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The American Foreign Service Association

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

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INDEX

To

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL

VOLUME IX





Index To American Foreign Service Journal

VOLUME IX

(Articles and Authors' Names)

	Page
Acrobat Applies for Passport, An.....	330
Adams, Philip	77
Advertisement, A Little.....	164
Afghanistan, New Customs Tariff of.....	83
Africa, From the Letters of a Consul's Wife in.....	14
Air Transport, American.....	331
Airplanes Speed Mexican Transportation.....	173
Albania, Land of the Eagle People.....	85
Alhambra, Moors in the.....	373
Aliens and Immigration.....	286
Allotments for Fiscal Year.....	304
Altar, The Starlit.....	402
Amazon River, The.....	300
America (Sonnet)	457
"America" First Publication of Name.....	456
America, The Godmother of.....	456
Americans Abroad, Census of.....	78
Americans Seen Through British Eyes.....	447
Amoy, American Consulate in.....	26
Andean Expedition of Syracuse University.....	332
Appreciation	113, 252, 324, 422
Appropriations	116, 180, 220, 304, 314
Architect, The Master.....	211
Armstrong, Lawrence S.....	174
Arnold, Julean, Notes Regarding.....	404
Aspinwall, C. A., Suggests Slogan.....	382
Australia, Young America League Visits.....	474
Automobile Plate for Consular Cars.....	252
Automobile Travel in Europe.....	246
Autumn Days (Poem).....	444
Baker, Captain Charles, Release of.....	361
Baker, Henry D., Note Regarding.....	384
Baker, Joseph R., American Commissioner on U. S.-Panama Claims Commission.....	136
Ballad of the Persian Soldier.....	257
Band, U. S. Marine, Visits Ottawa.....	394
Bar Association, American, Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting of.....	423
Barnes, Charles M.....	99
Baylis, Captain Charles D.....	130
Beck, William H.....	394
Believe It or Not.....	269, 333
Bernstein, Herman.....	85
Bicentennial Celebrations, George Washington, 45, 146, 147, 155, 156, 157, 161, 162, 186, 187, 194, 198, 243, 273, 350, 413, 432	432
Bigelow, Honor M.....	376
Bloom, Honorable Sol.....	45, 413
Boaster, The First Great American.....	293
Boggs, Samuel W.....	183
Book Reviews.....	42, 43, 122, 290, 384, 487
Bookshelf, A Political.....	81, 206, 244, 364, 408, 450, 488
Boragino, Angelo, Retirement of.....	349
Borderland, The (Poem).....	283
Boyce, Richard F.....	246
Boyle, Walter F.....	49, 402
Bremen, Ambassador Sackett Visits.....	21

	Page
Broadcasting, Radio.....	95, 171, 332
Broadcasts, Complications of World-Wide.....	74
Buffum, David H.....	444
Bundy, Assistant Secretary, Member of Foreign Service Personnel Board.....	178
Burke, Gordon Lee.....	19
Byington, Homer, Appointed Consul at Naples by McKinley.....	277
Byington, Marriage of Homer M., Jr.....	404
Caffery, Edward, Fire Damages Home of.....	149
Carr, Assistant Secretary, Congratulated by Secretary Stimson.....	Cover, No. 6
Carr, Assistant Secretary, Interview with Mr. Hengstler Regarding.....	212
Carr, Assistant Secretary, Service Honors.....	253
Carr, The Man From (Poem).....	334
Carr, Wilbur John.....	209
Carter, John Franklin, Jr., Resignation of.....	264
Cartoon, Nast, Father of the American.....	93
Chandler, J. A.....	75
Chapin, Selden.....	492
"Checking Up".....	330
Chess As Played in French Indo-China.....	202
Chicago Centennial Exposition, Preparations for.....	384
Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, Office of.....	266, 308
Child, Richard Washburn, Active in New Organization.....	326
Childs, J. Rives.....	293
China Clippers.....	19
China, Originator of Open Door Policy in.....	137
China, Sacred Wu Tai Shan.....	463
Chinese Bandits Release Captain Baker.....	361
Christie, Emerson B.....	226
Christmas Story.....	492
Cienfuegos, (Cuba) Origin of Name.....	412
Clippers, China.....	19
Club, American, of Stockholm.....	231
Cochran, William P., Jr.....	172
Coleman, Hon. Frederick W. B., Farewell to.....	63
Commendation of Consul's Wife.....	282
Commendation of Vice Consuls Thorne and Maleady.....	236
Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic, Review of.....	438
Commerce, Inter-American.....	112
Commercial Education, Twelfth International Congress on.....	284
Commercial Reports, Publication of Ratings Discontinued.....	112
Comptroller General, Abstracts of Decisions of.....	163, 213, 285, 325
Concert, Pan-American Day.....	178
Conference, Disarmament, American Delegation to.....	55, 177, 221
Confirmations, American Foreign Service.....	29, 68
Consul, An Imperial.....	258
Consul, The American, in 1957.....	447
Consular Monday (Poem).....	170
Consular Quarters:	
Amoy.....	26
Gibraltar.....	144
Hongkong.....	26
Izmir.....	8
Lagos.....	315
Mexico City.....	140
Quebec.....	70
Saloniki.....	53
Tokyo.....	182
Trieste.....	22
Yokohama.....	200

