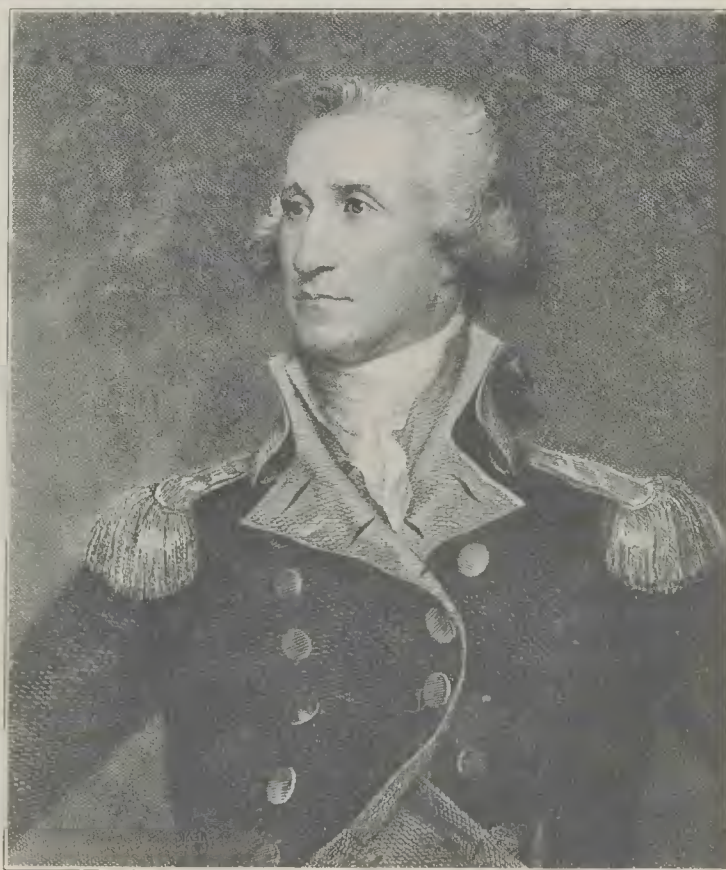


THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Courtesy George Washington Bicentennial Com'n.
WASHINGTON, AFTER TRUMBULL'S PORTRAIT

Vol. IX SEPTEMBER, 1932 No. 9

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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SEPTEMBER, 1932

The Pear Tree

By ROBERT HARNDEN, *Consul, Göteborg.*

MARTHA PRUETT sat quietly beside her dying husband. Propped up in the old-fashioned bed they had shared for 40 years, Amos looked down kindly on Martha's bowed head. His eyes had the tired, dreamy look of the dying as though he already caught a glimpse of the peace and quiet which were soon to be his.

"Mattie, dear," he said falteringly, "do you suppose you could raise the shade? I'd like to see The Tree."

Quietly Martha laid his poor, withered hand on the coverlet and went to the window. She raised the blind, and the afternoon sun poured into the room. From his bed, Amos could see the lower branches of a magnificent pear tree in the garden.

"Still no blossoms, Mattie?" he asked.

"No, Amos; not yet. Tomorrow, maybe."

"That will be too late," replied Amos. He sighed and closed his eyes.

"Abigail called and left you some flowers. Would you like to see her?" Martha asked presently.

Amos sighed again. "That was kind of her, Mattie. And very generous of you, too," he said. "But all that is over now. I'd like just to be alone with you."

Martha quietly took his hand in hers and waited. Gradually the room darkened and Amos slept.

For more than 40 years the Pear Tree had flourished in the Pruett garden. When Amos brought Martha home as his bride they had planted a tiny tree. To them it typified their

coming life together. They watched each new shoot, each budding leaf, and longed for the time when the tree would blossom and bear fruit.

"May our union be as fruitful as The Tree," Martha had said, shyly. And Amos had replied, "Aye, lass, and as newly green each year."

But with each new year The Tree failed to fulfill its promise; it flourished, grew big and strong, but put forth no blossoms. Each Spring Martha and Amos watched the sap return from its mysterious sleep in the cold, dark earth. For 40 springs they marvelled at the bursting leaf buds, the tender green of new leaves, the ever-increasing spread of branches. But no blossoms. Summers came, and The Tree was a blessing. It offered kindly shade during the heat, and became the temporary home of countless feathered families.

Nor had the union of Amos and Martha proved fruitful. No children came to bless them. They passed their uneventful lives in the old home growing old together gracefully under the shade of The Tree, Amos wistfully cherishing a secret memory, Martha placid and serene, secure now in his years of devotion.

Amos Pruett was noted in our village for his flowers. His garden, in which he worked each day, was always a blaze of color. Passing strangers frequently stopped their cars and asked if they might stroll about and enjoy its loveliness. When asked how he managed to grow such sturdy plants with their magnificent flowers, the old man invariably replied, "Just care, I reckon. All they need is a lot of love mixed with the



roots; nature does the rest." And he would touch a bloom tenderly as though with a caress.

Martha Pruett did not long survive Amos. With his passing it seemed as though half of her had died. We buried her by Amos' side under the old pear tree they had loved and cherished so during their lives.

Another spring came, and still The Tree bore no blossoms. And Amos' garden, seeming to feel his absence, drooped and withered. In spite of all the care given them by devoted neighbors his plants refused to flower as they had for Amos. Perhaps, as he used to say, they needed his love about their roots.

It was the following summer that Abigail Weatherbee died. In their youth, Amos and Abigail had been sweethearts. We in the village, looked for them to marry. But something happened, we none of us knew what, and Amos married Martha instead. Abigail remained single and became the village seamstress. For 40 years she lived in the same small house and sewed for us. Just before she died, Abigail made us promise to bury her with Amos and Martha under the old pear tree.

"It is her right," we said. "She and Amos should be united in death, at least. And Martha will not mind, we are sure." So, we left her lying with the other two.

And the winter came. Never had we known such a hard winter. For months Amos' garden was under deep snow, and the pear tree waved gaunt branches over the white shroud which covered the earth. During storms its distracted arms writhed as though in some great agony, a living torture for which there surely must be some recompense.

But, finally, the winter weakened. Slowly the snow melted. The sun returned and shy patches of green were to be seen under the hedges. Birds were heard, primroses appeared and, almost before we knew it, spring was over all. The pear tree's naked branches took on their yearly dress of translucent green.

And a spring night came, so soft, so tender, so loving in its intimate caress, it seemed the quintessence of youthful joy, of lovers' confidences and shy compliance.

In the morning we found the old pear tree, as a bride at the altar, clothed in lovely white, with here and there a bit of green showing through the pure, creamy blossoms like that of orange leaves shining in a maiden's hair.

Amos, Martha and Abigail. The flowering Pear Tree.

We, in our village, wondered.



Photo from Thomas M. Wilson.

AMERICAN LEGATION, PRAGUE

The White Houses of American History

THE White House is not the only mansion that has served as the official residence of a President of the United States. New York and Philadelphia, as well as Washington, have offered their hospitality to the Chief Executive and his family. Although their houses have been centers of the best and strongest social and political influences in the country, no historian has yet recorded the wanderings of the halo—or modern spotlight—that hovers over the homes of our Presidents.

The site of the first official hearthstone of the Republic is now marked by a tablet sunk in the Franklin Square pier of Brooklyn Bridge. George Washington lived in the Franklin's house on this spot, and—newly arrived—stood here to receive the congratulations of the Senate and the House of Representatives upon his election to the Presidency in 1789.

The first levee or reception held here by President Washington was arranged by his former aide, Colonel Humphreys, according to an account given by Jefferson in one of his letters. He says that the Colonel, wishing to make the first reception especially impressive, assembled the guests in the presence room. At the proper moment the Colonel threw open a door of the adjoining antechamber and announced: "The President of the United States!"

Jefferson relates that the President was so taken by surprise at the pompous announcement that for once his composure failed him and he appeared disconcerted throughout the entire levee. Needless to say at the next function of the kind, the Colonel's impressive plans were very much modified.

The social exigencies of the life in New York soon made it necessary for the Washingtons to seek a more spacious home. In February, 1790, they removed to the Macomb House, at 39 Broadway, not far from Trinity Church. Its former occupant had been the French Ambassador de Moustier, who no sooner had moved out than the Washingtons moved in. One of the notable events which took place at this house was the dinner given by President Washington to 29 Indians—troublesome Creek chiefs and warriors with whom he wished to draw up a treaty. The work of Fraunces, the Washington chef, accomplished its object, and the treaty was effected. One of the cherished ornaments in this house, among the bric-a-brac and pictures received as gifts from Euro-

pean friends, was the key to the Bastille, sent to the President by LaFayette, and always kept encased in glass in the drawing room. The Washingtons had only occupied the Macomb house for seven months when, in the autumn of 1790, it became necessary for them to follow the Capital, and establish themselves in Philadelphia.

The house of William Morris, on Market Street near Sixth, now a plumber's shop, had been finally chosen as the President's Mansion. The correspondence of Washington at this time shows the great personal interest that he took in the arrangement and furnishing of this new home. Here the social program of receptions and dinners was resumed. Mrs. Adams, herself a woman of the world, and none too easy to please, wrote to her daughter the details of a gathering at the Mansion:

"Before I left it . . . the circle became very brilliant. How could it be otherwise when the dazzling Miss Bingham and her beautiful sisters were there . . . in short a constellation of beauties."

Elizabeth Custis and her sister, Martha, visited here, and did much to enliven the atmosphere of the house. It is related that often the President would slip away from his books and papers, in order to join in the gayety of the young people.

Germantown was the home of the President for one month. The Washingtons had left Philadelphia in order to get away from an outbreak of yellow fever in the Capital, and also to avoid the heat of the city. The quaint and beautiful house which they occupied stands on the main street of Germantown, opposite Market Square, and is now the residence of Mr. Elliston P. Morris.

On the 3rd of March, 1797, the Washington's Philadelphia mansion was aglow in the preparation of a large dinner party given by the President in honor of John Adams, who was to be inaugurated as his successor on the following day. In the midst of the hum of conversation, after the cloth had been removed, the President arose smiling. One of the guests, Bishop White, in describing the affair, says that there was a hushed moment as Washington raised his glass.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "this is the last time I shall drink your health as a public man. I do it with sincerity and wishing you all possible happiness."

There was much emotion among the guests at



the thought of the retirement of a man who had served his country so faithfully and so well.

John Adams, the guest of honor and President-Elect, and Mrs. Adams were then living in the Hamilton Mansion on Bush Hill, at a point now corresponding to Eighteenth and Spring Garden Streets. After the inauguration Mr. and Mrs. Adams moved into the "President's House" just vacated by Washington, and lived here during the time that the affairs of the nation centered in Philadelphia.

It was not until 1800, when the Capital was moved to Washington, that the Adams became the first occupants of the White House. It was still in an unfinished state, and no attempt had been made to put the grounds in order. The lots now occupied by the State and Treasury buildings were then vegetable patches, and very little of the underbrush had been cleared away. In spite of the informality of the surroundings there was much formality evident in the social affairs held here. Only well known people were bidden to be present, and nothing but suitable introductions could procure an invitation for a person of comparative unimportance. Full dress was "de rigueur." Once an

unfortunate relative of the President appeared upon the scene wearing clothing that did not pass muster for so elegant an occasion. The location of the door was made plain to him, and thereafter, as rumor has it, there was no more difficulty with people appearing who were not wearing evening dress.

