organization. And for this very reason, and especially at this time, I think it important that the members of the Foreign Service should have in mind the way in which the foundation of that service has been built up and the kind of men who have built it. How few remember that the first in our time to undertake by examination to test the fitness of men for appointment as consuls of certain classes was President Cleveland acting upon the recommendation of his able Secretary of State, Richard Olney, in 1895. Interestingly enough, I happened to be the secretary of that first Board of Examiners, and I remember only too well the serious manner in which the examinations were conducted. Among those who from that time on demanded that at least the appointments of all consuls be taken out of politics were our foremost business men, lawyers and public spirited citizens and their desires were in part expressed in legislation through the efforts of the then Secretary of State, Elihu Root, Senator Lodge and Representative Robert Adams. And then came the crowning event at that time—the signature by President Roosevelt in 1906 of the order drafted by Secretary Root applying civil service principles to the selection of all consular appointees.

From that time on politicians came to have less and less to do with the appointment of consuls, one by one the manifestly unfit but politically strongly supported candidates became discouraged and ceased to appear for the examinations, and the selection for proved fitness displaced the long standing practice of appointing consuls on the basis of their political service at home.

In 1909 like rules were applied by President Taft and Secretary Knox to the selection of secretaries in the Diplomatic Service.

Then those who had fought so hard for the creation of a foreign service and thought they had won were on the verge of having their hopes shattered by the declared intention of some of the Democratic leaders of 1913 to return to the old system of appointments. But after a time President Wilson not only prevented any retrogression, but his party actually adopted legislation in 1915 further strengthening the principles upon which the service had been organized.

After another interval came the enactment of the Rogers Act, the success of which was due to the then Secretary of State and now Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes, and the persistent

efforts of Representative John Jacob Rogers, of Massachusetts. This was no partisan measure. The members of both parties in Congress joined in a patriotic effort to place the foreign service of this country upon a sound foundation, to consolidate the two branches of the service into one in order that there should be the greatest possible economy of operation, the most advantageous use of personnel, and the greatest unity of effort, and also that officers who had given their best efforts to the Government over a long period of years should eventually be retired with modest annuities.

Another interval, a period of adjustment, after so radical a piece of legislation, and then through the initiative of Senator Moses, a Republican Senator from New Hampshire, and Representative Linthicum, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives from Maryland, and upon the advice and with the cooperation of the present Secretary of State, Colonel Stimson, there came into existence the present excellent law known as the Moses-Linthicum Act, another non-partisan measure, embodying the same principles as those in the Rogers Act but in more comprehensive manner with the addition of many new provisions which seven years' experience with the Rogers Act had shown to be desirable.

It is men such as these I have mentioned, two of whom we fortunately have with us tonight, to whose wisdom and determination and great influence we owe our present efficient and non-partisan foreign service organization. It is to them our gratitude is due.

The development of what we call the Foreign Service of the United States represents, therefore, 37 consecutive years of effort on the part of the Executive and Congress. And why? It is fair to ask that question at this time when there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to hold up to reproach and attack, without inquiring into the facts, any branch of the Government that has grown. A foreign service does not grow merely as the result of individual ambition or desire. It expands, like any other service, in proportion to the demands made upon it. The reasons for the enlargement of our own service are to be found in the growth of our country and its industries and enterprises, and in the colossal world changes that have taken place in the past 40 years. How many of us stop to think of what they are! New states have come into existence, others have changed their form of government, others have grown in importance. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Albania, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Irak,



overtime. It had been a source of admiration to him to note the sense of loyalty to the Service that pervades each man in it to keep up the esprit de corps, and it was no mere compliment for him to say that he knew of no more loyal man in the Department than Mr. Carr. He said further that he thought that there is "nothing in our whole Government more worthwhile than the work of the Foreign Service with its requirements of ability, loyalty and technical knowledge of the policy of the Government of the United States and its foreign relations to bring out in a man all there is in him."

After saying how this interesting subject of building up our Foreign Service, inspiring its members and making them realize that they have careers that are worthwhile, was one on which he could expand indefinitely, he added: "Perhaps the highest demand of all is intelligence. What is it worth to have a man slave and give his utmost in time and strength; what is it worth to have him ready to give his life to his country, if he has not intelligence to know how to meet effectively demands that come up suddenly, if he has not the acumen and wisdom which schools can not supply but which come by virtue of long discipline, by observation of many different situations, by contact with men of ability and training so that there is gradually produced what for want of a better name, we call intelligence. Intelligence is the absolute necessity of democratic government in these days, and intelligence exercised in the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States is most in demand."

In a few, well chosen words Mr. Messersmith then said how grateful they were to the Secretary of State for coming to join them in doing honor to Mr. Carr.

Mr. Stimson, in a brief address, stated how he shared most fully with the Chief Justice his appraisal of the comparative importance of the functions performed by the Foreign Service, and the comparative importance of the functions performed by the Secretary of State. He was therefore delighted to express his appreciation of the man who is so preeminently responsible for the tone of the Foreign Service. Mr. Stimson then laid emphasis on Mr. Carr's single-mindedness of character and his loyalty to his service and to his colleagues. He also stressed not only Mr. Carr's intelligence but his wisdom which has been manifested in the many problems which arise in his dealings with men in a great service, and finally on his kindness of character.

Mr. Messersmith in introducing the guest of

honor, or "the hero of the evening" as he styled him, spoke with deep feeling of what Mr. Carr had accomplished for the Foreign Service and uttered the wish that the story of Mr. Carr's work might be told anew so that the younger men in the Service might realize through what pains we have arrived at our present organization. In an eloquent closing Mr. Messersmith said that "among the men in the Service, Mr. Carr is loved and respected for what he is and for what he has done."

The guest of honor then arose, and after receiving an outburst of applause, spoke as follows:

I am deeply touched by this occasion and by what has been said here. You are all more than generous. It seems to me that the greatest wish I could have would be to be able to feel myself worthy of the great honor you have conferred upon me.

Forty years is a long time in the life of any one and ought naturally to bring many interesting experiences. But 40 years in the Department of State of this great nation is a never to be forgotten experience, a privilege to inspire one's everlasting gratitude, an opportunity to call forth the whole strength of one's being in service.

In that time we have had 9 Presidents and 16 Secretaries of State. It seems but yesterday that Secretary Blaine resigned, two days after I took the oath of office. One is tempted to describe the inner life of the Department during that period, the methods of work of the eminent men who have directed our foreign relations, the development of policies; but that would soon lead one into discussions inappropriate to this occasion.

Then there are many associates of whom one might speak—men and women too who have toiled through the years, early and late, with hardly a thought of self, giving to their Government all they possessed of loyalty and ability and devoted service, but the ties of affection are too sacred and the memories too tender for me to speak on that subject.

There is one branch of the work, however, about which I would like to say a word and that is the development of the foreign service organization, a subject which is of especial interest to the members of this Association. I hesitate to differ with the Secretary of State and still less with the Chief Justice, but nevertheless I must insist that my own part in that development has been that of a minor actor in a very large drama, in fact largely a medium through which the accumulated experience and aspirations of the men in the Service might find expression. There are others who played parts quite as important and in



Wales, Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., Charles Lee Cooke, and Stanley Hornbeck. Telegrams of purchases of tickets rolled in, entirely removing "the bump where the depression used to be"; and the drawing was held, with amusing results, comically announced. The first prize was awarded to Miss Margaret Hanna, the second to Dinah Mombosa Tiff, Princess of Ethiopia, and the third and fourth to Mabel Walker Willebrandt and the Geisha Girls Club of Yokohama, respectively. Miss Twiphle, a stenographer, played by Miss Julia M. Bland (H. A.), with delightful nonchalance, very ably supported Mr. Byington and Mr. Lyon in keeping the audience highly amused.

The next was a musical number, "Carr Crystals the Future, or Ballyhooing Boston's Bundy," the lyrics being composed by John Carter. G. Victor Lindholm (F. A.), as Mr. Carr, entered, accompanied by Mr. Bundy, portrayed by Edward C. Wynne (H. A.), attired in juvenile costume. The sight of Mr. Wynne, with long flaxen curls, and in short pants and bare legs culminating in white socks and buckle shoes, was indescribably funny. The duet that followed was excellently rendered and drew much applause. The verses were very clever, but all that can be given here is the last verse, which was given as an encore; it ran as follows:

"Oh, Mr. Bundy, Ah, Mr. Bundy,
As you know, I've served this
Government quite long.
Tell me frankly, man of Yale,
Do you think I'm going stale,
Like the verses of this utterly interminable song?"

"Oh, Mr. Carr, Why, Mr. Carr,
Your work has won you fame both
near and far.
So I'll propose three cheers,
For the man of forty years.
Past service, Mr. Bundy?
Future service, Mr. Carr."

The third Skit was the most elaborate, with a large caste, all of whom deserve high credit. The authors were Frederic A. Fisher and Ernest A. Gross. The scene was laid on board the Ship of State *Static*, bound for Geneva. The Captain was played by Frederic A. Fisher (L.e.). A dance in the third scene entitled "The Wooing of Uncle Sam," gave the ladies representing five European nations an opportunity to show some charming costumes and do some very graceful dancing, Miss Constance M. Supplee (S. S.), representing "International Peace," proving herself a very accomplished danseuse, and her picturesque costume

with pantalettes was particularly striking. The final scene, "Not for Attribution, or The Dummy Speaks," was cleverly acted by Frederic A. Fisher (L.e.), as the ventriloquist's dummy; and in collaboration with Ernest A. Gross, the Ventriloquist, they elicited peals of laughter from the audience.

After the performance, refreshments were served in the Patio, and dancing was enjoyed in the ballroom to a late hour.

BALLAD OF THE PERSIAN SOLDIER

By MARIQUITA VILLARD

The casual Persian soldier squats
In the parched and powdery lane of white
Where a poplar casts the faint mauve shade
Of leaves still young and clinging tight.

The small unlimpid gutter stream
From mountain snowdrifts near the sky
Can yet refresh his burning feet
With sluggish ripples ankle-high.

And as he plunges both feet in
It is of no concern or care
That one should be shod in a woven shoe
And the other shoeless one go bare.

This is his furlough, and timely spring
Has burst like a flame through the ashen land,
And nothing can keep him from sounding the flute
He has whittled of wood with a dogged hand.

He knows an air, but knows it wrong;
He pipes, he pipes from dawn till noon
The self-same maddening would-be tune,
A spilling, swift and sharp and shrill
Of notes like straying waifs of song,
For none is sister to another,
Nor father, mother, child nor brother.
But flautist can not get his fill.
As if the stars of advancing night
Increased their sheen but to prolong
The torment which is his delight,
It lasts, it lasts, it lasts too long.

L'Envoi

Let woman pause, policeman grumble,
Dust-storm blow and tower tumble,
Bandit hang and mosque-dome crumble,
Djinni rise or earthquake rumble—
I defy you to entice
The Persian soldier from his vice!



the Hedjaz, Panama, Canada, the Irish Free State, the South African Union, Ethiopia—all these have become separate entities and entered into direct diplomatic relations with the United States during the period under discussion. Twenty new embassies and legations have been established during that period. We have seen many international conflicts which have altered the map of the world, such as the Sino-Japanese War, the Spanish-American War, the South African War, the World War, and the countless revolutions and political upheavals which have demanded of this Government the most ceaseless activity for the protection of its own interests and making such contribution as could be made to the peace and well-being of the rest of the world.

Our commerce has penetrated every country, growing from two billions of dollars in 1892 to over seven and one-half billions in 1930. Our national wealth increased from 65 billions of dollars in 1892 to over 329 billions in 1930. The entry and clearance of ships at our ports rose from 39½ millions to 162½ millions of tons in 1930, while our investments abroad increased from less than half a billion of dollars in 1892 to over 15 billions of dollars in 1930.

I am aware that the figures have dropped greatly during the past two years, but I have sufficient faith to believe that only temporary.

Our people travel and acquire interests and require the protection of the United States in practically every quarter of the globe.

Looking ahead in the light of the experience of the past 40 years I can not escape the conviction that we are entering upon a period in which we shall need a stronger Department of State and a stronger foreign service than that which we now have, probably stronger in number and certainly stronger in knowledge, training and general ability. The problems to be solved are now far more numerous and complicated than ever before, and their increasing complexity coupled with the need for quick decisions arising out of our improved and steadily improving means of communication, seem to me to make for heavier responsibilities for the future officer of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The diplomat who was associated with the easygoing days of spats and teacups has long since passed and will not return again. The American consul will never again be truthfully pictured sleeping under the proverbial palm tree with his bottle beside him. Even more than at present, the American Foreign Service officer of the future will be the man of activity, the man of business, exemplifying the best in American education and culture, and applying to

his problems the highest type of professional skill and to his mode of life the finest standards of American conduct.

The future of the service, I am persuaded, will be what the members of this organization make it. The more complex our foreign relations become, the more natural it should be to have recourse to the men who have made foreign affairs their life work for assistance in reaching solutions. The more those men succeed in meeting the requirements, the more secure your service will be, and the more certain will the officers be of reaching the highest places in it. All of this means increasing toil, mastery of the technique of your profession abroad, knowledge of men, and unswerving loyalty to whoever may be in the White House and at the head of the Department of State regardless of the political party to which they may belong.

Again I thank you for your generous thought of me.

STATE DEPARTMENT CLUB

The annual spring play of the Department of State Club was held in the auditorium of the United States Chamber of Commerce on the evening of June 2, 1932. The attendance was very large and representative, and as usual the Secretary of State and Mrs. Simon were present as well as a number of distinguished guests.

The programme opened with Skit No. 1, entitled "Faites vos Jeux," by Pierre Del., Boal. The scene was the office of the Secretary of State, and the time (which was of the essence) was "The Depression." Mike, a guard (Cecil B. Lyon, F. S. S.) was discovered after office hours telephoning, as he fondly imagined to his sweetheart, but he almost collapsed when he learned his endearments were addressed to the President. Mr. Redwood Evergreen Twig, F. S. O. Unclassified (Homer M. Byington, Jr., V. D.), then appeared and informed the President that he was in charge (the Secretary being absent shooting golden peasants on Long Island, and Mr. Castle and all the Assistant Secretaries being likewise away on similar important missions) and that the President could safely leave for the Rapidan as he (Twig) could and would attend to curing the depression. His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, Sir Bovril Lionseed (Jefferson Patterson, D. P.), then came to call and in course of conversation an agreement was reached that a huge sweepstake on the lines of the Grand National should be held, the prizes being the hand in marriage of certain world-wide celebrities, namely, the Prince of



seldom live in their castles. Still, I have thought it worth while to drive to Teba, 80 kilometers from Malaga, and to photograph the castle which apparently was more of a fort than a palace and is now a ruin, sitting on the top of a high hill in the midst of a great and verdant valley which constituted the patrimony of the Tebas.

