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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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## The First Great American Boaster

By J. RIVES CHILDS, *Diplomatic Secretary, Cairo, Egypt*

OF ALL the romantic circumstances surrounding the early English colonization of America, there is probably none which appeals more to the imagination than the dramatic career of Captain John Smith, President of Virginia and Admiral of New England, soldier, explorer, and writer, who right faithfully fulfilled the tradition of Elizabethan adventurer by a spirit of unquenchable curiosity and indomitable courage and—must it now be added—of unblushing fabrication?

Who does not recall the story, as recounted in the school book histories, of his escape in Virginia in 1608 from execution by the Indians when his head was upon the block and their hands were upraised to beat out his brains and Pocahontas, dusky Redskin maiden (daughter of King Powhatan) rushes in and interposes herself between the threatening clubs and the head of the victim (after the manner of the most approved 10-reel film) and sends him in safety to Jamestown? Only the love interest is lacking to make it suitable for the scenario writers but the sentimentalists have interpolated that missing element in the pretty drama and have alleged that Pocahontas was persuaded to marry John Rolfe only when deceived as to Smith's death and that when they met afterwards in England she appeared deeply moved at sight of him and cast upon him a sad and disconsolate glance.

Is it time to relegate this pretty tale to the limbo of literary and historical fabrications? The films will massacre it soon enough and the claims of truth are pressing.

Before Captain Smith set out in 1607 from England to plant in Virginia the first permanent settlement of English colonists in the New World, of which he became the titular leader and to whose indomitable spirit the success of the venture was almost entirely due, he had served by his own account in "the warres of Transiluania, Wallachi, and Moldauia" against the Turks and Tartars as a captain, and afterwards as a major of horse, in the regiment of "Earl Meldritch" under Sigismund Bathory, Prince of Transylvania.

For having slain three Turks in single combat before the assembled armies at Regall (Albe Royalle) in 1602 he was knighted by Sigismund and soon afterwards "taken prisoner by the Turks, sold for a Slave, sent into Tartaria . . . slew the Bashaw of Malbritas in Cambia, and escaped," making his way back across Russia and Poland, as contained in "The True Travels, Adventures and Observations of Captaine John Smith," published by him at London in 1630 when he was resting from his great exploits in four continents and was dreaming dreams.

Even for an Elizabethan and a world grown accustomed to the marvelous achievements of the great captains, Raleigh, Drake, Magellan, Pizarro, and Hernando Cortez, there was not lacking one in the seventeenth century in the person of Sir Thomas Fuller (in his *Worthies of England*) to cast doubt upon the veracity of Smith.

It remained for Mr. Charles Deane in 1859, however, to be the first to impugn Smith's version of his rescue by Pocahontas in his *Notes on Wingfield's Discourse of America*. Mr. Deane's doubts

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were supported later by such historians as Edward Duffield Neill, Charles Dudley Warner, Henry Adams, H. C. Lodge, Justin Windsor, and more lately by Alexander Brown. Smith's veracity, on the other hand, has had equally redoubtable defenders in John Fiske in America and in A. G. Bradley and Edward Arber in England, the last mentioned of whom is responsible for the scholarly and sympathetically edited *Travels and Works of Captain John Smith*, published in two volumes in 1910, and for the note on Smith in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

It would be beside the purpose of this present contribution to the study of Smith's veracity to recount all of the arguments which have been mustered for and against the acceptance of Smith's narratives of his adventures. It is enough to note that the principal argument made in behalf of the recognition of the truth of his exploits in the East centers about the grant of arms made to Smith by Sigismund the 9th of December, 1603, and the Latin text of which, with the accompanying seal, is reproduced in Smith's published "True Travels." A translation of the Latin text, also reproduced by Smith, here follows in part:

Sigismundus Bathor, by the Grace of God, Duke of Transilvania, Wallachia, and Moldavia, Earle of Andchard, Salford and Growenda; to whom this writing may come or appeare. Know that we have given leave and license to John Smith an English Gentleman, Capitaine of 250 Souldiers . . . whose service doth deserve all praise and perpetual memory towards us, as a man that did for God and his Country overcome his enemies: Wherefore out of Our love and favour, according to the law of Armes, We have ordained and given him in his shield of Armes, the figure and description of three Turks heads, which with his sword, before the town of Regall, in single combat he did overcome, kill, and cut off, in the Province of Transilvania.

But fortune, as she is very variable, so it chaneed and happened to him in the Province of Wallachia, in the yeare of our Lord, 1602, the 18. day of November, when he with many others, as well Noble men, as also divers other Souldiers, were taken prisoners by the Lord Bashaw of Cambia, a Country of Tartaria: whose cruelty brought him such good fortune, by the helpe and power of Almighty God, that hee delivered himselfe, and returned againe to his company and fellow souldiers; of whom We doe discharge him, and this hee hath in witnessesse thereof, being much more worthy of a better reward; and now intends to returne to his owne sweet Country.

Sealed at Lipswick in Misenland, the ninth of December, in the yeare of our Lord, 1603.

Appended to the above is an attestation of Sir William Segar, the English Garter King of Arms:

. . . that I the aforesaid Patent, I have seene, signed, and sealed under the proper hand and Seale Manual of the said Duke of Transilvania.

and that as such the grant was registered by him at London the nineteenth day of August, 1625.

Arber states (*Travels and Works of Smith*, Page xxiv, vol. 1) that he "personally inspected in April, 1884, in the Official Register of Sir William Segar's *Grants of Arms*, at the Herald's College in London, the record of the arms as granted Smith by Sigismund Bathory."

Hostile critics state that Sir William Segar was deluded by Smith into recognizing and giving validity to a fraudulent title to which Mr. A. G. Bradley replies:

There is no occasion to discuss the strong improbability of Sir William Segar admitting an elaborate fraud in connection with it. Above all for a man whom the same critics would have us believe was of no account. For as a matter of fact, Smith's story of these Eastern campaigns and the main points of his own part are corroborated by, and partly taken from, *The Warres of Transilvania, Wallachia, and Moldavia*, written by Francis Farneza, a learned Italian secretary to Sigismundus Bathori, the Prince. These were translated by Purchas for his *Pilgrimes* four or five years before Smith wrote his *True Travels*, and contained among other things his victory over the three Turks.

Mr. Bradley has raised an initial difficulty with regard to the acceptance of Smith's veracity which is not overcome by his contention that Smith's story is "corroborated by and partly taken from" the work of a certain Francisco Farneza which was translated by the Rev. Samuel Purchas and incorporated partly in his *Pilgrimes*.

The fact is, as stated by Arber himself (*Smith's Works*, Vol. 1, Page xxiii), Smith has, in that portion of his *Travels* devoted to his experiences in Transylvania, Moldavia and Wallachia (at present provinces of Greater Rumania), reprinted Purchas' extracts from Farneza, so that the quotation from an extract of a third work may hardly be said to be corroborated by that same work. Strange enough, however, Arber accepts it also as a corroboration, although the only extant testimony for Farneza's narrative is Smith and Purchas.

As a further corroboration of Smith's narrative Arber mentions two complimentary verses first printed in Smith's *Description of New England* in 1616, allegedly composed by two former members of his company which he commanded under "Earl Meldritch" in Transylvania, the one, Ensign Thomas Carlton, and the other, Sergeant Edward Robinson, who were the only two Englishmen out of the 12 said to have been present who escaped alive from the battle of Rottenton in Transylvania in 1602 when Smith was left wounded on the battlefield, only to be afterwards taken prisoner and made a slave.

Robinson's verses, signed "Your true friend

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and souldier" are, of the two, the most circumstantial:

Tis true, long time thou hast my Captaine beene  
In the fierce warres of Transiluania:

'Long ere that thou America hadst seene,  
Or led wast captiu'd in Virginia;

.....

Aside from the testimonies adduced in favor of the veracity of Smith as contained in the grant of arms and the complimentary verses of Carlton and Robinson, the chief remaining evidence alleged as substantiating the truth of Smith's narratives of his adventures in Transylvania, Turkey, Tartary, and Russia, are the place names mentioned by him which, though written phonetically, have been in great part readily identified by Professor Arber. In that which concerns Transylvania only the names "Land of Zarkam," "Regall," "Veratio," "Solmos," and "Kupronka" have eluded the painstaking efforts of Arber towards identification.

## II

In 1925 the writer, as an American consular officer, was assigned to Bucharest, Rumania, a country now comprising, in addition to the

provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, the former Austro-Hungarian province of Transylvania. Not many miles removed from Bucharest, on one of the most marvelously beautiful scenic highways in Eastern Europe, are the remains of an ancient tower which has kept sentinel duty for hundreds of years on the banks of the River Olt as it bursts its way from Wallachia through the Carpathian Mountains out upon the plains of Transylvania. This tower, mentioned by Smith as the Rottenturm (Rottenton) or Red Tower, stands only a short distance from Hermannstadt or Sibiu, an ancient Saxon town of Transylvania which is also included among the scenes visited by Smith.

It is a far cry from the Rottenton Tower and the Rottenton Pass to the banks of the James and Jamestown Island! Past the Rottenton Pass there have swept westward from time immemorial Scythians, Huns, Tartars, and Turks, the overflow of the great racial cauldron of the East. On the banks of the James and on Jamestown Island there flitted for countless centuries American Indians, bred like these other peoples of straight black hair and high cheek bones, from the same great racial family of Mongolia. Was it possible



BICENTENNIAL PAGEANT AT TOKYO, JAPAN

Left to right: Lieut. J. Robert Sherr, Licut. Thomas Cranford, Mr. Bradford Smith, Miss Julia Shathin, Consul Leo D. Sturgeon, Mrs. Thomas Cranford, Mr. S. Walter Washington, Secretary of Embassy, Mrs. George Morsholl, Mr. James Perkins, Consul General Arthur Garrels (director), and Lieut. Harold Doud

that that astonishing figure in history, Captain John Smith added a further link between the Rottenton Pass and Jamestown Island?

It was with no thought or purpose of discrediting Smith's account of his marvellous exploits that the writer addressed himself to Professor Nicolae Iorga, one of the greatest historians in eastern Europe and an authority not only on Rumanian history but also on the Ottoman Empire; rather it was with the idea of buttressing Smith's reputation and fame.

Professor Iorga has attained recognition not alone in his own country where he is Professor of the University of Bucharest and member of the Rumanian Academy, but also in France where he is a member of the French Institute. His profound knowledge of the history of Rumania and of the particular epoch included within Smith's narrative of his adventures in Rumania makes him eminently fitted to judge the credibility of Smith's testimony. It is worth noting in passing as a curious fact that no attempt would appear ever to have been made hitherto to arrive at the truth of Smith's eastern exploits by reference to contemporary historical evidence or to those historians best qualified by their historical knowledge of the events in which Smith participated in eastern Europe to form an authoritative opinion of their historical truth.

Addressing Professor Iorga, the writer, after setting forth his purpose, stated:

It has been the fashion in late years to attempt to detract from the glory of Captain John Smith by casting doubt upon his remarkable exploits in Europe, Asia, and America. The difficulty in identifying the names of places mentioned by him and obviously spelled phonetically has been cited as a basis for questioning his veracity. Certain of these unidentifiable names occur in Smith's account of his adventures in Transylvania and include: "the land of Zarkam" . . . "the Plaines of Regall" . . . "Veratio," "Solmos," and "Kupronka" . . .

The entire account of his experience in Transylvania comprises only some 17 pages which is included in "The Travels and Works of Capt. John Smith," edited by Ed. Arber, Edinburgh, 1910, in two volumes.

You would put me under a very real obligation and would render a service which would undoubtedly be appreciated by a great body of Americans in looking over these 17 pages of text and in indicating your opinion as to the identity of the place names mentioned besides stating your opinion as to the general credibility of the narrative in the light of your knowledge of the period.

To this communication Professor Iorga very kindly replied:

In the interesting book which you kindly sent me there are statements which have a verisimilitude and others which are the product of a feeble memory or Smith's pure imagination.

Busea is Barta; Zachel Moyses is Moise Szekely, Prince of Transylvania. Michael, the Brave, Prince of Walla-

chia, is replaced by "Jeremie," which should be read "Giurean," brother of Jeremie Movila, Prince of Moldavia. But the expedition of 1602 to Wallachia did not take place from the Olt side, but through the passes to the east of Great Wallachia (although the author knows Rammie Oltenien, "Rebrinke"). Further, the fights near Pitesti—"Peteska"—took place in 1601 against Michael himself. The description of the battle (Pages 848-849) is absolutely invented. There was nothing near "Langanaw"—Langenau or Campulung—nor near Rottenton (Rotenturm or Turnu Rosu). "Veristhorne" is in Hungarian also "Red Tower." All the names of the places: "Zarkam"—Szerkany; "Regall"—Albe Royale; "Kupronka"—Kapronka, and also the archaie, Atiopolis, may be identified.

However, the patent of Sigismund Bathory is absolutely false, the methods of warfare as represented have no similarity whatsoever with those employed in eastern Europe after 1600 and among the military leaders I do not find a single one mentioned in the sources which I have thoroughly used for my History of the Ottoman Empire.

As supplementing the above, Professor added the following comments:

The title of Sigismund Bathory, prince of Transylvania, holding also the titles of Moldavia and Wallachia is false as given in the patent of arms granted Smith. In the document, after Wallachia, is added mention of the Vandals (confusing thereby the title of Sigismund, King of Poland and Sweden)\* and the quite impossible earldoms of Anchard, Salford, and Growenda (confusing the decesses given by himself as Prince of Oppeln and Ratisbor). He never lived in Misoland (where the patent is allegedly issued) and besides it was the imperial general Basta who had Transylvania. Even in the seal of the patent Sigismund bears the false title of "Dux" when he was, in fact, prince. Further, the entire style and tone of the patent is unacceptable.

Professor Iorga further observes that in the wars between the Turks and the Christians there were never parades similar to the tournaments of the Middle Ages for the amusement of women as described by Smith, when he recounts concerning the siege of Caniza, a Hungarian town occupied by the Turks and besieged by the Christians, including the army of Sigismund of which Smith is presumed to have formed a part:

Which slow proceedings the Turkes oft derided . . . and fearing lest they should depart ere they could assault their Citie, sent this challenge to any Captaine in the Armie.

That to delight the Ladies, who did long to see some court-like pastime, the Lord Turashaw did defie any Captaine, that had the command of a Company, who durst combat with him for his head.

That matter being discussed, it was accepted, but so many questions grew for the undertaking, it was decided by lots: which fell upon Captaine Smith, before spoken of.

\* "Vandals" which appears in the Latin text of the patent is translated curiously enough in the English text by "Moldavia." Sigismund, King of Poland and Sweden was born in 1566 and died in 1632 while Sigismund Bathory was born in 1572 and died in 1613.

