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The Season's Greetings and Best Wishes
For a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

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FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



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The Election

THE final count of electoral votes cast in the election of November 8 shows a total of 472 votes for Franklin D. Roosevelt to 59 for President Hoover, a margin of 206 electoral votes over the necessary majority.

The popular vote as compiled by the Associated Press up to November 16 (when figures were complete for only 14 States), has been estimated to be in the neighborhood of 21,506,742 for Franklin D. Roosevelt to 15,055,440 for Herbert Hoover.

As compared with the election of 1928 the figures are as follows:

1928	
Herbert Hoover, Republican.....	444
Alfred E. Smith, Democrat.....	87
Republican majority	357
1932	
Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat.....	472
Herbert Hoover, Republican.....	59
Democratic majority	413

The 59 votes for President Hoover were from the following States: Connecticut (8), Delaware (3), Maine (5) New Hampshire (4), Pennsylvania (36), and Vermont (3).

The 531 electors—one for each seat in the House and Senate from each State—will meet in their respective States on the second Monday in January to vote for their party's presidential and vice presidential candidates. The Senate and

House will meet in joint session on the second Wednesday in February to poll the votes. Then the Nation will be informed officially of the result of the election.

At half-past twelve of the morning of November 9, Governor Roosevelt received the following telegram from President Hoover:

“Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
“Biltmore Hotel, New York City.

“I congratulate you on the opportunity that has come to you to be of service to the country, and I wish for you a most successful administration.

“In the common purpose of all of us, I shall dedicate myself to every possible helpful effort.
HERBERT HOOVER.”

The situation in Congress after March 4 will be the most advantageous any President has found in recent years, not even excepting the Wilson victory of 1912, remarked Frederic William Wile, in a recent *Washington Evening Star*, who went on to say:

The House will be 3-to-1 Democratic. In the Senate, scarcely 20 out of 96 will remain who can be counted on to go down the line for the Republican organization.

At one particular point, the Democratic strength in Congress will offer a tremendous leverage to the Democratic administration. With so many members elected on a pledge to reduce Government spending, the new Chief Executive will be in a position to slash drastically at the Federal budget with every expectation of both congressional and popular support.

In several of his campaign speeches, Mr. Roosevelt voiced an aspiration for closer cooperation between the White House and the Governors of States and declared the President should take national leadership for reduction



of State and local taxes. For such an endeavor, conditions scarcely could be more propitious. Of the 48 Governors, 38 will be Democrats who supported him for the presidency.

Special political debts incurred in the election have been the greatest handicap to many Presidents, but Mr. Roosevelt's support was so widespread as to make his obligations national in their scope. It has been said before, but it is a point of special interest: Neither the South, nor the agricultural States, nor the industrial centers of the East, nor any individual among his supporters, nor the organization of any local political leader can claim to have supplied the margin of victory. He could have done without any one of these single features and, on the basis of the figures, won the election.

The same writer also remarked as follows in regard to the changes in Congress:

The next Senate will be almost unrecognizable on the G. O. P. side of the aisle. With Jim Watson, Reed Smoot, George Moses, Hiram Johnson, and Wesley Jones wiped out, the upper House is like a glittering heaven suddenly bereft of its brightest stars. . . . The disappearance of the quintet of old guard leaders is indisputably a loss to American public life. Congress contains no more experienced, seasoned or abler group of men. . . .

In the House of Representatives notable faces vanish, too. Representative Fiorello La Guardia's colorful career comes to an abrupt end. No one who knows the fiery little Napoleon of Manhattan expects that it will be anything but a temporary eclipse. . . . Widely regretted is the defeat of Representative Ruth Pratt, another New York Republican.

The following tribute was, in the hour of defeat, paid to President Hoover by an editorial writer in the *Washington Evening Star*:

The Republican party has been defeated. But Mr. Hoover emerges from the debacle measurably undamaged. The grace with which he signified to Mr. Roosevelt his desire to help was but a minor manifestation of his generous character and noble cooperative spirit. As time passes the extravagant criticism heaped upon his name in the interests of partisanship will be forgotten, and Mr. Hoover will be more accurately judged. Then it will be clear that, called to the presidency at a moment when no one man humanly could have given universal satisfaction, he served the country as well and as effectively as any man, however gifted, could. The natural ebbing of the tide of resentment will leave him on the eminence of authentic achievement which properly is his.

Meanwhile Mr. Hoover must know that as millions of his countrymen honored and respected him during his tenure of the White House, so will millions hold him in high regard when he returns to private life.

In a radio address delivered late in the evening of November 8, Walter Lippmann, of the *New York Herald-Tribune*, concluded his summary of the result of the election in the following charming manner:

I can not conclude without saying what is on my mind tonight about the President at his home in California as he learns the decision of the voters. In the last four

weeks he has fought to vindicate his administration with surpassing conviction that he has spent himself unreservedly in the service of the nation. He must not interpret the verdict of the voters today as a denial of his very great services at the climax of the crisis last winter nor must he understand it as a failure to realize how prodigiously he has labored. When all the campaign speeches have been forgotten, as they will be promptly, Herbert Hoover will find himself not a defeated candidate for office but a leader among the statesmen of the Republic to whom the people will turn constantly for disinterested advice. He should know tonight that his friends are larger in number than the voters who went to the polls for him; that they include a host of men and women who voted against him in accordance with their views of public affairs, and yet hope that he will for many years to come play a part in the public life of the American people.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was 50 years old last January 14. He has five children, Mrs. Curtis Dall, James, Elliott, Franklin, and John. His wife, Anna Eleanor, a niece of the late Theodore Roosevelt, is his own distant cousin. Mr. Roosevelt, like his distant cousin, the late President Theodore Roosevelt, is a descendant of the first Roosevelt in America, Claes Martensen Van Roosevelt, who settled in New Amsterdam in 1644; while on his mother's side, he is of Flemish extraction. His maternal ancestors were sea merchants. The ships of the Delanos of Roxbury, Mass., were known to the seven seas. Governor Roosevelt loves the sea. His homes in Hyde Park, New York City, Warm Springs, Ga., and the executive mansion and office in Albany, in library and wall decorations, bear evidence of his seafaring bent.

Since he entered public life 21 years ago, Governor Roosevelt advanced steadily, with the exception of two setbacks, to the topmost position in party preference. The first obstacle was his defeat as vice presidential candidate in 1920 when the Republican ticket of Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge swept aside the Democratic selections, James M. Cox and Roosevelt. The next year infantile paralysis attacked him, and left him greatly handicapped in his walking. In 1928, when Mr. Roosevelt was at Warm Springs, Ga., a health resort he had discovered some years previously as beneficial for the treatment of the after effects of the paralysis, Alfred E. Smith called on him to run for Governor of New York State. Mr. Roosevelt at first demurred but finally agreed to run. Smith lost the State and the Presidency, but Roosevelt won by a few thousands. Two years later New York returned him to the capital by the unprecedented plurality of 728,000. Despite the physical handicap, confined to his leg muscles, Mr. Roosevelt has been regarded as one



of the hardest working Governors in New York's history.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, like the late President Theodore Roosevelt, reached the road to the White House by way of the governorship of New York and the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

John Nance Garner, of Texas, who has been a member of the House of Representatives ever since the 58th Congress in 1903, and Speaker of the House since December, 1931, was Mr. Roosevelt's running mate, and will be, it is said, the first man from the South to sit in the Vice Presidential chair since Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, in President Lincoln's second term, more than 65 years ago.

According to an Associated Press article (by Alexander R. George), one of Mr. Garner's most conspicuous traits is that of making and keeping friends without regard to party lines, the outstanding example being the long and intimate friendship with his political adversary, the late Nicholas Longworth. Mr. Garner's knowledge of the practical workings of the House of Representatives and its committees, and their relationship to Senate action, will therefore bring to the Roosevelt administration one very substantial political asset born of his talent for sociability.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt will be the thirty-second President of the United States.

Twelve of his predecessors served more than one term, among them two of the five who were elevated to the presidency from the vice presidency. Nine served less than a full four-year term.

Roosevelt is the third family name to be repeated in the White House.

President John Quincy Adams was a son of John Adams.

President Benjamin Harrison was a grandson of President William Henry Harrison.

President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt is a distant cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Speculation has been rife as to who will be chosen by Mr. Roosevelt for his Cabinet, but the following recent letter from the President-elect somewhat puts that matter aside for the time being:

"In the weeks and months immediately ahead, further unauthorized and unfounded suggestions may appear in print and otherwise. To avoid any misunderstanding, I desire to make it clear that no decision has been reached, and no decision will be reached in regard to any appointments for at least two months.

"I shall neither confirm nor deny any such reports. Here and now, I ask the public to disregard any and all such speculations.

"From now until January 1, 1933, the greater part of my time will be occupied with my duties as Governor of the State of New York."

Franklin D. Roosevelt has spent much time traveling in Europe, and speaks French and German fairly fluently. It is therefore said that he possesses an unusually extensive first-hand foreign background.



JOHN NANCE GARNER

Harris & Ewing

The Godmother of America

By O. GAYLORD MARSH, American Consul, Strasbourg, France

THE ancestors of the Americans, wherever they may have been, were no doubt quite unaware of and not at all concerned with the establishment in the sixth century after Christ of a monastery by Deodatus, Bishop of Nevers, in a beautiful valley of the Vosges Mountains, a valley which the bishop chose to call Vale of Galilee. But the charming little city of historic, industrial, scenic and cultural interest that grew around

that obscure monastery was destined by its early educational advancement and unique facilities to earn and merit the title of Godmother of America; and how appropriate and godchild like it was that American soldiers should have gone in the Great War to help protect that Godmother who was so harassed by a dangerous foe!

On the main street and principal square of that city is a tablet of the French Government commemorating the baptism of the New World, and also a plaque of the American Legion attesting a pilgrimage thereto by representatives of that organization as guests of France. In another prominent square is an impressive monument surmounted by a French soldier tearing up with one hand the boundary mark of France of 1914, the other hand being in a gesture of staying the invader; and at the base of the monument, among other groups, is the Godmother welcoming the Godchild America who presents her soldier son.

You may be impatient to be introduced to this Godmother, if you do not already know her; but as is sometimes thought advisable in the case of those who are very meticulous, I shall first give you assurance that she is what she is said to be. In the year 1840, not long after the invention of printing by movable type by Gutenberg, a Canon Vautrin Lud installed in that city a printing establishment in connection with a society of learned men known as the Gymnasium Vosagense; and it



Photo by O. Gaylord Marsh.

THE GODMOTHER OF AMERICA
The arrow marks the site where the "Cosmographiae Introductio" was printed

was at that establishment on April 25, 1507, that the COSMOGRAPHIAE INTRODUCTIO based on letters of Amerigo Vespucci was printed, it being in that work that the name America was first published to the world.

So now that it is established that the Godmother was actually present at the christening, and I, knowing by personal acquaintance that she is lovable for her many charms, have great pleasure in pre-



Photo by O. Gaylord Marsh.

PASSPORT AND IDENTIFICATION CARD OF
THE GODMOTHER OF AMERICA



senting those Americans who do not already know her—much was heard of her during the War—to our Grand-Godmother, Saint Dié, Department of Vosges, France.

And with it all it is interesting indeed that the name of the Godmother of America, Saint Dié, was evolved from a varied usage and a final sainting of the name of the founder, Deodatus, which is translated into French as Dieudonné, and which in turn when translated into English means "GOD-GIVEN."

AMERICA

By SYDNEY DOBELL *

Nor force nor fraud shall sunder us! O ye Who North or South, on East or Western land, Native to noble sounds, say truth for truth, Freedom for freedom, love for love, and God For God; O ye who in eternal youth Speak with a living and creative flood This universal English, and do stand Its breathing book; live worthy of that grand Heroic utterance—parted, yet a whole, Far, yet unsever'd—children brave and free Of the great Mother-tongue, and ye shall be Lords of an empire wide as Shakespeare's soul, Sublime as Milton's immemorial theme, And rich as Chaucer's speech, and fair as Spenser's dream.

COSMOGRAPHIAE INTRODUCTIO
CVM QVIBVSDAM
GEOMETRIAE
AC
ASTRONO
MIAE PRINCIPIIS
ADEAM REM NECESSARIIS

Insuper quatuor Americi Ver
spicij nauigationes.

Vniuersalis Cosmographiae descriptio
tam in solido q̄plano/eis etiam
infertis quę Ptholomęo
ignota & imperis
reperita
fuit.

DISTICHON

Cum deus Astra regat/Sic terrę climata Cęsar
Nec tellus nec eis lydera maius habent.

Photo from O. Gaylord Marsh.

REPRODUCTION OF TITLE PAGE

*Sydney Dobell was born in Kent, England, in 1824 and died in 1872. The sonnet as given appears in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology."

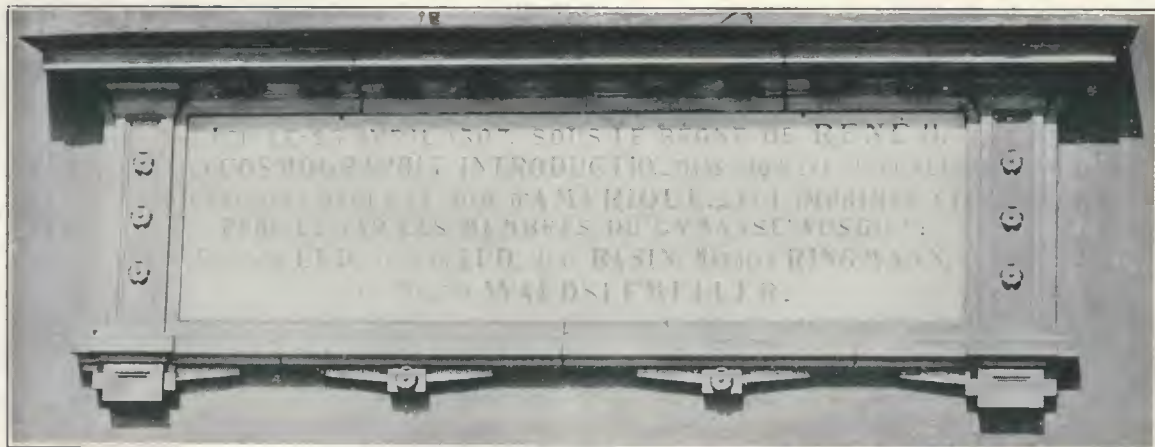


Photo by courtesy of Mayor L. Burlin.