It was during the second administration of President Madison that his occupancy of the White House was unceremoniously cut short. The British Admiral Cockburn, nicknamed the "Royal Pirate," appeared upon the scene bearing torches on August 24, 1814. President Madison and Mistress Dolly spent the ensuing few weeks in Montpelier. After the hasty repairs of some of the public buildings they returned to Washington, where they occupied the famous Octagon House at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and New York Avenue—a few blocks west of the White House. They established themselves here at the solicitation of Colonel Tayloe, the owner and occupant of the house, who offered to share his home with the then homeless President. The American Institute of Architects, now established

(Continued on page 368)



THE OCTAGON HOUSE

Courtesy American Institute of Architects.

Pilgrimage to Warton

By ALFRED R. THOMSON, *Consul, Manchester, England*

A UNIQUE commemorative event was held in Lancashire, England, on the Fourth of July, in response to the several suggestions of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL in furtherance of the plan for a sustained celebration from February 22 until Thanksgiving Day, 1932, in honor of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. American residents of Lancashire and Yorkshire, led by the American consular officers at Liverpool, Manchester, and Bradford, joined in a pilgrimage to the Parish Church at Warton-in-Lonsdale, Lancashire, to place American and British flags on the coat-of-arms of the Washington family which appears on the tower of the church, and also to place a wreath on the grave of the late Reverend Thomas Washington, vicar of the church, who died in 1823.

The Fourth of July Pilgrimage was a great success. A special bus left the Consulate at Liverpool at 9 a. m., passed through the picturesque country surrounding the historic town of Lancaster, and brought many of the pilgrims to Warton Church at noon; while Americans from other cities made the journey by railway and private automobiles. The pilgrims were welcomed by the Reverend E. W. A. Ogilvy who conducted them through the church and churchyard, pointing out the various relics of the ancient Warton family of Washington.

The Last Washington of Warton

American Consul General Philip Holland, from Liverpool, performed the ceremony of placing the wreath and small American and British flags on the Washington grave.

A tombstone under the east window of the church records the resting-place of the last of the Washingtons of Warton. This stone commemorates Mrs. Elizabeth Washington, who died in 1751, and the Reverend Thomas Washington, vicar of Warton from 1799 until his death in 1823. The first part of the inscription on the plain rectangular sandstone is cut in large straggling letters: "Mrs. Elizabeth Washington, June the 15th, 1751," and the present vicar of the church believes that the Reverend Thomas Washington himself may have performed the engraving because it resembles his handwriting, a

specimen of which can be seen in one of the old Warton church registers.

Captain Clement S. Edwards, Spanish-American War Veteran and American Consul at Bradford, England, placed American and British flags over the most ancient existing representation of General George Washington's coat-of-arms.

The coat-of-arms is on the side of the church steeple, about seven feet from the ground. For many years the shield remained hidden, as the outside of the church was covered with a rough cast of pebbles and lime, but in the year 1885 some of this pebble-dash fell off, exposing to view the long lost Washington coat-of-arms. A glass covering now protects the relic from further decay occasioned by atmospheric changes. The shield is very much worn, but the three mullets at the top (i. e. in chief, in heraldic terms) can easily be distinguished. They have only four points, though there should be five. The two bars below are cut into the stone, not left in relief; and in the center of the shield between the two bars, there appears to be a semi-circular depression caused by the ravages of time. It was formerly a crescent which now, by the wearing of the stone, has become merged into the lower bar. The shield is 9½ inches in length and 7 inches in width.



Photo from A. R. Thomson.

CONSUL CLEMENT S. EDWARDS, BRADFORD,
PLACING FLAGS ON WASHINGTON
COAT-OF-ARMS



This stone memorial of the 15th century has been described at some length because it is believed to be the most ancient representation of the coat-of-arms of the Washington family. Furthermore, it was the insignia of the builder of Warton Church Tower, Robert Washington, who died in 1483, and who was the tenth direct Washington ancestor of the First President of the United States, according to the following genealogical tree taken from *Warton and George Washington's Ancestors*, by T. Pape, B.A., published in 1913 by the Visitor Printing Works, Victoria Street, Morecambe, Lancashire, England.

George Washington's Ancestors

Robert Washington, Lord of Milburne Co., Westmoreland: 1301.	—Amicia, daughter of Hugh de Kerneford.
Robert Washington, 3rd son	—Agnes Derling (a widow in 1374).
John Washington of Warton-in-Lonsdale.	—Alianora, daughter of John de Warton: 1386.
John Washington—Joan of Warton: 1403.	
John Washington, wounded at Agincourt, 1415.	—
Robert Washington of Tuwhitfield in Warton, died in 1483. (<i>Builder of Warton Church Tower</i>).	—
Robert Washington of Tuwhitfield.	—Elizabeth Westfield.
John Washington of Tuwhitfield.	—Margaret Kytson of Warton Hall.
Lawrence Washington, Mayor of Northampton, died 1584.	—Amee Pargiter.
Robert Washington of Sulgrave.	—Elizabeth Light.
Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave, died 1619.	—Margaret Butler.
Lawrence Washington, Rector of Purleigh, 1633-1643.	—Amphillia
John Washington emigrated to Virginia, 1659.	—Anna Pope.
Lawrence Washington of Virginia, died 1697.	—
Augustus Washington, died 1743.	—Mary Ball.

PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON, born 1732, died 1799.

In his address to the pilgrims assembled at the Fourth of July Luncheon at Warton, Consul General Philip Holland pointed out that the colonial ancestors of George Washington were too busy hewing timber and defending themselves from the Indians to give much thought to their remote ancestors who lived in England prior to 1483, and that President Washington himself wrote when about 60 years of age:

"I have often heard others of the family older than myself say that our ancestors who first settled in this Country came from one of the Northern Counties of England, but whether from Lancashire, Yorkshire, or one still more northerly, I do not precisely remember."

The apparent unconcern as to his ancestry on the part of the Father of Our Country is not shared by all of the 120,000,000 children comprising his metaphorical family, and those wishing to study deeply into the pedigree of the First President will be interested in reading not only the book by Mr. T. Pape, cited in this article, but also the chapter on Warton Church by William O. Roper in the volume entitled, *Transactions of Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, 1890.



Photo from James G. Carter.

CHARLES AND HEWLETTE CARTER

Children of Consul and Mrs. James G. Carter, Calais, France, as "Uncle Sam" and "Miss France," the costumes in which they attended the fancy dress charity entertainment given by the French Red Cross at Calais

The Americanization of Japan

By YUKI OTSUKI,

Clerk, American Consulate General, Tokyo

JAPAN is westernized, it is often said, but to those who live in cities such as Tokyo or Osaka it is apparent that it is not so much a westernization as an Americanization that has been taking place in this country of the Far East. One of the results of the earthquake of 1923 was the hastening of the process of Americanizing Japan. Those generous Americans who immediately following the earthquake sent loads of food, clothing, and furniture as relief for the sufferers in the devastated regions around Tokyo and Yokohama, did not dream that their contributions would go far toward changing and modifying the Japanese mode of living. Their supplies of army cots, blankets, tinned food, and other articles, judged to be immediately useful to those deprived of everything, came to Japan to stay, for the most part. Thus American-corned beef is now known and used in every part of Japan, from quiet little suburbs near the large cities to remote towns in the northern island of Hokkaido. And in this connection I may say that the characters of the comic supplement are in Japan, and have at times figured in the pictorial comic sections of the Japanese papers talking the native tongue, and uttering sentiments slightly modified to meet in some measure the ideas of the descendants of the Samurai. There is even an eating place in one of the Tokyo suburbs called "Jiggs Cafe," so designated to catch the approval of devotees of modernism in Japan.

A stroll in the downtown shopping centers shows many restaurants which advertise "American-style food" and "genuine American-style candies." The office buildings and department stores are patterned after American institutions rather than those of Europe. Private homes among the upper middle classes tend to depart from Japanese architectural ideas and to look like American homes. There are all kinds of American architecture represented. As for bathrooms, although it is hardly possible for any nation to approach the splendor and complete equipment of the American bathroom, newly built houses in Japan are adopting white-tiled walls and floors, and in many cases the Japanese bath-tub of wood is being eliminated.

In the realm of music the modern Japanese is familiar not only with the best of modern and

classical music, but all the latest American jazz creations are heard and learned through the monthly releases of the American talking machine companies with branches in Japan. So Japanese youth is humming and dancing to the same rhythms at the same time as their American prototypes across the ocean. But this is not all. There have been from time to time revivals in Japan through talking records of some of the old-fashioned American ragtime and popular songs belonging to the early 1900's. During 1931 it was not uncommon to see messenger boys even in country towns whizzing along on their bicycles,



Photo from Miss Elsie Grew.

THE REFLECTING POOL, AMERICAN EMBASSY, TOKYO



whistling "Red Wing" and other old-time favorites of America.

American movies and talkies naturally have had their say in the "civilizing" process of Japan. All the latest productions are shown in the large cities shortly after their release in America. Thus the latest modes of American dress, behavior, as well as ideas of propriety and morality as exemplified on the screen are revealed to the interested Japanese public. And while the rapid American speech of the talkies falls for the most part on non-comprehending ears, many expressions are understood by practically everyone. Of these, the terse "all right" has been formally accepted by the bus girls in Tokyo as the signal to the driver to start, and "Stop" is the word given to stop the bus for an alighting passenger.

The American movies and talkies have encouraged in the younger Japanese a departure from old Japanese conventions, and have shown many pointers for a gay and seemingly free existence besides. Whereas formerly it was considered unseemly for young people to go out in couples, such a proceeding is rather a usual one these days. Any Sunday or holiday hundreds of couples may be seen strolling in parks or along river banks, frankly enjoying themselves. So the Japanese maiden seems to be following in the footsteps of the American Girl. And a young woman dressed in foreign clothes instead of a kimono is called a *mo-ga* (modern girl), or as near these sounds as Japanese tongues can enunciate, and a youth who appears to be pleasure-bent is called a *mo-go* (modern boy).

In the business world, the modern Japanese business man is assuming American ways, and is brisk and business-like in act and speech. In line with the modern trend, the practical in life is more or less replacing the ideal which formerly ruled in most of the walks of life in Japan. This may be seen in the following George Washington cherry tree story. George Washington has for about half a century been quite universally known among the Japanese, and the well-known stories connected with his childhood and youth were taught the Japanese children in school. One day a little boy called So-chan, hearing of Washington's cherry tree exploit, was inspired to repeat the incident. In his father's garden there were some old and treasured Japanese cherry trees, and he went out and after much labor chopped down the choicest one. Then he ran to his father and confessed his sin, starting out with: "Father, I cannot tell you a lie." "So-chan," said his father sorrowfully "I am grieved to hear about the tree. I'd rather have you tell a thousand lies than to cut down that cherry tree."

Thus in many ways, the new, or rather, the American, is growing rapidly and existing alongside of the olden, Japanese ways. Whether all this Americanization is just a present fashion, or whether it has been inevitable following certain economic developments in Japan, it is not yet known. At any rate it is true that in order to see Japan—really different and Oriental—as westerners usually picture the country, one must travel away from the metropolitan centers. Otherwise one is apt to bump into "little Americas" in every large city.