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Truce being made for that time, the Rampiers all beset with faire Dames and men in Armes, Turbashaw with a noise of Howboyces entred the fields well mounted and armed . . . a Ianizary before him, bearing his lance; on each side, another leading his horse: where long he stayed not, ere Smith with a noise of trumpets, only a page bearing his lance, passed by him with a courteous salute, tooke his ground with such good success, that at the sound of the charge, he passed the Turke throw the sight of his Beaver, face, head, and all, that he fell dead to the ground; where alighting and unbraeinge his Helmet, he cut off his head, and the Turke took his body; and so returned without any hurt at all.

Smith continued by disposing successively of two more Turks in single combat in quite as dramatic a manner.

According to Professor Iorga he can not recall the name of a single Englishman who took part in the wars in eastern Europe described by Smith, nor has he been able to find in the sources examined by him any of the following names mentioned by Smith: Grandvile or Meldriteh or Earl von Sulch or Vahan or the Bashaw Amaroz or the Zanzach Brigola or Colonell Veltus or the Turbashaw or Bonny Mulgro or the Barons of Budendorfe and Oberwin, Earl Nederspolt, Earl Zarvana, Lord Bechlefield, or Colonells Oversall, Dubras, and Calab.

The complimentary verses, previously men-

tioned, of Carlton and Robinson, Professor Iorga believes may very well have been invented and he concludes by expressing the opinion that the work of Smith, so far as it relates to eastern Europe, is a "literary fabrication" which is "almost unique in respect of a person who played so important a part in history."

### III

Thus crumbles the structure of facts of a famous narrative of adventure. Captain John Smith, of Pocahontas fame, proves to be not alone an Elizabethan in daring and in dauntless courage but, alas, it must be added, an Elizabethan as well in his negligent treatment of the truth.

And yet, while the Pocahontas incident becomes inferentially open to question and recedes further into the land of legend, Captain John Smith, it should be remembered, for all his unveraciousness, was a product of the age. And while he possessed the faults of an Elizabethan, he must not be denied the virtues which were undeniably his. For his was truly a great heart and an indomitable spirit, as is attested by the contemporary chronicles of even his enemies.

Resourceful and energetic, laboring in Virginia untiringly for the success of the little Colony, com-

*(Continued to page 303)*



*Photo from Paul J. Gray.*

ANCIENT CASTLE AT TUEBINGEN, GERMANY

## Inauguration of San Marino-Rimini Railway

**C**ONSUL JOSEPH EMERSON HAVEN, stationed at Florence, Italy, was delegated by the Department of State to attend officially the inauguration of the San Marino-Rimini Railway on June 12, 1932.

As there is but one small hotel in the capital of San Marino, it was necessary for Mr. Haven to spend the night at Rimini, 14 miles distant, leaving there by motor early on the morning of June 12 in order to be at the Government Palace at 9 a. m., when the authorities had been requested to meet.

Following official presentations, a procession of the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, as well as the State military forces, was formed and proceeded on foot through the capital to the station at the terminus of the new electric railway line which is located outside the walls of the city.

At 10.50 a. m. the first train, consisting of two carriages and bearing the Italian authorities, entered the station having left Rimini at 10 a. m., stopping only at the San Marino frontier where a light blue and white silk ribbon (the national colors of San Marino) extended across the tracks.

This ribbon was cut by H. E. Costanzo Ciano, the Italian Minister of Communications, who had been delegated by his Government to represent the King of Italy on this occasion. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of San Marino was present at the frontier to welcome Signor Ciano and accompany him on the inaugural train to the capital of the Republic.

After a brief religious ceremony at the station, the procession re-formed and marched back to the Government Palace amidst scenes of the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm, the air being filled with rose petals and flowers, as well as thousands of small squares of vari-colored paper bearing printed phrases of welcome and patriotic expressions.

On reaching the Government Palace, the authorities mounted to the Great Council Hall where an exchange of speeches was made between the Senior Captain Regent of the Republic and the Italian Minister of Communications. Following this, the two Captains Regent and Signor Ciano proceeded to the balcony of the Palace overlooking the great square, where Signor Ciano ad-



SAN MARINO

*Photo from J. E. Haver.*



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dressed the several thousand people who had managed to secure places of advantage.

After a short interval, the procession re-formed and marched to the Cathedral where a choral mass was sung at which officiated the Archbishop of the Republic.

The official luncheon for 120 invited guests took place at 1 p. m., no toasts being exchanged. At 3.30 p. m., the procession re-formed and accompanied Signor Ciano and the other Italian guests to the railway station from which the official train left for Rimini at 4 o'clock.

Consul Haven then called at the Government Palace to pay his respects and take leave of the Captains Regent and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Owing to the lateness of the hour Mr. Haven returned to Rimini for the night, returning the following day to his post at Florence.

San Marino, the smallest republic in the world and claiming to be the oldest state in Europe, comprises an area of 38 square miles enclosed by Italian territory, among the terminating spurs of the Appenines near the Adriatic Coast. The town, standing on a mountainous crag, 2,420 feet high, was built around a hermitage dating from 441, and is surrounded by a great wall with forts. But one road enters the town. It is 14 miles southwest

of Rimini by road. The following further details are taken from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (14th edition):

According to tradition, the republic was founded by Marinus, a native of Arbe, probably after the middle of the fourth century. The *Castellum Sancti Marini* is mentioned in 755, the oldest document in the Republican archives mentions the abbot of San Marino in 885. The republic, as a rule, avoided the faction fights of the middle ages, but joined the Ghibellines and was interdicted by the pope in 1247-49. After this it was protected by the Montefeltro family, later dukes of Urbino, and the papacy and successfully resisted the attempts of Sigismondo Malatesta against its liberty. In 1503 it fell into the hands of Caesar Borgia, but soon regained its freedom. Other attacks failed, but civil discords in the meantime increased. Its independence was recognized in 1631 by the papacy. In 1739 Cardinal Alberoni attempted to deprive it of its independence, but this was restored in 1740 and was respected by Napoleon. The arms of the republic are three peaks, each crowned with a tower. There are traces of three different enceintes of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. The principal church (Pieve), in classical style, dates from 1826-38 and contains the body of St.



THE GREAT COUNCIL HALL, SAN MARINO

*Photo from J. E. Haver.*

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Marinus. The old church is first mentioned in 951. The available armed forces of the republic form a total of about 1,200 men, all citizens able to bear arms being technically obliged to do so from the age of 16 to 60 years. It issues its own copper coinage, which circulates in Italy also; but Italian money is current for the higher values. Most of the republic falls within the diocese of Montefeltro, a small portion within that of Rimini . . . . .

The republic no longer confers titles for a consideration, but finds a fruitful source of revenue in the frequent changes of its postage stamps (first issued in 1877 and divided into two series, one for foreign and the other for internal postage, in 1899). However, it has had to resort to a loan, and new taxes were imposed to provide higher salaries for officials, causing the peasant rising in 1910. But it has steadily refused the offer of a gaming table. In recent years newspapers have been published. The only exports, besides postage stamps, are stone from Mt. Titano—the legendary founder of San Marino was a Dalmatian stone

cutter—and the strong wine grown on this volcanic soil. The museum contains among other curiosities the banner of Garibaldi's "Italic Legion," which sought refuge at San Marino in 1849. The population in 1925 was 12,952.

It might also be added that the republic has extradition treaties with England, Belgium, Holland and the United States.

## OLE MAN RIVER

Consul General Samuel T. Lee has been inspecting the Consular offices in his supervisory district and from Para he writes convincingly about the Amazon:

"This great Amazon valley's main river is so great that the combined flood tides of both the Mississippi and the Nile could be emptied into it without perceptibly increasing its volume. A river which holds in its mouth an island larger than the State of Ohio."

Mr. Lee also describes his "little supervisory district" in stating that it will require about 7,700 nautical miles of travel by the time he rolls back to Rio.

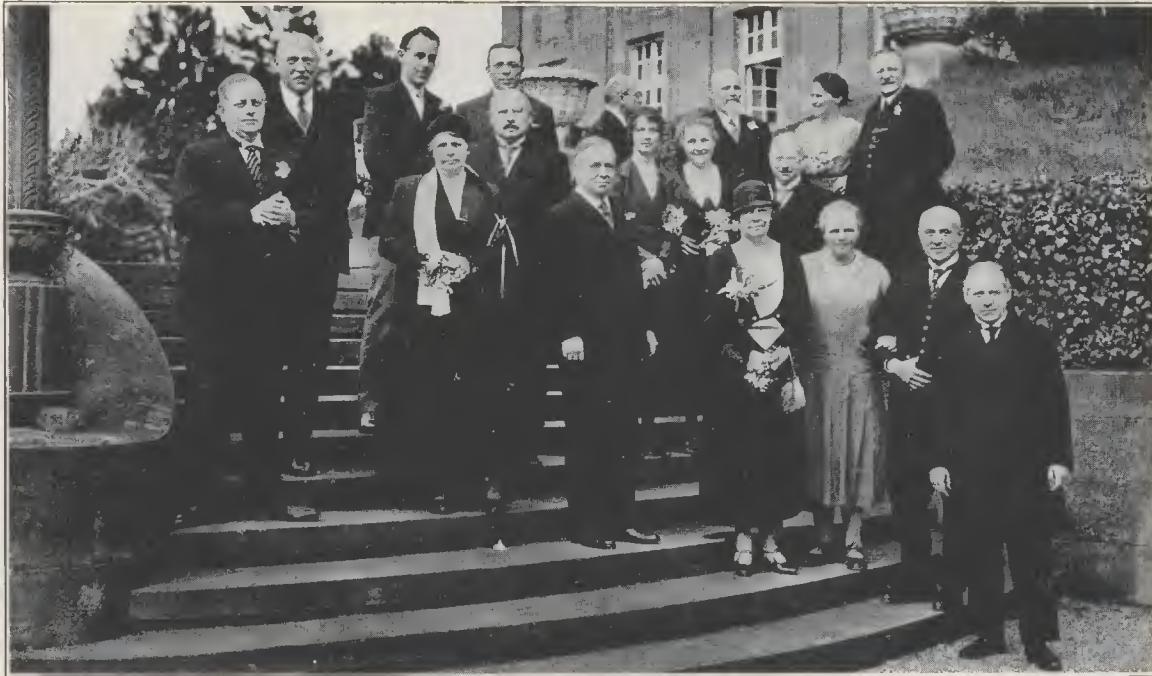


Photo from Paul J. Gray.

LUNCHEON PARTY AT VILLA REITZENSTEIN, STUTTGART, GIVEN BY STATE PRESIDENT DR. BOLZ AND MRS. BOLZ IN HONOR OF THE AMBASSADOR AND MRS SACKETT, APRIL 26

Left to right, first line: Reich's Minister of Communications, Dr. Treviranus; Mrs. Lautenschlager; the Ambassador; Mrs. Sackett; Mrs. Bolz; State President Dr. Bolz; Rector of Tuebingen University Dr. Simon. Second line: Mayor of Stuttgart, Dr. Lautenschlager; Finance Minister Dr. Dehlinger; Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Closs; Adviser to President, Mr. Closs. Back line: Vice Consul Gray; Counselor of Embassy Wiley; Minister of Justice Beyerle; Württemberg Minister in Berlin Dr. Bosler; Mrs. Maier; Minister of Industry and Commerce Moier

# Marine . . . Corps . . . Diplomatique

By PAUL CHAPIN SQUIRE, *Consul, Kingston, Jamaica*

**T**HE Marines have landed in Jamaica!" So went the cry on June 1 after the Sikorsky amphibian S41 had been securely moored in the harbor of Kingston after a flight of some 300 miles from Port-au-Prince, consuming 2 hours and 50 minutes. Colonel Louis McCarty Little, commanding the United States Marines stationed in Haiti, was seen to descend from the plane, followed by five staunch warriors, all armed with sticks. Polo sticks! And the visit was straightway dubbed "the friendly invasion."

Yet to think that this significant event would probably have never taken place had it not been that the able Dr. Dana Munro, American Minister to Haiti, and Colonel Little made a routine unofficial flight to Jamaica in April, and that the last minute parting observation of Captain Ford (Tex) O. Rogers, "how about a polo game?" led to a consultation with that great doer-of-things, Colonel Little. From this nucleus evolved a peaceful clash in the Caribbean.

Besides the Marine visitors already mentioned were Major Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., Captain James P. Risely (Guarde de Haiti), Second Lieutenant Boeker C. Batterton, Lieutenant Frederick Belton, M/T Sergeant Millard T. Shephard, Gunnery-Sergeant Jesse C. Towles, and Sergeant Raymond H. Carpenter. The last three formed the excellent crew of the S41.

The officer commanding the Fifth Northumberland Fusiliers in Jamaica, Colonel R. M. St. J. Booth, and others, were at the water's edge to receive the American visitors. The British Colonel, with cheery Mrs. Booth as an excellent aide, was host to his American brother-in-arms while the other Marine officers were cared for by various hospitable members of the Garrison.

The Officers' Mess was a gay rendezvous for four whole days.

The afternoon of the arrival brought the excitement of securing mounts and the preparations for the first game on June 2, Fifth Fusiliers vs. Marines. Our visitors were handicapped by being compelled to ride ponies new to them of a larger stature and necessitating longer sticks. Yet the Marines were enabled to score 3 goals against 6 by the Garrison team. An enthusiastic crowd graced the occasion, honored by the presence of His Excellency the Governor Sir R. E. Stubbs, Brigadier and Mrs. G. A. Stevens, Sir Arthur Jelf, Colonial Secretary, and Lady Jelf, et cetera. Mr. Harold Bell Wright, America's famed novelist, and Mrs. Wright, house guests of Consul and Mrs. Squire, were present at the match. Mr. Wright had just completed in Jamaica his new book "To My Sons," which possesses some of the characteristics of an autobiography.



*Courtesy of The Daily Gleaner, Jamaica, B. W. I.*

SOME OF THE ACTION IN UNITED STATES MARINES VS. KINGSTON POLO CLUB, THE LATTER WINNING, 6 TO 1



June 3, the King's Birthday, for which no game was scheduled, furnished little respite for the visitors. At eight in the morning they were guests of the Garrison to witness the splendid King's Birthday Parade, which consisted of a review of the troops by His Excellency the Governor, and the Inspector General of the West Indian Local Forces and Officer Commanding the Troops. It was a delightful military ceremony in an exquisite setting. Most of the Colonial officials were in attendance. The *feu de joie*, nicknamed "fit of joy," proved a special attraction. This consisted of consecutive rifle fire from one end of the long line back again, the soldier taking his cue to fire from his neighbor—and son on. Like this.....  
..... all down the scale—and back again. Toward noon followed a party offered by a great friend of the Marines, Mr. William Torrie, manager of the local branch of the bank of Nova Scotia.

The visitors were invited to attend a garden party at King's House in honor of the Sovereign's birthday, offered by His Excellency the Governor.

Here the Governor and Colonel Little reminisced and chatted about old friends with whom they are both acquainted in the Far East.

Brigadier and Mrs. Stevens, as well as Consul and Mrs. Squire, entertained the visiting team and the two local polo teams at parties which included on each occasion over 50 guests. During the visit the Honorable Jefferson Caffrey, American Minister to Colombia, passed in transit through Jamaica and was entertained at lunch by Consul and Mrs. Squire with Colonel Little and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bell Wright.