PLAQUE COMMEMORATING AMERICA'S CHRISTENING
Passport and Identification Card of the Godmother of America

Simla

By ARTHUR C. FROST, *Consul General, Calcutta*

UNIQUE among the capitals of the world is Simla, where the Viceroy and the Government of India are in residence from April to October, free from the furnace-like heat of the plains. Here also are Army Headquarters, the summer capital of the Punjab, and establishments of several Indian potentates. Simla is reached from Kalka at the base of the mountains by a very tortuous motor road and by a 60-mile narrow-gauge railway which is a splendid piece of engineering. From this mountain retreat are governed for more than half the year the 353,000,000 people of India which make up almost one-fifth of the human race. The present-day Viceroy may lay greater claim to executive eminence than Lord Amherst, the first Governor-General who visited Simla over a century ago and who once exclaimed: "The Emperor of China and I govern half the human race and yet we find time to breakfast."

In bandying superlatives—of which India can yield infinite store—I might rise to remark that in population the Calcutta supervisory district holds an easy primacy over all other Consulates-General, and at the risk of stirring up colleagues at Rio and Sydney I venture the suggestion that this district would probably stand first likewise in area, if the Himalayas could be rolled out flat.

Delhi, upon which many millions have been spent since the winter capital was transferred there in 1912 from Calcutta, is the residence of the Government of India for only about five months owing to Delhi's proneness to three-figure temperatures during so much of the year. The Viceroy and his staff, however, break even this period of residence by a month's visit in the Christmas so-called "cold weather" season to Belvedere, the palatial Viceregal residence at Calcutta. Then Calcutta becomes high-spirited and gay, and the



PICTURESQUE VIEW OF SIMLA (FROM JAKKO HILL)

Photo from A. C. Frost



proud old capital on the Hooghly feels exalted again to its true Imperial grandeur. While Delhi was carved out of the Punjab in 1912 to form a capital zone, Simla is not, strictly speaking, a federal district at all. It is surrounded by a score of small Indian States and is politically a part of the Punjab. Simla covers an area slightly larger than the District of Columbia; it has a summer population exceeding 50,000, of whom about one-tenth are Europeans, and in winter when the snows lie deep the number shrinks to 20,000. It is 1,125 miles distant from Calcutta and 225 miles northward from Delhi. Although India on the whole seems far south and is very tropical at the base of the Himalayas, Simla is actually at the antipodes from the coast of South Carolina and, because of its altitude of 7,000-8,000 feet, belongs climatically more nearly to New England.

The site of the summer capital is highly picturesque, with steep mountain slopes everywhere and scarcely enough level space for a tennis court, and with public buildings, houses, and chalets perched precariously at various angles up and down the hillsides for over 1,000 feet and some

airily topping the very peaks. In any other country these peaks about Simla would pass for very respectable mountains, but here they are regarded as only the foot-hills of the Himalayas. It is possible from a mountain summit in Simla (which incidentally is the watershed between the rivers entering the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal) to look south upon the plains 60 miles below, where a summer temperature of 115 degrees F. may prevail, and then to turn in the opposite direction to behold at an equal distance, far-flung across the northern sky, the perennial snows on the "Roof of the World." Superb as this view is, it should in fairness be said that the scene is hardly comparable to the unrivaled grandeur and sublimity of Darjeeling, the summer capital of Bengal, in whose proximity is the mightiest uplift of the earth's crust, with Mt. Everest, Kangchenjunga, and some 25 other highest peaks of the world.

Simla as a seat of government was not planned, but, like Topsy, just grew, and in this connection may be mentioned that one of the Government buildings is popularly known by the familiar name



Photo from A. C. Frost

VICEREGAL LODGE, THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE VICEROY AT SIMLA



of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This designation, however, was not intended to honor the memory of Harriet Beecher Stowe, but rather Sir Thomas Holland, of the Munition Board, by whom it was built as a temporary war structure. The region of Simla was visited in the eighteen-twenties by stray British officers on leave. One subaltern probably spent a hot season here and then went back to the club and told his friends. Others followed and the spot grew gradually in favor, a few houses rather primitive being added year by year. Sir Edward J. Buck's book, "Simla, Past and Present," an interesting history of this quaint capital, mentions that in 1844 there were only 100 houses in Simla; this number had grown to 1,400 by 1904, and to 1,800 in 1925, considerable construction having occurred during the War. The early Governors-General, he says, visited Simla usually for brief intervals, but in 1864 Sir John Lawrence took up his rather reluctant Councillors from Calcutta and definitely established Simla as the summer seat of the Imperial Government.

Simla is unlike other capitals not only in its novel setting, but also in the physical equipment of its Government services. The public buildings are placed apparently at random up and down hill,

erected frankly for utilitarian purposes, and with two worthy exceptions without architectural pretensions. Something like a total of \$10,000,000 has been spent on Government property at Simla, exclusive of a similar sum for the railway, road, and public utilities. Private expenditure has also been very considerable. The land was in part taken over by the British authorities after the Gurkha War in 1815-1816, a portion was purchased at later dates from the Maharaja of Patiala and other Indian chiefs, and from time to time additional acquisitions have been made from private owners. Viceregal Lodge, the residence of the Viceroy, was erected in 1888 at a cost, including the Council of State, of \$1,250,000. It is in Elizabethan Renaissance style, is most attractive, both within and outside, and occupies a commanding position on Observatory Hill to the south. Of the other buildings, the Civil Secretariat on Gorton Castle Hill is of chief architectural merit and houses the following Government Departments: Home, Legislative, Finance, Education, Health, and Lands. The Legislative Assembly has its summer or fall sessions in a recently constructed edifice nearby which resembles somewhat an American town hall. Army Headquarters, the Public Works Secretariat, the Government Press, the Post and Telegraph Offices, and other Government buildings are of very miscellaneous types and are scattered for about a mile along the main street. Some of the activities are carried on in cottages or chalets found at unexpected nooks and corners on the precipitous slopes and look as though they might slip down the "khud" at any moment, and what with earthquake tremors and torrential monsoon rains the miracle is that they don't. The Members of Council, corresponding to Cabinet Officers, occupy spacious dwellings, mostly on the hill-tops close by Viceregal Lodge. The Foreign Office which comes directly under the Viceroy and is known as the Foreign and Political Department—the political part dealing with the important relations with the Indian States—is housed in an odd structure which has been considerably extended and suggests a glorified Swiss chalet. The office of the Foreign Secretary commands a magnificent vista down the valley, a pastoral scene of verdant beauty after the rains that any other foreign office could scarcely emulate.

While Simla offers an escape from the extreme long-continued summer heat of the vast sub-continent, whose temperatures particularly in the arid west attain incredible heights, the climatic advantage of the summer capital has been not inaptly described as largely a negative one. Simla is not



Photo from A. C. Frost

SIMLA MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION



sufficiently immune from illnesses to pose as a superior mountain resort or sanitarium, although the variations of temperature between day and night is much less than in Kashmir and certain other hill-stations in Northern India. The winter is arctic, the spring is dusty and at times sultry, and the summer months have a heavy rainfall and a thick low-lying mist that should serve to assuage British nostalgia for the atmosphere of "home." The late autumn season, just when the Government moves its cumbersome files and large personnel down to Delhi, is considered the best time of the year. Quite divergent views are held respecting the virtues of the Simla climate, and, while some Viceroys and their families have enjoyed Simla, others are known to have had for it a very moderate enthusiasm.

As an Imperial capital, Simla possesses a pronounced official air. More so even than Washington, it is a purely governmental city. The State banquets, court levies, and garden parties at Viceregal Lodge are still conducted on a lordly scale. The bewildering variety of color, the many-hued bright-bordered saris of Indian ladies, the resplendent much-decorated red uniforms of high Army officers, the rich raiment of bejeweled Princes and Maharajas with gorgeous head-gear in fantastic shapes, and the mighty officialdom of a vast Empire at its personable and sartorial best; all this combines to make a Viceregal entertainment a spectacle which, for interest and brilliancy, is perhaps unequalled in the modern world.

Notwithstanding its geographic isolation, social life in Simla proceeds pretty much as in other capitals, with a constant round of dinners, dances, receptions, and other official gatherings, which reach their height when the Legislature is in session and the Chamber of Princes meets. Despite the very difficult nature of the terrain, the British love of sports finds ample means of satisfaction. There are many tennis courts, one of which has been built at such an astounding angle to the hillside that it is called the most costly in the Empire. At Annandale, 1,200 feet below the town, a sufficient level space has been found for a small race course, and the field is used also for rifle practice, football, polo, cricket, and other athletics. Other diversions are hunting and horseback-riding, and some miles out a brave attempt has been made at a golf course which offers a slight measure of solace for the golfer incurable. The hiker may track as far as desired along the Hindustan-Tibet road, one of the few trade routes into lofty, barren Tibet. As one sees the thin thread of a road climb range after range breathlessly steep in the distance, wonder grows how this route could claim the term

"arterial." Among the chief social activities are amateur dramatics, and the number, variety, and skill of the performances produced during the season are quite remarkable. In one of the plays, there was an American character, and the impresario with an easy confidence asked me to take the part. Unfortunately, due to the "exigencies" requiring my return to Calcutta, Simla society was denied a new interpretation of Americana.

No automobiles are allowed to circulate in Simla, except for the cars belonging to their Excellencies, the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Governor of the Punjab. When Gandhi came for his conference with the Viceroy before going to the Round Table Conference at London, the Mahatma caused quite a stir by arriving in an automobile and a precedent was broken in permitting him as a private citizen to enter Simla in his car. The main (and only) thoroughfare, called the Mall, and the lanes leading from it are narrow and constantly thronged with pedestrians, making ordinary automobile traffic impracticable. One goes about a good deal on horse-back, and it is not improper to go this way to an occasion in formal dress. Most persons either walk or take a rickshaw which municipal regulations stipulate shall have four coolies, two in front and two behind. Upon the afternoon of my arrival at the Cecil Hotel in Simla, I casually invited three friends to go up to Davico's for tea, and on issuing from



Photo from A. C. Frost
ON THE HINDUSTAN-TIBET ROAD, A FEW MILES BEYOND SIMLA



the hotel lobby I had to push my way through a crowd of closely huddled coolies. I was somewhat annoyed at this obstruction, but presently discovered that this throng was merely the 16 coolies waiting to man our four rickshaws for the trip up-town. When the Viceroy gives a reception for 800 persons, that means something like 3,200 coolies standing about the grounds at ease, and on departure in the gloaming to pick out your particular rickshaw and dun-colored coolies constitutes no mean bit of strategy.

Perhaps the most fascinating aspect of Simla is the Mall, crowded by as motley a humanity as can be imagined. What a strange pageantry of peoples it presents! Punjab dandies, mill-owners and pleaders from Bombay, Congressmen and Hindus of many hues, Mohammedans, Parsees, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, native Christians, Untouchables, and Europeans. Army officers whirl by on splendid steeds, then pass Rajas and Maharajas, Princes and Indian Chiefs with all the aristocratic hauteur of feudal times, and Ranis and Princesses that seem to have stepped out of the Arabian Nights. Come serious Legislative members of India's multiple races, a Burmese beauty and a fortune-teller (one confided to me as an opening remark that I was shortly to be knighted), next mendicants, and primitive hillmen from Tibet, and always rug and jewel merchants, those real supersalesmen with native intuition, guile, and all the inventiveness of the East. In the procession are coolies, sometimes two or three joined together, carrying timbers, veritable beasts of burden, and ever again the many somber, sordid types of the submerged. Women, however lowly, manage to deck themselves with a glittering array of bright ornaments. They wear clusters of silver ringlets piercing the ears in many places, silver anklets hang heavy on both feet, and some have a profusion of gilt bracelets and necklaces, as well as many odd trinkets and pendants. As the rude hill-maiden walks slowly along with stately mien and unconscious dignity, one thinks how impervious is she to magazine or billboard urge to seek embellishment or to try a throat-soothing cigarette. Untroubled is her mind by vaunted medicaments that make for personal charm or social progress. A large gold nose ring with gleaming bangle swaying before her mouth appears to be her main bid for masculine adoration.

Simla is redolent with memories of great Britishers of the past and many stories are heard of Lord Roberts, Kitchener, Curzon, and the long line of illustrious Viceroys and other notables who have figured in the development of the Indian Empire. Here nearly a half century ago Kipling

wrote those spicy Plain Tales of the Hills for the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore, and the superstitious say that near Jakko Hill, sacred to its myriad monkeys, an attentive person upon a moonlit night may still catch a fleeting glimpse of the Phantom Rickshaw as it speeds silently along the sylvan path.

THE SPELL OF THE SERVICE

I wanted the life and I sought it,
I studied and crammed and I swore
At the list of the knowledge required
Which seemed a ridiculous bore.
I wanted the life and I got it,
I was duly appointed V. C.
And the more that one sees of the Service
The greater its spell tends to be.

You'll never get rich in the Service,
You may feel like an exile at first,
You hate it like Hell in some places
But your own post is never the worst.
It grips you like some kinds of sinning,
It takes you from Dakar to Rome,
To Fernie and Bergen and Peiping
But the road rarely leads toward home.

You may live in a capital city
Like Paris, Bangkok, or Quito,
Or it may be a one-man station
Like Suva, Colon, or Vigo.
You may be down near the equator,
Or up where the nights are long,
But where'er the cables send you
You go, though it may seem all wrong.

In good posts time passes too quickly,
In others, life seems to be bare,
But of one thing you may be certain,
Of each you will have your share.
Cablegrams, telling of transfers
Come down like a bolt from the blue,
When your thoughts are totally other
And you wonder whether it's true.

Hearsay and talk and rumor,
Of these the Service is rife,
How long can we sign a lease for?
This is the spice of the life.
Where shall we be next Christmas?
Has this or that bill been passed?
When shall we be inspected?
It's been a blue moon since the last.

It's a life which seems erring and aimless
To those who are on the outside,
But its spell is haunting and nameless
And it grows like an inrushing tide.
There are hardships that nobody reckons,
The world is our field and our stage;
It's a Service and beckons and beckons
Till we come to the end of the page.

—Anon.

Sacred Wu T'ai Shan

FIVE ALTAR MOUNTAINS

DURING May, 1932, Consul Angus I. Ward and Vice Consul Stuart Allen (both stationed at the American Consulate General at Tientsin, China) traveled in Shansi and Suiyuan Provinces for the purpose of extending their knowledge of conditions in the outlying regions of the Tientsin consular district, on which little information is available in published form.