AMERICAN LEGATION, SAN SALVADOR

Photo from P. N. Jester.

Report of the American Foreign Service Association

THE Executive Committee which held office during the year July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, consisted of Mr. Homer M. Byington, chairman, Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, vice chairman, and Messrs. Pierre de L. Boal, Walter A. Foote and Orme Wilson. Alternate members were Messrs. George Tait and Horace Lee Washington. On July 14, 1931, the committee held its first meeting for the purpose of organization. During the year the committee held 18 meetings.

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

1. *Membership Campaign.* It will be recalled that during the previous year the Executive Committee inaugurated a membership campaign, placing a special Membership Committee in charge of the matter. The campaign was continued during the period under review under the general guidance of the Executive Committee and letters were prepared and forwarded to persons eligible for active and associate membership. The Executive Committee authorized the printing and distribution of a list of the members of the Association, it being felt that the presence of such a list in the hands of each member of the Association would have a unifying influence and also possibly result in causing members to persuade other eligible persons to become members. The Executive Committee also authorized the printing of three hundred extra copies of the JOURNAL for distribution to persons who had been invited to become active and associate members. The campaign resulted in a substantial increase in the membership of the Association, the membership increasing during the year by 204. On June 30, 1932, the membership consisted of 828 active members, 121 associate members and 10 honorary members, making a total of 959 as compared with a total of 755 on June 30 of the previous year. For the results attained the Membership Committee was primarily responsible and that committee, particularly Mr. deLambert, merits the thanks of the Association for the time and effort put forth. There remains, however a considerable field for expanding the membership of the Association and it is hoped that all persons eligible to membership, particularly persons now in the Foreign Service, will join the Association in order that the purpose of the Association may

be carried out with a maximum degree of effectiveness.

2. *American Foreign Service Association Scholarship Fund.* During the year the Executive Committee inaugurated a movement to establish an American Foreign Service Association Scholarship Fund, providing scholarships for children of active members of the Association. A resolution, setting aside the sum of \$5,000 from the funds of the Association, was prepared by the Executive Committee and submitted to the members of the Association. At a general meeting of the Association held at Washington on June 28, 1932, the proposal was received favorably and the resolution was adopted unanimously. The Executive Committee is of the opinion that the setting up of this fund inaugurates a worthwhile undertaking that will appeal to all members of the Association and establishes a foundation which will permit the gradual building up of a fund which will be of continuing and increasing benefit to members of the Association.

3. *Commemorative Occasions.* On the occasion of the completion by Assistant Secretary of State Wilbur J. Carr of 40 years of service in the department, the Association on May 31 gave a dinner in his honor. The vice president of the Association, Consul General George S. Messersmith, was in the United States on leave of absence and presided. High tributes to Mr. Carr were paid him in addresses by Chief Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court and by the Secretary of State, who, with Mr. Carr, were the speakers of the evening. The Association presented Mr. Carr with an anniversary book containing the signatures of all those present at the dinner as well as excerpts from the address of the Chief Justice and the text of the address of the Secretary of State. As a full account of the dinner has appeared in the JOURNAL, no further mention will be made of it here, other than to state that it was the consensus of opinion of those who attended that it was a distinct privilege to be present.

On April 30, 1932, the one hundredth anniversary of service by the Sprague family in the American Consulate at Gibraltar was observed. An article appeared in the JOURNAL reviewing the history of the connection of the Sprague

(Continued on page 362)

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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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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AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

July 1, 1931-June 30, 1932

RECEIPTS

Balance from previous year.....	\$2,835.35
Advertising	4,286.79
Association	3,418.00
Subscriptions	267.10
Miscellaneous Sales	94.61
Refund of Postage.....	105.31
Interest on Checking Account.....	31.65
Refund from Business Manager—New York Trip	14.75

Total Receipts \$11,053.56

DISBURSEMENTS

Clerical Assistance	\$641.80
Salaries—Editor and Business Manager.....	2,000.00
Postage	480.00
Printing of JOURNAL.....	5,285.19
Photographs	37.00
Telegrams	7.66
Stencils and Container.....	9.56
Trip to New York—Business Manager.....	60.00
Envelopes	147.60
Binding Editor's JOURNALS.....	3.75
Printing of Index.....	101.56
Flowers	5.00
Printing of Membership Roll.....	60.00

Total Disbursements \$8,839.12

Total Receipts for Year.....	\$11,053.56
Total Disbursements for Year.....	8,839.12
Balance in Checking Account.....	2,214.44

\$11,053.56 \$11,053.56

CLAYSON W. ALDRIDGE,

Treasurer American Foreign Service Journal.

July 19, 1932.

ACTING EDITORS

During the absence on leave of the editor, Mr. Augustus I. Ingram, the present issue of the JOURNAL is in charge of Mr. Paul H. Alling and Mr. Henry S. Villard.

FOREIGN SERVICE INSPECTORS

News of Foreign Service Inspectors is as follows: Lowell C. Pinkerton, in France; Thomas M. Wilson, in China; Monnett B. Davis, on furlough in Colorado.

NOTE

It is hoped that it will be possible to resume in an early issue of the JOURNAL the series of articles on the work of the various divisions of the Department. It is planned to commence this new series with articles on the work of the geographical divisions.



The Secretary's speech, "The Pact of Paris—Three Years of Development," was delivered on August 8 in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel before the Council on Foreign Relations, at New York. In spite of the midsummer heat a large and distinguished gathering of the membership was present. It was before this same body that Mr. Kellogg first reviewed the developments leading up to the final ratification of the Kellogg-Briand Treaty. It was fitting, therefore, that the Secretary's speech should be delivered before this same body.

Following the speech, the Secretary and Mrs. Stimson returned to Washington, where they remained over the week of August 9-13, attending the notification ceremonies at Constitution Hall on the night of August 11. They left Washington on the 13th for Highhold, their country place on Long Island, where they spent the week end, and departed on Monday, the 15th, by motor for the Au Sable Club, at St. Hubert's, New York.

The Au Sable Club is in the beautiful Keene Valley, in the heart of the Adirondacks, and only a few miles distant from Mount Marcey. Virgin forests and mountain streams make it extremely restful. There is trout fishing, golf, tennis, and mountain climbing for the more energetic. Secretary and Mrs. Stimson will probably remain until after Labor Day, after which they will return to their home at Woodley.

Many officers of the Department were in attendance at Constitution Hall on the night of August 11, when President Hoover delivered his acceptance speech. Several of these were at the President's garden party on the afternoon of the same day.

Under Secretary Castle returned to his desk in the Department on August 1, after a vacation of two weeks at the "Homestead," Hot Springs, Va.

Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Carr sailed on the S. S. *Rotterdam* on July 30 for Paris, where Mr. Carr will inspect the recently inaugurated district disbursing office. After finishing his inspection and consultation work Mr. Carr hoped to be able to spend a two weeks holiday somewhere on the Continent. Friends in Washington who have heard from Mrs. Carr understand that the trip to Europe was most pleasant.

Assistant Secretary Rogers has leased the house in Alexandria, Va., formerly occupied by Mr. Pierre de L. Boal, who relinquished his post as Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs on July 15 to take up his duties as First Secretary at Ottawa.

Among those sailing on the maiden trip of the S. S. *Manhattan*, of the United States Lines, on August 10, were Mr. Robert F. Kelley, Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs; Mr. Richard Southgate, Acting Chief of the Division of International Conferences; and Diplomatic Secretary Harold Shantz, newly appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Monrovia, Liberia. Mr. Kelley was proceeding to Europe on leave, while Mr. Southgate, who was accompanied by Mrs. Southgate, was on his way to Madrid to attend the Fourth International Radio Telegraph Conference. Also on board were Vice Consul Edward P. Maffitt and Vice Consul Howard Elting, Jr., recently of the Foreign Service School and assigned to Stockholm and Istanbul, respectively. Both Mr. Maffitt and Mr. Elting were accom-



panied by their wives, this being a honeymoon journey for Mr. and Mrs. Elting.

The American delegation to the Fourth International Radio Telegraph Conference, opening in Madrid, Spain, on September 3, 1932, includes the following representatives of the Department: Dr. Irvin Stewart, Technical Adviser; Mr. Richard Southgate, Acting Chief of the Division of International Conferences, who has been designated as Secretary General of the delegation; Diplomatic Secretary Hugh Millard, of the Embassy at Madrid, who will serve as Secretary; and Vice Consul R. Allen Haden, temporarily detailed to the Department, who will serve as Assistant Secretary.

The marriage of Miss Rose Patricia Fuller to Mr. Michael James McDermott, Chief of the Division of Current Information, took place Saturday, July 30, in the College of St. Francis Xavier, in New York, the Reverend Aloysius Edward Fuller, brother of the bride, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. McDermott are motoring through the New England States and expect to return to Washington at the end of the month. The bride was formerly of the personnel of the Division of Communications and Records.

Mr. Augustus E. Ingram, editor of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, who, as reported elsewhere in this issue, is on a month's leave of absence, arrived with Mrs. Ingram in Los Angeles, Calif., on August 4, after a comfortable and, on the whole, cool trip. Mr. Ingram reports that he and Mrs. Ingram are having a strenuous time in Los Angeles, what with the attentions of their friends and the apparently nonexistent speed limits on the boulevards. Los Angeles and Pasadena, according to Mr. Ingram, are "more beautiful than ever," and prices are refreshingly lower than in the East. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram are planning to visit relatives in the mountains and, after a stay at the seashore, expect to proceed to San Francisco, where they are in hopes of getting in a visit to the Yosemite National Park.

Mr. Harry A. McBride, Assistant to the Secretary, and Mrs. McBride motored to North Hatley, Quebec, where they spent about two weeks during July. They were accompanied by Consul General James B. Stewart, who was on his way to join Mrs. Stewart and their daughter at Lake Massawippi. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Packer also spent a month at North Hatley.

Mr. and Mrs. McBride motored to Bath, Me., on their return journey, and from there went to



FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL, CLASS OF JULY, 1932

Front row, left to right—Homer M. Byington, James G. Rogers, Wilbur J. Carr, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; Harvey G. Bundy and James B. Stewart.

Second row—Edward P. Maffitt, Bernard C. Connolly, Donald H. Robinson, Allan C. Taylor, Edward P. Borden, R. Allen Haden, and Reginald P. Mitchell.

Third row—Howard Elting, Jr., Donald C. Dunham, Charles W. Yost, Charles B. Perkins, C. Burke Elbrick, John B. Ocheltree, and Tevis Huhn.



Pride's Crossing, Mass., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill before returning to Washington.

Consul General J. K. Huddle, at Warsaw, reported to the Department on August 13 that Patricia, the four and one-half year old daughter of Consul Stewart E. McMillin, was found safe and well the previous night at 11 o'clock, after six hours' disappearance under circumstances as yet unexplained. The police are investigating and several suspects are being held for investigation.

Consul John D. Johnson and family motored to Washington from his post, Hamilton, Ontario, to spend a few weeks at Rehoboth Beach, Delaware.

Officers from the field are conspicuous by their absence this summer—there's a reason!

Those of us in Washington are experiencing better summer weather than for several years past.

WANTED: A nice poorhouse, with all modern conveniences, where a Foreign Service officer can spend his 30-day furlough without pay.