Consul Kirkpatrick was "separated from the service" a year after his daughter's wedding and was succeeded by George Barrel, who complained in a dispatch to the Honorable Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, that Kirkpatrick refused to turn over the records, presumably because of an erroneous idea that Barrel had been responsible for his removal. Ultimately Kirkpatrick gave up the archives, minus a "Book of Outward Manifests," one of "Official Correspondence," and one of "Official Letters," which are still missing, as I discovered in checking up for the new card inventory.

Either Kirkpatrick's wealth had been overestimated or he lost some of it coincidentally with the loss of the consulate, for the newly-weds seem to have found their first years of married life rather hard sledding. Their troubles were due, however, in large part to the Conde's political past.

When the Duke of Wellington drives Joseph I out of the peninsula Teba accompanied the expelled monarch to Paris. Subsequently he obtained, through his influential brother the Conde del Montijo, the pardon of Fernando VII and permission to return to Spain; but those were wicked times and Fernando VII was not a consistent king, and every now and then some enemy would renew the charge of the Conde de Teba's connection with the Bonapartes and he would be hauled off to the hoosegow. Altogether he spent several years in the Granada jail as a political prisoner, during which his young wife had to carry on under difficulties, which were ended forever in 1834 by the death of Teba's elder brother, Eugenio Eulalio.

By this event Don Cipriano became Conde del Montijo, Duque de Peñaranda del Duero, Conde de Baños y de Miraflores de Castañar, Conde de Ablitas y de Mora, Marques de Ardales, etc.,

inheriting also immense estates with which to support his numerous noble titles.

After this radical change in the family status the Teba-Montijos went to Paris and placed in the Convent of the Sacred Heart in that city their two tiny daughters, Francisca de Sales and Eugenia Maria. The countess established in Paris a social-political salon with Carlist and Bonapartist tendencies (Louis Philippe was then king of France) which soon became a center of the wealth, wit and beauty of "La Ville Lumiere."

The count was compelled, by his important affairs, to return to Spain, but the Countess continued to shine in Paris society, getting her husband into new political trouble by her Carlist connections.

In 1839 the count died in Madrid in his Palace de Ariza, on the Plaza del Angel, the site of which is now occupied by the Victoria Hotel, and the Countess, who had come from Paris to share his last moments, remained in his famous house with her two daughters, now goodsized girls, whom, after the long period of prescribed mourning, she "launched" with the most brilliant ball ever given in Madrid.

From that date Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick was the regent of Spanish high society, unrivalled even by the Queen Isabel II, and her rule was completely cemented by another big party on February 16, 1844, to celebrate the marriage of her older daughter, Francisca de Sales, with Don Jacobo Luis Stuart Fitz-James, Ventimiglia, Eighth Duke of



EUGENIA MARIA
Empress of the French

Berwick and Fifteenth Duke of Alba, direct descendant of King James II of England and of the great Duke of Alba who dragooned the Dutch in the reign of Felipe II. The "padrino" at the wedding was the Duke of Osuna, represented by the Duke of Medinaceli, the premier peer of Spain, and the union was blessed by the Patriarch.

This wedding would seem to have been enough glory for the most ambitious daughter of an American consul, but Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick was to soar higher still, marrying her other daughter Eugenia to Napoleon III, nephew of Napoleon I and Joseph I, devotion to whom the Conde de Teba had paid for in prison.

An Imperial Consul

By AUGUSTIN FERRIN, *Consul, Malaga*

WHILE Malaga cannot boast anything like the Spragne dynasty at Gibraltar, whose consular centennial I had the pleasure of helping to celebrate April 30, 1932, it has enjoyed a different and probably unique distinction, a consul who was grandfather of an empress.

How this happened is delightfully related in a biography, recently published in Madrid, of Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, Condesa del Montijo, daughter of William Kirkpatrick, American Consul in Malaga 1800-1818, and mother of Eugenia Maria, Empress of the French, 1853-1870.

Near the end of 1817 or the beginning of 1818, says the Condesa's biographer, the Conde de Teba, only brother of Eugenio Enlalo Palafox, Conde del Montijo, Grande of Spain, and Captain General of the Coast and the Kingdom of Granada, began to court Mariquita Kirkpatrick, one of the daughters of the aforesaid Consul who "had been about four lustres in the charge, was an Irishman of Scotch race, very clever, industrious and of such an odor of riches that when he gave his daughter in marriage it was said of her that she was 'rich by millions and beautiful as the day.' He was married to Francisca Grevigne y Gallegos, daughter of a Belgian and a Malagueña. And he had an honorable reputation."

There was double opposition to the match, the old-time aristocracy of Malaga calling it a mesalliance for a count to marry a consul's daughter, while the merchants accused the Consul of trying to acquire class at the expense of cash. The former held up their hands in sanctified horror at the prospect of a commercial connection with a family related to the Palafoxes, Portocarreros, Guzmans and Lunas, tracing its ancestry to

Jaime the Conquerer of Aragon, Saint Louis of France and Alfonso the Wise of Castille. "But what was all that," asks the daughter's biographer, "to William Kirkpatrick, who traced his descent from nobody less than Fien-MacCool, the Irish hero of God knows when, the Fingal of Macpherson."

At length the Conde del Montijo ceded to his younger brother's petitions and King Fernando VII, whose consent was necessary, said "Good. We will let this lad marry the great-granddaughter of Fingal."

Consequently in Malaga, December 15, 1817, the marriage was celebrated of Cipriano Palafox, Conde de Teba, and Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, described by George Ticknor, Harvard professor, author and globe-trotter, who met her in Malaga soon after her marriage as "young and beautiful, possessing an extraordinary talent, uniting in the most bewitching manner the grace and frankness of Andaluca with French ease of manner and a finished English education. She knows perfectly five languages and is versed in their literature. She sings, paints, dances marvellously the national dances. Her conversation is brilliant, original. But in all she is a true Spaniard, as Spanish in her sentiments as in her intelligence and her culture."

So one may conclude that the count of Teba was to be congratulated, especially as he was no Adonis, having lost an eye and acquired a lame leg in the military service of the Spanish Bourbons before following the fortunes of Joseph I, the short-reigned "intrusive" Bonaparte of Spain.

The happy couple passed their honeymoon travelling and in Madrid, whence they returned to Malaga, not to Teba, for Spanish counts



MARIE MANUELA KIRKPATRICK
Condesa del Montijo

The Flying Donkey

By COERT DU BOIS, *American Consul General, Naples*

THERE is an Italian proverb which is used to counter a particularly thick story and says: "*Ho visto volare gli asini*," and, freely translated, means, "Oh yeah? And I've seen donkeys flying." It has gone out of vogue in Tripolitania and here's the reason:

Late in 1929 the Arab rebels concentrated in the Fezzan—a hill and wady country in the western Libyan desert—and started a good sample of guerilla warfare against the Italian colonists to the north. It became necessary to do something, and a punitive expedition was organized against them, consisting of a combat column of mehari (trotting camel) cavalry, a supply column of baggage camels, and a squadron of Caprone bombing planes.

Three of these planes were attempting to join the airplane base in the desert north of the Fezzan and became hopelessly lost. Flying very low to pick up a caravan track if possible, the pilots finally saw a tiny spot which, when they circled it, turned out to be an Arab on a donkey. They landed and surrounded him, three huge bombers, and asked him in excited Italian if he knew where the airplane base camp was. The poor terrified native spoke nothing but Arabic and was convinced his last hour had come.

In the midst of the rukus a very dirty infantry lieutenant crawled out of the bowels of one of the bombers, stepped up to the air force major in command, saluted, and said:

"Lieutenant Carfarelli, sir, Fourteenth Infantry Battalion, reporting for duty as interpreter. I speak Arabic, sir."

It seems the lieutenant, being in the infantry and therefore having no chance of getting in the Fezzan show, stowed away in one of the bombers when they left Tripoli.

The Arab knew where the aviation base was and gave the line and approximate distance, but the Italians said this wasn't good enough. He couldn't be left behind to give information of their strength and movements to a possible enemy, and they would have to take him along. The Arab said he would like to go, but how about his donkey? The Italians said they would, unfortunately, have to shoot the donkey. The Arab protested vigorously and maintained that, though a small donkey, it was a particularly fine one and

had a lovely disposition and he was very fond of it. The Italians then agreed to buy it of him and offered him 500 lire—a munificent sum. But no, the Arab said, money was no object. He loved his donkey and he wasn't going to sell him or leave him.

So they said all right, they would take the donkey along. They dismounted a machine gun from the forward cockpit of a Caprone and stowed it in the fuselage, and three or four of them hoisted the donkey in and, after some difficulty, got him sat down on the machine gunner's seat with his front hoofs on the cockpit rail. They took off, and while the donkey's ears blew out pretty straight behind, he seemed to enjoy it.

The planes arrived at the desert base of the squadron, whose personnel was rather surprised to see the new machine gunner. He was unlimbered and made much of by officers and men. The Arab and donkey stayed in the camp some days, when the Arab came to the commanding officer and said he had observed that the Italian soldiers appeared to love his donkey as much: he did, and they were so situated that they could take better care of him and give him more to eat than he could, and he had thought it over and believing that the donkey would be better off and live a happier life, he had decided to give the donkey to the squadron.

He was accepted with due ceremony and loaded into his old seat and taken up for a spin to celebrate his joining the army. Afterward, whenever a plane from this unit had to make a trip to some other outfit in Tripolitania or Cirenaica, the donkey was taken along. Other aviation units, seeing the prestige gained by this bombing squadron, borrowed the donkey from time to time until he has dropped in on nearly every landing field in Italian North Africa.

If you happen in on an Italian Air Force camp in Tripolitania and a plane arrives and solemnly discharges a small bay donkey, don't be surprised—donkeys do fly in Africa.

A teacher asked her class the difference between "results" and "consequences." A bright girl replied, "Results are what you expect, and consequences are what you get."



Photo by A. W. Ferrin.

TEBA CASTLE, SPAIN

Both Francisca and Eugenia del Montijo had known Paris not only as schoolgirls but later as guests of their mother's aunt, Catalina, wife of Mateo de Lesseps, and mother of Ferdinand de Lesseps, the canal builder, and their own aunt, the Countess of Cabarrus. When Eugenia returned to Paris as sister of the Duquesa de Alba her social success was swift and sure. She is supposed to have rejected dozens of dukes, marquises and counts when the Emperor fell at her feet and offered her half of his new throne.

The snippy senators, the snobbish ministers, "everybody," according to the author of the quoted biography, opposed the imperial marriage, as the Malaga aristocracy had that of the Conde de Teba and Maria Manuela, wishing Napoleon to select a bride of royal blood; but the Emperor knew what he wanted, and he was the Emperor. So, on January 29, 1853, the granddaughter of old William Kirkpatrick, American Consul in Malaga, drove to the Tuilleries and "that night, before the law, and the next morning before the altar" became Her Imperial Majesty Eugenia Maria, whose later remarkable history is one of the things which "every schoolboy knows," or at least ought to know.



"BESSINGES," SECRETARY STIMSON'S HEADQUARTERS AT GENEVA

Front row, left to right: Mrs. Hugh Gibson, Mrs. Hugh Wilson, Minister Hugh Wilson, Ambassador Hugh Gibson, Miss Wooley, Mr. Norman Davis, Mrs. Stimson, and Secretary Stimson



ITEMS



HON. HENRY L. STIMSON, Secretary of State, after attending the Republican Convention in Chicago as a member of the New York delegation from the 1st Congressional District of New York, flew back to Washington on June 17. Accompanying the Secretary on the return trip were Postmaster General Walter F. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Lawrence Richey, Senator Fess, and the Hon. James Garfield.

On June 16 Secretary Stimson delivered an address in Chicago which was broadcast over the entire national link-up. In the address Mr. Stimson described the Republican prohibition plank adopted at Chicago, and said that Senator Bingham's minority proposal which called for outright repeal, was "an impatient demand to abrogate the entire work of the past 13 years under the prohibition amendment, and to confess it to be an entire failure."

Declaring that the 18th Amendment represented the culmination of a long effort to combat and remedy "very serious evils," Mr. Stimson said: "By the act of repeal alone, we should be going back to those evils, accentuated by the more complicated conditions of modern life, as well as by the sudden and immediate destruction of the machinery upon which we now rely."

On the other hand, he said, the program as adopted takes into account the difficulty that would be encountered by dry states in policing their own territory against liquor traffic from wet states. Modern transportation means would accentuate that difficulty to a great degree, he said.

"These are the considerations," he continued, "which caused the majority of the resolutions committee of the convention to wisely insist upon a proposal which, while it allowed the states to deal with this problem as their citizens may determine, imposes at the same time the condition that

this privilege should be subject always to the power of the Federal Government to protect those states where prohibition may exist, and safeguard our citizens everywhere from the return of the saloon and its attendant abuses.

"It is a far-sighted provision, a wise provision, a most necessary provision."

The Honorable William R. Castle, Jr., Under Secretary of State, delivered an address at the commencement exercises at Rochester University, Rochester, N. Y., on June 20. His message to the new generation to carry forward the standard of international peace and cooperation was full of high idealism and sound statesmanlike policy. In speaking of the revolution in the methods of dealing with foreign nations brought about by the increase in speed of communication, Mr. Castle said, "Ease of communication is one of the guardians of truth." Surprise is no longer the source of danger that it was. "In Washington we know what happens in Europe before it has happened; indeed as to the Far East, which in the 18th century was months away, we actually know on Tuesday afternoon what happened on Wednesday morning."

As showing how the speed of communication makes great demands on intelligence and training, Mr. Castle related incidents that had occurred in Washington during the proposal for a year's postponement of inter-governmental debts, when immediate response had to be made to requests by telephone for instructions to our representatives; and in that connection Mr. Castle paid tribute to the wide extent of President Hoover's knowledge and the rapidity and accuracy of his judgment. This was mentioned to show how today more than ever before it is essential to have highly trained men in responsible positions. The spoken word is taking the place of the written word, and the spoken word must be as free from ambiguity as the written word. This is a challenge to modern manhood, a challenge to our universities to turn out graduates trained to think not only clearly but also quickly.



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The American Foreign Service Association

The American Foreign Service Association is an unofficial and voluntary association 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.