From Tientsin to Taiyuan (approximately 323 miles) they traveled by railroad; from Taiyuan to Hopientsun (a distance of 76 miles) they proceeded by motor car. At Hopientsun, the terminus at this time of the motor road, they were obliged to engage mule litters to reach Wutaishan, a distance of 60 miles, over road impassable to wheeled traffic. It was a journey of three days to reach Wutaishan, the Temple City of North China, and from the following description of the mule litters it can be seen that such method of conveyance is not altogether comfortable.

The mule litters consist of a straw mat shed mounted on two shafts, to which two mules are harnessed, one in the front and the other in the rear. Consul Ward says they are not uncom-



Photo by A. I. Ward

The temple shown above marks the crest of the Ka Sze Pass several miles to the southwest of Hsihsichwang, Shansi Province, on the road to Wutaishan. The authors' caravan may be seen descending the northwestern side of the pass



Photo by A. I. Ward

METHOD OF LOADING A MULE LITTER

The building in background is the inn at Hsialoyuen, Shansi Province, where the authors spent a night on their journey to Wutaishan

fortable if the passenger is not more than 5 feet 6 inches in height, but a 6-footer (like Consul Ward) is obliged to sit cross-legged or to assume some other cramped position which becomes very tiring. In order to load the litter on the mules, the rear end of the shafts is raised sufficiently high to permit a pack-saddle like frame to be placed on the saddle borne by the rear mule. Then the front end is raised and the front mule is backed into place. Since the frame is not lashed to the saddle, the passenger must be somewhat of an equilibrist when the mules are traveling over rough terrain, otherwise he will find himself and the litter sprawled on the roadside. The accompanying photographs will show this method of travel.

Space will not permit publication of the long, detailed report of this journey, except a portion relating to the city of Wutaishan. This city is 9,000 feet above sea level. It is the focal point

(Continued to page 482)



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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TEN YEARS AGO

(From issue of December, 1922)

The leading article, entitled "The Geographic Divisions," was by William Phillips, Under Secretary of State, and is of particular interest at this time in view of the series of articles on the various divisions and offices of the Department of State which commenced in the JOURNAL of September, 1931, and is still in progress. Mr. Phillips' article gave a review or history of the founding of these Geographical Divisions, with specific mention of those active in their early work. A photograph was given of William R. Castle, Jr., then Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, and a group picture showing Messrs. William Phillips, Francis White, Matthew E. Hanna, J. V. A. MacMurray, Allen W. Dulles, DeWitt C. Poole, and Frederick Simpich.

Watari Ebiharah, chief clerk in the American Consulate at Kobe from 1885, was the subject of an interesting illustrated article entitled "The Service's Only Samurai," by Vice Consul George P. Waller, then recently stationed at Kobe (now Second Secretary of Embassy at Brussels and Consul at Luxembourg), in which he paid tribute to this "Nestor of our Far Eastern Service," who was actually a Samurai or Knight of Old Japan. (Mr. Ebiharah died on January 14, 1929, having served the United States faithfully for 44 years.)

The editor, Frederick Simpich, whose sprightly style sparkles through the issue, made a plea for literary contributions, and after saying what is as true today as then, that the men in the field like to read about what is going on in the Department, and also what the other fellow in the field is doing, said this:

The BULLETIN wants serious articles, of course, including useful hints on short cuts and new methods of office work or system. It wants travel and descriptive articles, too, and personal impressions of strange, far-away places; and it wants interesting photographs. But most of all it wants contributions of a personal character, descriptive of consular adventures and experiences, especially of a constructive or informative nature.

If you have something on your mind you think other Consuls should know, whether for their amusement, guidance or instruction, write it down and send it to the BULLETIN now. A death-bed confession might find the material out of date.



THE address of the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, before the Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Pittsburgh Area, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 28, 1932, entitled "The Work of the United States Government in the Promotion of Peace During the Past Three Years," has probably been read with deep interest by many Foreign Service officers. Unfortunately the address is too lengthy to be given here, but two extracts of particular beauty of expression deserve a place in our remembrance and they are these:

"Peace in the world can not come without the efforts of all the nations in the world to achieve a common purpose. That means a joint endeavor; that means cooperation. And such a purpose can not be achieved unless we are ready to walk towards that goal at least in step with them. We can not achieve good will on this earth between the nations unless we are ready to do our share in avoiding provocation, to banish unfounded suspicions from our minds, and to endeavor in all our dealings with our neighbors, whether commercial, political, or social, to walk with a desire to do justice in our hearts.

* * * * *

"For ourselves, we believe that eventually the reign of peace will come. There will be among nations in respect to public war, war between nations, the same development that has been seen in individual communities in respect to private combat between individual men. We do not delude ourselves as to the difficulty of the road that lies before us nor as to the obstacles and trials which stand in our way. We are well aware that it will require the utmost patience and faith. We know that all such developments in human organization are extremely slow. We realize that it took centuries to eliminate ordeal by battle in the settlement of the individual quarrels of individual men. But we are unshakably confident that the same process is on its way among the nations and will eventually arrive."

Among the distinguished visitors received last month by the Secretary was Dr. Julius Curtius, former German Foreign Minister, who visited

Washington in the course of a lecture tour of the United States that he is making.

Assistant Secretary Francis White was the subject of an interesting article by Herbert Plummer in his "Washington Daybook" series in *The Washington Evening Star* recently, and after saying how Mr. White had acted with success as a mediator between certain Latin-American countries in disagreement continued as follows:

As Assistant Secretary, Mr. White acts as a sort of general supervisor of relations between these countries, having been promoted to his present position from that of chief of the Latin American Division in the Department.

When Guatemala and Honduras got into their celebrated boundary dispute, it was Mr. White who got them together and paved the way for a settlement, with Chief Justice Hughes acting as the neutral presiding member of the board.

When the Taena-Arica controversy was at its height and looked for a time as if it might explode, it was Mr. White who patiently worked with the Chilean and Peruvian diplomats in Washington and brought it to an amicable close.

And now with the Chaco situation looking more hopeful than it has in months, he may be on the threshold of his greatest victory.

The "White technique," as it is known around the State Department, is nothing more than patience, long hours and hard work behind closed doors, tact and diplomacy.

He knows Latin Americans. Assignments in Havana, in Buenos Aires and years at the State Department in the Division of Latin American affairs have given him a sympathetic understanding of their problems.

When a row comes, he listens to both sides without regard for time. In the Chaco conversations, for example, his conferences have extended at times until far into the night. He seldom, if ever, talks for publication. Silence is his fast rule.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, returned recently from a



trip to Colorado, in the course of which the University of Denver conferred on him an honorary degree. Dr. Hornbeck is an alumnus of the University of Denver, and while in that city recently he took part in the dedication at the university of a new library building.

Mr. Wallace Murray, chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, returned to Washington the end of October after a month's trip to Europe and north Africa, in the course of which he visited Gibraltar, Tangier, Casablanca, Marakech, etc.

Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, was absent from Washington early last month, motoring in Pennsylvania and Delaware. The chief object of his trip was to be in Wilmington, Del., on November 4 to inspect the 50-foot motor launch built for the Government by the American Car & Foundry Company for the use of the American Embassy at Istanbul. Mr. Hengstler reports that the trial trips of this smart little day cruiser, which will seat 15 passengers, proved very satisfactory, the required speed of 15 knots being exceeded. Later the boat proceeded under its own power from Wilmington to New York, having to face some heavy seas, the aftermath of the recent hurricane. On November 10 the launch was shipped on the S. S. *Evilona* for Istanbul.

A launch has for many years been provided for the Embassy at Istanbul. The last one unfortunately blew up and was completely destroyed recently since which time the Ambassador has been using a launch which is his own personal property. A launch is needed at Istanbul because of the peculiar situation there, the city being divided by two or three waterways; also it is frequently necessary for the Embassy staff to go out into the harbor to meet steamers having Americans on board, sometimes distinguished visitors or Americans in trouble. Moreover, the Embassy is on one side of the Bosphorus and the railway station or the railway to Ankara on the other side. Members of the Embassy staff are frequently obliged to go back and forth between Ankara and Istanbul.

Monnett B. Davis, Foreign Service officer detailed as Inspector, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, left Washington November 17 for Havana for the purpose of inspecting the consular offices in Cuba and the Consulates at Kingston and Nassau. They left their young son, Tom, at a boys' school near Washington. Mr. Davis just missed seeing

Inspector Lowell C. Pinkerton who, with Mrs. Pinkerton, arrived in Washington from Europe the morning of the 18th.

Consul General Robert Frazer sailed on November 9 on the United States liner *President Roosevelt*, for his new post at London, accompanied by his wife and her daughter, Miss Anne Howard.

Mr. Edward C. Wynne, assistant Historical Adviser, paid a brief visit last month to his home in California on account of his mother's illness, making the journey both ways by airplane. On the return trip he experienced a sudden unexpected landing at Anderson, S. C. (the home town, by the way, of John R. Minter).

Miss Margaret Halstead, daughter of Consul General Albert Halstead, and a dramatic soprano who, after studying in Austria, made her debut in Cologne last year, has been engaged by the Metropolitan Opera for the coming season.

Consul General Charles S. Winans and Mrs. Winans have just returned to their home in Chevy Chase, D. C., from a six months' motor trip in Italy, France, Spain, Switzerland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Their daughter, Mrs. D. P. Melson, of Prague, met them at Naples and accompanied them during the whole trip. Mr. Melson joined the party at Prague for the four weeks' tour of Scandinavia. They report having had a most enjoyable and interesting time, seeing old friends and old haunts, as well as visiting new places they had long desired to explore.

Dewitt C. Poole, chairman of the Advisory Board of the School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton, speaking on November 12 at the final session of the International Goodwill Congress at New York, is reported to have said that larger appropriations are needed for the Department of State, and he suggested the creation of a planning division or advisory board in the Department of State, which, he said, could bring the Department into "a wider and more constant contact with Congress and the public," and "could give the increasing problems of our foreign relations undisturbed and continuous study."

The full text of Mr. Poole's address will, it is hoped, appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL.



A letter has been received from an officer saying, "Many of us who have reached middle age read every few weeks in the Foreign Service List, or the Press Releases, or the JOURNAL, of the retirement of friends of ours. We want to know what happens to them. Where do they hole up? What do they do with their time? Do they get by on their retirement pay? Do they get other jobs? Can't you smoke out some kind of word from these hermits and let the rest of us know what they are doing. A column of 'What is Doing Among the Retireds' would interest many of us older ones who are still in active service."

The JOURNAL has from time to time given such news items. Also, in the issue of July, 1931 (page 289), a directory of Retired Foreign Service Officers was given, and the addresses there given in large measure remain unchanged; however, a revised list will be prepared and published later. The Foreign Service List of October 1, 1932, contains on page 80 a complete list of the Retired Foreign Service Officers (43 in all), but it does not give their present whereabouts.

It is hoped that those Retired Officers who read this will from time to time contribute for publication news items about themselves, and also in regard to others from whom they may have heard; and in so doing they will be giving pleasure to their friends.

The Community Chest campaign in Washington has been prosecuted during the past few weeks with great vigor and enthusiasm in order to cope with the unparalleled unemployment and consequent distress during the coming winter. Meetings were held in the Department of State, the workers in the Department being headed by Assistant Secretary Wilbur J. Carr; while C. E. MacEachran, David A. Salmon, Orme Wilson, Jr., Edward C. Wynne, and Forrest D. Van Valin, and a large number of "key-men" selected from the staff of the Department have been actively at work, hoping to raise the amount which has been set as the share of the Department in this needy work.

FOREIGN SERVICE WOMEN'S LUNCHEON

Sixty-one members and guests attended the first fall luncheon of the Women of the American Foreign Service which was held on October 26 at The Highlands. Mrs. Carr spoke in welcome to those present and urged the participation of all in the Red Cross work at the State Department.

The schedule for luncheons during the winter and spring follows:

November 30, 1932; January 11, 1933; February 8, 1933; March 8, 1933; April 12, 1933; and May 10, 1933.

Reservations may be made through Mrs. Earl Packer, 1911 R Street, N. W.

RED CROSS SEWING

The call issued last month by Mrs. Stimson to the women connected with the Department of State to assist the American Red Cross in the making of garments for the destitute and needy of the District of Columbia has met with a hearty response. Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, who is in charge of the work, reports that since October 17 over 800 garments have been distributed, of which 700 have been returned finished and sent to the Red Cross for distribution. This shows how actively the ladies have been at work.

Mrs. Maxwell M. Hamilton's friends will be glad to hear that she is recovering satisfactorily from an operation for appendicitis that she underwent about a month ago.

**FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER
Room 115, Department of State**

	Date of Regis- tration
Richard W. Morin, Paris.....	Oct. 20
R. M. Scotten, Paris.....	Oct. 20
Frederick P. Hibbard, Prague.....	Oct. 21
L. H. Hurteau, Bucharest.....	Oct. 26
William H. Hunt, Monrovia.....	Oct. 27
Morris Meadows, Berlin.....	Oct. 28
Selden Chapin, Rome.....	Oct. 28
Landreth M. Harrison, Riga.....	Oct. 29
Frederick T. F. Dumont, Habana.....	Oct. 31
Leo P. Hogan, Montevideo.....	Nov. 1
Robert Frazer, London.....	Nov. 3
S. G. Ebling, Corinto.....	Nov. 4
Marion P. Hoover, Managua.....	Nov. 8
Hugh Corby Fox, Buenos Aires.....	Nov. 9
Milton P. Thompson, Mexico City.....	Nov. 9
Hon. Laurits S. Swenson, The Hague....	Nov. 12
Robert M. Ott, Belize, B. H.....	Nov. 14
Wesley Frost, Montreal.....	Nov. 16
Lawrence Higgins, Tegucigalpa.....	Nov. 16
George Gregg Fuller, Kingston, Ontario..	Nov. 17
Edward S. Benet, Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	Nov. 18
Eric C. Wendelin, Montreal.....	Nov. 18
L. C. Pinkerton, Inspector.....	Nov. 18
James R. Wilkinson, Habana.....	Nov. 21



G. L. Manuel Freres

EDWIN C. WILSON

Chief, Division of Latin American Affairs

THE DIVISION OF LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The Division of Latin American Affairs, the second oldest geographic division of the Department, was established by Departmental Order No. 19 of November 19, 1909. It was charged with supervision over matters, diplomatic and consular, other than those of an administrative character, in relation to the independent countries south of the Rio Grande. In 1915, due to the increasing importance of relations between the United States and Mexico arising out of the disturbed conditions prevailing in the latter country, a separate Division of Mexican Affairs was established. Although the Latin American Division as a separate entity was established only in 1909, the importance of American relations vis-à-vis the Latin American countries was recognized as early as 1834 in the act reorganizing the Department in that year. The genesis of a separate Latin American Division may be found in one of the three subdivisions of the Diplomatic Bureau as reorganized under the Act of 1874.