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

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

Your life has been one of singular devotion to national service, as a soldier in the Spanish war, as a member of the Inquiry preparing the way for the peace, as Legal Adviser to the Peace Commission with significant responsibility, and now as Historical Adviser to the Department of State. Because in these manifold activities you have exemplified the spirit of public service and have dealt with large questions with courage, high scholarship, and with resourceful intelligence, we seek to honor you.

RETIREMENT OF ANGELO BORAGINO, JUNE 30, 1932

Angelo Boragino, of San Francisco, Calif., Vice Consul at the American Consulate General at Genoa, retired from active service under the act of May 29, 1930, after having attained 68 years of age and after 32 years of service.

Mr. Boragino's entire experience in the Consular Service has been passed in the Consulate General at Genoa, which he first entered as a clerk in 1900, being promoted Vice Consul on February 16, 1915, in which capacity he has served ever since.

When Mr. Boragino first took up his duties in the office Consul James Fletcher was in charge, and during the 32 years of his activities he has served, in addition to Consul Fletcher, under the following officers in charge:

Consul Richmond Pearson, Consul William H. Bishop, Consul James J. Roche, Consul D. R. Birch, Consul General James A. Smith, Consul General John E. Jones, Consul General David F. Wilber, Consul General John Ball Osborne, Consul Ilo C. Funk, Consul General Henry P. Starrett, Consul Julian C. Dorr, Consul General Coert du Bois, Vice Consul Cloyce K. Huston, and Consul General W. Roderick Dorsey.

Mr. Boragino's retirement was made the occasion of a pleasant ceremony in the Consulate General when Consul General Dorsey, at the request of all members of the staff, from Vice Consuls to messengers, and including the representatives of the Department of Labor and the Public Health Service, presented him with an illuminated parchment recording appreciation of their association with him and bearing the signatures of all members of the present organization, several of whom had been associated with Mr. Boragino for a number of years.

PUGSLEY SCHOLARSHIP

The JOURNAL learns that Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y., has generously offered to renew for the academic year 1932-1933 the Pugsley Scholarship at Earlam College, Richmond, Indiana, open to the children of American Foreign Service Officers of career.

This scholarship, which has a value of \$400, was awarded last year to Miss Mary Elizabeth Holaday, daughter of the late Ross Holaday, who at the time of his death on November 27, 1929, was American Consul at Manchester, England. The scholarship has been renewed in favor of Miss Holaday in view of her excellent record during the academic year 1931-1932.



News Items From The Field



DRESDEN

JULY 19, 1932.

As one of a series of events held in Dresden in observance of the George Washington Bicentennial year, an official reception followed by a musical tea was given for the American colony in Dresden on Independence Day, July 4, 1932. The arrangements were made by a committee of ladies of the colony under the chairmanship of Mrs. Maurice W. Altaffer. The affair was held at the Hotel Bellevue which is beautifully located overlooking the Elbe River. Consul General Haerberle presided making a brief address and introducing the other numbers on the program. At the close of the program there was dancing. The guests were received by Consul General and Mrs. Haerberle, Consul and Mrs. Altaffer, Reverend E. M. Bruce, Rector of the American Church of Dresden and members of the reception committee. More than one hundred Americans and their friends attended this very successful celebration.

On Sunday, July 3, special religious services were held at the American Church the beauty of which was enhanced by the music of the talented organist Mr. Gerhard Wiesenhuetter.

Between February 21 and March 2 the Dresden George Washington Bicentennial Committee instituted a "George Washington Week" during which a number of commemorative events were held. The week opened with a memorial celebration given by the State of Saxony and the City of Dresden in the Rathaus to which high officials of the government and members of the American colony were invited. A dignified and impressive program was given and addresses were delivered by the Minister President of Saxony, the Lord Mayor of Dresden and Consul General Haerberle. The memorial address was delivered by Professor Dr. Johannes Kühn, of the University of Dresden. As far as the Consulate has been able to ascertain this is the only case in Germany where a State and city have of their own initiative organized such a memorial in honor of Washington.

On February 26 the Bicentennial Committee gave a dinner and dance which was attended by some 600 people at the Exposition Palace. The guests included representatives of all departments of the State and city governments, the consular corps, and the American colony. Consul General Haerberle presided as toastmaster introducing the speakers of the evening.

Other events of the week consisted of a patriotic service at the American Church of St. John, a tea given by Reverend and Mrs. E. M. Bruce at the Rectory of the Church, and a celebration of the Humboldt Club (Deutsch-Ausländische Vereinigung Dresdner Akademiker) which was addressed by Dr. C. Wittke, Professor of History at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

CONSUL GENERAL A. T. HAEBERLE.

HAMBURG

JULY 20, 1932.

The trans-Atlantic flyers, B. H. Griffin and Jimmy Mattern, spent two days in Hamburg on their way back to the United States. A dinner was tendered them by the Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Ges. and the Hamburg Aero Club. Consul General John E. Kehl welcomed the flyers on behalf of the American colony, this being incidentally the tenth occasion upon which Mr. Kehl has welcomed trans-Atlantic flyers. After the dinner there was an informal dance. Griffin and Mattern made the Atlantic crossing in 10 hours 50 minutes and the trip from Harbor Grace to Berlin in 17 hours 40 minutes, thus establishing two world records before their forced landing in Russia. They left on July 20 for Paris via Amsterdam, by air.

Consul and Mrs. Lester L. Schnare and their daughter have returned to Hamburg from home leave, during which Consul Schnare made an extensive trade conference trip.



Recent notable visitors at Hamburg have included Ambassador and Mrs. Frederick M. Sackett, who came to attend the Derby; Consul and Mrs. John P. Hurley, Riga, and Mrs. Henry, en route to the United States on leave; Consul E. Talbot Smith, en route to his new post at Milan; Vice Consul and Mrs. Walter C. Dowling, on their way to Oslo; and Vice Consul Leslie G. Mayer, en route to his new post at Riga, where his late father was Commercial Attaché for many years.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

MARSEILLE

JULY 16, 1932.

The 4th of July in Marseille was the occasion for a very pleasant picnic organized by Consul General Gamon, at Sormiou, a small beach near Marseille. Members of the Consulate and the office of the Agricultural Commissioner at Marseille attended.

Consul and Mrs. H. Earle Russell passed through Marseille during the month of June on

their way to the United States from their post in Alexandria.

CONSUL JAMES P. MOFFITT.

NAPLES

Vice Consul Claude B. Chipperfield, recently transferred to Venice, passed through Naples June 13, accompanied by his wife and child.

Vice Consul James S. Moose, Jr., passed through Naples June 27, while on his way from his former post at Paris to Beirut, to which post he was recently assigned.

Consul Hiram A. Boucher arrived in Naples on June 27, after having spent a leave of absence in the United States.

Vice Consul Jay Walker, of Tunis, and Miss Genevieve R. Washburn were married June 30 at the Municipal office of Chiaia, with Consul General du Bois and Miss Elizabeth du Bois acting as witnesses. Mr. and Mrs. Walker departed by aeroplane immediately afterwards for Tunis.

The officers of the Naples Consulate General



Photo from Harold D. Clum.

STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, GUAYAQUIL

Front row, left to right: Vice Consul Philip Tattersall; Consul General Harold D. Clum; Vice Consul Taylor W. Gannett; Vice Consul Lee Worley. Standing: Clerk Rafael Molina; Clerk Carlos E. Hohib; Clerk Paul Mauch; Clerk Frederick L. Royt; Messenger José Crespo



with their wives spent the Fourth of July at Capri. On the evening of the Fourth Mr. Harold W. Parsons, in whose yacht the group had sailed to Capri, gave a dinner party at the Hotel Quisisana to which were invited several guests in addition to the consular officers and their wives, including the Podestà of Capri and Duchessa Dusmet.

Consul General Theodore Jaeckel, of Rome, called at the consular office in Naples on July 5.

On board the S. S. *Exeter* which arrived in Naples July 11, were the following Vice Consuls on their way to their new posts: Reginald S. Kazanjian going to Rangoon; Nathaniel Lancaster, Jr., going to Bombay; and W. Leonard Parker going to Alexandria.

On the morning of June 1, a monument to George Washington, which had been erected in the great city park of Florence as a gift from the local American colony to the Municipality, was unveiled by Ambassador John W. Garrett. and simultaneously the boulevard along the Arno was officially named "Viale George Washington" by the Podestà of Florence. Consul

Joseph Emerson Haven is responsible for the idea of naming this boulevard, erecting a suitable memorial to Washington and collecting the money therefor.

Mr. Richard G. Monges, former Foreign Service Officer and now assistant professor of languages at the College of the City of New York, is at present in Florence where he will pass the summer months at the local university for a course of study.

CONSUL C. PORTER KUYKENDALL.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

JULY 7, 1932.

A number of the Americans resident in Sydney celebrated the Fourth of July by attending the fight between Young Stribling and the Australian boxer, Ambrose Palmer, the former winning easily. After the battle most of those who attended the match went to the Aero Club Ball held at the Wentworth Hotel.

The American yacht *Vilechi*, owned by Mr. H. T. Horton, of San Diego, Calif., left Sydney

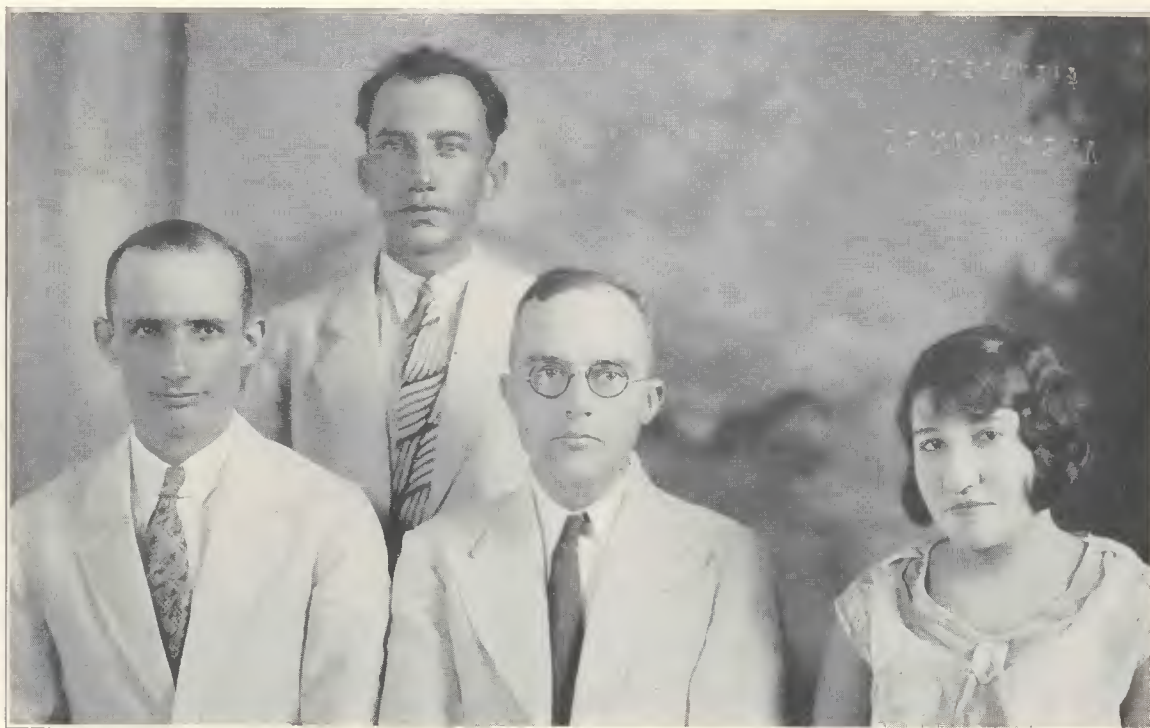


Photo from Knox Alexander.

STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, CIENFUEGOS, CUBA

Standing: Felipe Rodriguez, Jonitor and Messenger. Sitting, left to right: Vice Consul Edward S. Benet; Consul Knox Alexander; Clerk Americo Roldon



on July 2, after a stay of four months in port, proceeding home by way of the Dutch East Indies and South Africa.

Consul Doyle, who has recently taken up golf, reports the hazard from crows on some of the Sydney courses as increasing. The birds usually swoop down and pick up any bright new balls available, another instance of the perils of life in foreign lands.

CONSUL ALBERT M. DOYLE.

TAHITI

JULY 18, 1932.

Consul and Mrs. William P. Garrety gave a reception on July 4, the largest ever held in the Consulate, there being more than 400 guests. Mrs. Garrety found it necessary to serve refreshments in the back garden, and a large number of visiting Americans had the opportunity to see the ex-Queen of Tahiti's residence and yard, which adjoins the Consulate. Dancing, bridge, and billiards were thoroughly enjoyed by all. Governor and Madame Bouchet, as well as all the French officials, were present. The writer was able to count five well-known painters and 13 authors at the reception.

Mrs. Marcelle Quinn, clerk at the American Consulate at Tahiti, won first prize for tangoing at the public ball given on July 14, by the French Government.

MARCELLE QUINN.

QUEBEC

AUGUST 9, 1932.

The Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, called at the Quebec Consulate on the morning of August 9. Mr. Hughes, who has been spending some three weeks' vacation at Murray Bay, on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, and is now motoring South into Maine, stated in substance that, when abroad, he is always pleased to call on United States Foreign Service officers; that we have a very superior Foreign Service; and that he is very proud of the Service.

The Quebec Consulate was pleased to be able to render the Chief Justice some slight assistance by the obtainment, through the prompt cooperation of the United States Immigration Authorities in Quebec, of a card for his chauffeur in order that there might be no delay at the border.

CONSUL JOHN RANDOLPH.

CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO

On the 27th of September, Don Eulalio Romero, messenger and janitor of the American Consulate at Chihuahua, will complete 20 years of continuous service. He was appointed by Mr. Marion Letcher, now Consul General at Antwerp, and served successively under Consuls James B. Stewart, W. M. Parker Mitchell, Thomas McEnelly, David J. S. Myers, William J. McCafferty, and Francis H. Styles, besides a number of Vice Consuls who were in charge of the post from time to time.

The length of Don Eulalio's service is, of course, no record, but his career has been an exciting one. During some of the disturbances several years ago he had several unusual adventures, and in 1922, when the building in which the Consulate was housed burned to the ground, Don Eulalio was almost trapped in it, but fortunately he escaped only to return to the blazing building to salvage three typewriters!

VICE CONSUL LOUIS B. MAZZEO.

(Continued on page 366)



Photo from L. B. Mazzeo.

DON EULALIO ROMERO

Messenger, American Consulate, Chihuahua, Mexico



RETIREMENT OF MILES SHAND

The retirement of Miles M. Shand, under the provisions of the Economy Act, which retirement took effect on July 31, will be a matter of sincere regret to his many friends in the Department of State and in the Foreign Service.

Over 50 years ago, Miles Shand entered the Department and there are very few left of that old guard, seasoned veterans who have such an intimate knowledge of the Department and the Service.

Starting in the old Consular Bureau, Miles Shand was associated with Robert Chilton and Mr. Carr when they were in turn Chief of that Bureau. Later when Chief of the Bureau of Appointments, Mr. Shand had close contact with each of the Secretaries of State and the Assistant Secretaries. What interesting memories of those days he could write if he only would.

In those days too, Miles Shand was not only the trusted adviser and friend of many of the newly appointed officers in the Foreign Service, but especially so of the young diplomatic secretaries who now—many of them grey headed in the Service—look back on Shand as their early mentor. Indeed many could say as did one officer who recently retired: "Mr. Shand, you were the first to welcome me into the Service, and now you are the last to whom I say farewell on my retirement."

In his early days in Washington Mr. Shand gave devotedly of his time and strength to religious and Y. M. C. A. work, and won for himself a high place among church workers, and also the affectionate esteem and friendship of many of the leading citizens of the District. Of late years it became impossible for him to continue such labors, but his genial charm of manner, the broadminded catholicity of his religious belief, his keen sense of humor, and his love of good honest fun continue to make his presence an influence for good and a delight to his friends.

His work has always been marked with careful, meticulous accuracy. The files of the Appointment Section and of the Personnel Office owe much to his methodical recording and filing of all pertinent information, but his excellent memory of facts regarding Foreign Service officers, past and present, was and is a veritable storehouse, which it is to be regretted will no longer be available at all times in the Department.

A. E. I.



Harris & Ewing Photo.

MILES SHAND

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following personal notes as to the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce have been received in a communication dated August 11, 1932, from the Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Commercial Attache Gardner Richardson, of Vienna, who is making a personal visit to the United States, is now in Woodstock, Connecticut.

Trade Commissioner Gerold E. Luebben is being transferred from Berlin to an assignment in the United States.

Mr. H. F. Bennett, Clerk to Commercial Attaché at Madrid, has returned to his post after spending several months in this country.

It is with deep regret that we report the death of Mr. Henry B. Pentland, Aeronautics Trade Commissioner at Panama City, on June 30, at Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, as the result of malaria and typhoid fever, contracted while pursuing his official duties. Mr. Pentland was appointed to the Foreign Commerce Service in June, 1931; he had previously served for three years as aeronautical supervisor in the Aeronautics Branch of the Commerce Department.



THE KRUGER NATIONAL PARK

By CONSUL GENERAL M. K. MOORHEAD,
Johannesburg, South Africa

The Kruger National Park had its origin in representations made during the Republican regime to the late President Kruger for the preservation of various forms of the characteristic fauna of South Africa, and in 1898 an area in the Eastern Transvaal known as the Sabie Game Reserve was set aside for this purpose. After the Anglo-Boer War the area was reclaimed a game reserve, and there was added a further area called the Shingwedzi. Into these reserves were gathered various species of the rich and wonderful fauna of the country, some of which were in imminent danger of early extinction, and under the protection afforded them they are establishing themselves and breeding freely in natural surroundings.

The park stretches from Komatipoort northwards along the Portuguese East Africa border to the Limpopo River, in the northeast corner of

the Transvaal, a distance of about 200 miles; its breadth from east to west averages 40 miles and its area approximately 8,000 square miles. The terrain consists of flat bush veld and varies from parklike areas to dense bush, with occasional hills and kopjes breaking the surface. The streams traversing the park are fringed with reed and palm, and their rich subtropical vegetation serves as a natural habitat for the animals.

For administrative purposes the park is divided into seven sections, each in charge of a ranger, with a warden in full control. In any of these sections may ordinarily be seen wildebeest, waterbuck, zebra, kudu, impala, giraffe, reedbuck, sable and roan antelope, warthog, ostrich, steenbuck, duiker, tsessebe, buchbuck, rhebuck, klipspringer, monkeys and baboons. Birds of all varieties are plentiful throughout the reserve. Elephant are found in the north, hippo in all the large rivers, but more especially

(Continued on page 371)



GIRAFFES IN KRUGER NATIONAL PARK

Photo from M. K. Moorhead.



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication July 23, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since July 9, 1932:

William W. Butterworth, of New Orleans, La., assigned American Vice Consul at Singapore, and temporarily detailed to the Department of State for duty, was confirmed on July 15 by the Senate as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Everett F. Drumright, of Drumright, Oklahoma, American Vice Consul at Hankow, China, assigned to the American Legation at Peiping, China, for language study.

Lester Maynard, of San Francisco, Calif., American Consul General at Singapore, Straits Settlements, assigned Consul General at Athens, Greece.

Leland B. Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa., American Consul General at Athens, Greece, temporarily detailed to the American Legation at Athens, designated First Secretary of Legation at Athens.

William L. Peck, of Washington, Conn., American Consul at Cobh, Irish Free State, assigned Consul at Lagos, Nigeria.

John R. Putnam, of Hood River, Ore., recently assigned American Consul at Leghorn, Italy, temporarily assigned American Consul at Zurich before proceeding to Leghorn.

Benjamin Reath Riggs, of Philadelphia, Pa., First Secretary of Legation at Ottawa, designated First Secretary of Legation at Berne, Switzerland.

Non-Career

The Department has ordered closed at the earliest practicable date the American Consulate at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, all records and archives to be preserved in the Department of State and consular services to be procured from Maracaibo and La Guaira. Vice Consul George R. Phelan, of California, now at Puerto Cabello, appointed Vice Consul at Maracaibo on closing of the office.

Released for publication July 30, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since July 23, 1932:

William E. Beitz, of New York, American Consul at Berlin, Germany, detailed to the Department of State for duty.

Lewis Clerk, of Montgomery, Ala., American Consul at Hankow, China, was confirmed by the Senate on July 15 as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Peiping, China.

Landreth M. Harrison, of Minneapolis, Minn., Third Secretary of Legation at Riga, Latvia, detailed to the Department of State for duty.

Frederick P. Hibbard, of Denison, Texas, First Secretary of Legation at Prague, Czechoslovakia, detailed to the Department of State for duty.

Frederick W. Hinke, of Auburn, N. Y., American Consul at Canton, China, now in the United States, assigned Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico.

Paul W. Meyer, of Denver, Colo., American Consul at Nanking, China, was confirmed by the Senate on July 15 as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Peiping.

Arthur R. Ringwalt, of Omaha, Nebr., American Vice

Consul at Shanghai, China, assigned to the Legation at Peiping as Language Officer.

The assignment of S. Pinkney Tuck, of New Brighton, N. Y., now at Geneva, Switzerland, with the American Delegation to the Disarmament Conference, as First Secretary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary, has been cancelled and he has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Samuel Reber, Jr., of Massachusetts, a Foreign Service Officer on duty with the American Delegation to the Disarmament Conference, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium.

Gilbert R. Willson, of Laredo, Texas, American Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, assigned Consul at Bremen, Germany.

L. Rutherford Stuyvesant, of Allamuchy, N. J., resigned from the Foreign Service effective June 29, 1932.

The following Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified, now detailed to the Department of State, have been assigned American Vice Consuls at their respective posts:

Bernard C. Connelly, of Rock Island, Ill., Sydney, Australia.

C. Burke Elbrick, of Louisville, Ky., Wellington, N. Z.
Howard Elting, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., Istanbul, Turkey.

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Edward P. Maffitt, of St. Louis, Mo., Stockholm, Sweden.

Francis L. Spalding, of Brookline, Mass., Panama, Panama.

Charles W. Yost, of Watertown, N. Y., Warsaw, Poland.