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APPROPRIATIONS

It was hoped that this issue might contain some definite information as to the appropriations for 1933, but at this time (June 23) the bill has not yet been passed. The President's compulsory furlough plan has been passed by the House of Representatives, and is pending in the Senate; as at present worded, employes receiving \$1,000 or less are exempted. It is proposed that there shall be no leave with pay during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, but sick leave remains.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Electoral College of the American Foreign Service Association held on June 14, 1932, the following officers of the Association were elected for the year beginning July 1, 1932:

President—Leo J. Keena.

Vice President—Norman Armour.

Executive Committee—Homer M. Byington, Ellis O. Briggs, Walter A. Foote, H. Freeman Matthews, J. Pierrepont Moffat.

Alternate Members—Stuart E. Grummon, Henry S. Villard.

It may be of interest to give the names of the officers who have served in previous years.

AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION

1919-1920—Robert P. Skinner, President; William Coffin, Vice President.

1921-1922—Charles C. Eberhardt, President; Stuart J. Fuller, Vice President.

1923-1924—Horace Lee Washington, President; Tracy Lay, Vice President.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

(With regard to the President and Vice President for the years 1925-1927, these offices were vacant during that period pending the results of a referendum questionnaire which was submitted to members of the Association.)

1927-1928—Evan E. Young, President; Hugh R. Wilson, Vice President.

1928-1929—Horace Lee Washington, President; Jefferson Caffery, Vice President.

1929-1930—George T. Summerlin, President; Edwin S. Cunningham, Vice President.

1930-1931—Ralph J. Totten, President; G. Howland Shaw, Vice President.

1931-1932—Arthur Bliss Lane, President; George S. Messersmith, Vice President.



POST OFFICE DAY

July 26, 1932

All George Washington Bicentennial Committees, as well as all other patriotic and civic groups, are urged to join postmasters and postal employes in a nation-wide celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial and of the Birthday Anniversary of the Postal Service on Post Office Day, July 26, 1932.

It was on July 26, 1775, that a resolution was adopted by the Continental Congress establishing the Continental Post and naming Benjamin Franklin as the first Postmaster General of the United Colonies.

This will be the first celebration of Post Office Day in the history of the Nation.

Representative Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania, member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, House of Representatives, in the course of a speech on this matter said:

"Washington always realized the importance of the Postal Service and he was a pathfinder and road-builder in the days when the chief postal problem was that of finding ways through the wilderness. For eight years of his life Washington was Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, but for more than 50 years he was the outstanding champion of the intercommunication which alone could make possible a people's government. In war he created nationality; in peace he fostered the intercommunication which alone could preserve the nation.

"When Washington assumed the Presidency of the United States there were only 75 post offices in the entire domain of the new nation and the post roads covered a distance of 1,175 miles. When he turned over the reins of office to John Adams there were 554 post offices and the mileage of post roads had grown to 16,100. The revenue had increased from about \$37,000 to \$214,000 annually.

"From a little service having only a few dollars a year in revenue the United States Post Office has grown to an enterprise with \$700,000,000 in revenues. The few post riders and postmasters of 1789 have become an army of 371,000 servants of the public good."

Representative Ruth Bryan Owen, while campaigning recently in Florida, addressed a meeting of women voters at Jacksonville. According to Frederic William Wile, in the *Washington Evening Star*, Mrs. Bryan was glorifying the achievements of her sex in public life and said, "Where would the men be, anyhow, if it weren't for the

women." There was a man or two in the audience, and one of them shouted, "In the garden of Eden."

TEN YEARS AGO

(From issue of July, 1922)

The opening article was entitled "To Encourage Conferencings: Department sending Chief of Consular Bureau to Europe this summer to meet several National Gatherings of American Consuls," and told how Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief of the Consular Bureau, was going to Europe to attend the conference at Lucerne, and at Berlin. The article also outlined the agenda of such meetings, and gave various suggested rules to assist in their efficient working.

Another article by Consul Harry L. Walsh described the consular conference held at Saltillo, Mexico, in May, 1922.

The thirtieth anniversary of Mr. Wilbur J. Carr's connection with the Department of State was marked by a luncheon given by the American Consular Association in Mr. Carr's honor on June 1, 1922. Consul Tracy Lay, chairman of the Consular Association presided and made the opening address. The Honorable Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, then spoke, paying tribute to the success of Mr. Carr's efforts in putting the Service on a merit basis, and in building up the spirit of the Service and loyalty to its standards. This, Mr. Hughes said, "is in a large measure due not only to the hard work but to the ability and personality of Mr. Carr, which has created among the personnel a feeling of admiration, confidence, respect and affection." Mr. Carr, in thanking the speakers, referred to Mr. Elihu Root as the one who had drawn "the plans of this great structure—this Service of ours—and we have raised the structure, putting into our work the spirit of idealism as well as the spirit of service." In conclusion, he said, that one fact must be clearly understood, namely, "that the organization for which we may strive is not in itself the end, but only the means to the end which we should see, that end being larger, more effective and more loyal service to the country."



Mrs. Harvey Bundy, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, left Washington the end of May for Manchester, where she intended to stay some time before sailing the end of June to spend the summer abroad. Mrs. Bundy will be accompanied to Europe by their three children.

The degree of Doctor of Civil Law, *honoris causa*, was conferred by Lawrence College, Wisconsin, on June 13, 1932, upon Mr. Hunter Miller, Historical Adviser, Department of State. In conferring the degree upon him Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of the College, made the following statement:

Your life has been one of singular devotion to national service, as a soldier in the Spanish War, as a member of the inquiry preparing the way for the peace, as Legal Adviser to the Peace Commission with significant responsibility, and now as Historical Adviser to the Department of State. Because in these manifold activities you have exemplified the spirit of public service and have dealt with large questions with courage, high scholarship, and with resourceful intelligence, we seek to honor you. By the authority vested in me by the Board of Trustees I confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, *honoris causa*, and admit you to all its rights and privileges.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., where he gave the commencement address on June 13. Dr. Hornbeck spent the remainder of the month of June in the mountains in Colorado.

Consul General John K. Caldwell visited Yale last month for the graduation of his eldest son; his second son is at the University of Virginia, and the youngest son is just graduating from the High School in Washington.

Stuart J. Fuller, assistant chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, represented the United States in an expert and advisory capacity at the 15th Session of the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations at Geneva, which commenced April 12. Mr. Fuller left Geneva on May 6, returning to the United States by the S. S. *American Importer* from Hamburg. He was taken ill on board ship with acute sciatica, but managed to reach his home in Washington where he was confined to his bed until June 15. He has now recovered, but this painful experience has brought home forcibly to Mr. Fuller the value of narcotics in relieving pain.

John Franklin Carter, Jr., who has been connected with the State Department for some years, being assigned as a regional expert to the Division of Western European Affairs, though more recently to the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, has resigned to become (according to a newspaper report), a member of the organizing committee of a new national party, with headquarters at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Mr. Carter is the author of a number of books and magazine articles on international affairs, and rumor runs that he has also entered the field of fiction or detective mystery stories. He has been a contributor to various magazines under the pen name of Jay Franklin. His monthly contribution to the *JOURNAL*, entitled "A Political Bookshelf," has been greatly enjoyed, and it is hoped that we may still enjoy his keen, concise comments on such current literature.

"Law Enforcement and the Judiciary in Ontario," was the title of an article by Consul Damon C. Woods, now stationed at Toronto, that appeared in the May issue of the *American Bar Association Journal*. In the course of this comprehensive report, which should be of practical interest and value to all thoughtful Americans, Mr. Woods, who before entering the Foreign Service in 1919 was a prosecuting attorney in Texas, shows how the outstanding factors of the Ontario system, which explain its comparative success, are the able direction and thorough discipline of police, concentration of power and responsibility for administration of law, independence and strength of the Judiciary, summary trial procedure, and expeditious manner of disposing of cases in the courts.

H. M. Byington, Jr., a few days after his successful appearance in the State Department Club theatricals, had to undergo an operation for tonsillotomy. Unfortunately, after the operation hemorrhages occurred, but he is now reported to be doing well.

The Honorable U. Grant Smith has, in remembrance of the posts at which he has served, kindly presented a framed Piranesi etching to each of the following American Embassies: London, Istanbul, and Santiago, Chile, and also to the American Legation at Tirana, Albania. A brass plate is attached to each framed picture, stating that it was presented by U. Grant Smith, and giving the date of his service at that post.



Chief Clerk. The following quotation from a letter written by Jefferson to Benjamin Smith Barton on August 12, 1790, is interesting in that connection:

"When I arrived here I found Mr. Alden at the head of the home office and Mr. Remsen at that of the foreign office. Neither could descend to a secondary appointment and yet they were so well acquainted with their respective departments and papers in them, that it was extremely desirable to keep both. On this ground, of their peculiar familiarity with the papers and proceedings of their respective offices, which made them necessary to me as indexes, I asked permission to appoint two Chief Clerks. . . . One of them (Alden) chusing afterwards to engage in another line I could do nothing less, in return to the complaisance of the legislature, than declare that as the ground on which alone they were induced to allow the second officer, was now removed, I considered the office at an end, and that the arrangement should return to the order desired by the legislature."

The Act of June 4, 1790, gave authority for the employment of both Remsen and Alden. On July 25, 1790, Alden resigned to enter private life, being dissatisfied with the compensation of his office (\$800 per annum) and Remsen then became the Chief Clerk, occupying that position until 1792, when he resigned to become the first teller of the new United States Bank. "The Home Office" and "The Foreign Office" were merged under Remsen following Alden's resignation. Remsen was succeeded by George Taylor, of New York, who was promoted from a clerkship in the Department.

One of the early Chief Clerks of the Department was Jacob Wagner, a Federalist from Pennsylvania, who served from 1798 to 1807. He resigned to edit the *North American and Mercantile Daily* in Baltimore. The name of the paper was changed in 1809 to *The Federalist Republican*, one of the most violent of anti-administration publications. The press was destroyed by a mob on June 22, 1812.

During the War of 1812 the serious danger of the capture of the City of Washington prompted the then Secretary of State, James Monroe, to direct the Chief Clerk, John Graham, to attempt to save the Department's records. Graham was from Virginia and had succeeded Wagner in 1807. He had formerly served as Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid. Despite the fact that he was told by the Secretary of War, General Armstrong, that there was no need for alarm, Graham proceeded to carry out his instructions and on August 21, 1814, accompanied by two others, placed the records in carts and took them to a gristmill on the Virginia side of the Potomac about two miles above Georgetown. The records comprised the original Declaration of Independ-

ence, laws, treaties, and other documents of great value as well as the secret journals of Congress, then unpublished. Wagons were obtained at the gristmill and Graham continued on to Leesburg, Va., 35 miles from the Capital, where he placed the records in an empty house. He returned to Washington a few days later to find the city destroyed by fire and still smouldering. The records remained in safety at Leesburg for some weeks, during which the British Fleet plundered Alexandria and threatened a second invasion of Washington. Every document and paper of any importance was saved by Graham's prompt action. No attempt was made to save the Library and it burned with the Department's building.

In 1847, during the War with Mexico, General Winfield Scott, Commander of the American Army, after his victory at Cerro Gordo, occupied successively Jalapa, Perote, and Puebla. At Puebla, Scott waited with his army for delayed reinforcements. Scott's feeling that his Government meant to embarrass him increased with the arrival at his headquarters of Nicholas P. Trist, erstwhile Chief Clerk of the Department of State and Confidential Agent of the Polk Cabinet. Trist brought with him the project of a treaty drafted by Secretary of State, James Buchanan, for use should the proper opportunity arise. Unaware of General Scott's sensitiveness, Trist, upon reaching Vera Cruz forwarded to Scott for transmission a packet addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations. The packet was sealed and the contents were unexplained to Scott, who declined to cooperate. Trist, however, finally succeeded in getting the packet into the enemy's hands with the assistance of the British Legation after Scott had definitely declined to help. In this manner Trist notified the Mexican Minister that he held full power to conclude a treaty. Scott's warlike preparations had not relaxed during this unpleasant episode with Trist. Reinforcements arrived and the march from Puebla to Mexico City proceeded, culminating, after several triumphs, with the American Army in view of the Mexican Capital. The patriotic defendants of Mexico were by this time much demoralized and had Scott continued his advance to the city walls the capture of the Capital might have been achieved without further resistance.

At this juncture Trist again tried his hand. An armistice was concluded in four days and during negotiations carried on for a period of two weeks Trist submitted to the Mexican Commissioners the treaty project he had brought from Washington. They were unable to agree, however, and hostilities were resumed. Scott finally became

Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, Department of State



Clinton E. MacLachran

CLINTON E. MACLACHRAN
Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant

THE Office of the Chief Clerk, which has the distinction of being the oldest unit in the Department's organization, was created by Section 2 of the Act of July 27, 1789, which established the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Section reads as follows:

And be it further enacted, That there shall be in the said department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, and to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the Chief Clerk in the Department of Foreign Affairs, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall during each vacancy have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers appertaining to the said department." (1 Stat. 29.)

The bill was introduced in the House by Abraham Baldwin, a Republican from Georgia, on June 2, 1789, and, as passed by the House on June 24, 1789, provided that the appointment of the Chief Clerk by the Secretary would not be valid

until approved by the President. This provision was stricken out, however, by the Senate and did not appear in the law as finally enacted.

In the early days of the Department the Chief Clerk was frequently called upon to act as Secretary of State and continued to be the second officer in the Department until the passage of the Act of March 3, 1853, which provided for an Assistant Secretary of State. Departmental Order of November 30, 1836, issued by Secretary of State John Forsyth, described the duties of the Chief Clerk as follows: "The duties of this officer will be such, in all respects, as appertain to an Under Secretary of State." By Departmental Order No. 369 dated February 24, 1926, the office of Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of State was created. This office was abolished by Departmental Order No. 389 dated October 30, 1926, and the duties thereof were combined with those of the Chief Clerk, whose title was changed to Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant.