The expansion of American trade and investment in the first years of the twentieth century, together with the increasing importance of rela-

tions growing out of the construction of the Panama Canal, were the prime reasons for the establishment of a separate division to handle Latin American affairs. In the 23 years since that time the interest of the United States in the maintenance of friendly relations with the Latin American countries has greatly intensified. In 1909 trade between the United States and Latin America totaled about \$522,000,000; in 1930 it was \$1,466,000,000. There has been a greater expansion of American investment in Latin America than in any other section of the world except Canada. American investments in Latin America, both direct and portfolio, were in 1909 about \$995,000,000. Today they are approximately \$5,200,000,000. In the maintenance of this investment Americans frequently call upon their government for protection, which requests are referred to the Latin American Division for study. The Department's first interest is to discover whether the applicant has exhausted all the local remedies, and whether there has been any actual discrimination or denial of justice. If, after a thorough investigation, the Department is convinced that there are grounds for complaint, it endeavors to secure fair treatment for the American interest involved.

Since the spring of 1929, there have been 17 successful revolutions in Latin America. These violent changes of government have given rise to many problems in connection with recognition that require extended study. The traditional practice of the United States, as stated at the time recognition was accorded to the new governments in Argentina, Peru, and Bolivia, in September, 1930, is to base recognition on the fact that the government has de facto control of the administrative machinery of the State, with the apparent general acquiescence of the people, and that it is willing and apparently able to fulfill its international obligations. The Secretary of State in applying these principles, calls upon the Latin American Division for the necessary information on which to base his decision.

Towards Central America the United States follows a different practice, which is based upon a treaty signed by the five republics in 1923. This treaty declares that the signatories will not recognize any government coming into power in any of the five republics as a result of a revolution or coup d'état so long as it has not been constitutionally reorganized by the freely elected representatives, and that even after such constitutional reorganization they will not recognize it if its President should have been a leader in the revolution or related to the leader by blood or marriage, or



if he should have been a cabinet officer or held some high military command during the revolution. The object of this treaty is of course to discourage revolution and promote stability in these countries. While the United States is not a party to this treaty, it has, at the request of the Central American States, expressed itself as in accord with its provisions and has adhered to the policy of the treaty as regards the recognition of new governments in these five republics. The most recent applications of this treaty were in the cases of Guatemala in 1930-31, and in Salvador, 1931-32. Before taking any action under this policy, the Department must ascertain the facts, which involved and difficult task falls upon the Latin American Division.

With various of the Caribbean countries the United States has assumed special relations. In the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nicaragua there are American collectors of customs; in Haiti and Nicaragua American military officers are training the local constabularies; with Haiti and Panama the United States has a degree of control over sanitation; and with Panama there is the Canal Treaty of 1903. In the execution of the obligations resulting from these relationships there arise many questions which involve prolonged study by the Division. In the past two years much attention has been devoted by the Division to ways and means for carrying out the recommendations of the President's Commission for the Study and Review of Conditions in Haiti, looking to the orderly withdrawal of our activities from that country. In Nicaragua the United States has, at the request of the Nicaraguan Government, supervised elections in order to insure a free and fair expression of popular opinion. The third and final supervision has just taken place on November 6 of this year in connection with the Nicaraguan presidential elections. The arrangements in connection with this supervision, and the plans for turning over control of the Guardia Nacional to the Nicaraguan Government following the inauguration of the new President on January 1, 1933, and the withdrawal of all American forces from Nicaragua at that time, have occupied the attention of the Division.

It has been the privilege of the United States Government to lend its good offices on several occasions in the past to the settlement of boundary disputes between the American republics. One of the most recent occasions upon which the services of this Government were requested was in connection with the settlement of a dispute which for almost a century has been outstanding between the Republics of Guatemala and Honduras with

respect to their common boundaries. Conferences extending over a period of some months were held in 1930 in the Department of State, and eventually on July 16, 1930, a treaty was signed submitting the question to arbitration. The Arbitral Tribunal which has been meeting in Washington is presided over by the Chief Justice of the United States. As a matter of fact, there is scarcely a Latin American country which has not at some time or other been involved in boundary difficulties. The Latin American Division follows carefully the efforts made to settle these questions, as many of them have led to serious friction.

The Division is the liaison between the United States Government and the Pan American Union, the permanent organ established in Washington of the Union of the American Republics. Under the aegis of the latter are held many conferences in which the United States is a participant. In this connection there is to be held at Montevideo, Uruguay, the Seventh International Conference of American States. The formulation of the agenda, the collection of the necessary data, and the preparation of the instructions to the American delegation require extensive study by the Division. On the agenda for this conference are 36 subjects for discussion, embracing problems of international law, uniform legislation, transportation, intellectual cooperation, and financial and social matters. Out of the discussion of these subjects may be expected to come several conventions. At the 1928 Conference at Habana 11 conventions were signed on widely different subjects. The Pan American Union also sponsors special conferences in which the United States participates; among the most recent of these have been the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference in 1931, and the International Conference of American States on Arbitration and Conciliation in 1929. For such conferences there is also considerable preliminary investigation.

A joint resolution of Congress of January 31, 1922, authorized the President to embargo the export of arms or munitions of war to any American country where conditions of domestic violence exist, which might be promoted by the use of arms and munitions procured from the United States. There is at present an embargo on the shipment of arms and munitions to Honduras and Nicaragua, except such shipments as may be permitted by the Secretary of State. The applications for special permission to ship such arms and munitions to these countries are handled by the Latin American Division.

A large part of the Division's attention is devoted to the daily review of the numerous dis-

patches and telegrams from the Diplomatic missions and Consular offices throughout Latin America. Within the Division each officer is responsible for reviewing all the correspondence relating to certain countries, and for indicating the distribution, both within the Department of State and to the other interested departments of the Government. It is the duty of these officers to integrate the information which comes before the Department and to keep it in a ready form for reference.

The first chief of the Latin American Division was Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, who at the time of his appointment was Minister to Chile. Prior to that time the practice had not grown up of assigning diplomatic and consular officers for service in the Department. Mr. Dawson, who left the Division in 1910 to become Minister to Panama, was succeeded by Mr. H. Percival Dodge, who more recently was Minister to Denmark. From 1911-1919 the Latin American Division had six chiefs or acting chiefs: William T. S. Doyle, Boaz Long, William Heimke, J. Butler Wright, at present Minister to Uruguay; J. Herbert Stabler, and Hallett Johnson, Counselor at The Hague. From 1919 there have been eight others chiefs as follows: Dr. Leo S. Rowe, at present Director General of the Pan American Union; Sumner Welles, who later was sent as Special Commissioner to the Dominican Republic and Honduras; Francis White, now Assistant Secretary of State; J. Herbert Stabler, for a second time; Stokeley W. Morgan; Dana G. Munro, recently Minister to Haiti; Walter C. Thurston, now Counselor of Embassy in Rio de Janeiro; and the present chief, Edwin C. Wilson. Others who have served in the Division include Fred Morris Dearing, at one time Assistant Secretary of State and now Ambassador to Peru; Hugh Wilson, Minister to Switzerland; Julius G. Lay and Charles B. Curtis, Ministers to Honduras and Salvador, respectively; and Warren D. Robbins, at present chief of the Division of Protocol.

CONTINUITY OF FOREIGN POLICY

For the first time in many years, so states Fred-eric William Wile, in the *Washington Evening Star*, "Europe and Asia are about to discover that 'continuity of foreign policy,' in line with revered traditions in most countries abroad, will be perpetuated in the United States and not undergo radical changes as a result of the accession of a great opposition party to national power. Seven major points will feature the Roosevelt Democratic program of foreign relations, in so far as

the program covers affairs now current in the world or likely to become current in the early future. These points are as follows:

- "1. Non-recognition of the independence of the puppet State of Manchukuo, brought into existence by Japan in Manchuria.
- "2. Continued non-recognition of Soviet Russia, so long as the Moscow government refuses the conditions consistently laid down for American recognition by successive Washington administrations. Conspicuous among these conditions is a renunciation by the Soviet of Communistic propaganda in the United States.
- "3. Refusal during the measurable future to consider any further revision downward of the European war debts due the United States Treasury.
- "4. Undiminished support of world disarmament by agreement, but subject always, as far as navies are concerned, to maintenance of the ratios fixed by the Washington and London treaties respecting, respectively, battleships and cruisers.
- "5. Unalloyed adherence to the Monroe Doctrine as the keystone of American foreign policy.
- "6. Readiness to take the final action necessary to make the United States a member of the World Court under the Root protocol and the five Senate reservations safeguarding American rights.
- "7. No moves looking to any further association with the League of Nations beyond the active cooperation this country has consistently given in the fields of disarmament, hygiene, opium control and other humanitarian activities."

"If our civilization is to be perpetuated the great causes of world peace, world disarmament and world recovery must prevail. They cannot prevail until a path to their attainment is built upon honest friendship, mutual confidence and proper co-operation among the nations.

"These immense objectives upon which the future and welfare of all mankind depend must be ever in our thought in dealing with immediate and difficult problems. The solution of each one of these, upon the basis of an understanding reached after frank and fair discussion, in and of itself strengthens the foundation of the edifice of world progress we seek to erect; whereas our failure to approach difficulties and differences among nations in such a spirit serves but to undermine constructive effort.

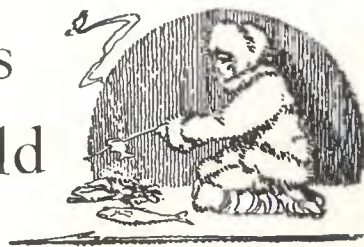
"Peace and honest friendship with all nations have been the cardinal principles by which we have ever guided our foreign relations. They are the stars by which the world must today guide its course—a world in which our country must assume its share of leadership and responsibility."

PRESIDENT HOOVER.

November 23, 1932.



News Items From The Field



PARIS

NOVEMBER 7, 1932.

Mr. George E. Light, who had to enter the American Hospital on August 12 last, returned to duty at the Consulate General on November 2, after a few weeks of convalescence at his country home in the Forest of Rambouillet. His many friends in the service will be glad to know that his health is completely restored.

Vice Consul Richard Southard Huestis, from Calcutta, passed through Paris during the latter part of September on a hurried trip to Boston to the bedside of one of his uncles, who was seriously ill.

Upon completion of his inspection of the Paris office, Consul General Lowell C. Pinkerton, accompanied by Mrs. Pinkerton, sailed for the United States on the *City of Havre*, of the Baltimore Mail Line, November 6.

Vice Consul Richard L. Morin and his family left early in October for two months' leave of absence in the United States.

CONSUL WILLIAM E. DECOURCY.

HAMBURG

OCTOBER 18, 1932.

Consul General John E. Kehl, Hamburg, celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the Consular Service on October 15, 1932. On the morning of that day his office staff presented a basket of fruit, and in their behalf Consul Lester L. Schnare extended congratulations to Mr. Kehl upon reaching this milestone in a long and successful career. Dr. Merck, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office of the Free State of Hamburg called to present the congratulations of the State and Senate of Hamburg.

In the evening, the American Colony in Hamburg surprised Mr. and Mrs. Kehl at their home and presented them with a silver tray suitably engraved as a memento of the occasion. Consul



Photo from J. H. Bruins

CONSUL GENERAL JOHN E. KEHL, HAMBURG
October 15, 1932

Schnare again expressed the good wishes of the gathering to both Mr. and Mrs. Kehl to which the Consul General replied that he was deeply touched by all the evidences of affection and expressed the hope that the American colony might thus continue to function in complete harmony with the German community.

The anniversary was duly announced in the Hamburg press and for several days, Mr. Kehl continued to receive floral gifts and congratulatory messages.

Dr. P. J. Gorman, from Glasgow, has recently replaced Dr. J. B. Ryon on the staff of the Consulate General at Hamburg. DeWitt T. Warner has been replaced at Hamburg as immigration inspector by Edward P. Ahrens, formerly stationed at Vienna.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

A Consul complains, "Although nearing retirement age, I do not care to have my attention called to it so forcibly," and he enclosed an envelope he had received addressed as follows: "To the Venerable, American Consul."



ALGIERS

OCTOBER 14, 1932.

Consul General Deichman, of Lisbon, who was making a tour of the Mediterranean by the S. S. *Sinaia*, spent the day in Algiers September 29. He was entertained to luncheon by Consul General and Mrs. Heizer; other guests included Consul Corcoran and Captain Macquin, of the S. S. *Sinaia*. Consul General Heizer was recently obliged to undergo a surgical operation for anthrax which kept him in the hospital for some days.

VICE CONSUL JOSEPH I. TOUCHETTE.

NAPLES

OCTOBER 19, 1932.

Consul General Carl F. Deichman, Consul General at Lisbon, who was in Naples September 26, had lunch with the officers of the Consulate General on that day.

Dr. Friench Simpson, United States Public Health Service Surgeon recently transferred from Dublin, assumed his duties at the Naples Consulate General on September 28.

Consul Richard B. Haven, who was returning to his post at Messina after a leave of absence, passed through Naples September 30.

Vice Consul James S. Moore, Jr., Language Officer attached to the Consulate General at Paris, visited the Naples Consulate General on October 1 in returning to his post after a stay in Beirut.

Consul and Mrs. Ernest E. Evans, of the Naples Consulate General, visited the French Riviera during two weeks in October.

CONSUL C. P. KUYKENDALL.

TURIN, ITALY

The inauguration of the George Washington Bridge in Turin took place on October 16, 1932. There were present at the ceremony all of the high authorities of the city, including the Prefect of the Province, the General commanding the First Army Corps, the Rector of the University, the Podesta and the two Vice Podestas, as well as a large number of other important persons. All of the American citizens residing in the district were specially invited.

While the ceremony was simple in form, it was

yet very impressive. After the religious ceremony of blessing the bridge, which is customary in Italy, a short speech was made by the Podesta in which he lauded the memory of George Washington and touched upon the sympathetic feeling existing between the people of Italy and the United States. Consul William W. Heard then spoke, expressing the thanks of the American Government and reading a telegram received from the Director of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Upon the conclusion of this speech, Consul Heard was then invited to untie the ribbons, thus officially opening the bridge to public traffic.