Edward P. Borden, of New York City, Lourenco Marques, Mozambique.

Reginald P. Mitchell, of Jacksonville, Fla., Hankow, China.

Donald C. Dunham, of Cleveland, Ohio, Hongkong.

Tevis Hugh, of Princeton, N. J., Buenos Aires, Argentina.

John B. Ocheltree, of Nevada, Seville, Spain.

Donald H. Robinson, of Glen Ridge, N. J., Calcutta, India.

Allan C. Taylor, of Addison, N. Y., Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa.

Non-Career

Dudley E. Cyphers, of New Haven, Conn., clerk in the American Consulate General at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Horace M. Sanford, of New Haven, Conn., American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Canada, retires from the Foreign Service July 31, 1932.

Culver Gidden, of Venus, Texas, clerk in the American Consulate at Belize, British Honduras, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Kenneth H. Symons, of Carmel, Ind., clerk in the American Consulate at Bahia, Brazil, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Frank H. Larned, of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada, retires from the Foreign Service July 31, 1932.

Released for publication August 6, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since July 30, 1932:

Frederick W. Baldwin, of New York City, American Consul at Lausanne, Switzerland, assigned Consul at Barbados, B. W. I.

John Sterett Gittings, of Baltimore, Md., Second Secretary of Legation at Vienna, Austria, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

Harold Shantz, of Rochester, N. Y., American Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, now in the United States, made a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service by recess appointment, designated Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Monrovia, Liberia.

William C. Trimble, of Baltimore, Md., American Vice Consul at Seville, Spain, detailed to the October class of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School.

Non-Career

The American Consulate at Lausanne, Switzerland, was closed on July 30, 1932, all records and archives being preserved at the American Consulate at Geneva.

The services of Vice Consul Clifford W. McGlasson, of Washington, D. C., terminated on the closing of the Consulate at Lausanne.

The American Consulate at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, has been ordered closed as soon as practicable, all records and archives to be preserved at Santo Domingo.

The services of Vice Consul Lawrence F. Cotie, of Boston, Mass., will terminate on the closing of the Consulate at Puerto Plata.

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S. A. Dulany Hunter

The American Consular Agency at Puntarenas, Costa Rica, has been ordered closed at the earliest practicable date.

Released for publication August 13, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 6:

William C. Burdett, of Knoxville, Tenn., American Consul General at Callao-Lima, Peru, who has been serving as Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy at Lima, designated First Secretary of Embassy at that post, and will relinquish all consular duties.

Algar E. Carleton, of Essex Junction, Vt., American Consul at San Salvador, El Salvador, assigned Consul at Riga, Latvia.

The assignment to Wellington, New Zealand, as Vice Consul of C. Burke Elbrick, of Louisville, Ky., formerly detailed to the Foreign Service Officer's Training School has been cancelled and he is assigned Vice Consul at Southampton, England.

Donald R. Heath, of Topeka, Kansas, now Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Port au Prince, Haiti, has been assigned for full duty to the Legation and will relinquish all consular duties.

Alexander K. Sloan, of Greensburg, Pa., American Charge d'Affaires and Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, assigned Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine.

Paul Knabenshue, of Toledo, Ohio, American Consul General at Jerusalem, Palestine, assigned Minister Resident and Consul General at Baghdad.

Charles B. Perkins, of Cleveland, Ohio, formerly detailed to the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, assigned American Vice Consul at Havre, France.

Stanley Woodward, of Philadelphia, Pa., Second Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Non-Career

Louis S. Peckham, of Clay Center, Kansas, American Vice Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, appointed Vice Consul at Antofagasta, Chile.

George D. Reuther, of Inglewood, Calif., American Vice Consul at Auckland, New Zealand, appointed Vice Consul at Wellington.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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

Past Assistant Surgeon E. E. Huber. Relieved from duty at Vienna, Austria, and assigned to duty at Marine Hospital, Stapleton, New York, about August 1, 1932.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. G. Holdt. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., and assigned to duty at Toronto, Canada.

Senior Surgeon Frieuch Simpson. Relieved from duty at Dublin, I.F.S., effective at the close of business August 31, and assigned to duty at Naples, Italy.

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER

Room 115, Department of State

	Date of Registration
Cloyce K. Huston, Genoa.....	July 22
Halvern L. Norris, Tokyo.....	July 22
Raymond Davis, Prague.....	July 22
Charles B. Perkins, F.S.S.....	July 27
Joseph F. McGurk, Port au Prince.....	July 27
John B. Ocheltree, Seville.....	July 27
B. Reath Riggs, Bern.....	July 27
Howard Elting, Jr., Istanbul.....	July 27
Edward P. Maffitt, Stockholm.....	July 27
Charles W. Yost, Warsaw.....	July 27
Edward P. Borden, Lourenço Marques....	July 29
Bernard C. Connelly, Sydney, N.S.W.....	July 30
Reginald P. Mitchell, Hankow.....	July 30
Paul C. Daniels, Latin American Div....	August 1
Cecil M. P. Cross, Department.....	August 1
Frederick W. Hinke, Mazatlan.....	August 1
Gerald O. Mokma, Nuevitas.....	August 4
W. W. Butterworth, Ottawa.....	August 4
Harold Shantz, Monrovia.....	August 5
Frederick W. Hinke, Mazatlan.....	August 1
Vernon B. Zirkle, Caracas.....	August 11
William Van Buskirk, Shanghai.....	August 12
Francis L. Spalding, Panama.....	August 13
Donald C. Dunham, Hongkong.....	August 13



INSCRIPTION AT THE MUSEE GUIL- LAUME LE CONQUERANT AT DIVES- SUR-MER, NORMANDY

La vie est vaine
Un peu d'amour
Un peu de traine
Et puis . . . bon jour.

La vie est brève
Un peu d'espoir
Un peu de rêve
Et puis . . . bon soir

La vie est bête
Un peu d'ennui
Un peu de fête
Et puis . . . bon nuit.

BIRTHS

A son, William H., Jr., was born on July 12, 1932, to Consul and Mrs. William H. Beach, at Antwerp, Belgium.

A daughter, Patricia Anne, was born on July 18, 1932, to Vice Consul and Mrs. George F. Kelly, at Kingston, Jamaica.

A son, Kent Stanley, was born on July 23, 1932, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Kenneth S. Stout, at Tela, Honduras.

A son, Peter de Florez, was born on May 14, 1932, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Hugh Millard, at Madrid, Spain.

A daughter, Anne Merredith, was born on July 26, 1932, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Richard W. Morin, at Paris, France.

A son was born on August 9, 1932, at New York City, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Warden McK. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is now assigned to the Legation at Caracas, Venezuela.

A son, Thomas Joseph II, was born at Mexico City, Mexico, on July 27, 1932, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Thomas Joseph Maleady.



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A son, James William, was born at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, on June 10, 1932, to Vice Consul and Mrs. John Rhoden Wood. Mr. Wood is assigned to the Consulate General at Paris.

MARRIAGES

Elbrick-Johnston. Married at Washington, D. C., July 27, 1932, C. Burke Elbrick, of Louisville, Ky., Vice Consul at Wellington, New Zealand, and Miss Elvira Johnston, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Johnston, U. S. N.

Elting-Watkins. Married at New Rochelle, N. Y., Howard Elting, Jr., Vice Consul at Istanbul, Turkey, and Miss Margaret Ayres Watkins.

Jarvis-Stanley. Married at London, England, July 28, 1932, Robert Yelverton Jarvis, Consul at Barbados, and Miss Theodora Christine Stanley.



IN MEMORIAM

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, for years an officer in the American Diplomatic Service, died suddenly in Vienna on July 25, 1932. Mr. O'Shaughnessy had been suffering from heart disease, and it is understood he passed away peacefully at his home during his sleep.

The father of Mr. O'Shaughnessy, James Francis O'Shaughnessy, was one of the principal promoters of the Nicaraguan Canal and lost a fortune attempting to make it something more than a project. Born in New York City on February 12, 1876, Nelson O'Shaughnessy was educated at Georgetown University and later attended Oxford University, where the degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on him in 1899. He studied international law for two years thereafter in London, and languages in different countries of Europe. In 1901, in Rome, he married Edith Louise Coues, of Washington, D. C., shortly after which he returned to the United States to prepare for a diplomatic career.

In 1904 Mr. O'Shaughnessy was appointed as Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen; the following year he was transferred to Berlin; in 1907 he was sent to Vienna, and in 1911 to Mexico City, where he was promoted from Second Secretary to Secretary of the Embassy. He was Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico during the presidency of Madero and the dictatorship of Huerta until the United States occupied Vera Cruz, when Huerta declared "an act of war" had been committed and gave Mr. O'Shaughnessy his passports in April, 1914. On his return to the United States, President Wilson thanked him for the skill and ability he had shown in maintaining diplomatic relations under exceptionally difficult circumstances.

After leaving Mexico, Mr. O'Shaughnessy was sent to Vienna as special diplomatic agent on the outbreak of the World War and remained there until his retirement in 1916. Subsequently, he represented the Western Union Telegraph Company in South America, procuring cable concessions, after which he represented the American bondholders on the board of the Autonomous Monopolies of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and spent considerable time in Belgrade until 1928, when the state of Mrs. O'Shaughnessy's health forced him to resign.

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy achieved celebrity in her own right as an author, starting in 1916 with an account of the stormy scenes in Mexico City, under the title of "A Diplomat's Wife in

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Mexico." Her latest was the biography of the Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide of Luxemburg, who died in exile in 1924.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy's career as an American diplomatic officer was distinguished and colorful. In the troublous days in Mexico and later in Europe in the strenuous war times there he proved himself equal to the acute situations which confronted him. His charming personality won for him many friends, both official and personal, who will hear of his passing with sincere regret.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Consul Gordon P. Merriam, now stationed at Cairo, Egypt, in the loss of his father, Edward P. Merriam, who was drowned at Laconia, N. H., on July 21, 1932.

Friends of Consul James Hugh Keeley will learn with sincere regret of the loss of his father in Washington, D. C., on August 1, 1932. Consul Keeley recently lost his sister, Miss Cora Larrimore Keeley, whose death in Washington on June 21, 1932, was reported in the August issue of the JOURNAL.

FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The following candidates were successful in the recent Foreign Service examination:

Hector C. Adam, Junior, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
John K. Emmerson, of Canon City, Colo.
Andrew B. Foster, of Haverford, Pa.
Elbert G. Mathews, of Oakland, Calif.
Edward E. Rice, of Milwaukee, Wis.
Max W. Schmidt, of Bettendorf, Iowa.
T. Eliot Weil, of Pleasantville, N. Y.
Ivan B. White, of Salem, Oregon.



RELEASE OF CAPTAIN BAKER

Captain Charles Baker, an American citizen, who appears in the accompanying photograph, was captured by Chinese bandits on January 16, 1932, while in command of the Yangtze Rapids Steamship Co.'s motor lighter No. 2, which had grounded at Low Point on the Yangtze River, approximately 122 miles above Hankow. Captain Baker was released on the night of May 31 after negotiations conducted by personnel of the Chinese National Flood Relief Commission engaged in rebuilding dikes in the area where the Captain was held captive. In a telegram to the Department dated June 1, Consul General Walter A. Adams at Hankow commended particularly the skillful work of Mr. G. Findlay Andrew, who was ably assisted by Chinese associates on the Commission.