When the old Government gave way to the new, the state papers of Congress and the Great Seal of the United States were placed in the custody of Roger Alden, of Connecticut. Alden had served in the Revolution of 1777 as aide to General Benedict Arnold and later as an aide to General Washington. He held the rank of Major and had studied law under Samuel Johnson, of Connecticut. He had been elected Deputy Secretary of Congress in 1785 and was directed by Washington, when he became President, to take custody of the Great Seal and other papers of Congress not connected with foreign affairs, finance or war. Henry Remsen, Junior, of New York, had been elected as Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs on March 2, 1784, and was given charge of the papers relating to foreign affairs under the new system of government. When John Jay assumed temporary direction of the Department as the first Secretary for Foreign Affairs he found Alden in charge of "The Home Office" and Remsen in charge of "The Foreign Office." When Thomas Jefferson entered upon his duties as Secretary of State he found these two officers of equal rank in charge of the Department's affairs, and, although the law provided for but one Chief Clerk, he decided to retain them both, each with the rank of



Secretary of Legation in China and subsequently was Minister, and later Ambassador to several countries including Turkey. For eight years, from 1897 to 1905, William H. Michael, of Nebraska, served as Chief Clerk. Upon his resignation he was made Consul General and assigned to Calcutta. Charles Denby, Junior, of Indiana, had an extended foreign service. He was Chief Clerk from 1905 to 1907. Similarly Edwin C. Wilson and Harry A. McBride, who have been acting Chief Clerks, have served at many foreign posts. The present incumbent has had numerous foreign details and held three Consular posts prior to his appointment as Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant.

It is evident, therefore, that the Office of the Chief Clerk of the Department has been since its creation very definitely associated with the Foreign Service of the United States.

The present organization of the Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant comprises six distinct units, namely:

- Administrative Office.
- Appointment Section.
- Stenographic Section.
- Mail Section.
- Supply Section.
- Welfare Section.

The present total personnel required for the effective operation of the entire organization is 124.

(To be continued in the next issue)



FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO, CANADA

Left to right: Consul Jesse B. Jackson; Miss Constance E. Sandell, Clerk; Miss Violet M. Batten, Clerk; and Vice Consul Henry T. Dwyer

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BELIEVE IT OR NOT

The illustrated daily article "Believe It or Not" by Ripley in *The New York American* had in the issue of May 24, 1932, an item reading "Bing Bing Bing Bing Bing" "A Chinese sentence meaning 'The Sick Soldier Carrying Cake and Ice' suggested by Mr. Peck, American Consul, Nanking, China."

(Consul G. Carlton Woodward, Prince Rupert, B. C., suggested having such a column in the JOURNAL. Contributions desired.)



involved in bitter quarrels with his subordinate generals and was relieved of his command, but before the order recalling him reached Scott a treaty of peace was signed. Unfortunately for Trist, when the Mexican Government at last accepted the terms he had tendered, he received word that his full power had been revoked by the President and that his mission was terminated. Trist's order of recall was dated October 6, 1847. A recalled functionary, and yet the only functionary on the spot, Trist acted, General Scott having declined to take into his own hands a business with which the President had never trusted him. A long treaty of 23 articles in English and Spanish was signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo by Nicholas P. Trist on behalf of the United States and by three Commissioners appointed by President Peñá on the part of Mexico. The treaty was ratified by the respective Governments with slight modifications and proclaimed by President Polk on July 4, 1848.

William Hunter, Junior, of Rhode Island, served as Chief Clerk from 1852 to 1866 except for a short intervening period in 1855. During his incumbency he was frequently called upon to serve in other capacities in the Department. He was Secretary of State *ad interim* in 1853 and again in 1860, and Assistant Secretary of State *ad interim* in 1855 and again in 1861. He retired as Chief Clerk in 1866 to accept appointment as Second Assistant Secretary of State, upon the creation of that position, and was its incumbent until his death in 1886, being succeeded by Alvey A. Adee. In this connection, it is remarked that, although the position of Second Assistant Secretary was in existence for a period of 58 years from 1866 to 1924, but two officers occupied it during that period, Hunter for 20 years and Adee for 38 years.

As of interest it is noted that all original laws as passed by Congress and signed by the President are still delivered to the Office of the Chief Clerk by White House messenger as in the early days of the Government.

Another interesting fact is that the papers in connection with the issuance of the first patent, issued to Samuel Hopkins on July 31, 1790, were prepared by Reusen, Chief Clerk of the Department, who was in immediate charge of patent matters.

Some of the Chief Clerks who acted as Secretary of State *ad interim* were John Graham, of Virginia, 1817; Daniel Brent, of Virginia, 1825; Jacob L. Martin, of North Carolina, 1841; William S. Derrick, of Pennsylvania, 1843, and Wil-

liam Hunter, Junior, of Rhode Island, 1853 and 1860.

It is interesting to observe that the following officers serving in the Department at the present time have held office as Chief Clerk or Acting Chief Clerk: The Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Harry A. McBride, Assistant to the Secretary of State; Mr. Edwin C. Wilson, Chief, Division of Latin American Affairs; Mr. William McNeir, Chief, Bureau of Accounts, and Mr. Percy F. Allen, Chief of the Appointment Section.

Out of a total of 32 individuals who have occupied the office of Chief Clerk or Acting Chief Clerk, 16 have served abroad in the Foreign Service either before or after entering upon their departmental duties at Washington. John Graham, of Virginia, was Secretary of the Legation at Madrid in 1801 and Consul in 1803. After his term of duty as Chief Clerk he went to Argentina as a Special Commissioner and in 1819 was Minister to Portugal. Daniel Brent, also of Virginia, was appointed Consul at Paris on August 8, 1833. Aaron Vail, of New York, who was Chief Clerk of the Department from 1838 to 1840, had previously seen service as Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, having served in Great Britain and Spain. In 1844, Jacob L. Martin, of North Carolina, Chief Clerk, 1840-1841, went to France as Secretary of Legation. Daniel Fletcher Webster, of Massachusetts, went to China in 1843, as Secretary to a Commission, at the conclusion of his service as Chief Clerk. In addition to his diplomatic success in Mexico mentioned elsewhere in this article, Nicholas P. Trist, of Virginia, served as Consul at Habana in 1833 prior to his appointment as Chief Clerk. John Appleton, of Maine, after a brief tenure as Chief Clerk in 1846, went to Bolivia as Chargé d'Affaires and later was Secretary of Legation in Great Britain. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia in 1863. After a period of two years from 1888 to 1890 as Chief Clerk, James Fenner Lee, of Maryland, was appointed Secretary of Legation in Brazil. Prior to his appointment as Chief Clerk he had served as Secretary of Legation in Austria-Hungary in 1885. Robert S. Chilton, Junior, of the District of Columbia, held two Consular posts after relinquishing the position of Chief Clerk which, however, he held for only two months in 1893. Mr. Chilton was Vice Consul at Erzurum in 1895 and went to Toronto as Consul in 1905. William W. Rockhill, of Maryland, was Chief Clerk of the Department in 1893-1894. Prior to that time he had seen foreign service as



famous aviators are gathering for a reunion of trans-Atlantic flyers to be held in Rome shortly.

HAMBURG

MAY 24, 1932.

Consul General J. Klahr Huddle, Warsaw, visited Hamburg, one of his former posts, on his way home on leave, and took occasion to renew acquaintances here.

Stuart J. Fuller, Assistant Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, spent several days in Hamburg while on his way back from the Geneva Conference.

Vice Consul and Mrs. John B. Ocheltree and their daughter Anne left Hamburg on April 12 for Washington where Mr. Ocheltree has been assigned to the Foreign Service School.

Recent visitors to Hamburg have included Major William E. Schipp, newly appointed Military Attaché to Latvia, Esthonia, Lithuania and Finland; Vice Consul Howard Elting, Jr., Dresden; Vice Consul Duncan M. White, Prague; and Vice Consul E. V. Polutnik, Budapest.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUNS.

BARCELONA, SPAIN

The arrival of spring coincided with the coming of Consul General and Mrs. Lowell C. Pinkerton to inspect the Barcelona office, and various gatherings were arranged to make of their two weeks' stay in Barcelona a pleasant memory. In addition to dinners, luncheons, and teas given in their honor by Consul General and Mrs. Claude I. Dawson and other members of the staff, the Pinkertons were taken on two delightful picnics, one at the picturesque old Deering Castle on the shore of the Mediterranean near Tarragona, and the other

SPRING RETURNS TO BARCELONA, SPAIN

Left to right: Mrs. Claude I. Dawson; Mrs. Thomas McEnelly; Consul General Lowell C. Pinkerton, inspecting officer; Consul General Claude I. Dawson; Mrs. Lowell C. Pinkerton; Consul Richard F. Boyce; Mrs. Daniel M. Braddock; and Mrs. Richard F. Boyce



at Montserrat, the reputed seat of the Holy Grail. At the first of these picnics the attached photograph was snapped. Retired Consul General and Mrs. Charles S. Winans, of Washington, D. C., and their daughter, Mrs. D. P. Melson, of Prague, who were passing through Barcelona on a tour of Spain, were able to join the party on the trip to Montserrat.

VICE CONSUL DANIEL M. BRADDOCK.

MARSEILLE

During the month of April, the following called at Marseille:

Mr. Duncan James Laing, of the American Embassy at Tokio, on his way to his post from Constantinople.

Vice Consul Allen Haden on his way to the United States for his course of study in the Foreign Service School.

Mr. Joseph C. Green, officer of the Division of Western European Affairs, on his way from Geneva to the United States.

Joseph Alden Springer, who was American Vice Consul at Havana for so many years, and who retired August 31, 1930, celebrated in Havana his eighty-seventh birthday on May 17 last. At the reception held in his honor, among the many guests were representatives of the Masonic Order, of which he is a past grand master. As his name implies, Uncle Joe, as he is familiarly called, is a descendent of John Alden, of Puritan fame.

News Items From The Field

PARIS

MAY 27, 1932.

Consul James G. Carter, Calais, left for the United States on May 11 on leave of absence.

Vice Consul Tevis Hulm returned to Washington on April 14 to enter the Foreign Service School. Prior to his departure he was presented with a desk lighter as a souvenir from his colleagues in the Consulate General. He and Mrs. Hulm will be greatly missed by their many friends in Paris.

Sailing at the same time as Mr. and Mrs. Hulm were Vice Consul and Mrs. Charles Brush Perkins from Bucharest.

Vice Consul Charl C. L. B. Wyles, from Frankfort-on-Main, has been spending part of his leave of absence in Paris.

Consul Charles H. Derry has resumed his duties in the Visa Department, following leave of absence in the United States. Mrs. Derry, who is in Florida with her little daughter, will join him here toward the close of the summer.

The bowling team of the Consulate General, which was runner-up in last year's tournament, has just won the 1932 championship of the Paris American Bowling League against a field of seven competitors, with a final score of 32 games won and 10 lost. Individual members of the team will receive a small silver cup each, and the large cup offered to the winner will come into the possession of the Consulate General for the current year. Permanent ownership goes to the team who wins it three times.

A return golf match between the Embassy and the Consulate General was played at the Morfontaine Club on May 21 and resulted in another overwhelming victory for the Embassy experts who finished 21 up as a total for the 3 foursomes played over 18 holes. In the absence of the Ambassador, who was detained at Le Bourget in anticipation of the arrival of the plane of Miss Earhart, First Secretary Robert M. Scotten headed the Embassy team. He was ably assisted by

Messrs. Le Breton, Cobb, Finger, O'Neill and Brown. Consul General L. J. Keena led the Consular group composed of Messrs. Murphy, Morin, Bohlen, Page and De Courcy. The Consulate General hopes to have a chance to redeem itself after a summer of practice.

The cornerstone of the new United States Government building in Paris was laid by Ambassador Edge on the afternoon of May 25. Due to the observance of a period of mourning for the recently assassinated President Paul Doumer, the ceremony was a very simple one and attendance was restricted to the officers of the Embassy and the Consulate General. A part of the structural steel for the building is in place and it is expected that construction will go forward rapidly during the course of the coming summer.

CONSUL WM. E. DE COURCY.

NAPLES

MAY 16, 1932.

Vice Consul T. Monroe Fisher recently assigned to the consular office at Trieste, passed through Naples April 15 on his way to his new post.

Consul General Charles Sumner Winans, retired, accompanied by his wife and daughter, called at several of the consular offices in Italy while making a motor trip through that country.

Consul Hiram A. Boucher, of Rome, embarked on the S. S. *Conte Biancamano* at Naples on April 23 on his way to the United States on home leave of absence.

Mr. Karl L. Rankin, newly assigned Commercial Attaché at Athens, passed through Naples April 26 while in transit from Prague, his former assignment, to his new post.

Consul Prentiss B. Gilbert, of Geneva, called at the Consulate General in Naples while in that city on May 3.

Among the celebrities passing through Naples recently is Mr. George Haldeman, who flew the Atlantic in 1927 with Miss Ruth Elder. Messrs. Post and Gatty are expected shortly. These



PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA

In commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, Mrs. Ives, wife of Ernest L. Ives, Secretary of the American Legation, planted a tree in Burgers Park. The Mayor of Pretoria (Mrs. M. C. Malherbe) in the course of her address announced that the day was also marked by renaming the upper part of Government Avenue as George Washington Boulevard. Mr. Ives in reply expressed on behalf of the Minister, Hon. Ralph J. Totten, and that of the Bicentennial Commission in Washington, their grateful appreciation of the honor rendered to the memory of the first President of the United States. After the ceremony a reception was held by Mr. and Mrs. Ives at their residence on George Washington Boulevard.

JOHANNESBURG

On February 22, 1932, a ceremony was held in Joubert Park. In commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the Mayor of Johannesburg presented a cedar tree to be planted by the American Consul General. After a short address by the Mayor, the tree was handed to the American Consul General who planted it in the park and then expressed his thanks on behalf of the United States. The American anthem was sung, and also "God Save the King." About 150 Americans, consisting of all the leading members of the colony, were present, as well as a number of local officials.

In the evening a reception was given by the American Consul General and Mrs. Moorhead at their residence, which was attended by about 300 guests.

On February 23, 1932, Mr. Moorhead delivered an address on George Washington at the local Rotary Club.

SHANGHAI, CHINA

(Extract from despatch No. 8238, from Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, dated April 22, 1932)

It is with regret that this office is forced to report that on February 22 of this year, the date on which there was to have been held in Shanghai the greatest Washington Birthday celebration this port has ever witnessed, local Sino-Japanese disturbances were at their height. Dangers from falling shells and from street rioting precluded the possibility of any large gathering of people at that time. This Consulate General and the American

community in Shanghai would like the Commission to know, however, that the hearts of Americans in Shanghai on that day were filled with an admiration for the Father of Our Country that neither guns nor riots could efface.

SHANGHAI

APRIL 29, 1932.

Although the armed forces of China and Japan outside the city are still facing each other with fixed bayonets, fighting has ceased in and around Shanghai, and the staff of the Consulate General has been able to return practically to a peace-time basis once again.

During the months of February and March the "exigencies of the service" required a strict overtime schedule, with an officer, a stenographer, and a code clerk on duty at all time. At the beginning of each week a notice was posted giving the names of persons to be on duty after office hours each night and during the week end. Such overtime duty consisted principally of handling letters and dispatches which arrived, answering telephone inquiries and individual applications for assistance, and coding and decoding telegrams.