The fourth of June witnessed the polo match between the Kingston and Marine teams. This proved a very fast game which was lost to the visitors in a 6 to 1 score, the Marines' goal having been made by Major Shepherd, who received a nasty blow under the chin from an adversary's stick. Lieutenant Batterton was thrown from his pony but had the presence of mind and skill to make a landing without injury. Here the Marines won the deserved epithet of "mighty sporting." They took these mishaps as only good Ma-



*Courtesy of The Daily Gleaner, Jamaica, B. W. I.*

"GENTLEMEN AND SPORTSMEN ALL." THE UNITED STATES MARINES POLO TEAM  
FROM HAITI

*Left to right: Capt. James P. Risely, Maj. L. C. Shepherd, Jr., Capt. Ford O. Rogers, Mr. Frederick Belton,  
Col. Louis McCarty Little, and Mr. B. C. Batterton*

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ringes know how and received the genuine applause of the sympathetic spectators.

"Mighty sporting" was the term applied to the visitors both on and off the field. In the evening popular Tex Rogers competed on the "rings" at the Bournemouth Baths. In crossing the pool hand-over-hand, he got as far as the fifth ring—he must have been thinking of the Fifth Fusiliers—lost his hold and sank into the waters below. Drenched evening clothes and the ruin of a watch did not dampen his ardor; his face emerged from the deep with that unfailing magnetic smile.

The visit terminated with a dinner at the Officers' Mess to which the United States consular representative was invited. The relics and memorials of the "Fighting Fifth" were brought out in honor of the visitors. In this congenial and traditional atmosphere, so pleasing to the New Worlders, the American Consul was seen to sniff his first potion of snuff from an exquisite box presented to the Regiment by the Duke of Wellington. The evening ended with a Ball at Bournemouth Club in honor of the Marines—with no immersions.

"... and a rare spirit of fraternity," so recounts the Consulate's Miscellaneous Record Book under *Important Events in the District*, "was always manifest. The event, believed to be the first of its kind, may well be viewed as a valuable contribution to Anglo-American amity in the Caribbean."

## ON THE INSIDE LOOKING OUT!

A happy group photograph taken just before the United States Marines' polo team from Haiti took off in their giant Sikorsky amphibian after their four-day visit to Jamaica as the guests of the Northumberland Fusiliers. Our photograph shows (l. to r.) Miss Eleonor Booth; Col. L. M. Little, commanding the U. S. Marines; Lieut. Col. R. M. St. J. Booth, commanding the Northumberland Fusiliers; Mrs. Booth; Mrs. Paul C. Squire; Master Richard Squire; Miss Evelyn Booth; . . . (Booth children's nurse); and Mr. Poul C. Squire, United States Consul in Jamaica

Courtesy of *The Daily Gleaner*,  
Jamaica, B. W. I.

## THE FIRST GREAT AMERICAN BOASTER

(Continued from page 297)

piling a map which is "a marvel of results in representation of outline compared with the time occupied in procuring information," and returning to London reports, exhaustively itemizing the resources of the country, such as might well be models for American consular officers in Afghanistan or Thibet, Smith's part in the great enterprise which laid the foundation for English colonization in America can not in justice be gainsaid him.

"What shall I say?" Richard Pots, one of the adventurers, wrote in Virginia in 1609, after Smith's return to England, "but thus we lost him that, in all his proceedings, made Justice his first guide, and experience his second; ever hating basenesse, sloth, pride, and indiguitie more then any dangers; that never allowed more for himselfe then his soldiery with him; that vpon no danger, would send them where he would not lead them himselfe; that would never see us want what he either had, or could by any meanes get vs; that would rather want than borrow, or starue then not pay; that loved actions more than words, and hated falsehood and couenage worse than death; whose adventures were our liues, and whose losse our deaths."

He may have loved like those of his age to embroider the pattern of his actions but he labored well and dauntlessly for that little Colony of true-born Englishmen in Virginia which was to prove the seed of a mighty oak, and America owes him homage and remembrance for all that he was the first great American boaster.





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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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### ALLOTMENTS FOR PRESENT FISCAL YEAR

While officers in the field have received the circular instructions of July 1, 1932, notifying them of certain provisions of the Economy Act applicable to the American Foreign Service and telling them of the allotments, consular and diplomatic, for the present fiscal year, it is thought that some comment may well be made as to certain items.

In the regular Department supply bill the allowance for foreign clerk hire was cut from \$2,716,438 to \$2,365,438, or nearly 13 percent, and this reduction was spread as equitably as was administratively possible throughout the field in the reduction of clerical assistance.

The compulsory furlough without salary provided in the Economy Act was supplemented by a reduction in the appropriation for salaries for the commissioned personnel of the Foreign Service from \$3,373,500 to \$3,075,000, or approximately 9 percent, and although it is hoped that this reduction may be covered by retirements and additional voluntary leave without pay, it may be necessary for the field to accept additional compulsory furlough without salary if the Department is to keep within its salary appropriation, as it is obliged to do by the Federal statute forbidding the incurring of obligations for which money is not appropriated.

Travel allowances have been reduced by approximately 13 percent. The cost of transportation of automobiles at Government expense has been eliminated, and post allowances and representation allowances have been suspended. The reduction in allowance for rent, heat, fuel and light may amount to a cut of approximately 40 percent.

The Department is seeking decisions of the Comptroller General interpreting the Economy Act, and until they have been received it is impossible to answer definitely questions as they arise out of this new legislation. The field has already received the Comptroller General's decision with regard to the compulsory furlough, and on July 19 the Comptroller General decided that Foreign Service officers who were on leave in this country before July 1 automatically went on a non-pay status on July 1 and will so continue until the date on which they start to return to their posts.

As the Department stated in its circular instruction, a challenging opportunity is presented in this economic emergency for officers to show by their earnest cooperation their value to the Service. The process of belt tightening is one that arouses the sympathy of every one, because it applies to those outside of Government service as well as to those in the Service.



ON July 18, at 10 a. m., Secretary Stimson, on behalf of the United States; and the Honorable William Duncan Herridge, Minister of the Dominion of Canada, on behalf of Canada, signed the treaty for the construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Deep Waterway. The ceremony of signing the treaty was witnessed by Honorable Hanford MacNider, American Minister to Canada; Honorable James G. Rogers, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Hume Wrong, Counselor of the Canadian Legation, Washington; Mr. Charles M. Barnes, Chief of the Treaty Division, Department of State; Mr. John D. Hickerson, Assistant Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs; and Mr. Sydney Y. Smith, of the Treaty Division.

On June 30, Dominion Day, Secretary Stimson broadcasted an address to the people of Canada over the National Broadcasting Company Network. The address appears in the Department's press releases.

The death of M. Jusserand, who for many years was French Ambassador to the United States, came as a deep shock to the Secretary. Mr. Stimson had known M. Jusserand for nearly a quarter of a century and both were members of so-called tennis cabinet of President Roosevelt. While Mr. Stimson was Secretary of War and while he was attached to the War College, after the United States entered the Great War, he and M. Jusserand saw much of each other. M. Jusserand held a deep attachment for our country and succeeded in making that attachment clear to the people of France.

Under Secretary and Mrs. William R. Castle, Jr., left Washington on July 18 for a vacation at the "Homestead," Hot Springs, Virginia. Mr. Castle expects to return to his desk on or about August 1.

The Honorable Joseph W. Byrns, chairman of the committee on appropriations, House of Representatives, speaking in the House on June 30, in regard to an appropriation bill, said: "I have talked with Assistant Secretary Carr, whom every man on this floor knows. I say, and say unhesitatingly, that I do not believe there is a higher-minded, more patriotic, more loyal, and more efficient officer of the Government than Assistant Secretary Carr, of the State Department."

The Assistant Secretary, Harvey H. Bundy, sailed on July 19 on the Leviathan for Europe, where he will join Mrs. Bundy in Paris. They will return to this country early in September.

The American Ambassador to France and Mrs. Walter E. Edge, who have been in this country for several weeks, sailed on the Leviathan for Europe. They will return to Paris, where the Ambassador will resume his duties, and Mrs. Edge will spend part of August at Le Touquet, where their children have been during their absence.

Also sailing on the Leviathan on July 19 were Mr. Orsen N. Nielsen, recently appointed Second Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, and Consul General John Farr Simmons en route to his new post at Cologne.

The American Minister to Sweden, Mr. John Motley Morehead, and Mrs. Morehead, who have been spending several weeks at their home at Rye, N. Y. sailed on July 27 for Sweden.

Mr. Pierrepont Moffat, who has been assigned to duty in the Department of State in connection with the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva, was assigned as Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs on July 15.



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Mr. Pierre DeL. Boal, formerly Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, left the Department on July 15 to take up his duties as First Secretary of Ottawa.

The American Minister to Siam, David E. Kaufman, arrived recently in New York from his post at Bangkok for a summer holiday.

Mr. Robert English, Third Secretary at Budapest, has been gravely ill for some time, but the JOURNAL is glad to learn that he is now out of danger.



MARY STEWART

(Ten-year-old-daughter of Consul General and Mrs. James B. Stewart) leaving home, dressed in colonial costume, to take part in George Washington Bicentennial Pageant

A Reuter message to the *North China News*, Tientsin, China, dated May 16, 1932, said: "The result of the World 'Bridge Olympic,' played April 1, was made public today. England, represented by Lady Rhodes and Messrs. Lion, Sheppard, and Corxowdton, took first place. Ireland was given second position, while China, represented by Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, of Hankow, and Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart, came in third. Local competitors and residents generally will rejoice at the success of Consul General and Mrs. Lockhart. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, of Hankow, were North and South players, the Lockharts being East and West."

[Editor's Note: Consul General and Mrs. Lockhart, who are at present in Washington, have received their trophies.]

Mrs. Homer M. Byington and family are spending the summer with Mrs. Byington's mother, Mrs. Gregory, at Norwalk, Conn.

Mrs. James B. Stewart and her children are spending the summer at North Hatley, Province of Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. Earl L. Packer have also been at North Hatley for a few weeks vacation.

Miss Jean Byington, Consul General and Mrs. Homer M. Byington's eldest daughter, arrived in New York on July 12, after having spent a year at the University of Florence doing post-graduate work.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Martin are en route from their home at Cherrydale, Va., to Indian River, Mich., where they will stay for about two months. They are accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Maud Martin Jones. Cordial good wishes are extended to them for a very pleasant vacation among their friends in that northern Michigan summer resort where Mr. and Mrs. Martin spent their honeymoon 52 years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Alling returned to Washington July 18, after an absence of a few weeks at Antrim, N. H.

The Wednesday luncheons at the Racquet Club, which have been so popular with Foreign Service officers for many months past, have been discontinued for the summer months.

Miss Cornelia Bassel, assistant to Consul General James B. Stewart, director of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, sailed on July




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30 on the S. S. *Britannic* for Liverpool. Miss Bassel, after a visit to Cornwall, will sail by the S. S. *Rajputana* for Gibraltar and Malaga. She plans to return to Washington early in October.

Consul General Clarence E. Gauss recently had an operation for the removal of his tonsils, but has now completely recovered.

Consul Carol H. Foster was recently in the hospital at Washington for sinus trouble, but has now sailed for his post at Rotterdam looking much benefited by the treatment.

Under the retirement provision of the General Economy Act, Paul W. Eaton who for the past 28 years has been on the clerical staff of the Department of State, was retired on June 30, 1932. Mr. Eaton, who was born in Portland, Me., came to Washington in 1883 and was employed as an accountant in various Government Departments until 1904 when he was transferred to the Department of State. He served in the Diplomatic Bureau until the Division of Foreign Service Administration was organized in 1924, since which time he has been serving as an assistant chief of a section of that division. His work has always been highly commended, and as showing his vigorous state of health he has not been absent a single day during the past five years on account of illness. Mr. Eaton is well known to many in the American Foreign Service, and his clever descriptive articles on baseball published in the JOURNAL have always been much enjoyed. His colleagues in the Division of Foreign Service Administration presented Mr. Eaton with a purse of gold as an expression of their esteem.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the Washington Diplomatic and Consular Institute, 1311 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. This institution to prepare those planning to take the entrance examination for the American Foreign Service has recently been organized. A four-months course is being given this summer in preparation for the examination in September, but thereafter a longer and more extensive course of preparation work is planned. The teaching staff includes Mr. William Franklin Sands, who was in the diplomatic service for many years and has had considerable experience as a lecturer, teacher and author; Mr. Campbell Turner, who also was in the diplomatic service and is now a member of the District bar;

Mr. S. A. Dulany Hunter, whose father, Dulany Hunter, was in the American Foreign Service for many years; and other teachers to cover special subjects.

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

By CLINTON E. MACEACHRAN, *Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant*  
(Continued from July issue)

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

The duties of the immediate Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant are numerous and extend into every corner of the Department. In addition, the officer in charge represents the Department on the President's Council of Personnel Administration. He also is the Department's member of the Executive Committee of the Inter-departmental Board on Simplified Office Procedure which meets monthly for discussion and action upon various matters relating to the simplification of various practices followed in the conduct of the Government's business, questions involving economy in administration, et cetera. A member of the staff of the Office is designated as the Department's representative on the Federal Fire Council which meets quarterly for the discussion of all questions involving protection from and the elimination of fire hazards in Government buildings.

Descriptions of the various activities of the Administrative Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, as well as the Sections under the direct supervision of that Office, follow:

### *Fiscal Administration*

This work involves the administration of two annual appropriations of Congress, those for Salaries and Contingent Expenses, Department of State, as well as the preparation of budget estimates for those appropriations and their justification before the Bureau of the Budget and the Congressional Committees on Appropriations. The accuracy and thoroughness with which this activity is carried on are of vital importance, particularly with respect to the cooperative assistance required from the Office by the Fiscal Control and Budget Officer of the Department. This work is deemed of such importance that there has recently been established as a part of the immediate Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant what may be termed a "Fiscal Unit" in which is concentrated all of the work incident to the administration of the appropriations mentioned.

### *Personnel Administration*

The Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant is charged with the general direction and supervision of the clerical personnel of the Department,

which involves the determination of the personnel needs, the preparation and maintenance of individual efficiency ratings and data relating to administrative promotions, as well as the approval or disapproval of all applications for leaves of absence for members of the Department's staff. The Chief Clerk serves as Vice Chairman of the Board of Review which makes the final decisions on efficiency ratings for the entire Department, and attends to the various and sundry duties common to an administrative office, including the drafting of orders, circulars and correspondence with respect to personnel matters. The volume of work involved may, perhaps, be more clearly visualized when it is understood that at the time of the preparation of this article there were 832 persons on the permanent and temporary pay rolls of the Department in Washington.

### *Property and Space Administration*

In connection with the activity involving supervision of the property and office space of the Department, the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant attends to the making of contracts for and the purchase of all furniture, equipment and supplies for the Department in Washington and Passport Agencies in the United States, and signs all vouchers and authorizing payment. The office inventories the property and equipment and maintains up-to-date records thereof, as well as for the Passport Agencies and miscellaneous Commissions, et cetera. The custody of all of the property and supplies of the Department of State rests with the Office of the Chief Clerk, which also maintains a stock room of publications of Congress and other agencies, and attends to the work of distributing those publications.