At the request of Consul General Adams, the commander of the Yangtze Patrol, Admiral Williams, sent a gunboat to Yochow to bring Captain Baker to Hankow, as it was not considered safe for him to travel by train to Hankow. Captain Baker's wife, Mrs. Mary Baker, lives at 453 Sixty-first Street, Oakland, Calif.

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GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Nicaragua—The United States and Nicaragua, a survey of the relations from 1909 to 1932. 1932. 134 pages. (State Dept., Latin American Series, No. 6.) 10c.

The Republic of Nicaragua is the largest of the Central American States, having an area of 51,000 square miles, and a population of 638,000. This publication describes the situation before 1912; political and financial developments, 1912-1925; Civil War, 1926-27; Stimson mission, 1927; elections of 1928; financial affairs, 1928-32; the military situation, 1927-1932; and other matters relating to the Republic.



Photo from Walter Adams.

CAPTAIN BAKER AT THE CONSULATE GENERAL, HANKOW

Left to right: Lieut. Commander W. J. Morcott, U. S. N.; Mr. G. Findlay Andrew; Captain Charles Baker; Consul General Walter Adams



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ANNUAL REPORT

(Continued from page 345)

family with the Foreign Service and, through the efforts of the editor of the JOURNAL and Service friends of the Sprague family, a plaque was presented to Consul Richard Sprague to be placed in the Consulate at Gibraltar. The Executive Committee was pleased to confer with the editor of the JOURNAL in regard to the arrangements that were being made.

4. *Association Luncheons.* During the year there was continued the practice of members of the Association in Washington holding informal luncheons on Wednesday of each week. These luncheons were particularly successful and were attended by from 35 to 50 persons. The luncheons were held usually at the Racquet Club. In view of these weekly luncheons, there appeared no occasion for holding more formal luncheons of the Association and the only social meeting of the Association with a more formal character was the dinner given in honor of Mr. Carr.

5. *The American Foreign Service Journal.* During the year the Executive Committee kept in touch with the officers of the JOURNAL and from time to time made suggestions in an effort to cooperate with the JOURNAL staff in maintaining and improving, where possible, the quality of the JOURNAL. The committee gave attention both to the editorial and to the financial problems of the JOURNAL. The financial statement of the JOURNAL for the year under review is being published in full in the JOURNAL, from which it will be noted that the JOURNAL operated at a loss of some \$600, due principally to a dropping off in advertising caused by the general business depression.

6. *Foreign Service Honor Roll.* The Executive Committee continued its cooperation with the

special committee in charge of obtaining funds to place in the Department of State a memorial tablet to those members of the Foreign Service meeting death under heroic and/or tragic circumstances. This matter progressed during the year and by June 30, 1932, the total amount of contributions received amounted to \$1,152.48.

7. *Extension of Financial Relief.* Pursuant to the provisions of Section IV of the Articles of Association, the Executive Committee during the year gave consideration to the question of granting financial relief to applicants therefor. No new grants were authorized. Practically all of the grants outstanding were paid up in full or were materially reduced.

A financial statement of the American Foreign Service Association for the period July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, inclusive, is given below:

RECEIPTS

Balance brought forward.....		\$14,513.44
Dues	\$4,102.50	
For Memorial Tablet.....	779.48	
Refund of loans.....	850.00	
Interest on Saving Account.....	425.62	
Interest on Checking Account.....	4.79	
American Foreign Service Protec- tive Association	4.04	
For Exchange	.66	
Overpayment of Dues.....	10.00	
From Committee on Memorial Tablet	78.50	
For Dishonored Checks.....	15.00	
Surplus from Sprague Memorial Tablet Fund	3.00	6,273.59
		<u>\$20,787.03</u>

EXPENDITURES

American Foreign Service Journal	\$3,418.00	
Clerical Assistance	362.00	
Flowers	45.98	
Printing	129.75	
Refunds	11.00	
Checks dishonored	15.00	
Check cashed for American For- eign Service Protective Associa- tion	4.04	
Foreign Exchange	2.36	
Framing Pictures	12.00	
Stamps	7.00	
Telegrams	8.61	\$4,015.74
Balance:		
Savings Account	\$15,189.10	
Savings Account (Memorial Tablet)	1,152.48	
Checking Account	384.64	
On hand	45.07	\$16,771.29
		<u>\$20,787.03</u>

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A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By EDWARD C. WYNNE

To take the place of John Carter as the writer of this column in the JOURNAL is impossible; only a Jay Franklin can mistake his pen for a rapier. With this expression of regret that the column will no longer contain the trenchant comments which distinguished it in the past, the new reviewer begs the indulgence of those who may continue to read it.

"The Spirit of World Politics with Special Studies of the Near East" (Macmillan) by Dr. William E. Hocking, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University, contains many passages which will cause one to recall Bacon's comment to the effect that the discourses of the philosophers are as the stars; too high to give light. As the title of the book indicates, Dr. Hocking has concentrated on the Near East, which makes him



Photo from P. N. Jester.

GARDEN OF THE LEGATION, SAN SALVADOR

regret that his doing so has involved him "in comments more or less critical on French and British administrations, while the question remains unexamined whether the United States in its corresponding relationship is subject to similar strictures." He lets it be known, however, that he would have a few strictures to place on the United States for he counts "that nation definitely in arrears in the ethical work of the world which declines to become a partner with members of the League of Nations in inviting, as France and England do invite, the public opinion of enlightened men to be brought to bear on its international conduct." Just how far and to what extent France and England have actually done this is, of course, a matter of opinion. The political realist will reach one conclusion; the ethical philosopher will arrive at a somewhat different one. Dr. Hocking admits that there are complications as he has a chapter on "The Ethical Queerness of States" which is followed by another on "The Ethics of Inequality." When he is puzzled, however, he turns to the League for consolation. One must admire his sublime faith in the ideal, the more so as that ideal is proclaimed not in the language of the fanatic, but of the careful thinker. Certainly such a book is well worth reading and if the practical diplomat chooses to dismiss its conclusions with a shrug of his well-tailored shoulders, there is at least an ancient precedent for the shrug in question. The Sophists laughed at an Aristotle and a Plato from the depths of their experience with a practical world. The Sophists ruled Athens, but students are still compelled to study the writings of Plato and Aristotle.

One leaves the domain of philosophy and enters into the realm of practical politics, when one reads Volume III of the "Memoirs of Prince Von Bulow, the World War and Germany's Collapse, 1909-1919" (Little, Brown and Company). Here we have the hard-boiled statesman and the diplomat talking, and whether one agrees or disagrees with Prince Von Bulow's attitude, a reading of his book makes it abundantly clear that he speaks as one who has had a wide experience with international realities. He does not attempt to excuse, as several sentimental American historians have in the last few years, the mistakes which were made by the Imperial German Government in those fatal days of August, 1914. "There is no doubt," he writes, "that our invasion of Belgium with the violation it entailed of that country's sovereign neutrality, and of treaties we ourselves had signed, and the world had respected for a century, was an act of the



gravest political significance." But having admitted this, he proceeds to add that "bad was made worse than ever by Bethmann-Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag" (August 4, 1914) in which the Chancellor "declared that, in invading Belgium we did wrong, but that necessity knows no law." This "unbelievably stupid oration . . . set the whole world against Germany." With respect to Bethmann-Hollweg's oft-quoted remark to Sir Edward Goschen about "*un chiffon de papier*," Prince Von Bulow expresses his indignation, not so much because the Chancellor made the remark, but because he did not afterwards deny that he had made it. "There is no need to be a Machiavelli," he writes, "to understand that if, in a moment of collapse, Bethmann really said these unlucky words, the whole *raison d'Etat*, the supreme interests of the nation demanded his instant and formal denial of them. It should have been a case of statement for statement; the 'no' would have weighed equally with the 'yes'." In the circumstances Prince Von Bulow may, at least, be presumed to be writing in all sincerity when he insists that Germany's "leaders were not working for war. They were acting on the mad assumption that they could succeed in letting Austria 'punish' Serbia without risk of international complications." In brief, he seems to blame the inexperience of the German diplomats for the war, rather than any desire to bring it on. Whether his bitter criticisms of some of these diplomats are justified is perhaps open to question. At any rate, the career diplomat will find cause for satisfaction in much that Prince Von Bulow writes about the necessity for trained men to practice the art and the science of diplomacy.

(Continued on page 369)

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL

The session of the school which opened on April 25 ended on July 26. The following assignments were announced: Edward P. Borden, Lourenço Marques; Bernard C. Connelly, Sidney, N. S. W.; Donald C. Dunham, Hongkong; C. Burke Elbrick, Wellington; Howard Elting, Jr., Istanbul; R. Allen Haden, Singapore; Tevis Huhn, Buenos Aires; Edward P. Maffitt, Stockholm; Reginald P. Mitchell, Hankow; John B. Ocheltree, Seville; Donald H. Robinson, Calcutta; Allan Curtis Taylor, Port Elizabeth; and Charles W. Yost, Warsaw.

Charles B. Perkins was granted two months' leave and his assignment as American Vice Consul at Havre, France, was announced later.

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NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 353)

SHANGHAI, CHINA

JULY 25, 1932.

Friends of Judge Milton D. Purdy, of the United States Court for China, and Mrs. Purdy will be grieved to learn of her sudden death at 11.50 a. m. on July 24. Earlier in the day Judge Purdy had been removed to the Isolation Hospital where his illness was diagnosed as cholera. Mrs. Purdy's death was directly attributable to the shock of her husband's illness. Fortunately, in spite of the Judge's advanced years, he is reported to be responding satisfactorily to treatment and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attaché, gave an interesting luncheon on the 18th of July to celebrate the anniversary of his 30 years service with the United States Government in China, he having received his appointment as student interpreter at Peiping on July 18, 1902. His guests were fellow Americans who had also seen 30 years service in China, and included the Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, Bishop of the American Church Mission; Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University; and Mr. C. L. L. Williams, the son of Dr. E. T. Williams, the well-known authority on things Chinese and long identified with our Diplomatic and Consular Service in China. At the luncheon also were the following Americans who were born in China: Egbert Hayes, R. J. Corbett, Paul S. Hopkins, W. K. Nance, R. M. Vanderburgh, John M. Hykes, George Fitch, and T. C. Britton.

Col. Richard S. Hooker, the popular commanding officer of the Fourth U. S. Marines in Shanghai, has been confined to the Country Hospital for the past two months suffering from paratyphoid. Happily he has withstood the ordeal very creditably and is now well on the road to recovery.

The Consular Service has long been familiar with the stamp collector as well as the collector of hotel baggage labels, but only recently has he become acquainted with a new species—the autograph hunter. It is believed that this craze is due to the fact that a prominent fountain-pen manufacturer has offered a prize for the largest collection of signatures of American public men. In any event, Consul General Cunningham has received no less than 25 requests for his autograph during the past three months.



Recent passersby: Vice Consul and Mrs. Douglas Jenkins, Jr., en route to Yunnanfu; Vice Consul Cecil Burton Lyon, en route to Hong Kong; and Vice Consul F. Russell Engdahl, on his way to Calcutta.

VICE CONSUL ARTHUR R. RINGWALT.