ALICANTE, SPAIN

OCTOBER 22, 1932.

The even tranquillity of life at this post, which boasts no American residents other than Porto Ricans and Catholic nuns, was pleasantly broken on September 24 by the visit of Mr. Julian C. Greenup, former Vice Consul and now Assistant Commercial Attaché at Madrid, with Mrs. Greenup and their two children, during a short vacation motor trip.

The week following Consul Mitchell enjoyed the pleasure of returning the visit, also by motor, and making the acquaintance of his consular colleagues at the Spanish capital, on his return from a trip to northern Spain undertaken for the purpose of placing his son, Guy, in school at Pau, France. He went as far as Jaca (considered the cradle of the present Spanish Republic), where he was met by the Headmaster of the school, his route taking him through Valencia (where he called at the consulate), Teruel (where he spent the night), Saragossa, and Huesca. He found the Spanish roads excellent most of the way, particularly the highway between Saragossa and Madrid; and was much impressed (as a new arrival in Spain) by the rugged Spanish mountain scenery, especially in the vicinity of Jaca (only 30 kilometers from the French frontier), where the peaks were snow-capped even at that season.

W. M. P. M.

MONTREAL

NOVEMBER 15, 1932.

The Honorable Samuel Dickstein, Chairman of the Committee on Immigration of the House of Representatives, spent the days of September 26 and 27 in visiting the consulate general. In addition to private entertainment, he was made the guest of honor, jointly with the Consul General,

at a luncheon given by the Montefiore Club, a Hebrew organization which has existed for over 50 years, in its palatial premises at Montreal.

Among other recent visitors at the consulate general were Mrs. George H. Murphy, widow of the late American Consul General at Zurich, and Mr. George Palmer, son of Consul General Ely E. Palmer.

Consul Edward Miller Groth, on leave of absence from Copenhagen, has been the house guest of Consul and Mrs. James Hugh Keeley.

MAZATLAN

On October 16, 1932, Mexican Independence Day, Nellie Mabel Eaton was born to Vice Consul and Mrs. Earl W. Eaton, at Mazatlan. It is



Photos by N. I. Nielsen, U. S. Agricultural Commissioner at Marseille

ECHOES OF SUMMER PICNIC PARTY MARSEILLE, FRANCE

Above: Sormiou Beach, Marseille

Right (front row, from left to right): Mr. Gamon's son; Mr. Moffitt's mother-in-law; Mr. Nasmith's daughter; Mr. Moffitt's daughter; and Consul General John A. Gamon.

Second row (from left to right): Mrs. Nielsen, wife of the U. S. Agricultural Commissioner at Marseille; Mrs. Gamon; Consul James P. Moffitt; Mr. Garrett; Consul Charles R. Nasmith; and Mrs. Moffitt.



reliably reported that as the youngest member of the American Colony at Mazatlan gazed out of the window at the American flag she was heard to give "Three cheers for the United States," then turning to the Mexican flag visible out of another window, "Vive Mexico." The young lady has unofficially been nick-named "Independencia" by certain members of the Mazatlan community. Reliable sources to check the foregoing information in Mazatlan are lacking since parents may not always be regarded as strictly accurate in their accounts of such events.

Recently, Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Dreyfus and their daughter visited Mazatlan en route to Mexico City, visiting local bathing beaches which they appeared to enjoy thoroughly despite the heat. Mr. Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., according to his parents, is finding Copenhagen a pleasant post at which to perform the duties of Consul General.

Mrs. Easton, sister-in-law of Commercial Attaché Charles H. Cunningham, of Mexico City, passed through Mazatlan on her way back to the United States.

Brief but pleasant visits were enjoyed with Mrs. Orray Taft, mother of Vice Consul Taft, at Guadalajara. It is learned with regret that the subsequent illness of Mrs. Taft necessitated hospital treatment in Nogales, Mr. Taft passing through Mazatlan to join his mother at Nogales shortly after her own departure from this city.



It is hoped that she has fully recovered her health by this time.

Within the past two months, the Consulate has chosen one tombstone for a deceased American citizen who died in the district, arranged funds for the purchase of a second tombstone to be ordered by a member of the staff shortly, and assisted in the disinterment and shipment of the body of a deceased American from this district to the United States. This not only constitutes a record for Mazatlan, but, it is believed, for the Service generally.

Although changes in the train services for Mazatlan may result in fewer stop-overs in Mazatlan, friends of the Service who do remain will doubtless find the bathing delightful at all times of the year. "Come down, the swimming's fine."

CONSUL FREDERICK W. HINKE.

BUENOS AIRES

Mrs. John Campbell White, wife of the counselor of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina, gave last August a series of musicales in that city, the object being to illustrate the work of known and recognized American composers in different periods. The first program was a song recital, in which Mrs. White, who possesses a charming mezzo-soprano voice, gave with the assistance of Mme. Edda Drews, as accompanist, a selection of songs by American composers such as Francis Hopkinson, Edward A. MacDowell, Ethelbert Nevin, George Whitefield Chadwick, Charles T. Griffes, David Guion, John Alden Carpenter, Blair Fairchild, Deems Taylor, and Powell Weaver. The second musicale was devoted to the piano, the artist being Mme. Edda Drews, who has made an enviable record in Europe and Argentina; the program began with the composers of Washington's time, such as Benjamin Carr, James Bremner, James Hewitt, and Alexander Reinagle, following which came charming selections from Nevin, MacDowell, Mason, Carpenter, and Griffes. The third of the series was a concert of chamber music by the "London Quartet," the program consisting of the works of the American composers Chadwick, Griffes, and Carpenter.

The newspapers of Buenos Aires praised very highly these concerts, and one of them remarked that "with the cooperation of the diplomatic representatives of our country and of the United States there could be brought about an intensive

campaign for closer spiritual relations, so necessary in the period in which we live."

In making the selections for these concerts Mrs. White had to draw upon her own collection and upon the music she was able to get from the United States; during her present visit to this country she hopes to increase her musical library for future use.

SINGAPORE

SEPTEMBER 23, 1932.

The departure from Singapore of Consul General Lester Maynard and Mrs. Maynard, and the arrival of Consul General Wilbur Keblinger to take charge, were the occasion in Singapore for many farewell—and welcoming—parties. Among these were a tea and dance given at Raffles Hotel by the American Association of Malaya as an expression of farewell on the part of the American community as a whole. The four Vice Consuls were the hosts at one of the most enjoyable of the various functions, due perhaps to the informality and general spirit characteristic of a "pahit" party in the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Maynard and infant daughter, Norma, will sail for Athens on September 27, proceeding there via Alexandria.

VICE CONSUL EDWARD ANDERSON, JR.

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA

SEPTEMBER 27, 1932.

The Young America League boys who have been touring Australia for three months left a record in South and Western Australia generally described as "bonza," an Australian word meaning all to the good.

These lads ranged in age from 15 to 18, with the exception of the Captain of the troop, a Virginian of 24 years. They came from California, Texas, Minnesota, Michigan, and Virginia. We were a little disappointed not to find a New Englander among them, but had to admit that they could not have better represented American youth even if they had all come from Boston.

True Australian hospitality was heaped upon them here and in Perth, Kalgoorlie, and the Southwest. They were welcomed at the Adelaide railway station by the Premier of South Australia, the Hon. L. L. Hill; the Director of Education, Mr. Adey; the President of the Adelaide Rotary Club, Mr. Coombs; by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Manufacturers, the English-Speaking Union, Boy Scouts Association, members of the local branch of



Young Australia League, Constitutional and Commonwealth Clubs, the Consulate, and others. And the hour of arrival was 9 a. m. All were on the platform well ahead of time.

During their five days' stay in Adelaide the boys were entertained in some of the city's best homes. The Premier and Mrs. Hill took in two of them. They were given breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, morning and afternoon teas, picnics and suppers until the most of them had put on so much weight they were afraid they couldn't make the football team when they got home.

On their part, the boys laid a wreath on the Adelaide war memorial, planted trees in the Botanical Garden, spoke at a Rotary luncheon, and danced with lots of different girls. The planting of a sequoia tree from California in the Botanical garden was one of the most appropriate ceremonies. Everyone hoped that this relative of the ancient "General Sherman" might live as long as any of his forebears in this beautiful and sheltered spot.

In Western Australia the boys visited the gold mines at Kalgoorlie and the Municipal Gardens where it is said President Hoover used to enjoy an occasional quiet moment when he was busily examining and developing mines here some 30 years ago. One of their many engagements in Perth, the Western capital, was a visit to an American Civil War veteran, aged 91, who fought

in the Union Army. One of the boys, Walker Pettyjohn, whose grandfather fought in the Confederate Army, presented an American flag to the old veteran.

Young Australia League was organized in Perth, Western Australia, some 18 or 20 years ago, with the main idea of assisting international travel by young people. Mr. J. J. Simons, the originator and present director of the League, recently stated that the arrival of the 12 boys of Young America League in Australia represented a new chapter in the development of an idea by the Young Australia League to establish similar organizations in other countries. Mr. Simons now hopes that a Young Canada League will soon be formed, and that next year it will be possible to assemble in England 100 boys from Canada, 100 from the United States and 100 from Australia. It is planned that the contingents will meet at some big celebration in England "as a sign of unity among the English-speaking nations, the psychological moment being used to start a Young England League."

The boys of Young America League who came on this tour seemed well advanced in most respects, but they were all real boys. The boomerang and kangaroo markets rose to new high levels while they were here.

CONSUL HENRY M. WOLCOTT.



Photo from H. M. Wolcott

YOUNG AMERICA LEAGUE BOYS ON ARRIVAL AT ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA

September 18, 1932



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication, October 29, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 22, 1932:

Charles A. Bay, of St. Paul, Minn., Second Secretary of Legation at Tirana, Albania, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland.

Lewis V. Boyle, of California, American Consul at Agua Prieta, Mexico, assigned Consul at Matamoros, Mexico.

John E. Holler, of Chambersburg, Pa., now American Consul at Matamoros, Mexico, assigned Consul at Colon, Panama.

Benjamin Thaw, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., First Secretary of Embassy at London, England, designated Counselor of Legation at Oslo, Norway.

Henry S. Waterman, of Seattle, Wash., American Consul at Saigon, French Indo China, assigned Consul at Breslau, Germany.

Non-Career

Henry S. Haines, of Burlington, N. J., now American Vice Consul at Ceiba, Honduras, appointed Vice Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Released for publication, November 12, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 29, 1932:

The assignment of Charles A. Bay, of St. Paul, Minn., from Second Secretary of Legation at Tirana, Albania, as Second Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, has been cancelled. He has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy.

The assignment of Lewis V. Boyle, of California, as American Consul at Matamoros, Mexico, has been cancelled. He will remain Consul at Agua Prieta, Mexico.

The assignment of Russell M. Brooks, of Salem, Oreg., as American Consul at Saigon, French Indo China, has been cancelled. He will remain Consul at London, England.

Selden Chapin, of Washington, D. C., now Third Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Quito, Ecuador.

H. Merle Cochran, of Tucson, Ariz., American Consul at Basel, Switzerland, and temporarily assigned as Advisor to the American Experts detailed to the Monetary and Economic Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, assigned to the American Embassy at Paris, France.

William W. Corcoran, of Massachusetts, now American Consul at Algiers, Algeria, assigned Consul at Matamoros, Mexico.

Gordon Paddock, of New York, a Foreign Service Officer, Retired, and formerly First Secretary of Embassy at Paris, died in Paris, France, on November 2, 1932.

Quincy F. Roberts, of Wichita Falls, Tex., now American Consul at Suva, Fiji Islands, assigned Consul at Saigon, French Indo China.

Winthrop R. Scott, of Cleveland, Ohio, Foreign Service Officer detailed to the Department of State, has been commissioned under recess appointment as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States and designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

Non-Career

The Department has decided to close the Consular Agency at San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic, at the earliest practicable date, when the services of Mr. George Dellis, Acting Consular Agent, will terminate. Archives and records will be preserved at the Consulate at Santo Domingo.

Robert Gradvohl, American Consular Agent at Ceara, Brazil, resigned September 30, 1932. His brother, Andre Gradvohl, has been designated American Consular Agent at Ceara.

The retirement of Roderick W. Unckles, of New York City, now American Vice Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, becomes effective November 30, 1932.

The Portuguese Colony of Macao has been transferred from the Canton, China, consular district to the Hong Kong consular district.

Fred K. Salter, of Sandersville, Ga., now American Vice Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, appointed Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia.

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**WASHINGTON'S LARGEST
TRUST COMPANY**

Released for publication, November 19, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since November 12, 1932:

Henry B. Day, of New Haven, Conn., American Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, assigned Vice Consul at Hongkong.

Richard W. Morin, of Albert Lea, Minn., American Vice Consul at Paris, France, and now in the United States, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

The American Consulate at Suva, Fiji Islands, has been ordered closed, all archives and records to be preserved at Sydney, Australia.

F. S. O. TRAINING SCHOOL

The class in the Foreign Service Officers Training School which has been in session since October 3, will conclude its session on December 23. A new class will report on January 4, when the following officers will be in attendance; the post at which each has recently been serving is given in parentheses:

Jacob D. Beam (Geneva), Carl Breuer (Zurich), Reginald S. Carey (Berlin), John Davies, Jr. (Windsor, Ont.), T. Muldrup Forsyth (Quebec), Foy D. Kohler (Windsor, Ont.), Robert M. McClintock (Panama), Gregor C. Merrill (Bucharest), Harold E. Montamat (Habana), Walter W. Orebaugh (Montreal), Francis B. Stevens (Prague), John F. Stone (Berlin), William du B. Thorne (Mexico City), Eric C. Wendelin (Montreal), and Kenneth J. Yearns (Naples).

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:

Surgeon R. W. Hart. Directed to proceed from Manila, P. I., to Hongkong, Shanghai, and Amoy, China, and return, for inspection and conference respecting quarantine matters. October 25, 1932.

Medical Director John McMullen. Directed to attend the International Conference on Fruit as a Food, at Paris, France, on April 18 to 21, 1933. October 27, 1932.

Waiting Orders

Medical Director Rupert Blue will go on waiting orders December 1, 1932.

The worldly hope men set their hearts upon
Turns ashes—or it prospers; and anon
Like snow upon the desert's dusty face
Lighting a little hour or two—is gone.