Except where exercised by the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks, the immediate Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant has the custody and supervision of the Department of State Building, is responsible for the allocation of space in that Building and negotiates contracts and agreements. These activities require constant attention involving as they do, from time to time, major moves of entire divisions, bureaus and offices whenever a rearrangement of space is deemed necessary to the efficient conduct of the Department's business. The Department, at the present time, is seriously restricted as to quarters because of the decision of Congress in

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its program of economy not to appropriate funds for the remodelling of the Department of State Building, formerly the State, War and Navy Building. Had this project been undertaken, the offices of the War Department which include those of the Secretary of War, the General Staff, and The Adjutant General's Office, would have been vacated and the present limited number of rooms now in use by the Department increased from 350 to approximately 550. The problem of space to care for the Department's ever increasing activities is, therefore, constantly before the Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant.

When moves are undertaken, a squad of laborers under the direction of a competent representative of the Chief Clerk's Office is sent to the scene of operations and the transfer of equipment is made with all possible dispatch in order that the business of the Department may not be interrupted. For example, recently it became necessary to find adequate office space for one of the high executives of the Department. In order to accomplish this, the moving of an entire Division from one floor to another was unavoidable. The plan was discussed with the Chief of that Division on the afternoon of one day and the transfer was under way at 10 o'clock the following morning, consuming approximately one hour. It is unnecessary to mention the multitude of details involved in moves of this character to care for the proper and satisfactory arrangement of the offices concerned.

It is of interest to observe, in connection with the Chief Clerk's duty as custodian of the property of the Department of State, that his Office operates two repair shops in the Department of State Building, one for the repair and refurbishing of office furniture, the other for the rehabilitation and repair of typewriters and office machines. In the former, which is thoroughly equipped with modern machinery, there is little that can not be accomplished in putting furniture in proper repair. During the current calendar year the shop has been most successful in mahoganyizing oak furniture and is producing work comparable to that done in a first class commercial furniture finishing establishment. This activity is carried out most satisfactorily from the standpoint of savings and improvement in office furnishings. The typewriter repair shop is also completely equipped with the necessary tools and machinery. Its operation is fully justified since the savings made on repairs to typewriters and other office machines that would otherwise have to be sent outside the Department for repairs, considerably exceed the cost of maintaining the shop.

## *Authentication of Documents and Custody of the Seal of the Department of State*

All documents requiring the Department's authentication are submitted to the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant who signs the required certificates for the Secretary of State and causes the Seal of the Department of State to be affixed thereto. These documents are sundry and include powers of attorney, affidavits of identity and nationality for use in lieu of passports, certificates of fraudulent naturalization, domestic and foreign documents bearing the seals of various states and Executive Departments, signatures of foreign representatives accredited to the United States, signatures of American diplomatic and consular officers throughout the world, files and records of the Department of State, and so on. The examination and legalization, if proper, or refusal to authenticate such documents which are generally for use in foreign countries rests with the Chief Clerk, who holds the custody of the Seal of the Department of State. The magnitude of this work may be realized when it is understood that an average of more than eight thousand of these documents are authenticated annually. Each certificate must be signed twice personally by the Chief Clerk, that is to say, with the signature of the Secretary of State or Acting Secretary of State by the signature of the Chief Clerk. Although this activity is similar to notarial services performed by Foreign Service Officers in the field for which a charge of \$2 is made in each instance, there is no provision in the law which will permit any charge for authentications executed by the Department.

## *Maintenance and Distribution of Testimonials*

The Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant maintains a supply of testimonials which include watches and chains, binoculars and medals, which are, upon request of the Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, prepared for presentation by the President to foreigners who rescue shipwrecked American seamen on the high seas.

## WELFARE SECTION

The supervision of the Welfare Section of the Department rests with the Chief Clerk. This Section is in charge of a nurse and welfare worker whose duties are to administer first aid and give minor medical treatments to all members of the Department's staff who may apply. This activity is highly necessary and is being found of great benefit to all employes. The nurse in charge is constantly making personal visits to the homes of



individuals who may be ill and giving such attention as is possible without charge.

## APPOINTMENT SECTION

The work of this Section involves the selection and appointment of the classified personnel of the Department and the various details in connection therewith. In this Section are prepared the nominations to the Senate and of the commissions (engrossed) of all Ambassadors, Ministers, Foreign Service Officers, Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service, Consuls General, Consuls and Vice Consuls of Career; the preparation of the commissions (engrossed) of Vice Consuls not of career and Consular Agents, and the commissions of Senior Clerks in the Foreign Service. The Office, in cooperation with the White House, prepares the nominations to the Senate and of the commissions (engrossed) of all persons appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, to numerous independent Boards, Commissions, et cetera, as well as commissions (engrossed) of all persons appointed by the President alone to similar Boards, Commissions, et cetera. It also prepares, in cooperation with the Division of International Conferences, the commissions (engrossed) of all persons designated to attend International Congresses, Conferences, et cetera, in which the Government of the United States participates. It attends to those duties involving the qualification of the various classes of appointees under their respective appointments, that is to say, it administers oaths, completes bonds, maintains appropriate permanent records and conducts correspondence on matters relating to appointments, present and past. The office is charged with the preparation of all reports required by the Civil Service Commission and the performance of such other miscellaneous duties as are common to an appointing office.

The Appointment Section handles all work relating to the recognition of foreign consular offices in the United States, which involves the conduct of correspondence and maintenance of appropriate permanent records, and the preparation of copy for the pamphlet "Foreign Consular Offices in the United States" issued quarterly by the Department for the Congressional Directory and for other publications.

The Great Seal of the United States is kept in the Appointment Section of the Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant where it is used for affixing impressions to all commissions signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and to all treaties,

proclamations, full powers, ceremonial letters, and warrants of extradition.

The civil service retirement records of the Department of State are maintained in the Appointment Section. This work involves the establishment and maintenance of a personal history, Government service, and retirement deductions record of all the employes of the Department subject to the provisions of the Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, both in Washington and in the field; the certification of service in connection with applications for refund, retirement and service credit; the reporting periodically to the Civil Service Commission of all additions and separations in personnel; the transfer of monies in the Retirement Fund to and from the account of the Department of State, as well as the reporting annually of all monies to the credit of employes of the Department on June 30 of each year, together with certain other items affecting the valuation of the Retirement Fund. The office also prepares circular instructions and conducts all correspondence respecting retirement matters.

## STENOGRAPHIC SECTION

This section of the Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant was organized and commenced operation on April 9, 1917, with a personnel of 12. At that time it was located in relatively small quarters on the first floor of the Department of State Building on Executive Avenue West, adjacent to the White House. The quarters now occupied by the section extend almost the entire length of the north front of the building on the third floor facing Pennsylvania Avenue, and constitute a "set up" in which the Department may take just pride. In fact it is not believed that even in the newly constructed Government buildings in Washington that have been completed thus far there could be found more suitable space from every standpoint, particularly with respect to adequate light and air and all of those things so essential to the health and efficient functioning of a large personnel located in one area. The section has had a steady growth with the Department until at the present time there are 65 employes including stenographers, typists, stencil cutters, engrossers, multigraph and photo-state machine operators, all of whom are necessary to the proper functioning of an important unit of this kind. The designation "Stenographic Section" is really a dignified expression for what is commonly known in large business establishments as the "Pool," for it is from this section of the Chief Clerk's Office that all of the divisions, bureaus and offices of the Department of

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State obtain stenographic assistance in addition to that supplied by members of their own respective staffs. Stenographers and typists are, upon the request of officers scattered throughout the Department, sent to them for dictation which they transcribe in the Stenographic Section itself. These individuals are also from time to time, when emergencies arise making additional clerical personnel necessary for a temporary period in certain offices, detailed for more or less indefinite periods. At the conclusion of such details the stenographers return to the Stenographic Section. It is from this office that selections of stenographers are frequently made for permanent attachment to the staffs of divisions in the Department, as well as for detail on occasion to international conferences abroad. As an example of the volume of work which passes through the Stenographic Section, the following figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, will be of interest:

#### *Stenography and Typing*

	Number of pages
Stenography: (letters, telegrams, memoranda, translations) .....	99,402
Typing: (treaties, drafts, plain copy rewrites, stencils, forms) .....	147,689
Total pages typed.....	247,091
Hours spent taking dictation.....	8,396.25
Hours spent comparing.....	9,174.45
Total1 .....	17,571.10
Hours spent transcribing notes.....	15,668.10

#### *Engrossing*

Hours spent engrossing.....	142.45
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The duplicating work of the Stenographic Section is very heavy and is handled by specially trained employees. It is in this office that all of the multigraphed circular instructions to the Foreign Service are turned out for transmission to the field. The following figures may possibly be of interest as indicative of the volume of work handled during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931:

#### *Duplicating Work*

Mimeographing: Impressions.....	2,737,010
Multigraphing: Impressions.....	598,913
Photostating:	
Official .....	51,876
Unofficial .....	1,787
Total.....	53,663
(October 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931)	
Addressographing .....	37,019
Grand total duplicating work.....	3,426,605

Mention must not be omitted of the engrossing work accomplished in this office. The work includes the engrossing of ceremonial letters, letters from the President to the heads of various nations, letters of felicitation, letters of recall and credence, etc.

#### MAIL SECTION

Here is a Section the smooth operation of which is of particular importance to the Foreign Service, for this unit is charged with the very responsible duty of attending to the dispatch and receipt of the diplomatic pouches to and from the foreign offices of the Department of State. The systematic and careful manner in which the Mail Section operates the pouch service is responsible for the fact that the pouches go regularly to and fro without loss, except when ships carrying them occasionally meet with disaster. At all times the records of the Mail Section show the exact locations of the various pouches en route to and from the Department, and the members of its personnel are constantly on the alert to prevent any interruption for whatever cause.

The work of the Mail Section may be said to consist of the receipt, distribution and dispatch of all official mail including the active conduct of the diplomatic pouch service. The Section supervises the local delivery by messenger of communications intended for foreign embassies and legations in Washington; it prepares the sailing schedules which serve as an aid in the orderly transmission of correspondence by the Department of State and other departments. The present organization of the Mail Section, aside from the responsibility of the operation of the diplomatic pouch service, is comparable with that of a United States Post Office of the first class.

#### SUPPLY SECTION

The Supply Section of the Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant is not only charged with the custody and distribution, upon requisition approved by the Chief Clerk, of stationery and other miscellaneous supplies for the Department proper, but cooperates with the Division of Foreign Service Administration in determining the needs of the Foreign Service for similar supplies. The Section attends to the drafting of purchase orders for this material as well as the packing and shipping of supplies requisitioned by offices of the Foreign Service abroad. All shipments are covered by invoices bearing the Seal of the Department and the signature of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, who signs for the Secretary of State. The Supply Section also

*(Continued to page 321)*

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*Courtesy of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

*Tablet erected at Princeton University to the memory of John Tillotson Wainright, American Vice Consul at Motanzas, Cuba, who lost his life November 2, 1930, attempting to save the lives of others*

## Unveiling of Tablet to the Memory of John Tillotson Wainwright

ON SATURDAY, June 18, 1932, a distinguished group took part in unveiling, in the archway between the courts of Holder and Hamilton halls, at Princeton University, a stone and bronze tablet to the memory of John Tillotson Wainwright, Foreign Service Officer and American Vice Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, who was drowned near Matanzas on November 2, 1930, in a heroic attempt to save the lives of Consul and Mrs. William I. Jackson, who also perished. Mr. Wainwright was a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1922, and was later an instructor at the university. The tablet was erected by a group of his friends and classmates.

Mrs. Clement Biddle, Mr. Wainwright's mother, her husband, Commander Clement Biddle, U. S. Navy Retired; Mrs. Alice Cutts Wainwright, Mr. Wainwright's wife, his sister and other relatives and many of his classmates and friends were present at the ceremony, which was very impressive. Mr. Lewis B. Cuyler, who was in charge of the arrangements for the tablet, first introduced Consul General Harold D. Clum, with whom Mr. Wainwright had been associated in Guayaquil, in 1929 and 1930. Mr. Clum spoke briefly of Mr. Wainwright's connection with our Foreign Service, after which Mr. Cuyler spoke in appropriate and highly eulogistic terms of Mr. Wainwright's life and character and his gallant sacrifice, and presented the tablet to the university, represented by its president, Dr. John Grier Hibben. The tablet was draped in an American flag, and after it had been unveiled and the inscription had been read by Mr. Cuyler, President Hibben, in accepting it in behalf of the university, spoke of Mr. Wainwright in a very beautiful way which revealed the high esteem and affection in which he was held at Princeton. Dr. Hibben stated that he had particularly desired to have the tablet placed where it is because the undergraduates, and particularly the younger men, assemble and pass there, and Mr. Wainwright's heroic self sacrifice can not fail to be an inspiration to them. Dr. Hibben concluded by reading Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," and Bishop Paul Matthews, of the Episcopal diocese of New Jersey, gave the benediction. Beautiful wreaths were then placed beneath the tablet by Mrs. Biddle and Mrs. Wainwright.

The inscription on the tablet reads as follows:

TO THE MEMORY OF  
JOHN TILLOTSON WAINWRIGHT  
OF THE CLASS OF 1922 AND THE FOR-  
EIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES  
WHOSE LIFELONG GALLANTRY LED  
HIM TO HIS DEATH IN A COURAGEOUS  
ATTEMPT TO SAVE THE LIVES OF  
OTHERS IN A HIGH SEA.  
MATANZAS BAY, CUBA, NOVEMBER  
2, 1930.  
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY HIS  
FRIENDS.

Consul General Harold D. Clum's brief address was as follows:

*Commander and Mrs. Biddle; Mrs. Wainwright,  
and Friends of Jack Wainwright:*

It is fitting that I should speak of John Tillotson Wainwright in connection with our Foreign Service, for, although he was with me in Guayaquil less than a year, Mrs. Clum and I got to know him well. In the first place the fact that our living quarters adjoined the offices of the Consulate-General gave us many opportunities to see him, and then, as we came to know each other, we were often together from his and our choice. We soon came to esteem and love him for his beautiful character and personality.

I always think of Jack Wainwright as first and foremost a *gentleman* in all of the best and *highest significance* of the word. He was all courtesy and consideration for others, and singularly free from selfish concern for his own interests and pleasure. He had a high sense of honor. He was always ready to do his part, and more than his share, of whatever there was to be done. Although some phases of consular work were not entirely in line with his natural bent, he gave his best energies and enthusiasm to all phases of his work and made a marked success of it. We are using in Guayaquil today material which he prepared, and both in August, 1930, and again this year the principal officer and his colleagues at his later post, Havana, spoke to me of him and his work in terms of the highest appreciation.