TORONTO

AUGUST 10, 1932.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Frank H. Larned were the recipients of many social courtesies on the occasion of Mr. Larned's recent retirement from the Service. On August 3, 1932, the Ontario branch of the English Speaking Union converted its meeting into a farewell reception for Mr. and Mrs. Larned and presented them with a set of books. Mrs. Larned was one of the organizers and a member of the Executive Committee of the Ontario branch. On August 7, 1932, Mr. Larned was the recipient of a handsome silver cigarette case, a gift of the staff of the Consulate General, which was tendered, with the best wishes of all, by Consul General Sauer.

It may be recalled that Vice Consul Larned reached the retirement age on April 1, 1931, but his services in immigration and visa matters were considered so valuable that he was continued on active duty at this office until his retirement was made mandatory by the provisions of the 1932 Economy Act. Mr. Larned entered the consular service in 1922 as Vice Consul at London, England. Previously, he had served from 1891 to 1914, as Chief Clerk and Assistant Commissioner General of the Bureau of Immigration, as an immigration inspector, 1914 to 1917, and as special assistant to the Commissioner General of Immigration, 1921 to 1922. After service as Vice Consul at London and Naples, he was appointed Vice Consul at Toronto, July 1, 1929.

Mr. and Mrs. Larned departed on August 8, 1932, for Washington, D. C., which will be their home. Their numerous friends in Toronto wish them many years of health and happiness.

CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS.

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

JULY 6, 1932.

During the early days after the gold rush it was estimated that there were about 5,000 American citizens residing in or near Johannesburg. The 4th of July was then celebrated in accordance with the traditions of western mining camps and a custom was started that all American citi-

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zens, local officials and prominent business men should call at the Consulate on the morning of July 4 to register their names.

Although the American colony does not now consist of more than four or five hundred persons, the custom of calling at the Consulate on July 4 is still retained. The present Consul General on arriving in Johannesburg in 1929 adopted the innovation of having, in addition to the morning calls, a reception at his private residence. This year 120 persons called at the Consulate on the morning of July 4 and 200 came to the private reception. The mayor of Johannesburg came to both functions, as well as many leading business men, consular officers of other countries, and members of the American colony. The reception at the residence was a simple one, the refreshments being tea, coffee, cakes, and non-alcoholic soft drinks. Mrs. Moorhead was assisted in pouring tea by the wife of the acting British Trade Commissioner and a South African Dutch lady, as well as by a few American women.

It has been the custom on the Sunday nearest the 4th of July to have a baseball game between an American team and the Colonials. The American team is usually called the "Consul's Team." This year the game was played on July 3, and about 4,000 people were in attendance. According to custom, the Consul General pitched the first ball. For the first time in four years the American team won the game, the score being 13 to 7.

CONSUL GENERAL M. K. MOORHEAD.

WHITE HOUSES OF HISTORY

(Continued from page 340)

here, have restored the unique and beautiful rooms of the first floor to their original condition, and have marked the office of President Madison, on the second floor, with a commemorative tablet.

During the year of the Madison occupancy this was known as the Annex Executive Mansion. Though unfurnished it is still in good repair, but its chilly windows little suggest the radiant hospitality that centered here during the time that the vivacious Dolly Madison was its guest. Peace was arranged with Great Britain here in the circular room over the entry, where Madison affixed his signature to the Treaty of Ghent.

At the expiration of one year Washington had recovered from the visit of the British and the Madisons moved once more. The new residence at the corner of Nineteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue was known as the "Six Buildings," and had none of the attractive appearance which made the

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Octagon House such a charming social center. Second-hand furniture had been bought to replace the valuable property burned in the White House fire.

"There is no carpet on the floor and the chairs and tables and bedsteads are only fit for servants," reported William Lee to the Congress which in 1818 had commissioned him to refurnish the White House.

In spite of the crippled condition of the Madison household effects, and the unattractive quarters in which the Madisons were now housed, people still flocked around the witty hostess, who could find even her own vicissitudes amusing.

President Monroe was the next and last incumbent to live elsewhere than in the White House. He, like the Madisons, spent one year in the Octagon House—always a favorite gathering place for the old Washington society.

But now house hunting by our Presidents is a thing of the past. The old walls of the original White House still remain on the site chosen for them by our first President, and will always stand in the grandeur of their simplicity as symbolic of the American home.

T.

(Written some years ago)



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TEN YEARS AGO

(From issue of September, 1922)

The leading article was on "The Smithsonian Institution and Consuls," by Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Institution.

The first of the articles written in competition for a \$100 prize was published. This prize was for the best sketch or story on some phase of life in the Service. Consul Maurice P. Dunlap was the author and he wrote a "dream sketch" on "The Consular Widow."

George Hanson, now Consul General at Harbin, was presented to the King of Belgium at Liege.

A conference of Consuls General at Large was held at the Department and was attended by Charles C. Eberhardt, Ralph J. Totten, Robert Frazer, Jr., Arthur Garrels, Roger Culver Tredwell, Nelson T. Johnson, William Dawson and Edward J. Norton.

Frederick Simpich was editor of the Bulletin; Addison E. Southard, Business Manager, and Hamilton C. Claiborne, Treasurer.

A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 365)

In spite of its title, "Manchuria: The Cockpit of Asia" (Jarrols), by P. T. Etherton and H. Hessel Tiltman, this book is a study in political science rather than a treatise on fighting, past and present, in the region mentioned. The authors point out that "its (Manchuria's) importance is industrial and economic rather than strategic. Access to the food and raw materials of Manchuria has become a political principle of the first importance to Japan, while the developments financed and carried out by the Japanese have transformed the country from an empty land into an area destined to play an increasingly important part in the industrial economy of the Far East." The developments and transformation referred to are discussed in detail in chapters entitled "The Era of Change," "The Promised Land of Asia," and "Manchurian Trade Today," which are followed by a chapter entitled "The Essential Conflict." The authors conclude that "for good or ill, the future of Manchuria will be fashioned in Tokyo," and that "nothing short of a national defeat in war can rob Japan of the fruits awaiting the nation which develops the riches of the Manchurian plains."



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KRUGER NATIONAL PARK

(Continued from page 355)

is the crocodile in the vicinity of Komatipoort, where in the pools about a mile distant from the railway station they can invariably be seen to advantage. The black rhinoceros, a rare species of its tribe, is found in the neighborhood of the Shingwedzi and Lower Sabie Rivers. Buffalo inhabit most sections, while eland and inyala frequent only a limited area.

Most animals can be seen from the roads traversing the park, and as they are comparatively tame can be observed at close quarters. but elephant, rhinoceros and buffalo, all dangerous animals, frequent the more secluded areas, and usually specially organized trips on foot are required to find them. Lions, leopards, wild dogs, hyenas, jackals, civets, etc., are to be found in all sections, but owing to their nocturnal habits are less frequently seen, although the roar of a lion can be heard from most ranger's stations during the night.

The next morning Mrs. Moorhead and I called on Colonel Hamilton, the chief game warden of the park, who showed us, among the trophies in his house, a rifle, part of the stock of which had been bitten off by a lion. This rifle was found in the hands of a dead native policeman who had recently fired at the lion and was found holding up the rifle to cover his face. The lion was found dead about ten yards off with a knife in its heart. It must have been a terrific fight between these two, which shows the danger that the wardens and native policemen are subject to in carrying out their duties.

After making a short visit at the home of Colonel Hamilton, we proceeded on our way back, via Satara Camp, a distance of about 50 miles.

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On this trip we went through beautiful scenery such as we are never likely to see again.

On a trip to the northern gate Mrs. Moorhead and I saw any number of zebras, and some springbok which do not run but leap, hence the name springbok. The three giraffes which we saw were the funniest sight of all, as their heads showed above the tree tops. Also there appeared a large number of baboons which sprang down from the trees and disappeared into the bush. Further on we saw some small monkeys and one secretary bird, but it was too far away to take a picture. We were fortunate enough to see a small group of black wildebeest. The black wildebeest is very scarce but the blue wildebeest was to be seen by the hundreds. In the distance a number of vultures were seen waiting, probably to eat the kill a lion had made.

We saw some warthog which are wild pigs; they travel Indian file; that is, the old man first, then the mother followed by the children; it was an extremely funny sight.

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Arriving at the park gate at 4 p. m. and finding no hotel, we pushed on to Pilgrim's Rest. This difficult journey was made in four and one-half hours, Mrs. Moorhead driving all of the way. During this trip a number of owls came to rest on the front of the car; they were queer looking creatures with eyes like a cat, and they were doubtless attracted by the headlights. On arriving at Pilgrim's Rest we found a hotel where we spent the night.

After spending the night at Pilgrims Rest, we left next morning for Johannesburg, via Lydenburg, and from there to Belfast. We were climbing all the time and as there were many hairpin bends it was necessary to put the car into first gear.

This trip is probably one of the finest sights in the Transvaal, with mountains in every direction, highly colored. From Lydenburg the road goes to Machadodorp, then to Belfast which is the highest point in the Transvaal with an altitude of 6,750 feet, then to Middleburg and Witbank, the headquarters of the coal mining industry of the Transvaal, and from there on to Springs on the reef, which is the beginning of the Rand gold mines, and then on home.

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.)

QUESTION BOX

Form 124, "Detailed List of Seamen or Mariners Shipped, Discharged, Deserted, or Deceased at the American (Consul Office) at (Post) . . .", is submitted monthly to the Department. In order that its preparation may be accurate, and uniform with the practice followed by other offices, I should like to know whether actual desertions at the reporting post, desertions at previous ports of call as declared to by masters on Form 33, or both of these categories of desertions, should be set forth on Form 124. I am unable to find in the Regulations or in existing instructions anything covering this point.

If only Declared Desertions (from Form 33) are reported on Form 124, a true indication of the number of desertions occurring at the reporting post is not given, but instead the number of seamen who failed to join their vessels at previous ports of call is shown. This is true because the use of Form 33 is practically always confined to the port of call subsequent to the one in which the desertion occurred, as Masters are seldom aware of desertions until they are leaving port.

F. S. O.

(Editor's Note: This question has been referred to a Consular Officer of long experience who expresses the opinion that the problem raised is one which might appropriately be referred to the Department with a request for official instructions.)

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE PEAR TREE—By Robert Harnden.....	337
THE WHITE HOUSES OF AMERICAN HISTORY —By T.....	339
PILGRIMAGE TO WARTON—By Alfred R. Thomson	341
THE AMERICANIZATION OF JAPAN—By Yuki Otsuki	343
REPORT OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION	345
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT, AMERI- CAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.....	346
ACTING EDITORS	346
FOREIGN SERVICE INSPECTORS.....	346
ITEMS	347
RETIREMENT OF ANGELO BORAGINO	349
PUGSLEY SCHOLARSHIP	349
NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD.....	350
RETIREMENT OF MILES SHAND.....	354
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES.....	354
THE KRUGER NATIONAL PARK—By M. K. Moorhead	355
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES.....	356
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE CHANGES.....	358
FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER.....	358
INSCRIPTION	359
BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.....	359
IN MEMORIAM	360
FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.....	360
RELEASE OF CAPTAIN BAKER.....	361
A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF—By Edward C. Wynne	364
FOREIGN SERVICE TRAINING SCHOOL.....	365
TEN YEARS AGO.....	369
LETTERS	372



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