During the single month from January 28 to February 28, more telegrams were handled by this office than during the whole of 1930. At the same time, other duties increased proportionately. Many hours of midnight oil were naturally required to meet the emergency, with small time for church attendance on Sunday. The whole experience has been exciting, however, and all members of the staff have performed the extra duties cheerfully.

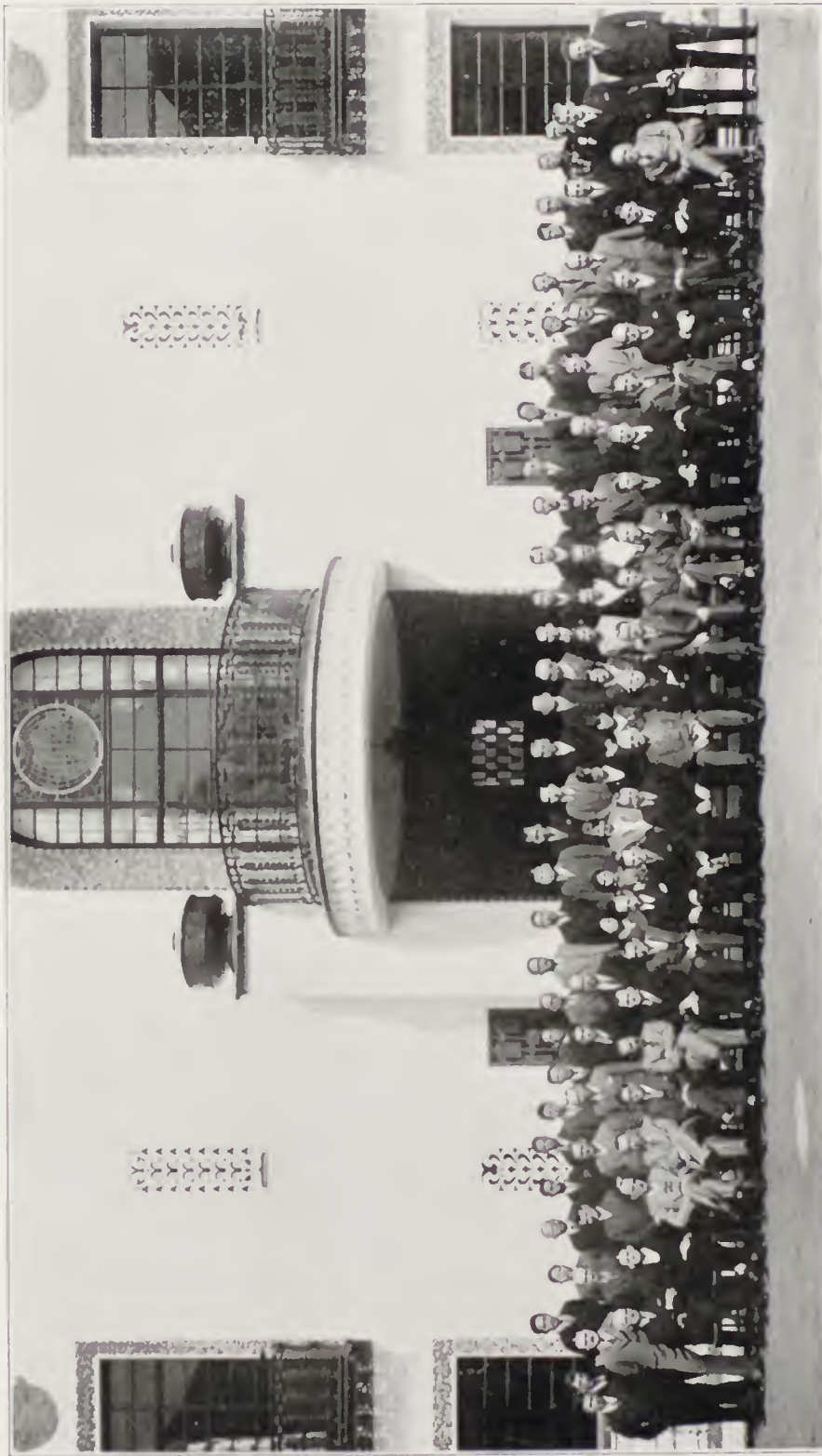
The question of the hour has been whether the trouble was blowing over or whether it would break out again shortly. Today the Japanese Minister to China and four high Japanese officials in Shanghai have been severely wounded by a bomb, and now anything may happen.

VICE CONSUL GEORGE V. ALLEN.

FIJI ISLANDS

Consul General Wilbur Koblinger recently assigned to Singapore passed through Suva April 27, 1932, en route to trade conferences in Honolulu and the United States before proceeding to his new post.

Other passengers on the *S. S. Sonoma* were Consul and Mrs. A. R. Preston and Miss Shirley Preston proceeding from Brisbane to the United States on leave of absence.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENT AT TOKYO TAKEN JUST BEFORE THE DEPARTURE OF AMBASSADOR FORBES
 Chanery and Consulate General: Military, Naval and Commercial Attaches, Officers, and Language Students of State, War and Navy Departments

Front row, left to right, seated: Foreign Service Inspector T. W. Wilson; Third Secretary Hiram Bingham, Jr.; Capt. Fetzner, language student; Major Gratton, language student; Third Secretary S. Walter Washington; Trade Commissioner Paul Slesinger; Asst. Military Attaché Lt. Thomas Crainard; Second Secretary Laurence Salisbury; Commercial Attaché Halleck C. Batts; Naval Attaché Capt. I. C. Johnson; Counselor E. L. North; Ambassador Forbes; Consul General Arthur Carriss; Military Attaché Lt. Col. J. C. McIlroy; Consul Leo D. Starvoon; Assistant Naval Attaché Lt. Comdr. Melindy; Assistant Commercial Attaché W. S. Dowd; Third Secretary W. T. Turner; Consul Cabot Copille; Trade Commissioner U. P. Titus; Lt. J. J. Koehler, language student; Vice Consul C. A. Hutchinson; Dr. R. B. Teusler, Physician; Second row, left to right: Lt. K. H. Cornell, language student; Lt. E. Layton, language student; Lt. U. Claiborne, language student; J. M. Allison, language student; Lt. H. Doud, language student; Lt. J. Twetty, language student; Lt. C. Dusenbury, language student; Lt. Joe Sherr, language clerk; Mrs. F. Takanu; Miss K. Kazama; Miss Ann Armstrong, Embassy clerk; Miss Sarah Russell, Embassy clerk; Miss A. Olds, Commercial Attaché clerk; Mrs. Dorothy Forrant, Consular clerk; Miss Eleanor Shields, Consular clerk; Miss Lillian Garboer, Embassy clerk; Lt. B. Mason, language student; George Hayes, Disbursing Officer; E. C. Rednapapa, Ambassador's Secretary; C. J. Scott, Embassy clerk; Lt. D. J. McCullum, language student; Lt. A. D. Kramer, language student; Charles Paul, Property Custodian; Back row, left to right, Japanese translators, clerks, messengers, janitors, doormen, firmen, gardeners, etc.: Doi, K. Fukaya, T. Yamazaki, T. Kojayoshi, I. Goshoyachi, K. Fujiwara, T. Nakata, M. Suzuki, N. Daira, M. Funabuchi, S. Morihira, F. Naita, J. Nakane, D. Shindo, M. Okazawa, U. Morigami, S. Ando, K. Hirabayashi, K. Inamoto, M. Nishimura, E. Cho, K. Ito, M. Karibara, A. Fukuda, S. Tamaru, G. Ikeda, T. Nefora.

The Sprague Centenary

APRIL 30, 1932

(By a Special Correspondent of the JOURNAL)

SOME conspicuous achievements are recognized by the bestowal of medals and decorations to be worn as a mark of honor; the relation of other deeds have been inscribed on parchment or engraved on gold or on silver. But there are still others involving so many unusual circumstances that they may be commemorated only by a record wrought in bronze. Accordingly, as everyone who has seen it has remarked, the Foreign Service Association is to be complimented upon the excellent judgment employed by its committee in deciding upon a Bronze Tablet to mark the accomplishments of the Spragues at Gibraltar during the past 100 years. For the Tablet, as a monument to the Spragues and to the Service, will endure after all other mementos might have perished or have been lost. Furthermore, it was the most acceptable present the Service could offer to Mr. Sprague.

As Gibraltar, fortress and town, is unlike any other place in the world so the consular office stands apart by itself among all other American Consulates. No office is so identified with the place of its location; none has been so long situated among surroundings of such historical interest as the one on the celebrated Rock. Built on the side of a hill by the Moors, the Spanish and the English, Gibraltar is an unusual town—a place of stone stairs, paved ramps, and narrow curving mounting roads. Wherever one goes the Rock looms above in all its rugged strength.

The windows of Mr. Sprague's residence overlook many terraced and flat roofs; and beyond them is an extensive and beautiful prospect of the Straits, Algeciras and the neighboring coasts. Near the office is the Moorish Castle, erected by the Saracens on their first invasion of Spain; and the present venerable remains are incontestable proofs of its magnificence while it continued in their possession. On the other side are some of the walls built by the Spanish. Below the Consulate are the Prince of Orange's and Kings' Bastions, erected in 1773 and for many years a part of the great system of fortifications which, with curtains and redans, dry ditches, covered ways, glacis, casemates, barbettes and cavaliers, constituted the principal strength of Gibraltar during and after the Great Siege which lasted from 1779 to 1783. But the massive stone parapets no longer carry the 32-pounders, howitzers

and mortars which once rendered Gibraltar impregnable from land or sea attack. The guns have disappeared and the old forts are now converted into driveways and promenades. One may only lightly sketch the historic landmarks of Gibraltar which surround the Consulate; such an important subject is bounded by the limitations of space and it is best to omit further descriptions than to leave many things imperfectly drawn.

Algeciras, across the Bay, where the Spragues have often acted in the interest of American citizens, is a place of great historical associations. It was built and fortified by the Moors about the year 714 and soon became a city of importance and strength. It was frequently besieged by the Kings of Castile and successfully defended until the year 1344 when, after a most obstinate resistance, it surrendered to the victorious arms of Alonzo XI. This siege continued for nearly two years and most of the potentates in Europe interested themselves in it by sending troops to the Christian forces. The English, under the Duke of Lancaster, the Earls of Derby, Leicester, Salisbury, and Lincoln, particularly distinguished themselves by their gallantry and conduct during this memorable contest. And it is worthy of remark that cannon were said to have been first made use of in this siege, by the Moors against the attackers; and the English, profiting by the knowledge gained in the siege, afterwards used guns at the battle of Cressy.

In certain of its furnishings the Consulate at Gibraltar is like the American Consulates at some 300 posts. It has the standardized desks, file cabinets and sectional bookcases. But visitors to the Consulate are not interested in its modern furnishings. Their attention is attracted and held by the engravings and prints, the carved and decorated mirrors, the portraits, the china, glass, silver and old furniture which adorns the office and the residence—a lovely collection of family treasures which afford its fortunate possessor a pardonable feeling of sentiment and pride of ancestry. And the visitors' imagination can weave pleasant fancies round these beautiful old things.

In the ordinary life of the Service with its comings and goings of officers from post to post it is almost impossible to collect and keep rare objects of art. They are destroyed or lost in moving from place to place; and many tears have



On May 3, 1932, the U. S. S. *Lark* arrived at Suva with Capt. G. S. Lincoln, U. S. Navy (retired), Governor of American Samoa, and a party of 11 officials of American Samoa for a two-day visit to the Fiji Islands. Consul and Doctor Roberts entertained the American visitors and a number of the leading officials and residents of Suva at a dinner given in the Grand Pacific Hotel. The dinner was followed by a ball given in honor of the Governor of American Samoa by the Governor of Fiji.

SALONIKI

A banquet was given at Saloniki, Greece, by the local consular corps on May 24, 1932, in honor of Charles J. Pizar, American Consul, and Dr. Weber, German Consul General, upon the occasion of their departure from Saloniki. Mr. Pizar has been transferred to Ghent, while the German Consul General was retiring from active service. There was a large attendance not only of the members of the consular corps and their wives, but also of the prominent local officials.

The dean of the corps, the Belgian Consul General, in the course of his speech, after an eloquent

tribute to the retiring German Consul General and Mrs. Weber, expressed the sincere regret felt at the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Pizar, saying that during the four and a half years that Mr. Pizar had been stationed in Macedonia he had made them love "the great starry Republic" more than ever before, and that Mrs. Pizar "whose charm and gracious welcome to all who addressed themselves to her" would never be forgotten. Mr. Pizar in returning thanks said how pleasant their associations with their local colleagues had been and that they hoped to see them at their new post, and he also expressed their appreciation of the many kindnesses they had received from the Hellenic people, both official and non-official, which would make them always cherish a happy remembrance of their residence in Greece.

Thomas C. Wasson, American Vice Consul at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, writing to a friend on March 9, 1932, said: "On Sundays I have been joining the Pedro Sula Americans on duck hunts in the interior. Sometimes we go as far as Lake Yojoa, where Col. Guy R. Molony has a motor boat. We have never returned with fewer than 50 ducks. It is great sport."



STAFF OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT SALONIKI, GREECE

Seated, left to right: E. C. Carusso, Vice Consul D. F. McGonigal, Consul Charles J. Pizar, D. I. Tiano. Standing, left to right: Caruss Redjeb Maloush, Clerks J. Vafiadis, Mrs. S. Chikaloff, E. P. Nystris, Caruss Hatchik Kaliondjian



little town and its medley of many races will disappear. But while there is an American Foreign Service the drab town that holds fast to a rock in the Mediterranean will carry a memory whose glow can never fade, a memory of a century of steadfast service, a memory of three generations of her sons in whose ability and integrity America has been justified in reposing faith and confidence—the Spragues of Gibraltar.

LIMA, PERU

MAY 18, 1932.

Mrs. Culbertson, the wife of the American Ambassador to Chile, visited Lima en route to the United States. She had arranged with the International Telephone & Telegraph Company to make the first hookup for telephonic communication between Lima and Santiago, Chile, in order to give the Ambassador a surprise. Promptly at 11 o'clock on the morning of May 18th the circuit was ready and she and her small daughter talked a few minutes with the Ambassador. Later, Messrs. Starrett and Norweb exchanged greetings and Service news. The company hopes soon to maintain a permanent commercial service from Lima to Santiago and thence to New York via Buenos Ayres.