He always saw the good in everyone, and that is the way to obtain the best service and cooperation. He could see whatever reasons there were

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for enthusiasm for the country, place, and work where he was stationed. He possessed a keen intellect, sound judgment, engaging manners, and the ability to form valuable contacts. He was always ready to give of himself—of his thought, energy, and enthusiasm—to the situation in hand. These are the qualities which, in my judgment, make for the highest degree of success—for success in the best sense. His heroic sacrifice was characteristic of him, in his forgetfulness of self, in his impulse to help others.

I feel certain that Jack Wainwright would have had a brilliant career in our Foreign Service, for which he was eminently fitted, and I know that the Service has lost in him a valuable member who reflected, and would always have reflected, great credit upon it. His loss brings to all of us who knew and loved him the severe test which it is sometimes our lot to face, in trying to understand how it can be, and why it must be, that one so

valuable and so valued is prematurely taken from our midst.

## STOP PRESS

The Economy Act of June 30, 1932, prohibits the granting of annual leave with salary during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933. Consequently, the entire period that an officer is absent from his post must be without salary. The transit time incident to a leave of absence with permission to visit the United States is, of course, also without salary.



Photo from G. R. Willson.

### STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, LAGOS, NIGERIA

Front row, sitting, left to right: Clerk Thomas A. Burton Show, Vice Consul C. Roymond Myers, Consul Gilbert R. Willson, Clerk Daniel O. Martins. Back row, standing, left to right: Clerk Festus N. Oddehm, Messenger Theophilus E. Williams, Messenger Ben Opara, Gardener and Caretaker Aliou Yaya, and Night Watchman Abudu Kodiri

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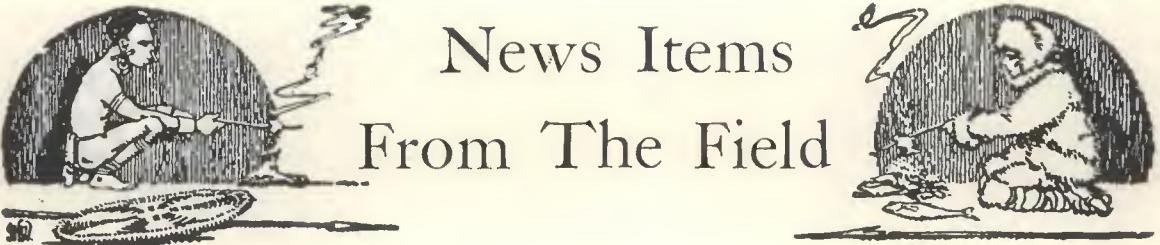
## TAHITI, SOCIETY ISLANDS

*Mrs. Marcelle Quinn, clerk at the American Consulate, Tahiti, kindly sent on June 20, 1932, the accompanying photograph, which shows (left to right) Consul William P. Garretty, Mr. Tom Gerathy, Mrs. William P. Garretty, and the celebrated movie actor, Douglas Fairbanks, in his Robinson Crusoe costume. Mr. Fairbanks spent three months in Tahiti making the Robinson Crusoe picture. A reception and dinner was given Douglas Fairbanks and his party at the Consulate. Mr. Fairbanks presented Mrs. Garretty, on leaving Tahiti, with a beautiful autographed jewel case*



*Photo from G. R. Willson.*

AMERICAN CONSULATE, LAGOS, NIGERIA



## News Items From The Field

### PARIS

JULY 5, 1932.

Consul Harry F. Hawley, recently transferred from Windsor, Ontario, to Nantes, has been spending a few days in Paris with Consul Howard F. Withey, his friend and colleague who was stationed at the nearby post of London, Ontario, before coming to Paris.

Consul William E. Chapman, formerly of North Bay, Canada, spent a few days in Paris during June before proceeding to his new post at Bilboa, Spain.

Vice Consul Raymond A. Hare has successfully completed his third year of study in Arabic at the School of Oriental Languages in Paris and will proceed to Beirut, Syria, to which post he has been assigned.

Former Consul General A. A. Thackara is still at the American Hospital under treatment; however his condition is not alarming and he receives with pleasure the many friends who call to see him.

Consul John Q. Wood, who began his service at the Milan Consulate in 1908, was retired on June 24, 1932, upon reaching the age of 65 years. Mr. Wood will return to his home in Maine, where his mother still resides. For the past several years he has been Consul at Strasbourg.

On June 30, Robert M. Scotten, First Secretary of Embassy in Paris, won the annual Paris diplomats' golf tournament on the St. Cloud course by beating M. Guerin of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 4 and 3. The cup was won last year by American Trade Commissioner, William L. Finger.

CONSUL WILLIAM E. DE COURCY.

### MARSEILLE, FRANCE

JUNE 4, 1932.

Consul John S. Calvert, with his family, departed from Marseille on May 6, on S. S. *Exochorda*, of the Export Line, for his new post at Regina, Canada. All the members of the staff

were on hand to greet him, and Mrs. Calvert was presented with flowers. Shortly before their departure, Mr. and Mrs. Calvert were given a typical piece of Provençale furniture by the members of the staff at the Consulate, to remind them of their pleasant stay in Marseille.

CONSUL J. P. MOFFITT.

### ITEMS FROM ITALY

#### NAPLES

JUNE 6, 1932.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. English arrived in Naples on the *Roma*, after a leave of absence in the United States, and proceeded to Budapest to which post Mr. English has been assigned as Third Secretary of Legation.

Mr. N. I. Nielsen, Agricultural Commissioner for the Mediterranean basin, with headquarters at the Consulate in Marseille, spent May 23 and 24 in Naples.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Cloyce K. Huston, of Genoa, passed through Naples May 28 on their way to the United States on home leave of absence.

Kenneth C. Krentz, Vice Consul at Hongkong, was in Florence for several days during May.

Following the Congress of Transoceanic Aviators held in Rome towards the end of the month under the auspices of the Italian Government, the various aviators spent a short time in Naples and later visited Florence. Consul General du Bois attended a luncheon given in their honor by the municipal authorities of Naples, and Consul Haven gave a luncheon in Florence for the five American aviators and their wives.

Ambassador and Mrs. Garrett were in Florence for the unveiling of the monument of George Washington on June 1. This monument was given by the members of the American Colony in Florence to the city, and is placed at the beginning of the boulevard along the Arno River in the City Park, henceforth to be known as the Viale George Washington.

The Honorable David E. Kaufman, American

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Minister at Bangkok, was a passenger on board the S. S. *President Pierce* and spent June 4 and 5 in Naples.

Kenneth Roberts, the well-known writer, and Mrs. Roberts, passed through Naples en route home after a winter in their Italian villa at San Stefano.

CONSUL C. P. KUYKENDALL.

## RIGA, LATVIA

JUNE 27, 1932.

The American Minister and Mrs. Skinner left Riga on June 7, 1932, to spend a month taking the cure at Edypsos in Greece.

Mrs. Felix Cole recently returned to Riga from a visit with Mrs. Harry E. Carlson at the Legation in Tallinn, Estonia.

Second Secretary and Mrs. Waldemar J. Gallman have returned from a vacation tour of northern Italy and Germany. They visited Lake Garda, Venice, Milan, and Munich during their trip.

Third Secretary George Lamont is expected to arrive in Kovno from home leave in the United States about July 10.

Consul and Mrs. John P. Hurley with Mrs. Hurley's mother, Mrs. Henry, left Riga on June 1, for the United States on home leave of absence.

Commercial Attaché Lee C. Morse left Riga, on June 20 for a two weeks' motor tour of northern Latvia and Estonia. While in Estonia he expects to visit the famous old Russian monastery of Pechori, Izborsk, the oldest city in the former Russian Empire, Narva, and Tartu.

Mrs. William M. Gwynn, wife of Third Secretary Gwynn, has just arrived in Riga from Paris. She returned via Copenhagen where she visited Minister F. W. B. Coleman.

The Consulate has had the pleasure during the last two weeks of registering the births of two new American citizens: Henry Wilbur Ansley, born on May 11 to Assistant Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Everett B. Ansley, and Grace Kennan, born on June 5 to Third Secretary and Mrs. George F. Kennan.

VICE CONSUL BERNARD GUFLER.

## TIRANA, ALBANIA

JUNE 21, 1932.

Miss Violet Bernstein, daughter of the American Minister at Tirana and Mrs. Bernstein, was married in the Legation at Tirana on June 19, 1932, to Mr. Arpad Willheim, of New York, the Prefect of Tirana officiating.

The marriage ceremony took place in the Legation gardens in a bower of flowers gathered from the premises and from nearby mountain sides.

Mrs. Bay, wife of the Secretary of the Legation, and Mrs. Acatius Nash, the bride's sister, were matrons of honor, while Lavdi Delvina, in Albanian costume, was flower girl.

About 200 guests were present, including cabinet members, members of the Diplomatic Corps and Albanian notables. Mrs. Natalie Willheim, mother of the groom, as well as William Willheim, his brother, came from New York for the event.

After several weeks of travel about Europe, Mr. and Mrs. Willheim will make their home in New York.

CHARLES A. BAY.

## LIVERPOOL

Consul General Philip Holland (Liverpool), Consul Alfred R. Thomson (Manchester), and Consul Clement S. Edwards (Bradford) with their staffs, families and American colonies, celebrated the Fourth of July by a pilgrimage to Warton, Lancashire, claimed by modern genealogists to have been the home of the remote ancestors of General George Washington.



Photo from T. H. Bevan.

During the Easter holidays, Consul General Thomas H. Bevan and Vice Consul George M. Abbott went on an expedition over the mountains of Norway. They had two dog teams to carry the necessary food and equipment. They averaged thirty miles a day for approximately five days, remaining over night in the mountain huts. They had excellent weather and suffered no accidents. They were prepared, however, for the worst, as it is necessary to take a great deal of equipment to meet emergencies. A few years ago a party of ten started out on a similar trip and got into a terrible snowstorm, and three were lost.

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*Photo from T. H. Bevan.*

NORWEGIAN MOUNTAIN TRIP  
*Luncheon en route. A Norwegian friend, Vice Consul George M. Abbott, and Consul General Thomas H. Bevan*

## ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

Consul General and Mrs. Edward A. Dow were "at home" on the afternoon of Independence Day at their residence at St. John's, Newfoundland. A large number called during the afternoon, including His Excellency, the Administrator and Lady Horwood, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Alderdice, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Puddesler, the Minister of Justice and Mrs. Emerson, Mr. Justice Higgins and Mrs. Higgins, and members of the local Consular Corps, and other prominent officials. Mrs. Gerald Doyle, Mrs. Thomas Parker and Mrs. Morris J. Taylor assisted Mrs. Dow in pouring tea. The weather, fortunately, was ideal.

## TORONTO

JULY 8, 1932.

The 156th anniversary of American Independence was made the occasion of a beautiful reception given by Consul General and Mrs. Emil Sauer in the rose garden of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, which is situated on an island in Lake Ontario, opposite Toronto. Tea and refreshments were served on the veranda of the club house to the 150 guests, who included many prominent Canadians and members of the local American colony. Among those present were Mrs. W. D. Ross, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Mrs. George S. Henry, wife of the Premier of Ontario, Mayor W. J. Stewart, of Toronto, and Mrs. Stewart, American Consular and Commerce officers at Toronto, with their

wives, and foreign consular representatives. British and American flags flew from the masthead of the Club, and the occasion was further symbolized by a large cake, the top layer of which represented the Stars and Stripes, and which bore the inscription "George Washington Bicentennial."

United States Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Leys A. France gave a garden party at their home on June 23, 1932, in honor of Mr. Lynn W. Meekins, Commercial Attaché at Ottawa, and Miss Della Majorie Shaver, of Brockville, Ontario, who were married in Toronto the following day. Present at the reception were a large number of Canadian and American guests, including Consul General and Mrs. Emil Sauer, and other officers of the American Consulate General and the Trade Commissioner's office, with their wives.

CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS.

## SOUTH AFRICA

Under the leadership of Mrs. Totten, mother of Ralph J. Totten, American Minister to the Union of South Africa, an association of American women has been formed at Pretoria. Practically all the leading American women in Pretoria and Johannesburg have rallied to Mrs. Totten's appeal and have interested themselves particularly in charitable work among the needy in the district.

## JOHANNESBURG

On May 7, 1932, information having been received of the death of M. Paul Doumer, President of France, a solemn requiem mass was held in the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral in Johannesburg, which was attended by all the local officials, military, civic and consular. Consul General and Mrs. Maxwell K. Moorhead were present, and also Vice Consul and Mrs. H. Borden Reams.

## RIO DE JANEIRO

Edwin V. Morgan completed on June 4, 1932, his twentieth year as American Ambassador to Brazil. The occasion was commemorated by Mr. Morgan's extensive circle of Brazilian friends, some 200 of whom, including two former Presidents of the Republic, and many others of the highest official and social position, presented to him, in testimony of their esteem and affection, a pair of massive antique silver church lamps. These lamps contained more than 160 pounds of solid silver. In addition various receptions were given in Mr. Morgan's honor, the last of which took place at the private residence of the Min-

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ister for Foreign Affairs, with the presence of the Provisional President of the Republic. Mr. Morgan has been in the diplomatic service since 1889, when he became secretary to the Samoan High Commission. In 1900 he went as Secretary of Legation at Seoul; later he served at Petrograd, then at Dalny, and in 1905 he was appointed Minister to Korea; the same year he was sent to Cuba, in 1909, to Paraguay, in 1911 to Portugal, and in 1912 to Brazil.

## CANTON

MAY 24, 1932.

Mr. Penfield has become nautical adviser to the Shameen community and is teaching all the rest of us how to do the swan dive and the Tasmanian sprawl.

Mr. Paxton, who only recently arrived here, feels that he can never be at home until he organizes a polo team. The nearest approach we have to this in Canton is water polo, but here he would be encroaching upon Mr. Penfield's preserves. In the meantime Mr. Paxton is trying to overtake Mr. Ballantine in his tennis ranking as Mr. Ballantine ranks about twenty-fifth in the Shameen Tennis Club, which is pretty good considering there are at least 30 men members.

Mr. Smith has just returned from an inspection tour to Hainan Island. He said that Hainan was a very hot place—what with the sun shining there with more than Oriental splendor, and the Miao, the Lois, the Hakkas and the Hainanese engaged in internecine strife among themselves and the Communists fighting them all. In fact, it was so hot, he said, that he got sunburned and blistered right through his clothes.

As for the ladies and children they are becoming as amphibious as the water buffalo and spend all their spare moments these days in the swimming tank emulating the aquatic perfections of Mr. Penfield.

Mr. Hinke, who departed on home leave April 9, is much missed in the Shameen community, especially in debutante circles where he was regarded as the "beau ideal."

Foreign Service colleagues traveling from one post to another rarely visit Canton as it is a day's journey off the beaten track, but when they do they may be assured of a hearty welcome.

CONSUL GENERAL J. W. BALLANTINE.

## KOBE, JAPAN

JUNE 3, 1932.