Omar Khayyam.

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BIRTHS

A daughter, Elizabeth Monroe Trueblood, was born on June 13, 1932, at San Jose, Costa Rica, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Edward Gatewood Trueblood.

MARRIAGES

Grummon-Boardman. Married at Mattapoisett, Mass., on November 6, 1932, Diplomatic Secretary Stuart Edgar Grummon and Miss Sandra Boardman, of Mattapoisett, Mass. Mr. Grummon is now assigned to the Department for duty in the Latin-American Division.

IN MEMORIAM

Gordon Paddock, who retired on account of age from the American Foreign Service on September 30, 1930, his position then being First Secretary to the American Embassy at Paris, died of a heart attack on November 2, 1932, at his villa in the Department of the Somme, France.

Mr. Paddock was born in New York City on September 6, 1865, and was the son of the late Franklin and Annie Gordon Paddock. He was graduated from Princeton in 1887 and from Columbia University Law School in 1889. After practicing law he was appointed Secretary of the American Legation in Korea in April, 1901. Thereafter he served at Harbin and Mukden. On June 24, 1910, he was appointed Consul at Tabriz, and during the World War he was in the thick of the fighting and was highly praised for his protection of the lives and property of Allied residents against invading forces.

Early in the War, with Tabriz garrisoned by Czarist Russians, Mr. Paddock protected the German Consulate against them. In 1915 the Turks

occupied Tabriz for several weeks, and Mr. Paddock exhibited great personal courage in protecting the British and other allied consulates against depredation. For this he was publicly praised by Neil Primrose, M. P., amid loud and prolonged cheers in the British House of Commons. Mr. Paddock was also credited with saving the whole of Tabriz from burning and looting by Kurds and Turks. In 1918 he was forced to flee to Teheran shortly before the Turks seized Tabriz.

In 1920, with the Russian Reds and Whites struggling for possession of territory in and near Tabriz, Mr. Paddock again had an exciting time. He narrowly escaped stopping a bullet which shattered a mirror while he was shaving. He again protected British citizens, this time refugees fleeing before the Bolsheviks.

In July, 1922, Mr. Paddock was assigned to duty in the Department, but later in that year he was sent as First Secretary of the American Legation at Belgrade; in 1926 he was transferred to Copenhagen, and for a time he served as Chargé d'Affaires in Denmark. On January 11, 1930, he was appointed to his last post of duty at Paris.

Since his retirement, Mr. Paddock had represented former Vice President Charles G. Dawes in Paris in the interests of the Chicago World Fair of 1933.

Mr. Paddock's widow, the former Mlle. Maria I. J. Lefebvre, whom he met and married in Persia, was of French origin. They had no children.

Diplomatic Secretary Harold L. Williamson, who was a close friend of Mr. Paddock, adds this tribute:

Mr. Paddock's friends, who remember as a predominant trait the courage with which he met all obstacles, will greatly miss his geniality and the note of cheerfulness which he never failed to bring with him. His career, the majority of which was served in the Far and Near East—much of it at posts isolated from the normal fellow contacts—was characterized by an extraordinary devotion to duty and the submergence of his personal interests for those of his Government.

Edwin Wildman, editor, war correspondent, author, and for a brief period an American consular officer, died suddenly of a heart attack on November 3, 1932, at his home in New York City.

Mr. Wildman was born in Corning, N. Y., on May 9, 1867, a son of Professor Edwin Wildman, of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and Helen



Rounseville Wildman. He was educated at Harvard, and then became business manager of the Rome (Ga.) Tribune, and later editor and owner of the Elmira Echoes. During the Spanish-American War he was a war correspondent for Leslie's Weekly. Later he served the Hearst newspapers as head of the Asiatic staff, and was correspondent for them with the allied troops in China, which went to the relief of the legations besieged in Peiping during the Boxer uprising. Returning to the United States Mr. Wildman became president and editor of various magazines, and founded the Wildman Magazine and News Service, and in more recent years the firm of Edwin Wildman, Inc. Besides writing extensively for magazines he was the author of several books, notably "Aguinaldo, a Narrative of Philippine Ambition" and "Treaty Ports of China."

His only brother, Rounseville Wildman, was American Consul General at Hongkong in the McKinley administration, and arranged the first meeting between Admiral Dewey and Aguinaldo, the Philippine leader in the campaign against Spain; and it was at this time that Edwin Wildman served for awhile as Vice and Deputy Consul General at Hongkong. Rounseville Wildman and his family were lost in the sinking of the steamship Rio de Janeiro in San Francisco Harbor on February 22, 1901.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Vice Consul Henry P. Leverich, at Geneva, Switzerland, in the death of his mother, Mrs. Henry Leverich, of Montclair, N. J., on October 16, 1932.

Consul Jay Calvin Huston, who died at Shanghai on September 14, 1932, aged 44 years, requested in his will that his ashes be taken to California to be scattered in the foothills of Santa Clara Valley, which was done.

JOBLESS GRADUATES

(The following press release was issued by the Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior, on November 6, 1932.)

One hundred thousand unemployed young men and young women high school graduates are using "rain checks" on their high school diplomas, according to the Federal Office of Education.

To high school principals and teachers has fallen a major task—that of sustaining the morale of this vast army of alumni, the majority of whom are in quest of something to do until they can find jobs or can see their way clear to return to or enter college.

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The urgency of the post-graduate problem was disclosed recently in answers to letters from United States Commissioner of Education, Wm. John Cooper, asking what schools are doing to help the unemployed. Many superintendents reported three and four times more post-graduates in school this year than were enrolled a few years ago. One city, Minneapolis, Minn., reported 505 graduate students using high school "rain checks." High school registration of former graduates has increased 800 per cent throughout the United States in the last 10 years, it has been learned.

The past year has witnessed a greater jump in the number of post-graduates enrolled in America's high schools than ever before, due, it is believed, to a plea of the President's Committee on Unemployment Relief for high school graduates to return for further study and to remain out of the job market during the business lull.

To meet the emergency, high school principals had to change their school programs very materially, records show. Many in under-staffed schools are using returned alumni members as secretaries, assistants to teachers struggling with large classes, assistant coaches or helpers in janitorial or lunch-room service, in an endeavor to make the former students "assets" instead of "liabilities" to the school budget. Standing in this way somewhat above the rank of pupil, post-graduates retain their self-respect, at the same time gladly giving service for the privilege of receiving additional education.

Most principals are allowing the increasing numbers of post-graduates as much freedom as possible to work toward their objectives "under their own steam." They furnish sufficient counseling to guide them in the proper direction, and then let them work out their own problems.

Correspondence courses are being used in some schools, to give the student a wider selection of studies than could otherwise be supplied, and allow him to take several chosen courses under the supervision of one teacher. Extension courses offered for local study by State universities have also been found useful by many jobless high school graduates.

Junior college enrollments have been greatly increased this year, and cities having junior colleges report few post-graduates attending classes in high school. Other cities let overflow enrollments of post-high school students attend night classes. Several provide double sessions. A number of communities have job placement service for post-graduate students, but the practice is not general throughout the United States.



TRADE PROMOTION WORK

Forced within striking distance of its financial base by three years of depression, a large American electrical manufacturing company called upon all its officers and employes to join with the sales division in a counter-attack. Within 60 days, these sales recruits had turned in 35,607 orders, totalling \$1,503,268, and a new, aggressive spirit had energized the entire organization. The salaries of the officers and employes who thus turned the tide of depression had been cut, not once, but many times, and they had seen their ranks decimated by the ruthless sword of retrenchment.

The export trade of the United States has been reduced to one-third its volume of three years ago. We are all familiar with the answers of firms in our districts to offers of American goods or representations. Among them are the depression, high and prohibitive import duties, cheaper domestic substitutes, cheaper articles from favored countries, adverse exchange and import quotas. Yet American goods are being sold and new connections established abroad by the same spirit that is waging the arduous fight against depression in the United States. This spirit is backed by knowledge, tact and unremitting application.

Opportunities sometimes knock at one's door but a hundred are hunted down and taken to one that sends in its card to request an interview. This is precisely true of "trade opportunities." If every American consular officer engaged wholly or partially in trade promotion work should make, beyond the scope of his regular duties, two calls a week upon well-chosen firms, he would be surprised in a few months at the number of concrete and tangible results obtained. By this method one consular office in the last fiscal year, despite the accentuated trade decline, was enabled to increase its trade opportunity reports by 30 percent, its dollar results by 60 percent and its "market" reports by 400 percent.

Contacts made by Foreign Service officers are of value in proportion as they can be used to advance legitimate American interests. Good relations are not the terminus but only the rails of international commerce and interchanges. The development and use of trade contacts forms an inexpensive and unlimited field of consular activity. While the volume of visa, passport, invoice and notarial work is beyond the control of a particular office, no such limitation applies to trade promotion, commercial surveys and economic reporting. These may be contracted or expanded as the facilities

of the office and the disposition, energy and enthusiasm of the officers permit.

We have lately taken, with (and without!) resignation, an official income cut averaging about 22 percent. This is a rather heavy contribution to the clearly imposed economy needs of our government, but the Department officials have defended and will continue to defend, to the limit of their tireless abilities, our just interests in the annual budgets. We have a high credit rating with Congress and with the American business community, who know that the trumpet is not used as an instrument of State Department policy. (Nor should it be.) We can better our standing by improving the quality and increasing the volume of our accomplishments; the trade promotion front offers a fascinating field of effort for all available effectives.

Respectfully yours,

DAMON C. WOODS,
American Consul.

Toronto, October 19, 1932.

NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL

The election of Eugene P. Thomas to the newly created post of President of the National Foreign Trade Council is announced by James A. Farrell, Chairman of the Council, following the organization's annual meeting on October 17, 1932. The meeting also re-elected Mr. Farrell as its chairman. He will continue his relationship as the head of the Council as heretofore.

Mr. Farrell at the same time announced the election of Gardner L. Harding as secretary to succeed the late O. K. Davis, with the re-election of Robert H. Patchin, vice president of W. R. Grace & Company, as treasurer, and of the members of the Executive Committee as follows: James A. Farrell, Willis H. Booth, Fred I. Kent, P. A. S. Franklin, Robert H. Patchin, Lewis E. Pierson, John D. Ryan, Eugene P. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas has been identified with the foreign trade of the United States Steel Corporation for the past 30 years, having been the president of the United States Steel Products Company from 1911 until 1928 when he became vice president of the United States Steel Corporation in charge of sales. He has been a member of the Council since its organization in 1914.

An important step in furthering the Council's program of united effort on behalf of American foreign trade, it is anticipated, will be the Twentieth National Foreign Trade Convention, to be held in Pittsburgh on April 26, 27, and 28, next,



which will bring together 2,000 foreign traders representing all sections and industries of the United States.

AMERICAN-OWNED IMPORTS HELP OUR TRADE

(From Gardner L. Harding, Acting Secretary, National Foreign Trade Council, India House, Hanover Square, New York City.)

New York, October 17.—Americans now have practically nine billion dollars in direct productive investments outside the United States, maintaining more than 2,000 factories, assembly plants, mines, refineries, and other producing establishments in some 30 countries. It is a questionable national policy to treat the products of these enterprises on the same basis as foreign products. Not only are they of vital and direct importance in stimulating exports from this country but in some cases they have been wisely planned to aid in the conservation of our own natural resources by opening up a new supply through American skill and enterprise abroad.

For this reason a relative increase in our imports not only provides the only means by which other nations may buy from us but also directly benefits a very large number of American firms which have been far-sighted enough to conduct trade on an economic rather than a purely nationalistic basis by seeking supplies and means of production outside the borders of the United States.

These necessary supplies include copper, oil, sugar, tin, nickel, bauxite, wood pulp, nitrates, hides and meat products, hemp, sisal, chicle, bananas and other tropical fruits, and a large range of lesser known basic materials. The companies that produce them pay the same duties, where duties are levied, as do foreign producers. Moreover, they pay a very considerable sum in Federal and State taxes that would not be available otherwise. Their purchases from the United States amount, in Latin America, for instance, to 15 per cent of our exports to that part of the world. American shipping lines participate in the carriage of their products, though not to the extent that foreigners ship their merchandise in bottoms under their own flags. In cases such as meat products, where direct sales to the United States are of little importance, their

large exports elsewhere materially help to create exchange that makes possible the purchase of American goods.

The time has passed when the true value of our foreign trade can be gauged only by the figures on the visible merchandise balance sheet. The elements of our invisible balance are even more important, including the return on our investments, the tourist travel of Americans, the profits from our foreign plants, and other important American enterprises, which together account in large part for the residence of more than 400,000 Americans abroad. These are very definite assets comprising tangible commitments of interdependence with the rest of the world and they should certainly have a part in determining our foreign trade policy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

Mr. Henry C. MacLean, who has been in charge of several European offices during the absences of the Commercial Attachés in the United States, is now en route to Washington where he will be given a temporary assignment.

It is with regret that we learn of the serious illness of Mr. George Peck, Commercial Attaché at Guatemala.

Mr. Osborne S. Watson, who for several months has been temporarily assigned to the Berlin office, has returned to the Helsingfors office to resume charge. During his absence from Helsingfors, that office was headed by Mr. George Wythe, who left to spend a year studying in Europe.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Warren S. Lockwood, from the Singapore office, has arrived in Washington.

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SACRED WU T'AI SHAN ..

(Continued from page 463)

of some 30 Buddhist temples and lamasaries situated within the Wu T'ai Shan (Five Altar Mountains). The city has no commercial or economic importance, other than being situated in the center of a large grazing area for sheep and goats, the wool and skins of which move abroad through the port of Tientsin. The following is an extract from the report, relates to this temple city:

Among the great centers of Lama Buddhism in China, the Sacred Wu T'ai Shan occupies a position of prominence, accessible as it is to yearly pilgrimages of Chinese and Mongols. The annual *nien ching*, or temple celebrations, are held on the fifteenth day of the sixth month (July 18, in the case of the present), and at that time Wu T'ai Shan is the goal of pilgrims from a territory embracing all of North China and Inner Mongolia. During the days of the Manchu Dynasty, the Ch'ing Emperors themselves visited these temples periodically, and, before the defection of the Outer Mongolian provinces under the Republic, the Mongol princes were frequent visitors.