H. P. S.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Consul General Edward A. Dow, now at St. John's Newfoundland, recently came across in *Munsey's Magazine* of October, 1897, the following tribute to Homer Byington, grandfather of Consul General Homer M. Byington:

President McKinley's appointment of Homer Byington, of Connecticut, as Consul at Naples, brings to mind a noteworthy incident in the career of the veteran journalist. Thirty years ago Mr. Byington was interested in a project of establishing a Republican daily paper in New York. The *Sun*, which at that time was in the Associated Press syndicate, was purchased and he was installed as its manager. Charles A. Dana, whose subsequent work on this paper has advanced him to the forefront of journalistic literateurs, also joined the new venture as editor-in-chief. When Mr. Dana's historical feud with President Grant arose, the policy of the paper was changed completely by its editor, and it became a staunch advocate of Democracy.

Mr. Byington, adhering to his strong Republican views, could not tolerate this, and withdrew from the management, surrendering a handsome competence rather than betray the party to whose support he was pledged. Such unflinching fidelity to political conviction is uncommon enough to constitute an event in the annals of our vacillatory journalism. It constitutes, too, a mark of character which Mr. Byington's political friends and foes will equally respect.

BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

It is a mistake to believe, says the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, that the American people have let down in their celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth, on the supposition that there has been celebration enough. The Federal Commission is in daily touch with hundreds of thousands of local committees all over the United States, every one of them more active than ever in carrying out the celebration over the period planned from the beginning—that is, from *Washington's Birthday* until *Thanksgiving*.

The other day the United States Commission received a letter from a member of one of these committees which voiced exactly the spirit which has kept these committees unremittingly active. Said the writer of this letter: "We need this Bicentennial Celebration. It is a spiritual tonic of hope, of courage, of faith."



Fox Co., San Antonio, Tex.

MISS PEGGY FOSTER

(In Tehuana costume at the Eagle Pass Fiesta) Daughter of Consul and Mrs. Paul H. Foster, Piedras Negras, Mexico



been shed over the disappearance of some prized antiques. But the Spragues were not only consular pioneers—the Service being legally in existence 40 years when Horatio Sprague received his commission—they have remained at the one post; and in the course of 100 years the Consulate has moved only three times. So Mr. Sprague has been able to preserve intact his heritage of choice old furniture. And in this unusual setting the Bronze Tablet is appropriately placed. It is in perfect harmony with its surroundings.

Outside in the sun on the morning of April 30, a light wind from the Straits held the flag straining at its halyards, untold to the full length of its red and white stripes. Inside the Consulate another flag framed the gift of the Service to Mr. Sprague and there he received the congratulations of his friends. It was 11 o'clock when Mr. Blake, the American Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Tangier, addressed the assembled guests, but as his speech was given in the previous issue of the JOURNAL it is not necessary to repeat it here.

Mr. Sprague in responding expressed his very sincere thanks and high appreciation of the kind references made to his ancestors and himself and for the high honor paid him on this memorial day which he would ever remember with pride and happiness. He went on to acknowledge the "invaluable assistance, courteous treatment and facilities" which have always been extended to him by the Government of Gibraltar and its officials.

On behalf of the Consular Corps of Gibraltar the Dean (don Antonio Suque y Sueona, Consul General of Spain), presented Mr. Sprague with a fine telescope and tripod mounting. In the course of his address, the Consul General said it was hoped that this gift would serve as a souvenir of the day and as evidence of the affection in which Mr. Sprague was held by the Consular Corps of Gibraltar. In a few well chosen words, Mr. Sprague said that he would ever treasure this kind gift, and that it had always been an honor and pleasure to cooperate with his esteemed colleagues of the local corps.

At the buffet luncheon which was then served, and at which a number of distinguished guests were present, the Governor of Gibraltar, General Sir A. J. Godley, in proposing a toast to Mr. Sprague said that an expression of his popularity was evidenced in the desire of the people of so many places to claim him as one of their own! The Governor concluded by congratulating Mr. Sprague upon the extraordinary and enviable record of the Sprague family at Gibraltar.

In the afternoon, Mr. Sprague's many friends

at Gibraltar enjoyed his hospitality at a tea-dance at the Bristol Hotel; and in the evening a dinner party was given at the Consulate in honor of Mr. Sprague's sister, Mrs. Antoinette Greey. The other guests were Consul and Mrs. Richard Ford, Consul Augustin W. Ferrin, Mrs. Phyllis Patton, Mrs. John Russi of Tangier, Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. King, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Norton.

Among the congratulations received by Mr. Sprague were letters from the Secretary of State, and other high officials of the Department, and also letters and telegrams from a large number of American diplomatic and consular officers, U. S. Naval officers, prominent business men, and friends now scattered around practically the whole world, who had not forgotten the day that marked the Sprague centenary.

A HUNDRED YEARS ON A ROCK

By RICHARD FORD, *American Consul, Seville*

From the lofty glass-enclosed balcony of Dick Sprague's home—the consulate was moved to its present location on Mediterranean Terrace in Library Gardens in 1926—one looks down on the most cosmopolitan town in Europe, a crowded collection of colorless houses pushed out to the water's edge and pressing bravely a little way up the face of the Rock. The place has changed but little since its rebuilding following the great siege of 1779-83. After all, it is difficult to do much in the way of expansion when one has only the narrow apron of a cliff upon which to build. To be sure, new homes and buildings and hotels are built from time to time, and for a brief while they shine brightly from their drab background. But presently, succumbing to the sticky "*Lecante*" that blows across from the Sahara and the blistering sun of Andalusia and the damp veil which seems perpetually to hover over Gibraltar, they merge into the colorless crowd of squat structures, become a part of the gray rock to which they cling.

A maze of narrow streets writhe about haphazardously. Courteous British police direct a heterogeneous collection of pedestrians and vehicles, signalling them not only back and forth but up and down as well. Far above, the Rock looms down, bald here and there where the scant verdure has been scraped away to provide water catchment areas, pierced with the old gunports of the many galleries honeycombing the place and which now have largely been discarded—a well advertised synonym for strength, a massive outcropping of enduring granite.

But granite decomposes. Houses crumble. The



Do not give a false value to social position or be influenced by titles in monarchical countries.

Do not permit your judgment, your ideals of life or your Americanism to be affected by the attentions of an aristocratic society.

Never permit society to interfere with your official duties.

Be guarded in your choice of friends and associates.

Avoid making confidences or repeating scandal.

Report to your chief information which you may consider of value to him or the Government.

Live modestly and always within your means.

Do not borrow or loan money.

Keep out of debt.

Remember that the Government is watching your conduct and career, and that merit always counts.

Remember that your future is in your own hands and not in the hands of your friends at home.

NEW BICENTENNIAL QUARTER DOLLAR COINED

The new George Washington quarter dollar, to be issued by the United States Treasury as a feature of the nation-wide George Washington Bi-

centennial Celebration, will be coined in large enough quantities to satisfy a normal demand, officials of the Treasury have informed the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. It is expected that the quarter will be ready for distribution in July.

The design of the new coin was approved by Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills from more than a hundred models, many of them submitted by leading American artists. It was executed by John Flanagan, New York sculptor and the designer of the Department of Agriculture World War Memorial.

The George Washington quarter is the first coin of regular issue ever to bear the image of the First President. It was authorized by special act of Congress making it possible for the Treasury to share in the Bicentennial Celebration.

As a coin of regular issue the George Washington quarter will replace the 25-cent piece now in circulation. No other quarter dollar will be coined for the next 25 years unless authorized by special act of Congress.

Minted at San Francisco, Denver, and Philadelphia, the coins will be placed in circulation through the regular channels of the Federal Reserve Banks, and will appear simultaneously in all parts of the country.



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

Seated, center, Consul Gaston Smith. Standing, left to right: Foreign Clerk Mr. Jose J. Espinosa, Vice Consul R. Austin Aclý, Foreign Clerk Miss Margarita Guillen, American Clerk Antonio Certosimo, and Messenger Harold Wilson

Lansing's Advice to Foreign Service Officers

MR. ROBERT LANSING, when Secretary of State, was ill at home for a few days in 1916, and scribbled, as he put it, some advice to his nephew, who had just entered the Service. Upon his return to the Department he showed it to Mr. Miles M. Shand, then a member of the Board of Examiners for the Diplomatic Service, who suggested that the advice be issued and handed to each new diplomatic secretary, and this was done for a while. Mr. Lansing's advice is now given to the entire Service for the first time:

- Be American first, last and all the time.
- Do nothing to cast discredit on your country.
- Be neat in dress and appearance.
- Be courteous to all.
- Be discreet in speech and conduct.
- Keep your temper always.
- Be industrious, studious, thorough and punctual.
- Be loyal to your chief.

Be as useful to your chief as possible.

Do not discuss your chief's official or private conduct with anyone.

Do not criticize your Government's policies or its high officials.

Never listen to anyone who speaks disparagingly of your country or your Government.

Avoid discussing American domestic politics with foreigners.

Suppress any partisan political feelings which you may have.

Remember that you are serving the present Administration.

Never write for publication without permission from the Department.

Remember that all Americans are your fellow citizens and treat them accordingly.

Observe carefully the social customs and conform strictly to the etiquette of the country where you are stationed.



AMERICAN CONSULATE AND RESIDENCE, TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS



Released for publication June 4, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 28:

Frank W. Barnes, of Helena, Ark., American Vice Consul at Sofia, Bulgaria, resigned effective May 18, 1932.

Sheldon L. Crosby, of New York City, now Counselor of Embassy at Madrid, Spain, designated Counselor of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland.

Andrew W. Edson, of Meriden, Conn., now American Vice Consul at Tientsin, China, assigned Vice Consul at Mukden, China.

Julian C. Door, of New York City, now American Consul at Barbados, British West Indies, detailed to the Department of State for duty.

Joseph T. Gilman, of Cambridge, Mass., now American Consul at Beirut, Syria, resigned effective May 28, 1932.

John Hubner, II, of Baltimore, Md., American Vice Consul at Mukden, China, assigned Vice Consul at Tientsin.

Robert Y. Jarvis, of Los Angeles, Calif., American Consul assigned to Calcutta, India, now on leave in the United States, assigned Consul at Barbados, British West Indies.

John C. Wiley, of Indianapolis, Ind., Counselor of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, temporarily designated Counselor of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, designated Counselor of Embassy at Madrid, Spain.

Non-Career

The American Consular Agency at East London, Union of South Africa, will be closed June 30, 1932, and the resignation of Mr. George C. Starkey, the Consular Agent, becomes effective that date.

Released for Publication June 18, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 4, 1932:

George L. Brandt, of Washington, D. C., now American Consul at Cologne, Germany, assigned Consul at Genoa, Italy.

Thomas D. Davis, of McAlester, Okla., now American Consul at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, assigned Consul at Stavanger, Norway.

George Orr, of Atlantic City, N. J., now American Consul at Stavanger, Norway, assigned Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

Elvin Seibert, of New York City, assigned American Vice Consul at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, and now detailed to the Department of State for duty, assigned Vice Consul at Southampton, England.

John Q. Wood, of Honolulu, Hawaii, American Consul at Strasbourg, France, retired, effective June 30, 1932.

Non-Career

Worthington E. Hagerman, of Carmel, Indiana, now American Vice Consul at Boulogne-sur-Mer, appointed Vice Consul at Nantes, France.

Raymond Lanctot, of Richmond, Va., American Vice Consul at Vancouver, Canada, died at his post on June 3, 1932.

Bolard Moore, of Delaware, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, appointed Vice Consul at Port au Prince, Haiti.

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication, May 21, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 14, 1932:

Eugene L. Belisle, of Massachusetts, a Foreign Service Officer, Retired, died at Worcester, Mass., on May 2, 1932.

William C. Burdett, of Knoxville, Tenn., now American Consul General at Callao-Lima, Peru, was confirmed as a Diplomatic Secretary by the Senate on April 29, 1932, and has been designated to the Embassy at Lima as First Secretary in addition to his consular duties.

John M. Cabot, of Cambridge, Mass., now on leave in the United States, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, his assignment as Third Secretary of Legation at Guatemala having been canceled.

Carlos C. Hall, of Flagstaff, Ariz., now American Vice Consul at Panama, Panama, assigned Vice Consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

Morris N. Hughes, of Champaign, Ill., now American Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, assigned Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, assigned Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq.

Edward P. Lawton, of Savannah, Ga., Third Secretary of Legation at Athens, Greece, now temporarily detailed to the Department of State, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, his assignment as Third Secretary of Legation at Quito, Ecuador, having been canceled.

Orsen N. Nielsen, of Beloit, Wis., a Foreign Service Officer detailed to the Department of State, was confirmed by the Senate on May 19, 1932, as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Released for publication May 28, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 21, 1932:

Frank Bobb, of Edna, Kans., American Consul at Mexicali, Mexico, assigned Consul at Sault Ste. Marie, Canada.

Howard A. Bowman, of Clyde, N. Y., American Consul at Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, assigned Consul at Mexicali, Mexico.

Robert Y. Brown, of Dothan, Ala., now American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation at Baghdad, Iraq, assigned Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt.

Howard Bucknell, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., now detailed to the Department of State, and until recently Second Secretary of Legation at Panama, Panama, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Alfred Winslow Jones, of New York City, American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, and now in the United States, resigned on May 17, 1932.

E. Allan Lightner, Jr., of Mountain Lake, N. J., American Vice Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, assigned Vice Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

Harvey Lee Milbourne, of Charles Town, W. Va., American Consul at Cologne, Germany, and now in the United States on home leave, assigned American Consul at Quebec, Canada.

Walter H. Schoellkopf, of Buffalo, N. Y., Foreign Service Officer detailed to the Department of State, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Vienna, Austria.

Henry C. Von Struve, of Plainview, Tex., American

Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, and now on leave in the United States, assigned Consul at North Bay, Canada.

Non-Career

George C. Minor, of Charleston, W. Va., now American Vice Consul at Cologne, Germany, and David H. Slawson, of Greenville, Mich., American Vice Consul at Paris, assigned for duty in the newly established District Accounting and Disbursing Office at Paris, France, and will have commissions as Vice Consul at that post.

Jones R. Trowbridge, of Augusta, Ga., American Vice Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands, now in the United States on leave, appointed Vice Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela.

The services of Carter R. Whittaker, American Vice Consul at Foochow, China, now in the United States on leave, terminated effective May 31, 1932.

The services of C. Franklin Yeager, Jr., American Vice Consul at Patras, Greece, now in the United States on leave, terminated effective May 31, 1932.