In connection with the article on Rugby Football in China which appeared in a recent issue of the JOURNAL, it may be of interest to state that Vice Consul Bruce Lancaster, a former Harvard tackle, has played forward for three seasons on the rugby football team of the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club. This club plays a schedule of games beginning in October and ending about the middle of March, the opponents being Japanese clubs, universities and schools, the season ending in the so-called Interport match with the foreign team from Yokohama. Occasional matches are played with teams from visiting British warships. The accompanying photograph of the 1929 Interport team was taken just before the match with Yokohama. Vice Consul Lancaster is fourth from the left in the back row.

CONSUL HOWARD DONOVAN.



1929 INTERPORT RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAM, KOBE, JAPAN

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CIUDAD JUAREZ, MEXICO

JUNE 13, 1932.

Consul General Frazer, on an informal inspection tour of the border consulates, arrived at Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, on the morning of June 9, 1932, from Piedras Negras, Coahuila, and was met at the station by Consul William P. Blocker, Chief Officer at the Ciudad Juarez post. During the morning at the Consulate Mr. Frazer, assisted by Consul Blocker, Vice Consul Frederick E. Farnsworth, and Vice Consul Harry K. Pangburn, received official calls from Brigadier-General Florentino Garcia Carreon, Ciudad Juarez Garrison commandant, and his staff officers, as well as from the commanding officer, General Walter C. Short, and his staff, from Fort Bliss, Tex., the largest cavalry post on the Mexican-American border (the largest in the United States), across the river from Ciudad Juarez. Among the numerous officials calling from both sides of the international boundary were Chiefs of Customs, Border Mounted Patrol leaders, representative of the United States Department of Commerce, the managers of the border Chambers of Commerce and Sr. don Luis Lupian G., Consul General of Mexico, at El Paso, Tex.

Consul Blocker entertained at the Mint Café with a luncheon in honor of Mr. Frazer. Municipal and Federal officials were present from both sides of the Mexican-American boundary, as well as leaders in the commercial and industrial life of Ciudad Juarez. In the evening, Consul and Mrs. Blocker entertained informally with a dinner and reception in their home.

The following day Consul Blocker accompanied Mr. Frazer to Fort Bliss, Tex., to return the official visit of the Commandant. An appropriate salute of guns greeted the Consul General at the post gates, and the Fort Bliss motor-tank corps escorted him to the Commandant's quarters, where the post band played during the visit. General Short escorted the visitors around the grounds on an informal inspection, later taking them on an informal visit to the United States William Beaumont Army Hospital, a short distance from Fort Bliss.

At noon, Consul Blocker introduced Consul General Frazer as the honor guest at a Ciudad Juarez Rotary Club luncheon.

In the evening, Mr. L. M. Lawson, United States International Boundary Commissioner, at El Paso, Tex., entertained with a "Stag" dinner at the Paso del Norte Hotel in honor of the Con-

sul General. Municipal and Federal officials were present as well as prominent civilians of the American city.

Consul General Frazer left by motor on Saturday morning, the 11th, for the Agua Prieta Consulate in Sonora, Mexico. The Ciudad Juarez Consulate was greatly honored and delighted with Mr. Frazer's visit.

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BATAVIA, JAVA

MAY 24, 1932.

Consul General Kenneth S. Patton returned on April 30 from a two months' trip throughout the Archipelago. This was the first official tour of inspection ever made of Netherland India by an American Consul General. Mr. Patton traveled by sea a registered distance of 6,596 nautical miles, and inland, about 1,200 miles, touched at about 35 different ports, including the islands of Timor, New Guinea, Ceram, Celebes, and Borneo.

During his absence the Consulate General was in the charge of Vice Consul John J. Macdonald.

The Consulate General recently received a telegram signed "Charles Chaplin"—who at the time was in Bali—stating that he would be glad to assist two American artists, who, he understood, were stranded. The matter was given appropriate attention.

Consul General and Mrs. Patton were recently received by the Emperor of Soerakarta, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of his reign. The American Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Richard P. Hendren, together with Assistant Commissioner Carl Boehringer, were also received by His Highness.

Vice Consul John J. Maedonald was elected Secretary of the American Association, an organization of Americans incorporated under the laws of Netherland India. Assistant Trade Commissioner Carl Boehringer is Treasurer of the Association, while Trade Commissioner Richard Hendren is Captain of the local American baseball team.

VICE CONSUL W. K. AILSHIE.

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## FOREIGN SERVICE INSPECTORS

News of the Foreign Service Inspectors is as follows: Lowell C. Pinkerton, when last heard from was in France; Thomas M. Wilson was somewhere in Manchuria; and Monnett B. Davis has been in Washington for consultation.

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## PRESIDENT'S AND VICE PRESIDENT'S LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

PARIS, FRANCE, July 6, 1932.

Maxwell M. Hamilton, Esquire,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
American Foreign Service Association,  
Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

Your letter of June 16 informing me that I have been elected President of the American Foreign Service Association for the year commencing July 1, 1932, came as a distinct but very pleasant surprise. I am greatly honored to have been selected for that high office.

I am in ignorance of what the duties and obligations of the President of the American Foreign Service Association may be, but I trust that I shall be able to meet them in a manner which will in no way betray the confidence placed in me by the vote of the Electoral College.

Yours very sincerely,

L. J. KEENA.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
PARIS, July 1, 1932.

Maxwell M. Hamilton, Esquire,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
American Foreign Service Association,  
Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 16, informing me that at the meeting of the Electoral College of the American Foreign Service Association, held on June 14, 1932, I was elected Vice President of the Association for the year commencing July 1, 1932.

In accepting this high honor, I should be very grateful if you would convey to the members of the Association my deep appreciation of this mark of confidence.

In view of the fact that the new President, Mr. Keena, is Consul General at Paris, it may be that the members of the Executive Committee will wish to come here for such meetings as may be held during the coming year. If this be the case, both the Consul General and myself would be happy to see that they are permitted "safely and freely to pass" and in case of need given "all lawful aid and protection."

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN ARMOUR.

## TEN YEARS AGO

(From issue of August, 1922)

The issue opened with an article entitled, "Opium and Consuls," by Consul Edwin L. Neville.

Consul George A. Makinson contributed an article on "Columbus Landmarks in San Domingo."

"The Editors Burst Out Crying" was the title of a stirring appeal, which fairly flowed with poetic fancies and whimsical suggestions, for "an epidemic of *delirium scribens*" for the magazine, instead of the prevalent "writer's cramp." As it said, "we do harbor writers in our midst—brave spirits . . . who used to flog the keys with right good will. Poets, too, lurk here and there from jungle posts to Europe's courts, albeit timidly" who need coaxing to our columns. The writer, "F. S.", now of *National Geographic* fame, in conclusion replying to a request received for "more stuff by Consuls, and *about Consuls*," said, "Righto, Brother; but you must write it—we can't extract it by mail with a corkscrew."

The "warders of the Exchequer," Consuls Shepard and Claiborne, gave a detailed account of the finances of the magazine, which about six months previously had been placed on an independent footing in view of arrangements made by Harry A. McBride, the Business Manager. The circulation then was about a thousand copies per month, with an extensive free list to chambers of commerce, trade organizations, university libraries, etc. [That free list has now been curtailed, and the circulation has increased, but there is still room for considerable improvement in that direction.]

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

(Continued from page 311)

drafts purchase orders and issues supplies to Passport Agencies, Despatch Agencies and Commissions under the jurisdiction of the Department.

The Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant is the Department's representative on the General Supply Committee of the Government.

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

*Released for publication June 25, 1932*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 18, 1932:

Morris N. Hughes, of Champaign, Ill., now American Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, was confirmed on June 10, 1932, as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Baghdad in addition to his consular duties.

Gerald A. Mokma, of Leighton, Iowa, American Vice Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, now in the United States on leave of absence, assigned Vice Consul at Nuevitas, Cuba.

Orsen N. Nielsen, of Beloit, Wis., American Foreign Service Officer detailed to the Department of State, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland.

John R. Putnam, of Hood River, Oreg., American Consul at Hong Kong, now in the United States on leave, assigned Consul at Leghorn, Italy.

### *Non-Career*

Harry M. Donaldson, of West Newton, Pa., clerk in the Consulate at Marseille, France, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Hartwell Johnson, of Aiken, S. C., American Vice Consul at Winnipeg, Canada, appointed Vice Consul at Matanzas, Cuba.

Lyle C. Himmel of Huron, S. Dak., American Vice Consul at Cali, Colombia, appointed Vice Consul at Buenaventura, Colombia.

Harry D. Myers, of Joplin, Mo., American Vice Consul at Buenaventura, Colombia, appointed Vice Consul at Cali, Colombia.

*Released for publication July 2, 1932*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 25:

Hiram Bingham, Jr., of New Haven, Conn., now Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, assigned Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland.

James Ernest Black, of Pittsburgh, Pa., now American Vice Consul at Shanghai, China, assigned Vice Consul at Hong Kong.

Pierre de L. Boal, of Boalsburg, Pa., a Foreign Service Officer detailed to the Department of State, designated First Secretary of Legation at Ottawa, Canada.

Homer M. Byington, Jr., of Norwalk, Conn., a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, detailed to the Department of State, assigned American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Merritt N. Cootes, of Ft. Myer, Va., a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, detailed to the Department of State, assigned American Vice Consul at Port au Prince, Haiti.

Cecil M. P. Cross, of Providence, R. I., American Consul at Cape Town, Union of South Africa, and now in the United States on leave, assigned Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

Fred D. Fisher, of Portland, Ore., American Consul at Nassau, Bahamas, retired June 30, 1932.

Raymond A. Hare, of Iowa, American Vice Consul at Paris, France, assigned Vice Consul at Beirut, Syria.

S. Pinkney Tuck, of New Brighton, N. Y., First Sec-

retary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary, now detailed to the American Delegation of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, designated first Secretary of Embassy at Paris on the expiration of his detail with the Disarmament Conference.

John Carter Vincent, of Macon, Ga., American Consul at Mukden, China, now in the United States on leave of absence, assigned Consul at Nanking, China.

### *Non-Career*

Leland C. Altaffer, of Toledo, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Rangoon, appointed Vice Consul at Madras, India.

Paul M. Dutko, of Germyn, Pa., American Vice Consul at Harbin, China, now in the United States on leave, appointed Vice Consul at Riga, Latvia.

Leslie W. Johnson, of Minneapolis, Minn., American Vice Consul at Wellington, New Zealand, appointed Vice Consul at Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

The American Consulate at Alexandria, Egypt, is raised in rank to a Consulate General.

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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



The American Consulate at Malmo, Sweden, was closed on June 30, 1932, all archives and records sent to Goteborg.

*Released for publication July 9, 1932*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since the report of July 2:

John P. Hurley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., American Consul at Riga, Latvia, now on leave in the United States, assigned Consul at Nassau, Bahamas.

Kenneth C. Krentz, of Waterloo, Iowa, American Vice Consul at Hong Kong, now on leave in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan.

John Farr Simmons, of New York City, First Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, was confirmed by the Senate on June 28, 1932, as a Consul General and has been assigned American Consul General at Cologne, Germany.

E. Talbot Smith, of Hartford, Conn., American Consul at Bergen, Norway, assigned Consul at Milan, Italy.

Edwin F. Stanton, of Los Angeles, Calif., Second Secretary of Legation at Peiping, China, assigned American Consul at Hankow, China.

Leo Toch, of Far Rockaway, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, assigned Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

## *Non-Career*

The American Consulate at Georgetown, British Guiana, has been ordered closed immediately, all archives and records to be sent to the Department of State. The American Consulate at Trinidad, British West Indies, will handle all consular matters.

On the closing of the Consulate at Georgetown, the services of Vice Consul John V. Swearingen, of Chester, W. Va., will terminate.

## SCHOLARSHIP FUND, AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

On June 28, 1932, there was held a general business meeting of the American Foreign Service Association, called to consider the text of a resolution establishing an American Foreign Service Association Scholarship Fund. The chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Byington, called the meeting to order, there being present 51 active members of the Association. Mr. Byington explained the purpose of the resolution and stated that while there had not been time to receive many comments from the field, the comments that had come in had been unanimously in favor of the proposal. The secretary-treasurer of the Association then read the text of the proposed resolution which was passed by unanimous vote of all present. The text of the resolution as unanimously adopted reads as follows:

*"Resolved by the American Foreign Service Association, acting through the active members assigned to the Department of State, at a meeting held at Washington on the 28th day of June, 1932, That the Secretary-Treasurer*

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of the Association is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the present funds of the American Foreign Service Association to the Executive Committee of the Association the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), to constitute the American Foreign Service Association Scholarship Fund, only the net income of which shall be used in granting scholarships to children of active members of the American Foreign Service Association or to children of persons who were at the time of their death active members of the Association; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the conditions governing the granting of such scholarships and the administrative details connected therewith are hereby entrusted to the present and to succeeding Executive Committees of the American Foreign Service Association; and be it further

*Resolved*, That additions to this Scholarship Fund may be accepted from individual members of the Association or from individuals or legal persons interested in the purpose for which the fund is established."

## COMMENDATION

The following letter was received recently by the American Consulate General at Berlin, and it is published as showing the importance of answering trade letters comprehensively. As Frederick Simpich once said in the JOURNAL: "Make the writer's problem *your* problem."

### GENTLEMEN:

Your letter of May 10 in reply to ours asking for a little help in connection with the sale of our goods, has taken us by surprise and we wish to pass along to you, not only our thanks and appreciation, but even more than the words imply.

Although the writer has been in business a good many years and has had a certain amount of foreign contact, it is the first time it has been his experience to ask or receive information from any of the American Consuls in foreign countries.

We had no idea that we would be the cause of so much trouble and that so much effort would be put behind our inquiry, or we probably would not have put you to this trouble. It was beyond our comprehension that the Consular Service would go to the detail it did in giving us such a report, which left nothing to the imagination, and you have no idea how helpful this is and how it answers our questions so readily.

We are going to check into this matter much more closely, following your recommendations almost to the letter, and if it looks to us to be practical or even with a fair chance of success, it is more than likely we will make an endeavor to have some representation in your country before long.

It is a little hard for us to express our surprise and pleasure at the treatment we have received at your hands on such a small and rather odd item, but if the same cooperation is being extended other American manufacturers, there certainly should be little excuse of their getting into some of the difficulties they would encounter without the help you have rendered.

## AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE IN 1932

The National Foreign Trade Council, whose offices are in India House, Hanover Square, New York City, has just issued an interesting volume entitled "American Foreign Trade in 1932," which is a full report of the proceedings of the National Foreign Trade Convention held at Honolulu, Hawaii, on May 4-6, 1932.

This was the first National Foreign Trade Convention to be held outside the continental borders of the United States, and as the Ninth Pacific Foreign Trade Convention was held in conjunction with it, and delegates were present from seven important countries of the Pacific, the meeting was really international in its scope.