Wu T'ai Shan is the name given to five peaks, each surrounded by temple structures, the area lying in northwestern Shansi, approximately 39° North, 113° 60' East. There are at least 30 large temples in the Wu T'ai Shan area, and if the smaller retreats be included, the number would total more than a hundred. Traversing the mountain trails that converge in this area, one passes

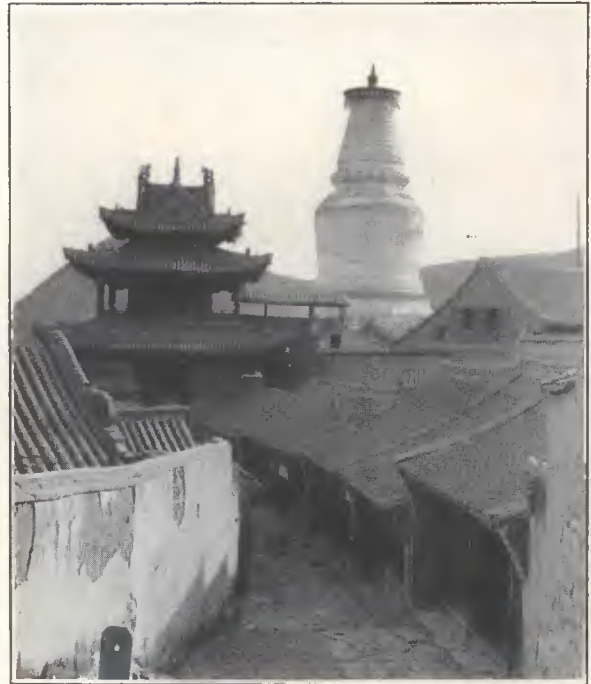


Photo by A. I. Ward

THE STUPA OF T'A YUAN SSU

As seen from within the Temple City. This monument is some ninety feet in height

temple after temple with increasing frequency, and finally, on approaching the temple city itself, finds the rocks bordering the trail carved with Buddhist inscriptions bearing legends in Tibetan.

The center of interest for the foreign visitor is T'a Yuan Ssu, around whose huge white tower the temple city is built (see the two photographs published herewith.) Beneath the tower is enshrined the Shakyamuni and his 18 Lo Han, together with attendant deities P'u Hsin P'u Ssa and Wan Hsu P'u Ssa. In the upper story of the temple are chambers for the use of the monks in chanting their sutras. A temple to the rear, dedicated to P'i Lo Fo, houses a *Chiao Tsang Ke*, a pagoda-line structure arranged to turn on a vertical axis, through a mechanism operating from a crank beneath the floor of the temple.

Across from this temple, and to the east, is the Lo Hiu Ssu, with numerous stone tablets inscribed in Chinese, Mongol, and Tibetan. The temple deity is Wan Shu P'u Ssa, represented by a gigantic statue fronted with an altar bearing dozens of tiny wicks burning an oil called *hu ma yu* (castorseed oil). The temple is chiefly interesting for its array of 1,000 tiny Buddhas.



Photo by Stuart Allen

WU T'AI SHAN

Nestled in the valley of the Ta Ho (Large River) and surrounded by the Wu T'ai (Five Altar) Mountains



Photo by A. I. Ward

THE REV. BEMBE LAVGAEFF

ACTING ABBOTT OF THE TEMPLE PU SSA TING

With Vice Consul Allen (alongside of urn), and Mr. B. Koulseff, a member of the authors' party

Proceeding up the hill, one reaches other temples, Yuan Chiao Ssu, and, at the top of a trail of cobbles, Tung Wa Ti. The view from here is magnificent, with Fan Hsien Shan rising to the south and Nan T'ai rearing its peak on the horizon. Surmounting the hill, and overlooking the temples above named, at the top of an exhausting flight of 108 steps, stands the temple called P'u Ssa Ting. This appears to be one of the most flourishing of the Wu T'ai group, holding frequent services with full panoply and ritual. The temple is under the temporary direction of a Russian-educated Buriat named Bembe Lavgaeff, an astute and amiable gentleman who proved exceedingly hospitable to the visitors (see photograph). Another handsome temple, obviously less well kept, is the T'ung Tien Miao, where a handsome bronze pavillion and four bronze stupas are well worth inspection.

Among other temples worthy of notice is the P'u Hsu Ssu, under the care of a Siberian-born Mongol monk, who speaks Russian and claims to have served in the Great War. The Chiang Kai Ssu, otherwise known as the Yen Ching Sse, houses several figures of Buddha represented in erotic poses. With the exception of these figures, and others to be seen in an elaborate Western Paradise (Hsi T'ien) at the Ch'i Fo Ssu, there seems to be at Wu T'ai a minimum of the erotic element in Lamaism which is so obvious in the temples at Jehol.

CHRISTMAS STORY

By LEONARD E. THOMPSON

American Consulate Port au Prince, Haiti

Consul Allan Kendall glanced at the clock on the wall. It said a quarter to four. He sighed contentedly. It was Wednesday, December 24, and tomorrow he would enjoy the holiday with his family. They were going to picnic by the sea and enjoy the bathing—Christmas in Haiti, you know, is always green and warm.

Kendall read and signed several trade letters and an R. A. G. certificate, then cleared his desk and leaned back in his chair, his gaze wandering out across the Champ de Mars, emerald green and cool, to where the huge form of Morne l'Hôpital loomed, watching over the city.

The door opened to admit Johnny Bayard, the clerk. Kendall turned to him.

"There's an American outside who wants to see you, Mr. Kendall—he's on the rocks and needs help."

Kendall, his thoughts on the morrow, scowled.

"Tell him to come back Friday morning and we'll attend to him."

The door closed behind Bayard.

Kendall's thoughts were on other Christmas holidays when he was at home with his parents and his only brother, Dean—by the way, Dean had not written in many moons and there was no telling where he might be now—he was a wanderer, no ambition, no cares—well, such was life.

Kendall entered the Consulate Friday morning fresh and tanned from a day's stay at the beach at Jacmel—what a fine time they'd had, Claire and the kiddies and himself!

Vice Consul Jameson entered with a packet in his hand.

"Mr. Kendall, here's what was found upon the body of an American last night—the body was found near the Wharf des Herbes. There's an American passport, too." This last was uttered in a strange tone of voice.

Kendall looked up, a vague uneasiness gripping him.

Opening the passport, he saw that the Department had issued it to Dean Kendall!

"The man died from hunger and exposure," added Jameson. "Bayard said he was in the Consulate on Wednesday afternoon."



Photo from Evan E. Young

JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE

Counselor of the American Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Mrs. White, photographed at Buenos Aires on September 8, 1932, just prior to their departure for the United States in one of Pan American Airways Systems giant Commodore planes

FLYING NOTES

By JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE, Counselor of Embassy, Buenos Aires

After hesitating for some years between curiosity as to what was, to me, a novel form of travel and the unpleasant consequence of an airplane crash, I decided to take my maiden flight between Buenos Aires and Newark, N. J., namely on one of the longest air routes in the world. To my wife and myself the special lure was the prospect of a bird's-eye view of the Windward Islands; and the suppression of leave with pay seemed to justify the swiftest form of travel in transit.

Apart from its rapidity, the air journey from the southern to the northern hemisphere has much to recommend it. In the first place, it is far more interesting than the journey by sea. The general course lies along the seashore, though short cuts across land or sea are frequent. Flying is at a fairly low level so that one can follow not only the general contour of the country, but also scan trees, houses, people and animals, the latter often badly scared. One of the pilots told me that in passing over a remote farm house he had witnessed a fearful congestion at the entrance, the numerous children were dashing out to see the plane, while chickens, pigs, goats, etc., were scurrying to cover inside.

While watching the all too rapidly passing scene is a source of endless diversion when one tires of reading, letter writing, etc., there are certain stretches of special interest. Never having flown before, I had a great "kick" from finding myself within a few minutes of starting suspended several hundred feet above our Buenos Aires Embassy building.

There must be a beautiful strip of coast between Santos and Rio, but that on my trip was

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Wm. Franklin Sands

CAMPBELL TURNER, Director

S. A. Dulany Hunter



screened by fog and rendered forbidding by a revolution. A German pilot who preceded us inadvertently flew over a Paulista fortress and nearly stopped a bullet as a result.

Rio harbor is as much or more worth while from the air as from the water. Further up the coast from Rio is the pretty harbor of Victoria, surrounded by hills. Bahia also is lovely; and along the Brazilian coast there are many miles of cliffs of red sandstone mixed with gray or other colors and chiselled into all manner of shapes, so as to suggest miniature Grand Canyons. To me, however, the most spectacular part of the journey was that from Para north. You cross the estuary of the Amazon, the equator—"certanteed" by the purser*—the three Guianas, with their variety of coffee tree that grows at sea level, and a distant view of the Iles du Salut or Devil's Islands off the coast of Cayenne permits one to reminisce over the Dreyfus case and a whole series of movies. Later in the day one flies over a good part of Trinidad. Between Port of Spain and Miami we enjoyed a moving panorama of the loveliest scenery in the Antilles: St. Lucia, Martinique with its Mont Pelee, Dominica, St. Thomas, and countless other islands on the first day, and the southern shore of Santo Domingo, with a cross-country ride to Port-au-Prince, on the second.

Apart from watching the scenery, four or five times a day one has the thrills of taking off and alighting. These operations on the water are, from the point of view at least of the tyro passenger, more interesting than coming down onto dry land, as the seaplanes seem harder to lift and the process of detaching the machine from the water is more gradual and easier to trace than on land.

At the rafts to which the seaplanes tie up and refuel, coffee is usually served, and smokers have time for a cigarette or two.

As to comfort, the hotels on the route followed by the Pan American Airways are clean, with decent cooking, and in most of them private baths are obtainable. A picnic cold lunch is served aboard the plane. Commodore planes used from Bueno Aires to Miami admit of sufficient room even for the long legged. Further engineering ingenuity might profitably be applied to balancing the ever-shifting equation between the rear of the human frame and the seats, in order to approach the standard of comfort set on the larger type of seaplane, the

*In the air everyone is naturally on a higher plane; thus the pilot is a captain, stewards or cabin boys become pursers, and stewardesses are hostesses.

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American Clippers. The noise of the motor is softened by cottonwool supplied for the ears aboard the planes. One gets accustomed to it, and most of the passengers at one time and another seemed to find the roar conducive to sleep. It has the advantage of putting would-be bores out of business.

As to the safety of flying by the east coast route, I did not entertain any qualms. There have been no accidents so far. Two motors, each of which is supposed to be sufficiently powerful to maintain the machine in the air; two men always at the controls, taking turns in driving; a constant stream of radio messages between ship and shore, and between the different shore stations, which keep track of just where the plane is and what the weather is doing ahead—these are the bases of security. If it is too foggy, they just don't fly, and the passengers must wait till next morning, unless the air has cleared before 2 p. m.—the last minute for starting. (We were delayed four days by fogs in southern Brazil.)

Having enumerated the advantages of the long flight, it is only fair to give the other side of the picture. The journey costs at least twice as much as by steamer, and the airplane company has not as yet given rebates to officials of the Foreign Service, such as are customary on



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steamship lines. It is understood, however, that this matter is now being given consideration.

The schedule is as follows: Leave Buenos Aires on a Thursday morning, and spend one night each in Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Fortaleza, Para, Trinidad, Puerto Rico, and on the night train from Miami to Jacksonville. From Jacksonville a small plane to Richmond, and from Richmond a large plane to Newark, that city being reached on a Friday evening.



Photo from R. M. McClintock

PANAMA CITY

WILL ROGERS AND MINISTER ROY T. DAVIS

Will Rogers, while making a trip by air through Central and South America, made a brief call, October 11, on Minister Davis at Panama City

EN ROUTE TO A NEW POST

Through a night of gloom and restless dreams
We sail tumultuous seas;
Then on the horizon a beacon gleams—
A light from the Hebrides?

A flash like a star, then doubting night;
But we look—and see it again!
While a ship is sure that its course is right,
As it sails the pathless main.

M. P. D.

October 20, 1932.



Edward H. Thompson, who, as stated in the October issue of the JOURNAL, has had just published (by Houghton, Mifflin Co.) a book entitled "People of the Serpent," giving an account of his study of the Maya civilization, recently sent the JOURNAL a copy of his address before the American Antiquarian Society telling some results and incidents of his 40 years of research and exploration in Yucatan. His description of the discovery of The Hidden City contains the following incident:

"For days we sought for clues, following the narrow trails made by the wild pigs and other jungle creatures, until at last we found ourselves camping under a high embankment evidently the retaining wall of a big artificial terrace. Early the next morning while yet the tiny fruit bats were fluttering in the tree tops and a few belated owls were hooting shamelessly, we climbed the high wall of stone work and stood on the level space of a great terrace above the tree tops. Just as the sun's first rays illumined the horizon, we saw in the distance white walls that gleamed like silver in the sunlight and still nearer were the huge walls, gray and massive, of a pyramid crowned by a temple.

"*Kichmook!*" I said, half to myself. "*Kichmook! No Hoch! Hatch Tzutz!*" (*Kichmook*, how big, how beautiful!) I heard my native followers behind me say.

We crossed the great terrace and climbed the wide

stairway leading up to the temple. Half way up, a stone rattled past us, and then another. I drew my heavy revolver and looked up in time to see a magnificent female jaguar glide out from a chamber entrance and leaping up to its roof gaze down upon us, her fierce yellow eyes blinking in a kind of sullen wonder. Two shots rang out as one: the sharp bark of my revolver and the dull boom of a native gun loaded with a lead slug. Both messages reached where they were sent and the beautiful creature knelt down, quietly, calmly, as if going to sleep and died with hardly the tremor of a muscle. Only the life blood welling from its mouth and falling upon the steps beneath told us that it had become a perfect blood offering for the discovery of the city.

Later he told the story of exploring the depths of the Sacred Well of Chichen Itza; a huge natural water pit, over 200 feet in diameter and reaching 80 feet from the forest-covered surface down the cliff-like sides to the still jade-colored water beneath, where under 60 to 70 feet of water and mud was a great store of votive offerings: jewels, implements, etc. At first a dredge was used, but finally diving was resorted to; but Mr. Thompson in that brief address only told of his sensations when having donned the diving suit he sank to the bottom of the Sacred Well; what interesting discoveries he found there are probably told in his book "People of the Serpent."