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IN MEMORIAM

The untimely death of Raymond Lanctot, American Vice Consul, occurred at Vancouver, B. C., on June 3, 1932. Mr. Lanctot was born at Syracuse, N. Y., February 5, 1895. After serving in the Department of the Interior from 1918 to 1919, he became secretary to Mr. Jan Masaryk, chargé d'affaires ad interim of Czechoslovakia, who was that country's first diplomatic representative to the United States, in Washington and Paris from 1919 to 1923. In February, 1927, Mr. Lanctot was appointed clerk in the American Consulate at Saigon, Cochin China, after a few months being commissioned as Vice Consul. His next post was at Surabaya, Java, in 1929, but on account of ill health he was transferred to Vancouver, B. C., in April, 1931. Mr. Lanctot has been ill recently for several weeks.

Interment was at Ocean View Burial Park, Vancouver, on June 5, and the services were attended by Consul General Ely E. Palmer and other members of the staff, as also by a number of friends and members of the Vancouver Consular Corps. Though Mr. Lanctot had not been long at Vancouver, he had endeared himself to many, as was evidenced by the many expressions of sympathy and regret received by Consul General Palmer.

A simple yet impressive memorial service in honor of the late Mr. Ransford S. Miller, former American Consul General at Seoul, Korea, was held in that city on May 17, 1932, under the auspices of the International Friendly Association. Among those present were Consul General John K. Davis, and a number of local officials. Appreciating the thoughtful action of the International Friendly Association in promoting a memorial meeting in honor of her father, Miss Lillian Miller, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, sent the following poem to be read at the meeting:

IN MEMORIAM

(By Lillian Miller)

"Good Hunting" (R. S. M., Biddy & Poll Salute:)

I, who have played with words as jeweled sand
Or polished pebbles glistening in the sun,
Am silent now he goes to an unknown land.

I, who would wish to carve one loveliest song
To grace his memory with all my skill,
Find myself wooden-handed, weak, not strong.

But this I sense, that some far hunting ground
Now knows him with two happy pups at heel,
Even though their footsteps make no earthly sound.

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And they will say of me, "she is so slow:
"We need her here to drive that other hill,
"Let's call": And I shall hear ghost whistles
blow.

THE BORDERLAND

There is a mystic borderland that lies
Just past the limits of our workaday world,
And it is peopled with the friends we met
And loved, a year, a month, a week, or day.
And parted from with aching hearts, yet knew
That through the distance we must loose the hold
Of hand with hand, and only clasp the thread
Of memory. But still so close we feel this land,
So sure we are that these same hearts are true,
That when in waking dreams there comes a call
That sets the thread of memory aglow,
We know that just by stretching out the hand—
In written word of love, or book, or flower,
The waiting hand will clasp our own once more
Across the distance, in the same old way.

—Helen Field Fischer.

COURAGE

Courage is the price that life exacts for granting peace
The soul that knows it not, knows no release
From little things:
Knows not the livid loneliness of fear,
Nor mountain heights where bitter joy can hear
The sound of wings.
How can life grant us boon of living, compensate
For dull gray ugliness and pregnant hate
Unless we dare
The soul's dominion? Each time we make a choice, we
pay
With courage to behold resistless day
And count it fair.

Amelie Earhart Putnam.

The Executive Committee of the Association has received a letter dated Paris, France, June 14, signed by Consul General Keena and nine other consular officers heartily endorsing the proposed resolution to establish an American Foreign Service Association Scholarship Fund. A general business meeting of the Association called for June 28 is to pass upon this matter.



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Switt Vaughter, of Elberton, Ga., American Vice Consul at Puerto Cabello, Honduras, appointed Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia.

The American Consular Agency at Tuxpan, Mexico, will be closed at the earliest practicable date, the services of the Consular Agent, Mr. Tiny R. Howard, terminating on the closing of the Agency. All records and archives will be transferred to the Consulate at Tampico.

The American Consulate at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, will be closed June 30, 1932, all archives and records to be transferred to Calais, France.

An oral examination for subordinates in the Foreign Service was held in the Department on June 14. Six candidates presented themselves, but none was successful.

At a meeting on June 16 of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service it was decided to hold the written part of the Foreign Service examination on September 26-28, 1932.

CONSUL'S WIFE COMMENDED

The value of a knowledge of the language of a country, in making and maintaining contacts by Foreign Service officers and their wives with the people of the country where the officer is stationed, was some time ago the subject of an instruction from the Department (File No. 120.2-6a, January 25, 1930), and it is of interest to note that Mrs. J. Hall Paxton, wife of Mr. Paxton, then attaché for language study at the American Legation at Peiping, and now Consul at the American Consulate General, Canton, was on February 29, 1932, at the time her husband took his final examination in the Chinese language, also examined in the reading of Chinese, oral translation thereof, and oral interpreting. The examiners reported that Mrs. Paxton's work had been very satisfactory, and the Department has commended her, not

only for the effort and industry involved in this study, but also for her ability.

BIRTHS

A son, Edward Joseph Phelan, was born at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, on May 4, 1932, to Vice Consul and Mrs. George R. Phelan.

A daughter, Marlene McGregor, was born on May 25, 1932, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Robert Gardner McGregor, Jr., at Antwerp, Belgium.

MARRIAGES

Lawton-Rounds. Married at Cannondale, Conn., on May 21, 1932, Edward P. Lawton and Miss Elizabeth Rounds, of New York City. Mr. Lawton has been appointed Third Secretary of Legation at Guatemala City.

Williams-McDonald. Married at Saltillo, Mexico, on May 21, 1932, Arthur R. Williams and Miss Mary Isabel McDonald, of Saltillo, Mexico. Mr. Williams is Vice Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Phillips-Pilson. Married at Leny Manor, Warrenton, Va., Robert J. Phillips and Miss Margaret Pilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Pilson, of Washington and Warrenton. Mr. Phillips is an officer in the Foreign Service of the Department of Commerce and is Assistant Chief of the Foreign Buildings Office, Department of State.

Rose-Ashburn. Married at Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 4, 1932, Vice Consul Halleck L. Rose and Miss Ann Virginia Ashburn, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Percy M. Ashburn, Washington, D. C.

HONOR ROLL

Arrangements for the designing and construction of the Honor Roll Tablet of the American Foreign Service have been receiving careful consideration, and it is hoped soon to report some definite action. Following the publication of the proposed Honor Roll in the February issue of the JOURNAL, several suggestions for additional names were received, and it has been found, after careful research, proper to include them. The amended list will be published in an early issue, so as to give opportunity for comment or correction.



business education. Among the topics to be discussed are: Cooperation between business and institutions offering business courses, training for foreign trade and other specialized fields, business ethics, business research, modern office equipment, and commercial teacher training.

Due to the rapidly changing social and economic conditions throughout the world, the congress proposes to emphasize, the newer social and institutional factors affecting business education. Authorities of the respective countries will discuss the necessity of broadening the scope of business training, causes and effects of the increasingly large number of women in business, and the recognition that all citizens be provided with general business information. The interchange of business teachers and students to develop a better understanding among future business men and women will be discussed.

Sir Francis Goodenough, one of the leading business men in England and president of the British Association for Commercial Education in a special invitation to American business men and teachers, states:

"The subjects to be considered have at no time been of more general interest or more vital importance to the welfare of the world than they are today. The economic disturbances which are affecting all civilized countries have thrown sharply into focus the necessity for a clearer understanding of the forces governing international trade. Commercial education has acquired a new importance and a wider implication."

ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Telephones in Private Residences—Embassies. (A-41374.)

The use of appropriated moneys in payment for telephone service in that portion of the Government-owned embassy building assigned as residence quarters for the ambassador is in contravention of section 7, act of August 23, 1912, 37 Stat. 414. The fact that any particular field officer or employe did not know of the provisions of said act until 1931 furnishes no justification for allowance of credit in his accounts for payment contrary to provision of said act. 3-26-32.

Retirement—Service credit for period receiving compensation under Employees' Compensation Act. (A-41924.)

In computing length of service under the Civil Retirement Act, there should be excluded all periods from and after the date of an official rating of permanent total disability specifically authorized to be made under any Federal statute, whether the name of the employe has or has not been dropped from the rolls of the department under which employed. April 30, 1932.

Mileage—Headquarters—Use of own automobile. (A-42146.)

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only such as any employe might incur between home and place of duty, is not reimbursable on a mileage basis under the act of February 14, 1931, 46 Stat. 1103, as it is not "travel" away from designated headquarters. May 7, 1932.

Mileage for use of privately owned automobile. (A-42101.)

The act of February 14, 1931, 46 Stat. 1103, authorizing payment for the use of a privately owned automobile on official travel on a mileage basis, limits such payment to the employe's "own automobile," and payment on a mileage basis may not, therefore, be made to a civilian employe for the use of his wife's car. See 11 Comp. Gen. 118. May 10, 1932.

GOOD NEWS

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U. S. NAVAL ATTACHES

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, in a communication dated June 2, 1933, kindly gave the following change in the list of United States Naval Attaches credited to foreign countries (see list published in the *JOURNAL* of March, 1932):

Commander Cleveland McCauley, U. S. Navy, relieved Captain C. C. Hartigan, U. S. Navy, as Naval Attaché, Peiping, China, on June 1, 1932. Commander Cauley's date of rank is July 1, 1926.

TRADE DETAILS

The Division of Foreign Service Administration reports that during the period from May 14 to June 11, 1932, the officers named below were sent on the following trade details or conferences:

Consul General Arthur Garrels (Tokyo), to San Francisco, Houston, and Birmingham; Consul Frederick W. Hinke (Canton), to San Francisco, Indianapolis, Chicago, Akron, and Los Angeles; Consul General Wilbur J. Keblinger (Sydney, Australia), to San Francisco, Birmingham, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, and New

York; Consul General Frank P. Lockhart (Tientsin), to San Francisco, Birmingham, Chicago, and Houston; Consul General George S. Messersmith (Berlin), to New York and Boston; Vice Consul Charles S. Reed, II (Taihoki), to Indianapolis and San Diego; Consul Lester L. Schmare (Hamburg), to San Francisco and Chicago; and Consul Alfred R. Thomson (Manchester), to Philadelphia and New York.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following personal notes as to the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce have been received in a communication dated June 14, 1932, from the Foreign Service Division Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

The extension of the coordination agreement between consular officers abroad and the trade promotion efforts of the Department of Commerce, together with the need of economy, has necessitated the closing of five foreign offices: Barcelona, Bombay, Melbourne, Milan, and Winnipeg. Several changes in personnel are being made in connection with the closing of these offices: Trade Commissioner J. B. Richards is being transferred from Bombay to Calcutta; Trade Commissioner J. E. Peebles, from Melbourne to Sydney; Trade Commissioner I. H. Taylor, from Milan to Vienna, where he will make his headquarters for automotive investigations in south and central Europe; Assistant Trade Commissioner John M. Kennedy, from Milan to Rome; Trade Commissioner John E. Embry, from Winnipeg to Vancouver, at which post he will succeed Trade Commissioner Rabbitt as head of that office; Assistant Trade Commissioner A. Probert, from Winnipeg to Montreal; Assistant Trade Commissioner William Sargent, from Montreal to Vancouver; and Assistant Trade Commissioner Alma H. Cramer, from Barcelona to Madrid.

Mr. George L. Jones who has been a member of the London staff since October, 1930, has just been transferred to Cairo vice Assistant Trade Commissioner Gabriel Ferrante, who has been returned to the United States.

CONGRESS ON COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

The United States Government has accepted an invitation extended by the British Government to participate in the Twelfth International Congress on Commercial Education to be held in London during the last week of July, 1932, according to information received today by Mr. J. O. Malott, Specialist in Commercial Education, United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C. The Prince of Wales will address the congress.

The purpose of the congress is to bring together the leaders in secondary and higher education for business from the various countries to exchange ideas about outstanding problems and practices in



engendered by this traditional policy toward our neighbor nations.

Respectfully submitted:

ASA G. BRIGGS,

Chairman.

WALLACE M. ALEXANDER,

Vice Chairman.

ARTHUR S. BENT,

D. CHAUNCEY BREWER,

ABEL DAVIS,

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C. S. DUNCAN,

GEORGE S. HARRIS,

O. W. KILLAM,

E. G. PETERSON,

GEORGE E. RANDLES,

LEONARD P. REAUME,

WM. H. WOODIN.

Resolutions adopted by the Forty-first Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, April 18-23, 1932.

SUPPLEMENTARY AND SUSTAINING RESOLUTION ON THE ALIEN

Whereas the Forty-first Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution deeply appreciates the action of President Hoover and the Secretaries of State and Labor which during the past year and one-half has resulted in reducing immigration to a small proportion of what it has been in previous years, and the fact that under the direction of Secretary of Labor W. N. Doak there has been greatly increased activity in the matter of the deporting from the United States unlawfully resident aliens and especially those who are affiliated with organizations the purpose of which is to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence, and other criminal aliens; and there is a tendency on the part of the Department of Labor and the Courts to more strictly enforce our highly important naturalization laws in order that only those aliens who are competent and willing to accept the responsibility of American citizenship fully and without reservation of any sort may be granted that privilege; now: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Continental Congress that there be no relaxation of such commendable efforts on the part of the Administration, since additional legislation is needed to sustain and strengthen its efforts to enforce our immigration, deportation and naturalization laws, that such legislation should be forthcoming; and it is ordered that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President, the Secretary of State,

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INFORMATION REGARDING PROPOSED IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION

The following minority report on H. R. 11552, entitled: "To provide for review of the action of Consular Officers in refusing immigration visas" is believed will be of interest to officers in the field:

MINORITY REPORT

(To accompany H. R. 11552)

Purpose of Legislation

The bill would change the procedure provided in the immigration act of 1924 to determine the eligibility of aliens to receive visas for admission to the United States. The determination of admissibility in the case of alien relatives of American citizens would be shifted from the consular office in the field, where the alien resides, where the evidence is available, where the investigation is made and where the main facts relative to his admissibility can be found (as provided under the present law) to the Secretary of State at Washington.



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IMMIGRATION

Resolution recommended by the Immigration Committee, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in March, 1932:

We commend the State Department for its prompt and timely action in bringing about through administrative action under existing law the emergency exclusion of immigrants whose entry might aggravate existing conditions in this country. If, however, in the judgment of Congress legislation is needed to give additional sanction to this accomplishment, such legislation should be frankly of an emergency character to continue in effect for a specified period of not more than three years. The enactment of permanent measures effecting major changes in our immigration policy should await opportunity for deliberate study of the effects in normal times of the country's present restriction policy and should aim at putting into effect principles which will promote the country's welfare over a period of years.