Trade relations with Japan were discussed at the opening session, and a number of remarkable addresses by prominent Japanese business men were delivered. Among the addresses on China, which came later, was a brief historical survey of Sino-American trade relations by Mr. King-Chau Mui, Consul of China in Hawaii, and also an interesting sketch of the development of air communications in the Orient, by G. C. Westervelt, president, International Aviation Corporation, delegate, American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, China. At that session the chairman, Mr. D. L. Crawford, president of the University of Hawaii, in an eloquent address stressed the value of human personality and asked if the debt of gratitude which Hawaii owes to other parts of the world has been repaid at all; and in reply to that question cited several who, from their experiences in Hawaii, had carried blessings to other countries, and among them he mentioned the Hon. William R. Castle, Jr., "who in a critical, crucial time carried from his experiences and knowledge of the races here, to an important position in Japan, his personality, and so helped in some way that we cannot measure."

An outstanding feature of the book, however, is a summary of United States trade with the Philippines by O. K. Davis, secretary of the National

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Foreign Trade Council, which gave his experiences dating back to 1898, when he traveled extensively in the Islands. This proved to be Mr. Davis' last foreign trade message, because to the deep regret of his many friends he passed away on June 3, 1932, at Bronxville, N. Y., soon after his return from the convention. Mr. Davis had acted for 15 years as secretary of the Council, and by his charming personality and intellectual gifts he had endeared himself to a host of friends.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following personal notes as to the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce have been received in a communication dated July 12, 1932, from the Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

Among foreign representatives recently returned to the United States are Commercial Attaché H. Lawrence Groves from Berlin, Assistant Commercial Attaché James G. Burke from Buenos Aires, Trade Commissioner James Somerville from London, Trade Commissioner A. Viola Smith from Shanghai, Assistant Trade Commissioner James J. O'Neil from Bogotá, and Mrs. Elizabeth Knudsen from Buenos Aires.

Mr. Henry C. MacLean, who has been in charge of the Oslo office during the absence of Commercial Attaché M. H. Lund in the United States, has been transferred to Berlin as Acting Commercial Attaché while Commercial Attaché H. Lawrence Groves is in the United States.

Trade Commissioner E. G. Babbitt has been transferred from the Vancouver office, where he has been succeeded by Trade Commissioner John Embry, to the Seattle District Office.

The headquarters of Trade Commissioner Walter B. Hertz has been changed from Oslo to London.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Henry E. Stebbins, who recently returned from Berne, was married on July 9 to Miss Jacqueline Greene.

## TRADE DETAILS

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

Consul Cecil M. P. Cross (Capetown, but now Barcelona) to Mobile, New Orleans, Chicago and New York; Consul General Arthur Garrels, (Tokyo) to Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, and New York; Consul General Charles L. Hoover (Amsterdam) to New York; Consul General Frank P. Lockhart (Tientsin) to Rochester and New York; Consul General George S. Messersmith (Berlin) to New York.

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## ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

### Compensation—Foreign Service—Details (A-42449)

In view of the modification of Section 1740 R. S., by Sec. 31 of the act of February 23, 1931, Sec. 31 of the act of February 23, 1931, 4 Stat. 1209, a Foreign Service officer may be detailed to perform temporary duty while en route to or from or between posts of duty and receive his salary and expenses of travel and subsistence over the indirect route rendered necessary thereby.

### Transportation—Dependents of Foreign Service Officers—Indirect Route

As the transportation of dependents of Foreign Service officers is limited by the appropriations therefor to that required when going to and returning from posts of duty, any extra expense incurred by such dependents when accompanying an officer is not chargeable to appropriated funds. May 26, 1932.

### Traveling Expenses—Transfers Between Duty Stations (A-42320)

In order to entitle an employee of the Government to reimbursement of traveling expenses incurred in connection with transfers between permanent duty stations, the order authorizing such reimbursement and directing the transfer must be signed by the head of the department or establishment, or by some officer authorized by law to act as such, prior to the performance of the travel and this requirement may not be dispensed with in case of an emergency. June 2, 1932.

### Telegraph and Telephone Messages—Canadian Tax on Official Government Messages (A-42523)

A tax imposed by the Government of Canada upon United States Government's official telegraph and telephone messages may be considered as a part of the cost of the messages, payable from the same appropriation, and as such may be so treated in the accounting for the payment of such tax by disbursing officers of the Government. June 3, 1932.

### Decision of the Comptroller General of the United States Applicable to All Pay Rolls (A-43276)

[As the full text of this decision has been sent out to the Service in mimeograph form, it is not deemed necessary to repeat it here.]



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## BIRTHS

A son, Henry Wilbur, was born on May 11, 1932, to Assistant Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Everett B. Ansley, at Riga, Latvia.

A daughter, Grace, was born on June 5, 1932, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. George F. Kennan, at Riga, Latvia.

A son, Leslie Woods, was born on June 11, 1932, to Consul and Mrs. Leslie E. Woods, at Cobh, Irish Free State.

## MARRIAGES

Fisher-Montague. Married at Trieste, Italy, on May 30, 1932, T. Monroe Fisher and Miss Mary Louise Montague, of Albany, N. Y. Mr. Fisher is Vice Consul at Trieste.

Mazzeo-Harper. Married at Marfa, Texas, on June 4, 1932, Louis B. Mazzeo and Miss Margaret Harper, of San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Mazzeo is Vice Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico.

Walker-Washburn. Married at Naples, Italy, on June 30, 1932, Jay Walker, of the District of Columbia, and Miss Genevieve Ruth Washburn, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis. Mr. Jay Walker is Vice Consul at Tunis, Tunisia.

Richard Washburn Child, former Ambassador to Italy, has been active recently in a newly-formed organization to promote peace and prosperity through better international trade relations. A meeting was held early last month at Mr. Child's home at Newport, R. I., to consider having regular summer conferences on international affairs as seen by business interests. The organization is to be known as the Newport Conference.

## IN MEMORIAM

George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, who was American Minister to Greece and Montenegro from December, 1913, to July, 1914, died at Brookline, Mass., on July 11, 1932, aged 80 years. Mr. Williams lived many years at Dedham, Mass. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1872 and studied at Heidelberg and Berlin. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and after some years engaged in teaching and journalism he became active in politics. In 1889 he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, and the following year he entered Congress. Always an eloquent speaker, with a vivid, dynamic personality, Mr. Williams became widely known as a campaign orator. During the Wilson administration he was appointed Minister to Greece and Montenegro, and then occurred a striking incident. Mr. Williams obtained information of a plot to assassinate the Albanian leaders, and threatened to expose such activities unless the plans were abandoned. For his utterances Mr. Williams was obliged to resign his diplomatic position, but a group of Albanians who considered him their country's saviour asked him to take control of the government. He returned to the United States to seek financial aid for Albania, but then the outbreak of the Great War put an end to any such hopes, and Mr. Williams resumed his law practice in Boston.

*The New York Times* of June 13, 1932, in an affectionately worded editorial, entitled "Lieber Ted," said of Mr. Williams:

"He was a strong and salient character, touched in politics with a kind of romanticism which his puzzled opponents called instability. He had almost every gift that should command success. His presence was dignified and distinguished. He made friends quickly. As Bismarck wrote of Motley, 'he never entered a room without attracting the interest and the sympathy of the ladies present.' He was an able lawyer, employed in his first struggling days at the bar in writing law books which still maintain their authority. His education was various and solid. He had studied metaphysics and philosophy at German universities before he returned to Dartmouth. He was an accomplished debater and persuasive orator. Why did he miss the high places for which he seemed so fitted?

"He was too independent. He lacked a proper sense of political self-preservation. He came to have an instinct for losing candidates and causes. . . . Three times defeated as nominee for Governor (of Massachusetts), Mr. Williams must have felt something of the satisfaction of John Quincy Adams 2d in leading a minority.

"The appointment of Mr. Williams as Minister to Greece and Montenegro through Mr. Bryan's influence led to that incredible, Byronic and wholly delightful Albanian episode. Mr. Williams was 'indiscreet.' He

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

wished to be. His comments about affairs in the Balkans, the action of the Powers in Albania and the tenure of that phantom Prince of Wied were justified by the facts, however inconsistent with diplomatic usage. If he refused the request of certain Albanian chiefs that he set up a government, it must yet have appealed to his adventurous spirit. A new interest was added to this always alluring personality. This son of the sea captain who lost his life saving his passengers might have sat on the throne of Scanderbeg."

Sincere sympathy is extended to Consul James Hugh Keeley, Jr., now stationed at Montreal, in his loss of his sister, Miss Cora Larrimore Keeley, who died in Washington June 21, 1932, after a long illness. Miss Keeley was an active member of the District Bar ever since her admission in 1918. She devoted much time to women's interests and to the various women's organizations of which she was a member. She is survived by her father, Rev. James Hugh Keeley, of Riverdale, Md., and two brothers, Ralph Keeley, of Riverdale, and James H. Keeley, Jr., Consul at Montreal.

Former Consul General William H. Gale, whose death at Rome, Italy, on April 25, 1932, was reported in the June issue of the JOURNAL, was buried July 9, 1932, in Arlington National Cemetery with military honors. Consul General Gale had served through the Spanish-American War with the Rough Riders in Cuba, and received the Distinguished Service Medal.

George R. Wright, of Waddington, N. Y., who was American Consul at Prescott, Ontario, Canada, from February 12, 1891, to November 15, 1893, died early last month at his home at Waddington, at the age of 86 years. Mr. Wright was a Civil

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War veteran, having served with the Union Army from June, 1863, to August, 1865. After leaving Prescott, Mr. Wright engaged in commercial business.

### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the Lists of Duties and Stations of the United States Public Health Service, received since the July issue of the JOURNAL, the following changes in foreign posts have been noted:

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. M. Gordon, Jr. Relieved from duty at Atlanta, Ga., effective June 28, and assigned to duty at the American Consulate, Winnipeg, Canada. June 24, 1932.

Senior Surgeon Robert Olesen. Relieved from duty at Berlin, Germany, on or about August 1, 1932, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. June 24, 1932.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ralph Gregg. Directed to proceed from Warsaw, Poland, to Copenhagen, Denmark, and return, to conduct Service operations at that place during absence of Medical Officer. July 2, 1932.

### Casualty

Senior Surgeon Hiram W. Austin, on waiting orders with the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., died June 20, 1932.

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### U. S. NAVAL ATTACHES

(Corrected to July 9, 1932)

#### LONDON, ENGLAND

Captain A. L. Bristol. Assumed duty Oct. 1, 1931; expiration of duty, October, 1934.

#### Assistants

Captain H. S. Howard (CC.). Assumed duty June 14, 1932; expiration of duty, June, 1935. (Accredited also to Paris, Rome, Berlin, and The Hague.)

Commander G. D. Murray. Assumed duty January 9, 1930; expiration of duty, January, 1933. (Accredited also to Paris, Berlin and The Hague.)

#### PARIS, FRANCE

Captain D. McD. LeBreton. Assumed duty May 25, 1931; expiration of duty, May, 1934. (Accredited also to Madrid and Lisbon.)

#### Assistant

Commander C. H. Cobb. Assumed duty December 15, 1930; expiration of duty, December, 1933. (Accredited also to Madrid and Lisbon.)

#### Students

Major C. J. Miller, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty February 28, 1931; expiration of duty, ...., 1933. (Instruction at the Ecole de Guerre.) (Not designated.)

Major H. L. Larsen, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty June, 1932; expiration of duty, June, 1934. (Instruction at the Ecole de Guerre.) (Not designated.)

#### BERLIN, GERMANY

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

#### Assistant

Lieut. E. H. Bryant. Assumed duty December 15, 1930; expiration of duty, October, 1932. (Accredited also to Copenhagen, Stockholm, The Hague, Paris, and London.)

Commander H. D. Bode (ordered).

#### ROME, ITALY

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

#### \*Assistant

Lieut. Commander F. W. Penoyer. Assumed duty May 31, 1931; expiration of duty, May, 1934.

#### THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS

Comdr. J. H. Magruder. Assumed duty July 1, 1931; expiration of duty, July, 1934.

#### BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Comdr. Leland Jordan. Assumed duty May 16, 1930; expiration of duty, May, 1933.

#### TOKYO, JAPAN

Capt. I. C. Johnson. Assumed duty September 30, 1930; expiration of duty, September, 1933.

#### Assistant

Lieut. D. W. Roberts. Assumed duty June, 1932; expiration of duty, August, 1933.

\*Assistant for Aviation.

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## Language Students

†Lieut. J. J. Rochefort. Assumed duty September 6, 1929; expiration of duty, September, 1932.

†Lieut. (jg.) S. T. Layton. Assumed duty September 6, 1929; expiration of duty, September, 1932.

Lieut. (jg.) R. Mason. Assumed duty September 20, 1930; expiration of duty, September, 1933.

Lieut. (jg.) N. DeB. Claiborne. Assumed duty October 15, 1931; expiration of duty, October, 1934.

Lieut. (jg.) D. J. McCallum. Assumed duty November 1, 1931; expiration of duty, November, 1934.

Lieut. (jg.) A. D. Kramer. Assumed duty November 10, 1931; expiration of duty, November, 1934.

First Lieut. K. H. Cornell, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty November 9, 1931; expiration of duty, November, 1934

‡Lieut. (jg.) S. A. Carlson.

## PEIPING, CHINA

Comdr. Cleveland McCauley. Assumed duty June 1, 1932; expiration of duty, June, 1935.

## Language Students

First Lieut. C. C. Brown, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty August 13, 1928; expiration of duty, October, 1932.

Capt. E. G. Hagen, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty March 31, 1930; expiration of duty, March, 1934 or 1933.

Capt. J. P. Brown, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty August 22, 1931; expiration of duty, August, 1935 or 1934.

Capt. W. C. Worton, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty September 8, 1931; expiration of duty, September, 1935 or 1934.

§Capt. Lyman Passmore, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty November, 1931; expiration of duty, November, 1932.

§Capt. D. R. Nimmer, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty June 9, 1931; expiration of duty, 1932.

## SANTIAGO, CHILE

Comdr. E. L. Gunther. Assumed duty March 31, 1931; expiration of duty, March, 1934.

## TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

Major H. S. Fassett, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty August 14, 1931; expiration of duty, August, 1934. (Accredited also to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Guatemala, and El Salvador.)

## RIO DE JANERIO, BRAZIL

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. P. Blandy. Assumed duty February 1, 1931; expiration of duty, June, 1933.

†Ordered detached.

‡Ordered.

§Studying Russian language.

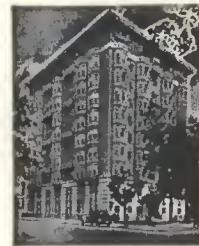
## VISITORS THAT MAKE WORK

An officer in the field, writing recently to the JOURNAL, said: "Since the news notes from the field, while extremely interesting, generally record the visits of other Foreign Service officers at a post or a wedding or festival of sorts, all of which gives no indication of the kind of visitors that make work, I append a list of the latter calls, which you can use or not as you see fit:

Among the more interesting American visitors to ..... during June, from the point of view of consular work, were:

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One insane veteran who tried to leave a seven-month-old baby on the Consul's desk:

One ditto who thinks he is a Mogul locomotive.

One lady who took one complete bottle of Black and White whiskey and two shots of veronal in one night and required considerable bailing out.