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Photograph by Léon Van Dyk

A CHINESE RAFTSMAN ON THE HWANG HO



A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By EDWARD C. WYNNE

Although its title, "The Strangest Friendship in History, Woodrow Wilson and Colonel House" (Liveright, Incorporated, Publishers, New York, 1932), promises a great deal, it may be questioned whether the author of this book, Dr. George Sylvester Viereck, succeeds in satisfactorily explaining what was the exact relationship between President Woodrow Wilson and the man whom he referred to as "my second personality; my independent self" (page 26). After describing the relationship between the two men as "a psychic messmateship for which a parallel exists among plants and animals," the parallel in question being "called symbiosis," Dr. Viereck informs us that "the relationship between Wilson and House transfers symbiosis from a biological to a spiritual plane". (page 23). One hesitates to pass upon the accuracy of such a psycho-analytic discussion, but after all does it matter what was the precise connection between these two great figures? As Colonel House remarked when asked to comment on the statement of the British historian E. P. Gooch to the effect that Wilson was the pupil and House the teacher on problems pertaining to foreign affairs: "It is not important to determine who was the master and who was the pupil. The fact is that two minds attempted to collaborate. History alone can declare to what extent the experiment was successful" (page 22).

It is in the publication of statements of this kind made by Colonel House during the course of various conversations which he had with Dr. Viereck, that the author has produced a book which is a very valuable contribution to the study of the two administrations of President Wilson. We learn from these conversations what the Colonel's views are at the present time with regard to the events in which he participated and which made history "writ large." He speaks with the same restraint and quiet dignity that characterized him in the days when he was so close to the great President but with this restraint and dignity, there is the reflection of the man who looks back on it all and considers the matter objectively. And as one reads his various statements, it is difficult to disagree with Dr. Viereck's view that here we have "a genuine philosopher and a gifted statesman" (page XIV).

In the circumstances one can understand why Woodrow Wilson with his keen intuition said to Colonel House in May, 1912, after meeting him for the first time, "my dear friend, we have known

one another always" (page 3). Perhaps they had; certainly they were to know one another intimately in the eventful years which were to follow. When they parted—if they ever really did—is still a mystery, in spite of Dr. Viereck's interesting Chapter (XXV) "Why Woodrow Wilson broke with Edward Mandell House."

The story of the relations between the two men, as Dr. Viereck tells it, is a fascinating one, even though one may not agree with all of his conclusions. After Wilson's election "even a cursory examination reveals that Wilson picked most of his associates (the Cabinet) from the Colonel's list" (pages 37-41); indeed when a lady "lambasted Wilson most frightfully" in House's presence for having put Bryan in his Cabinet the Texan said, "Dear lady, don't blame Wilson, blame me" (page 43). We are told in Chapter VII that Colonel House changed Wilson's views on the Panama Tolls question: "I thought we were wrong," House calmly replied (page 52). In Chapter VIII "The Interview that almost stopped the World War" is discussed; the interview in question being the well known meeting between Colonel House and the Kaiser in June, 1914. Whether this interview would have had the effect suggested in the chapter heading is perhaps doubtful, but the meeting was history. In Chapter XIV, "The Colonel and the King," the British sovereign is described by Colonel House as "the most violently anti-German" of all the public personages in England; when asked by King George what would happen if the Germans sank the Lusitania, the gentleman from Texas replied "A flame of indignation would sweep across America which would probably in itself carry us into the War" (page 96). We read a copy of Sir Edward Grey's much discussed confidential memorandum dated February 23, 1916, on the subject of his conversation with Colonel House which, according to Dr. Viereck gave "Great Britain and France a call on American intervention" (page 114). We learn that in October, 1916, Colonel House wrote to the President "If Hughes is elected—which God forbid—what do you think of asking both Lansing and Marshall to resign, appoint Hughes Secretary of State and then resign yourself?" and that Wilson agreed with the suggestion (page 151). We read of "The Genesis of the Fourteen Points" in the Chapter (XXVIII) which carries the sensational but misleading heading "Wilson and House remake the World in Two Hours" and learn that "Wilson's tongue was sharper than Pershing's sword." The negotiations at the Peace Confer-



ence in Paris are discussed in detail and here we can see the beginning of certain differences of opinion between the two men which may have brought about what has been called "the break" between them.

This last aspect of the "strange friendship" is not, however, discussed by the author in a convincing manner; one feels that there is still much that can be told and that the true story probably never will be told. And as stated above it does not matter. Woodrow Wilson will go down in history as one of our greatest Presidents and history will also record that during the greater part of the time that he was in office, Colonel House was closer to him than any other man. They stood together at Armageddon and there we can leave them.

Other books which it is believed will be of interest to Foreign Service officers are "What Russia Intends" (Jonathan Cape, London, 1931), by Bruce Hopper; "War Debts and Prosperity" (The Brookings Institution, 1932), by H. G. Moulton and Leo Pasvolsky; "Heirs to the Habsburg" (Arrowsmith, London, 1932), by G. E. R. Gedye, and "The Navy Defense or Portent" (Harper Brothers, New York, 1932), by Charles A. Beard. This last book, which is written by a college professor, will not please those who believe in a "big navy."

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.)

ALICANTE, SPAIN, OCTOBER 22, 1932.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL.

MY DEAR MR. INGRAM: It seems to me that Mr. Livingston's Question Box would be an excellent thing for the Service and for the JOURNAL, if properly availed of by Consular officers, and approved by the Department; also if the Editor is not expected or required to answer all the questions submitted for discussion! I recall that some 11 years ago, soon after entering the Service, I addressed a number of queries upon doubtful points arising in my work to the then "Consular Bulletin," whose Question Box vanished from sight immediately thereafter, and my queries were never answered. The Editor can not fairly be expected to answer inquiries of a nature to be more appropriately addressed to the Department in the form of requests for instruction; but I am glad to see that the old Question Box has been revived with a view to unofficial discussion among the officers themselves of points of discretionary procedure.

The suggestion on the last page of the current JOURNAL, as regards a primer of official etiquette to be available

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to Consular officers in Washington, also seems an excellent one. My wife, who reads the JOURNAL more assiduously and conscientiously than I do, offers the further suggestion that the value of such a primer would be enhanced, in view of the substantial differences in the codes of etiquette obtaining in different countries, if the respective Consuls-General assigned to those countries would contribute to such a compendium some observations based upon their experience of etiquette in those countries.

With personal regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

W. M. PARKER MITCHELL.

"PERSONA GRATA"

Editor, American Foreign Service Journal.

SIR: The letter of "F. S. O." appearing in the August, 1932, issue of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL under the title "Persona grata" deals with a subject which is of more than passing interest to all Foreign Service officers.

"F. S. O." states that the object of his letter is to arrest in some degree the progress of the development of the cult of "persona grata" which, in his opinion, has been greatly overemphasized. He maintains that the development of cordial relations can only lead to the creation of a sympathetic atmosphere and can not yield important concrete results. He offers as a further objection that Foreign Service officers may be inclined to consider the development of cordial relations as a goal and fears that an officer may become so intent upon maintaining his personal prestige through friendly relations that he may unconsciously become less energetic in those matters of interest to the American Government which are distasteful to the country to which he is accredited.

In reply, it may be pointed out that any form of over-emphasis is always unfortunate and is clearly indicative of faulty judgment. No policy or method should be abandoned solely because of the possible danger that it may not be employed to the best advantage. In a service such as ours, the success of which inevitably depends upon intelligent loyalty and sound judgment, an officer lacking these qualities should never advance beyond a subordinate position.

Service of more than 20 years has convinced me that the establishment of the most cordial relations possible with the officials and personalities of the country to which an officer is accredited, is of the utmost importance. It is inconceivable that any serious loyal officer of the Foreign Service would, through friendship, grant any service which is contrary to the spirit or the letter of the regulations, or would sacrifice by reason of such friendship even the smallest interest of the American Government or people. It is likewise inconceivable that any reasonable officer would expect the friendly relations which he maintains with the officials of the country to which he is accredited to result in services or information inimical to the interest of, or contrary to the laws or regulations of, that country. Nevertheless, the fact that an officer is "persona grata" tends to create an atmosphere of sympathy and trust and to break down suspicion and distrust to such an extent that unpleasant functions may frequently be more agreeably performed. In dealing with visa cases, for instance, where an applicant well known to the officer desires special treatment which, under the regulations can not be granted, the applicant will often accept a refusal of his request with



better grace if he realizes that the officer is affording him every possible consideration and that the only reasons for refusal are the limitations placed upon the officer by the laws and regulations. My experience instances hundreds of such cases.

Direct services, such as the issuance of visas and passports, the certification of invoices, the issuance of bills of health and the rendering of notarial services, although of the utmost importance, constitute only a small phase of the work which Foreign Service officers are called upon to perform. The collection of political, economic and commercial information must depend in a very large measure upon the friendly relations which the officer has been able to develop. At one post where statistical information never appeared in printed form until several months after completion of the actual compilation, the friendly interest of the administrative officers enabled me to secure such statistics far in advance of their publication. The officials in charge of this service could have declined to undertake the work necessary to render available such data prior to official publication. Similarly, I have been able to have access to Government records for the compilation of data which the Government, owing to lack of personnel, had been unable to assemble in final form. In political reporting, friendly contacts with party leaders have frequently been productive of advance information of considerable importance. Naturally, these disclosures were only made because of the assurance, resulting from close personal friendship, that such information would be used confidentially and discreetly.

"F. S. O." has brought up for discussion a matter which should have the careful consideration of every Foreign Service officer and has drawn attention to the danger which might result from an overemphasis of the art of cultivating cordial official relations. In my opinion, the solution of the problem is not to be found in the abandonment of the practice of developing friendly contacts with foreign officials but in the intelligence and resourcefulness of the officers of the American Foreign Service.

Very respectfully yours,

ANOTHER F. S. O.

PERSONAL SAVINGS THROUGH COLLECTIVE BUYING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

It has occurred to me that with the incomes, official and unofficial, of all officers in the Service, shrinking rapidly, one palliative so far apparently neglected which might help to offset part of this painful shrinkage should be brought up for consideration by the Foreign Service Association. This palliative is collective buying. Officers of the Army and Navy enjoy the privilege of purchasing certain standard American commodities through the medium of post exchanges or canteens in this country at considerable discount and at certain stations abroad these post exchanges can secure for them foreign commodities at greatly reduced prices.

As a beginning, I would suggest that the services of some member of the Association assigned to the Department might be enlisted as an agent to establish contact with American manufacturers and merchants who would be willing to extend discounts to the Service. Orders from officers in the field could be transmitted through this agent, who would pass on the necessary information

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to the persons concerned. Orders should in every case be accompanied by cash and the Association should in no way make itself responsible for payment on one hand or for quality and type of goods on the other hand. The purpose of such an agent would be merely to allow for the advantages of discount obtained through collective buying and to distribute information.

It is realized that such a plan might entail considerable work, but it is hoped that the Association acting unofficially might be able to carry on the task. Providing a sufficient number of officers are interested, it might be possible to establish a small office force whose expenses could be defrayed by a slight commission on purchases.

As illustrative of the procedure which might be followed, let us take the case of some one in the field who wishes to order an electric refrigerator. He would write in to the Association's agent for information and would receive catalogues and price lists from the various companies with the companies' costs on shipping. After making his choice, he would send in to the agent his order accompanied by a check for the article at list price minus discount but plus the Association's agent's commission and such portion of the freight charges as must be prepaid. The article would be forwarded direct to buyer from the factory on receipt of order and payment by the agent or, in some cases, when appropriate delivered to buyer from stock of local agent.

The logical development of such a scheme would be the eventual establishment of another office in Europe, say Paris or London for sake of argument, which could extend the same facilities and which, if the traffic warranted it, eventually might later include the part time services of a woman buyer who could do shopping on slight commission. Those of us who are stationed in far away and what seem to us forgotten posts, would appreciate the facility of purchasing, be it canned asparagus, an electric refrigerator, or books, easily and at less cost. As for our families, think of the joy of the Service wife in getting the regular brand of powdered milk for the baby or half a dozen pairs of silk stockings of the right shade and color.

Perhaps all this is too visionary and impracticable, but I feel that it merits consideration from the Service which with its ramifications abroad would necessarily include the representatives of Commerce, War, Navy, et cetera. I feel sure that the majority of purchases would be for American equipment and it seems to me that American manufacturers would be glad to make cash sales which advertise their own products. I may add that the list of



countries granting free entry to American consular officers stationed therein appears to be increasing, and that therefore the number of persons in the Service who might benefit materially from this scheme is considerable.

Yours sincerely,

SELDEN CHAPIN,
Diplomatic Secretary.

QUESTION BOX

MARSEILLE, FRANCE, OCTOBER 19, 1932.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL.

DEAR MR. INGRAM: You may deem the following passage from an instruction to the Marscille Consulate from the Department dated September 21, 1932 (File 196.5/294), of possible interest to some JOURNAL readers as an answer to the question published in the Question Box of the September issue:

"All desertions of seamen certified at the post on Form 33, whether the desertions occurred at the post or at a previous port of call of the vessel, should be reported on Form No. 124."

With kindest personal regards,

JOHN P. PALMER,
American Vice Consul.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL ECONOMICS

The Diplomatic Sunday Evening Salons of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, which in previous seasons have been of great interest, will be resumed on the first Sunday after Congress assemblies, December 11, 1932, and continue through Sunday, February 26, omitting the Christmas holidays. These Salons will be held in the West Ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel.

The program, as arranged, includes Italy, Jugoslavia, China, Denmark, and Greenland, Spain, Alaska, France, United States Army, Mexico, and American Indian Night. The ambassador, the minister or cabinet member of the nation to be presented and the wife of the distinguished guest, will be the honor guests each Sunday evening. Men of international reputation in diplomacy and economics have been selected as the speakers. The films to be shown are of unusual beauty and interest, enhanced by the national music, which, whenever possible, will be played by native musicians. The economic aspect of the nation will be the topic of the speaker; the scenery, the cities and national life are presented in the films.

Following the program, the members will have the opportunity of greeting the guests of honor and Dr. A. Maris Boggs, who will hold an informal reception when a light supper will be served. Membership is limited and by invitation only; particulars can be obtained upon application to Dr. A. Maris Boggs, The Shoreham Hotel.

A prominent official telephoned recently to the Division of Foreign Service Personnel to inquire about the status of a young man who had taken an examination. The official explained that he had received a letter from the boy's father stating that his son had recently taken an examination for "Foreign service in Korea." The official was at a loss to understand the meaning or purpose of such an examination, but readily understood when it was explained to him that the examination taken was for appointment as a "Foreign Service officer of career."

"Laff every time you pheel tickled, and
laff once in A while enyhow"

Josh Billings

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