In the 1924 Immigration Law Congress reaffirmed our traditional policy of neighborliness toward Western Hemisphere countries by specifically exempting them from quota restriction. We would stress again at this time the great importance of maintaining unimpaired the good will



STAFF, AMERICAN CONSULATE, BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MARCH, 1932

Seated, left to right: Milorad M. Jevdovich, Vice Consul John L. Caban, Consul Reed Paige Clark, (Miss) Anna Evreinoff, Milan P. Baitch. Standing, left to right: Vlojko Petrovich (janitor), (Mrs.) Angeline Pavlovich, Risto Mitich (messenger), (Mrs.) Catherine Gudim-Lerkovich, (Mrs.) Sophie Kossikovsky, (Mrs.) Alla V. Krivsky, (Mrs.) Vida Petrovich (janitress), Velibor P. Stojanovich



of lawfully admitted alien residents of this country are liberally covered by instructions issued by the Department of State for the guidance of consular officers. In these instructions consular officers have been informed that since such cases differ from those of pioneer immigrants in that there exists in the case of the relative a moral and sometimes legal obligation and natural inclination to prevent the member of his immediate family from becoming a public charge, the alien relative should be regarded as qualifying under the law if he shows by reliable evidence that his relative in this country has employment which is not likely to terminate and has in addition some margin of resources for use during temporary disability.

It is cases of aliens who have failed to qualify under these simple and liberal requirements that the proposed legislation would make subject to review.

Impracticability of Administration

The provisions of this proposed legislation are impracticable of administration.

The Secretary of State or his representative, not having the alien before him, would lack the advantage of the consular officer in the field who is able to interrogate and cross-examine the alien in order to develop the true facts of the case, which frequently differ from the allegations made in documents introduced in support of visa applications.

As has been stated, it would be necessary to provide, at considerable expense, additional stenographic assistance at consular offices abroad to prepare for the boards of review detailed records of consular examinations, and additional translators to make translations of docu-

ments in all languages submitted by aliens under the requirements of the immigration laws.

Aliens disappointed by an unfavorable decision by the board of review would be encouraged to resubmit their cases with allegedly new evidence in the hope that eventually the visa would be issued. The Department of State would become the focus of attention of lawyers who derive a large part of their practice from foreign-born citizens and aliens in our midst. Congressmen would be overwhelmed with petitions and appeals to exert their influence in behalf of some alien of whose real merits they know absolutely nothing, and whose case has been passed upon by competent officers of the Government having full knowledge of the facts of the case and acting in accordance with the provisions of our immigration laws.

Summary of Objections

1. This bill is contrary to one of the fundamental principles of and would weaken, the immigration act of 1924.
2. It is unnecessary, since cases are passed upon by competent officers of the Government, and are now subject to an adequate review by the Department of State.
3. It would necessitate additional expense at a time when every effort should be made to save money.
4. It is impracticable.

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Changes in the Present Law Proposed by This Bill

This bill provides for aliens a procedure not available to an American citizen residing abroad who desires to prove his right of admission to the United States. It is contrary to the main principle embodied in the immigration act of 1924, selection of aliens abroad and in their home country. It is unknown to American jurisprudence, being in the form of an ex parte new trial before a tribunal other than that body which heard the case in the first instance; the bill specifically authorizes the filing with the Secretary of State of additional evidence not presented to or considered by the consul.

The additional evidence which would be submitted to the Secretary of State by the alien might be of questionable character. There is no provision in the bill for the Secretary of State to investigate its authenticity. No provision is made to authorize the Government to offer evidence to rebut or disprove the alien's additional evidence. It would have to be taken as true.

Added Expenses Involved

If this bill is approved it will increase the volume of work of the department charged with the responsibility of review, and it will be necessary to supplement existing personnel to make up the boards of review adequate to take care of the increase in work in the department. It will necessitate providing the consular offices abroad with additional stenographic assistance of court qualification to prepare for the review detailed stenographic record of consular examinations and additional translators to prepare translations of documents in all languages submitted by aliens under the requirements of the immigration laws. In addition to the expense involved to meet these needs, the utility of our consular officers will be impaired.

Contrary to Principles of Act of 1924

The proposed legislation is contrary to one of the fundamental principles of the immigration act of 1924—that individual cases of aliens desiring to come to this country be passed upon abroad. This principle, established by section 2 (i) of that act, has been in successful operation for nearly eight years, preventing the arrival and rejection at our ports of entry of thousands of inadmissible aliens as occurred under our former immigration laws.

No proposal to change this procedure was made prior to the existing unemployment situation in the United States, in the light of which our consular officers have strictly and properly enforced the excluding provisions of the immigration laws, particularly those relating to aliens likely to become public charges. As a result of this enforcement of our immigration laws, which has had widespread approval throughout the country, over 300,000 aliens who normally would have immigrated into the United States during the past 18 months, did not enter the country to take jobs from American labor or to add to the ranks of the unemployed.

The bill H. R. 11552 tends to weaken this enforcement at a time when strict enforcement is more essential than ever before.

Proposed Legislation is Unnecessary

There is neither necessity nor occasion for enacting legislation of this nature since an adequate review exists under the present procedure. In the principal immigration centers of Europe cases involving refusal of immigration visas are passed upon by a board of consular officers, assisted by an immigration inspector of the Department of Labor and a medical officer of the United States Public Health Service. All these officers are well informed concerning the provisions of our immigration laws and base their decisions to issue or refuse a visa upon a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the individual case in the light of those provisions. In cases in which an alien is found to be excludable under the law, the refusal of a visa must also be concurred in by the principal consular officers. Upon the submission of new and material evidence consular officers are always willing to reconsider the case of an alien from whom a visa has been withheld.

While the law places the responsibility upon the consular officer for the issue or refusal of an immigration visa, the Department of State has always investigated the limited number of allegations of improper action on the part of the consular officer and, if found necessary, issued appropriate instructions. The procedure provided by the bill for review would allow less scope to the department, which under present practice may consider all factors having a bearing upon the case, in requesting a consular officer to reconsider the visa application in the light of an interpretative instruction.

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4,651 studies, more than half of which are masters' and doctors' theses, representing 368 institutions and organizations.

The first of a series of publications on histories of education "The American Lyceum," Bulletin 1932 No. 12, price 15 cents, has been delivered by the Government printer, as has been "Scholarships and Fellowships-Grants Available in United States Colleges and Universities," Bulletin 1931 No. 15, price 30 cents. The latter bulletin lists 34,013 undergraduate as well as graduate stipends offered by 402 colleges and universities.

Free: Office of Education handbook, telling the history, duties, and new publications of the office. Address the Commissioner of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

"SCALING UP"

Recently a Foreign Service Officer's household effects were shipped to a certain small republic, and upon arrival were weighed separately by the two local official agencies which handled them—the customs office and the transport monopoly. There was a difference of 3 percent in their weight assessment figures, while neither amount agreed with the bill of lading from the despatch agency at New York. However, they perceived no necessity for checking their entries, as they explained that their figures "depend upon the weighing scales used."

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.)

LA GUAIRA, VENEZUELA, May 21, 1932.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

As this section seems to have gone begging in recent issues, I am taking a turn by offering some suggestions aimed at injecting new life into the atrophied member.

Why not convert the column into a forum for the discussion of Foreign Service affairs? I mean a section for informal consultations and the exchange of helpful ideas, with a question box. Such a column, with contributions interspersed with lively editorial comment, and in so far as possible containing correct if not authoritative answers to questions, would, in my opinion, make of it the most popular page of the JOURNAL. In addition, the section would lend itself admirably for brief reviews of laws, etc., especially interpretative resués with some background, such as origin and aim of regulations, etc. Timely comments of the Department on various phases of work would also prove helpful to men



"Pink tooth brush" . . .
I don't like
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Your gums may bleed, slightly or occasionally, without causing you any pain. Perhaps it would be better if they hurt you severely!

For then you'd do something, immediately, about "pink tooth brush"—the first visible sign of a congested and unhealthy condition of your gums.

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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So wake up your gums! Massage them with Ipana when and while you clean your teeth. Use either the brush or your finger. Spur the fresh, clean blood to swift circulation through the tiny cells. Let it sweep away poisons and wastes. Regular brushing of the gums with Ipana will soon restore them to firmness, to hardness, to health!

For Ipana contains ziratol—a preparation long used by the profession for its efficiency in toning and invigorating tender gum tissue.

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BOOK NOTES

AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS: 1931.

Edited by Charles P. Howland and published by the Yale University Press for the Council on Foreign Relations. 1931. \$5.

The *Saturday Review of Literature* recently published the following:

"There is a certain monotony in reviewing annual publications from year to year. There can hardly be anything startlingly unexpected about them. Yet these yearly volumes on Foreign Relations by the Council, of which this is the fourth, are not merely annual reiterations of what has gone before. If there is any monotony involved, it is in the high order of merit which the editor and the staff of the Council have been able to maintain throughout the series.

"The series purports to consist of annual surveys. But thus far it has not developed along survey lines. The volumes might more accurately be entitled, 'Studies in American Foreign Problems.' In previous numbers our attention in the Far East, in the Caribbean, and in Europe have been reviewed. In this volume Mexico predominates, Limitation of Armaments and Post-war Financial Relations dividing the remainder of the pages.

"I doubt if there has been published a more competent presentation of the various problems which have engaged the joint attention and sometimes the mutual hostility of the Department of State and the Mexican Foreign Office in recent years. The agrarian problem, the oil controversy, the debt question, immigration, international claims, and the issue between Church and State in Mexico, into which, in spite of its purely national character, our representatives have been drawn, all are treated with singular fairness and adequacy.

"The subtle mathematics of naval disarmament are set out with earnestness and an evident desire to make them clear. That they are not altogether so is the fault of the figures and the diplomatic controversies back of them rather than due to any failure in their presentation here. Much the same may be said of the chapter on the Bank for International Settlements, the German Mixed Claims Commission, and the American War Claims against Austria and Hungary.

"One notes with mingled gratitude for what has been accomplished and regret for the future, the closing sentence of the preface. With this, the fourth volume, the retiring Director brings to an end his work in the preparation of these Surveys."

NEW OFFICE OF EDUCATION PUBLICATIONS

Several publications of the Federal Office of Education, Department of the Interior, have recently come from the press and are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Very new is "Recent Theses in Education," pamphlet No. 26, price 10 cents, which gives an annotated list of 242 theses deposited with the Office of Education and available for loan. "Bibliography of Research Studies in Education: 1929-1930," Bulletin 1931 No. 13, price 85 cents, lists

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Chandler De Soto	5.00-19	6.65	12.90	Pierce-A	6.00-22	11.60	22.50
Dodge	5.00-19	6.65	12.90	Pierce-A	6.50-19	12.30	23.86
Durant				Stutz	6.50-20	12.65	24.54
Gr. Paige	5.00-20	6.75	13.10	Cadillac Lincoln	7.00-20	14.65	28.42
Pontiac				Packard			
Roosevelt	5.00-21	6.98	13.54	Truck and Bus Tires			
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Essex	5.00-21	6.98	13.54	30x5 H.D.	15.45	29.96	
Nash	5.25-18	7.53	14.60	32x6 H.D.	26.50	51.00	
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Nash	5.25-21	8.15	15.82	36x8 H.D.	51.65	100.20	
Olds'bile.	6.00-20 H.D.			6.00-20 H.D.	14.50	28.14	
Buick M.	6.50-20 H.D.			6.50-20 H.D.	16.30	31.62	
Chevrolet Olds'bile.	7.50-20 H.D.			7.50-20 H.D.	26.45	51.60	
Buick	9.00-20 H.D.			9.00-20 H.D.	46.50	90.40	
Stu'bak'r	9.75-20 H.D.			9.75-20 H.D.	61.65	120.00	
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★ One of the largest magazine publishing houses published a survey which they recently made to find out the tire buying plans of car owners for this year.

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4.50-21	3.98	3.98	7.74
30x3½cl	3.57	3.57	6.92

TIRE SIZE	Cash Price Each	*Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Cash Price Per Pair
4.40-21	\$3.95	\$3.95	\$7.66
4.50-21	4.37	4.37	8.46
4.75-19	5.12	5.12	9.94
5.00-19	5.39	5.39	10.46
5.25-21	6.63	6.63	12.86

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



in the field. In fact, the scope could be extended almost indefinitely, and without it degenerating into a common house organ.

Needless to say, such section would have to be conducted in closest cooperation with the Department, and other sources of information. Rules would be establishing about withholding names of contributors, and an empire set up to maintain decorum, though the details would not interfere with the main purpose. It is hoped that opinions of others on the subject will be published.

Very respectfully yours,

BEN C. MATTHEWS,
American Vice Consul.

Let—Opinions are cordially invited, as also contributions along the lines suggested. The lively editorial comment is a matter for prayerful consideration.

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT'S KIND CONSIDERATION

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, May 19, 1932.

DEAR EDITOR:

I heartily endorse the suggestion contained in Mr Cochran's article "Indoctrination" in the May issue of the JOURNAL.

Even in private conversation utterances of Government representatives may be exploited and private opinion might be misconstrued. Officers in the field are unable to receive American newspaper opinions before events have transpired and usually been talked out. Such papers as we do read are, of course, colored by local prejudices. We owe it to our Government to be alert and up-to-date in our knowledge of events and personalities. Often we must discuss important events with foreigners among whom we are living. Just as we are careful to include a "waiver of responsibility" in a commercial letter, so should we be careful not to compromise the Government we represent by inaccuracies or misinformation. It would be extremely helpful to have a Department memo in order to guide our discussions of questions of policy.

From time to time circumstances place junior and ordinarily subordinate officers in charge of important negotiations. The Department naturally expects the officer thus placed to acquit himself in a meritorious fashion. His actions should never be a matter for conjecture, but should, rather, be based upon and in accord with a sound understanding of established policy.

The reply is natural that an officer is furnished with press releases by the Department. However valuable as these releases are, they are not exhaustive and are available to the entire press throughout the world. By the time received abroad, these releases have been published in all American newspapers. They show the Department's reaction to accomplished facts; what is needed is an explanation of Department policies applied to situations which may arise. Suppose a revolution overturns an existing government and an officer is approached by the new government with a view to learning whether the United States is likely to recognize the "fait accompli." Press releases will be of no avail. A concrete explanation of the Department's policy would serve a distinct purpose.

Foreign diplomatic and consular officers in the United States continually report to their governments the attitude of official Washington. Why should officers of

our own Government, who must deal with informed governments abroad, be any less informed.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT G. MCGREGOR, JR.,
American Vice Consul.

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