One lady with car and chauffeur and not one cent of money, and little hope of getting any, who arrived with an unpaid bar bill of \$197 on the steamer.

Two American citizens erroneously arrested.

One American yacht owner with his yacht sequestered by court order.

One priest who requested two strong-arm men to put his brother, an American citizen, on a steamer for New York.

One imminent American citizen illegitimate child.

This does not take into account our steady American customers in the Insane Asylum, one of whom has a divine mission to destroy the House of ..... Each of the above shows up as one Protection case on the Summary of Business.

[Ed.—This original report will doubtless stir others to report their experiences.]

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or United States Lines offices in principal European cities



## “CHECKING UP”

Sauntering into the Naples' passport section one morning to "see-the-wheels-whir-round," my astonished gaze rested upon the scene depicted on the photograph herewith. It seemed a passport applicant was either being "put through his paces," or else he was registering a "hearty kick!" For, as I approached, I saw a man fling himself upon Consul Boernstein's desk, stand on his hands, and vigorously throw his feet high in the air. Once poised in almost complete equilibrium, he slowly raised off the desk, first one hand, then the other, simultaneously shifting his weight to the other hand. Was this individual manoeuvring himself into a good position to sign the application? Or was it his purpose to take the Oath-of-Allegiance whenever he got his right hand raised off the desk for a long enough time? While I was trying to decide this point, he slowly teetered in that vertical position—Boernstein meanwhile following his activities with wrapt attention but somewhat sceptical mien and coldly appraising eye. Suddenly the

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

acrobatic person (to my relief!) lightly snapped himself off the desk, onto the floor, and into a nearby consular armchair.

By this time I was literally "agog" with interest, but it was explained to me that as a matter of fact this was only Mr. Giovanni Iengo (Mrs. Shipley, please note) furnishing "corroboratory evidence" in connection with his passport application!

You see, he claimed birth in the United States, then at age 5 to have journeyed to Italy with his parents, from whom he had been kidnapped by gypsies, traveling around with these rascals for 3 years, when he had escaped and joined a circus. The case having a slight scent of improbability, a "check-up" seemed appropriate, to identify Iengo as the American-born citizen he claimed to be. Asked point-blank what he had done during his alleged 17 years in Italy with the circus, he had replied that he did "caprioli" (or threw somersaults)—and thought to prove this assertion by promptly *throwing* one in front of Consul Boernstein! Doubt still lingering, Iengo had then tried to dispel it by quickly springing up on the consular golden-oak and establishing himself in the head-down feet-up posture I found him in on entering the passport office.

Perhaps this "set-up" (as photographed) will cause other officers to delve into their memories and bring forth the details of past "check-ups" on occasions when they have received corroboratory proof of extraordinary, ingenious, or merely amusing nature. If so, why not let us hear about them in the JOURNAL?

CONSUL ERNEST E. EVANS.

Naples, June 2, 1932.

## AMERICAN AIR TRANSPORT

(News Release No. 2625, Publicity Division, International General Electric Co., Inc., Schenectady, N. Y., U. S. A.)

American air transport companies operating on routes aggregating over 48,000 miles of domestic and foreign airways, today occupy a position of world leadership in the field of air transportation, according to Col. Harry H. Blee, director of aeronautic development, United States Department of Commerce, who was heard tonight from WGY, the radio station at the General Electric Co. of New York at Schenectady, and associated NBC-WEAF radio stations in a talk on "American Air Transport."

Colonel Blee is attending the summer meeting of the Liaison Committee of Aeronautic Radio Research, at the General Electric Company.

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"The 600 airplanes and 700 pilots employed in transport operations are fulfilling schedules calling for the flying of over 151,000 miles every 24 hours, about 40 per cent of which are flown during the night," Colonel Blee explained.

Traffic flowing over the lines is constantly increasing in volume, he continued. In the past two years the increase has been most marked in air passenger travel. In 1931 the American operated domestic and foreign lines carried 522,345 passengers, 105,000 more than the number flown in 1930 and three times as many as were carried in 1929 when scheduled air transportation was launched on a widespread scale.

During 1931 the scheduled services flew a total of 47,385,987 miles, an increase of more than 10,000,000 miles over the year 1930. Factors playing a part in influencing a marked increase in air passenger business, according to Colonel Blee, are reduction in fares and improvement in the safety and reliability of service. During the past two years the air lines have flown over 3,600,000 miles per fatal accident as compared with a little more than 1,000,000 miles flown per fatal accident in scheduled operations during the year 1929.

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The safety accomplishment was traced by Colonel Blee to the following factors: Outstanding quality of American aircraft and engines; conservative and skillful operation and maintenance by thoroughly experienced personnel; cooperation between operators and the Department of Commerce in the matter of regulations affecting safety of operations; aids to air navigation provided by the Department of Commerce through its airways of which there are now 19,500 miles lighted or under construction; two-way radio telephone stations provided by the air transport operators for maintaining constant contact with aircraft in flight; the general improvement and increase in the number of airports, both for air line terminals and for landings at intermediate points. There are more than 2,100 airports and landing fields in the United States, including 1,300 municipal and commercial airports representing an investment in excess of \$150,000,000.

Air transport is being brought to such a level of efficiency and dependability that, in the opinion of Colonel Blee, it has been accepted as a major factor in the general transportation industry and is playing an important part in the social and in-

dustrial life of the country. He looks to a continued logical and constructive development.

### RADIO NEWS

(Publicity Division, International General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., U. S. A., News Release No. 2559.)

Signals of W2XAF, the 31.48 meter transmitter of WGY at Schenectady, will be directed to Venezuela at 11 p. m. every Saturday, for the next few months, to a small group of men making up the Syracuse University Andean Expedition. A special receiving set made up by the General Electric Radio Section will enable the explorers to hear messages from members of their families and friends at home.

The directive antenna developed by Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson for the broadcasts to the Byrd Expedition in Antarctica, has been reset so that the electro-magnetic waves will be most strongly directed to South America and there is every reason to expect that the signals of W2XAF will be received clearly and with good volume.

The Syracuse University Andean Expedition is headed by Dr. Parke H. Struthers and is engaged in gathering scientific data on hitherto unexplored regions of the Andes Mountains. The party left Syracuse December 30 and arrived at LaGuaira early in January. Following the trans-Andean highway they arrived at Maracay and after a welcome by General Juan Vincente Gomez, former president of the Republic, proceeded to Merida, the expedition's base, halfway between the Andean snow line and the Llanos. W2XAF's first broadcast, January 31, will reach the members of the expedition at Merida. The personnel includes: Dr. W. B. Reid, a medical director; Dr. Ernest Reed, botanist and pathologist; Dr. Earl T. Apfel, palaeontologist and geologist; Prof. Sidman Poole, geographer and ethnologist; Wesley Curran, ichthyologist; Phillip H. Barnes, artist and photographer; John Emfiejian, Jr., taxidermist, and two sound motion picture operators. A Syracuse alumnus, who prefers to remain anonymous, has financed the expedition.

W2XAF, has been heard in practically every country in the world and has been rebroadcast frequently in Europe, South Africa, South America, and Australia. It is today the best known inter-continental station and its engineers regard it as an unofficial ambassador of the United States.

In providing special service to isolated explorers of the Andean Expedition W2XAF is filling again



the role of friend of explorers. In 1926 the facilities of W2XAF were offered to both Byrd and Amundsen North Pole expeditions prior to their flights from Kings Bay, Spitzbergen. Daily time-signals were transmitted to Francis Gow-Smith to assist him in map-making while he was in the interior of South America. Donald MacMillan has acknowledged indebtedness to W2XAF for programs and information, received while he was on his Arctic trips. The expedition of the University of Iowa into northern Canada, also received personal messages from W2XAF. The fortnightly programs, of messages and entertainment, carried on over a period of one year, proved of great value in upholding the morale of the Byrd Expedition personnel, according to Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

The National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, 60 East 42nd St., New York, has recently, with the cooperation of the American Political Science Association, broadcasted over a nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company, on Tuesday evening of each week, from 8 to 8.30 E.S.T., from April 5 to July 5, a series of fourteen lectures on civics by students of politics and men prominent in public life. This series will be resumed again in the fall, commencing Tuesday, September 6. It has not yet been decided if the National Broadcasting Company will put the program on their short wave transmitter as well as on their long waves. Copies of the program and other information can be obtained from the National Advisory Council.

The short wave station of the Columbia Broadcasting system off the air for an indefinite period, was operated previously on a frequency of 6,120 kilocycles with 500 watts power. However, Columbia programmes are now sent through a short wave station associated with Columbia, known as W3XAU and operated on a frequency of 6060 and 9590 kilocycles with 500 watts power. This station is operated in connection with a long wave station, WCAU, also of Philadelphia, which operates on 1170 kilocycles with 10,000 watts power.

## BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Consul Paul W. Meyer, at Nanking, China, supplements the item given last month with the following peculiar Chinese sentence: "Ma Ma Chi Ma. Ma Man. Ma Ma Ma Ma." The translation is: "My mother was riding a horse. The horse was slow. My mother cursed the horse."

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THE MAN FROM CARR

(Those who know their Bret Harte should get this)

(Not many years ago there used to be a story that if an American tourist dropped in on a Consul with a letter from the President he got a respectful hearing; if he had a letter from the Secretary of State he got a very respectful hearing; if the letter was from Carr, the Consul gave him both code books and the key to the confidential compartment of the safe.)

"I am from Carr—" the caller said.

Said the Consul: "Say no more,  
But sit thee down at my dexter side  
And take a Cuban pur'."

"I am from Carr—" the stranger said;  
The Consul fairly sang:  
"Hold up the yarn till I close the shop.  
Hey, Vice! Dismiss the gang!"

"Dig out the flag and hoist it high  
And choke the bridle hen;  
This guy's from Carr, so don't forget  
The Haig and No. 10."

"Now, what's the dope at State & War?  
(He spoke the man anew)  
What is the line on Rogers' bill,  
The talk at DC-2?"

He rubbed his palms and smiled a smile  
The first in ninety moon,  
Since last he got the succinct wire:  
"Proceed to Port Typhoon."

The stranger gazed; nobody home.  
"Your drift is o'er my bunn;  
I know not Staton Ward," he said,  
"I come from Winsted, Conn."

"As first I said," he spoke serene,  
"I am from Carr & Smith  
And tote the swellest line of stuff  
To cinch the public with:

"In crimsons, greys, and plush moires,  
Garnet and chinze divine—  
The best that's ever hit the pike  
Since nineteen-hundred-nine."

The Consul reared his five foot six,  
His lips 'gan to congeal,  
His eyes turned flat as week-old fish  
His words were frozen steel:

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"Go, Vice, and ring the Jefe quick  
To get this bird away,  
To the stony pile and bread and eau  
Down where the combers play;

"And tell the Chief to keep him tight  
Until we get the word  
That Skinner up in London-town  
Has writ to be transferred!"

\* \* \* \* \*  
Such is the tale; such was the fate—  
May Allah bear it far!—

Of the stranger blythe, from Carr & Smythe,  
Who said he came "from Carr."

HARRY L. WALSH.

LINES TO A CONSULAR OFFICER, IN  
MEXICO, FATHER'S DAY, JUNE 19,  
1932, FROM HIS DAUGHTER, AGE  
10 YEARS

### MY FATHER

It is he who earns  
Our silver money,  
Which is a hard job  
And not so funny.

### 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.)

### PERSONA GRATA

#### EDITOR, AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

One of the outstanding traits of American temperament is that of overdoing; and we of the Foreign Service are not exceptions to the rule. There is no doubt about it; we work a good idea to death.

For years past the desirability of cultivating the fine art of "persona grata" has been so stressed that it has, in my opinion, also been overdone. It is the avowed object of this article to attempt to arrest, in some degree, the progress of this cult as I do not believe that the interests of the American people are best served thereby.

A few years ago while riding in the smoker of an American Pullman I overheard my fellow passengers discussing the Foreign Service. Their ideas of our duties and mode of procedure were rather weird. Finally the whole matter was summed up by an individual (obviously a high pressure salesman) in the following definition: "A diplomat is a fellow who, if you give him your coat and vest, will talk you out of the trousers as well." That is all very well, but why on earth should a foreign official give an American diplomat or consul the coat and vest in the first place? Furthermore, is it not a fact that practically all foreign races are much less responsive to the ingratiating, personality—plus, high-power sales-



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man than are the American people? And can we not already foresee the day when he will not succeed even in our country?

It is difficult for me to understand how so many have been deluded into thinking that wonders can be worked if one is only "persona gratissima." I once knew a chief of mission who was nearly a decade at the same post and who was so well liked that even shop people, taxi-drivers and domestic servants said to me: "Your Chief is very well-known. He is a great friend of the people." Yet never, to my knowledge, did this chief of mission obtain a favorable result in an important case during my service in the country. He could, however, obtain in a flash an arms permit or a driver's license for a traveling American. My contention is that "persona gratissima" succeeds, of itself, only in unimportant cases that would succeed anyway with a bit of tactful insistence.

The advice of some of our leaders seem to be based upon the assumption that foreign officials, governmental or other, will give us what we ask if they like us enough. This advice is obviously predicated upon the hypothesis that foreign officials are a bunch of easy-marks, highly responsive to personality, friendly gestures and flattery. Is there an official in our Service or in Washington who would admit that such procedure is effective with him? Is there an official in Washington who would give his official coat and vest to a foreign diplomat or consul merely because the latter is *persona grata*? He might give them and throw in the trousers as well but personally, I think he would insist upon a new three-piece suit in return.

I do not think that anyone ever obtained anything from my official self because of his friendship or personality. If a caller to my office requests a service or concession to which he is not entitled by law or regulation he must convince me that the interests of the consulate will be served, directly or indirectly, by granting it or that they will suffer by refusing it. Have I any reason to assume that foreign officials are less conservative, less practical in defending the interests of their country? Friendly relations will obtain a sympathetic atmosphere for the discussion—that and no more. Only arguments will get the desired result.

A further objection to the excessive cult of *persona grata* is the fact that once an officer of the Foreign Service has established most friendly relations with the foreign community and officials he is inclined to consider such relations an end in themselves. He becomes so intent on maintaining his *personal* prestige that unconsciously he opposes any action that may adversely affect it. His representations become less energetic and unconsciously he advises the American Government against action, executive or legislative, that may be distasteful to the country to which he is accredited although in the interest of the United States.

It seems to me that a member of the Foreign Service has done all that is desirable when he has impressed upon the people among whom he works that he admires their strong points, ignores their weaknesses and desires their well-being provided it is not obtained by loss to his own country. It is better to be respected than to be liked and it is often impossible to achieve both at the same time. It is my opinion that Foreign Service Officers need a deeper conviction that their task is the defense and advancement of American interests and that the cultivation of friendly relations is merely one of the means to that end.

F. S. O.

[Ed.—The foregoing article has been published as a letter, as by appearing in this column it expresses merely the writer's opinion. The subject is one that may arouse thought, and elicit some interesting comments from our readers, which will undoubtedly be of interest generally.]

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