	Page
Consulate at Tela Demolished by Storm.....	225
Consuls, Legal Position and Functions of.....	223
Cork, Glimpses of County.....	214
Courage (Poem).....	283
Cumming, Hugh S., Jr., Appointed Assistant to Secretary of State.....	56
Cunningham of Shanghai.....	160
Curt and Courteous.....	124
Dawson, Warrington, Made Honorary Citizen of Versailles.....	20
Diplomacy, The Ethics of.....	3
Dobell, Sydney.....	457
Donkey, The Flying.....	261
Doty, William F., Contemplated Retirement of.....	425
Dramatics, Amateur.....	77
Du Bois, Coert.....	261, 445
Earthquake at Santiago de Cuba.....	158
Eaton, Paul W., Retirement of.....	307
Economics, Bureau of Commercial.....	492
Economy Bill, Certain Provisions of.....	180, 220, 304, 314
Editor, The Joy Behind the.....	124
Education, Commercial, Twelfth International Congress on.....	284
Education, Office of, Recent Publications of.....	290
Edwards, Margaret Auld.....	9
Election, The.....	453
Embassy, American, at Tokyo.....	182, 436
Eruption of Mt. Quizapu, Chile.....	242
Ethiopia.....	165
Etiquette, Book of, for Foreign Service Officers.....	412
Eugenia Maria, Empress, Granddaughter of American Consul.....	258
Eulate, Vice Admiral, and Consul General Hanna.....	446
Evans, Ernest E.....	330
Far Eastern Affairs, Division of.....	385
Father, My (Verse).....	335
Ferrin, Augustin.....	258, 373
Ferris, Cornelius, Address of.....	56
Fifty Years in Department of State.....	129
Fischer, Helen Field.....	283
Florence, George Washington Memorial in.....	432
Flying Donkey.....	261
Flying Mule.....	444
Flying Notes.....	484
Foreign Service, American:	
Appropriations for.....	116, 180, 220, 304, 314
Candidates, Successful in Written Examination.....	441
Confirmations.....	29, 68
Examinations, Result of.....	98, 179, 282, 441
Honor Roll.....	79
Individualist, The, and the Foreign Service.....	218
Inspectors.....	35, 271, 346, 466
Officers, Indoctrination of, as to Foreign Policy.....	172
Officers, Lansing's Advice to.....	278
Officers, Retired, Directory of.....	56, 98, 316, 425, 467
Personnel Board, Members of.....	178
Preparatory Schools.....	155
Retired Officers, Addresses of.....	316, 425, 467
Retirement and Disability Fund.....	83, 110

	Page
Foreign Service Association, American:	
Letters of Acceptance from President and Vice President.....	321
Officers of, New and Former.....	262
Report of.....	345
Scholarship Fund.....	219, 283, 323
Foreign Service Journal, American:	
Accounts, Annual Statement of.....	346
Business Manager, Resignation of Consul Vance as.....	224
Foreign Service Journal, American:	
Class of Autumn, 1931, Farewell Dinner of.....	14
Class Reporting for Duty January 18, 1932.....	72
Class Reporting for Duty April 25, 1932.....	201, 365
Class Reporting for Duty October 3, 1932.....	398, 477
Foster, Mrs. Carol H., Chosen Member of Academy of International Law.....	404
Franklin, Mrs. Lynn W., Collateral Descendant of George Washington.....	14
Frescoes, Exhibit of Persian.....	424
Frost, Arthur C.....	458
Fuller, Marriage of Miss Rose Patricia.....	348
Game of "Ministers Co Tuong".....	202
Gargiulo, William, Jr., Rescues Playmate.....	433
Garner, John N., Biographical Sketch of.....	455
Geographer, Office of the.....	183
Glimpses of County Cork.....	214
Goding, Dr. Frederic W.....	98, 137, 179
Godmother of America, The.....	456
Goodier, James H., Resumes Law Practice.....	179
Government Publications.....	207, 361
Graduates, High School, Without Jobs.....	479
Grew, Ambassador, Interviewed by Press.....	178
Grew, Joseph C.....	211
Gunther, Franklin Mott.....	424
Habsburgs, Tombs of the.....	89
Hackworth, Green H.....	139
Halstead, Albert, Retirement of.....	430
Hamburg, Ambassador Sackett Visits.....	104
Hanna, Philip C. and Vice Admiral Eulate.....	446
Harnden, Robert.....	337
Harriman Scholarship.....	111, 397
Hodgdon, A. Dana.....	16
Holland, Corabelle A.....	417
Home (Poem).....	403
Hongkong, American Consulate in.....	26
Honor Roll, American Foreign Service.....	79
Hoover, President, Extends New Year Greetings.....	Cover, No. 1
Hornbeck, Dr. Stanley K.....	385
Hornbeck, Dr. Stanley K., Receives Degree.....	264
Huston, Jay Calvin, Obituary Notice.....	399, 429, 479
Immigration.....	286
Individualist and the Foreign Service, The.....	218
Indoctrination.....	172
Institutes of International Affairs.....	136, 235, 245, 425
Insurance, Government Service Policies.....	82
Insurance on Property of Foreign Service Officers.....	121
Inter-American Commerce.....	112
Ireland, Northern.....	380

	Page
Jaffray, Norman R.	78
Japan, Americanization of.	343
Jobless Graduates.	479
Johannesburg, Martha Washington Club in.	436
Johnson, Emanuel, Completes 40 Years' Service.	400
Johnson, Hershel V.	426
Jordan, Curtis C., Receives Parting Gift.	406
Keena, Marriage of Miss Joan Shannon.	391
Keeping Fit in Teheran, Notice Regarding Article on.	171
Kehl, Consul General John E., Completes 35 Years' Service.	443, 471
Kings, The Passing of the Three.	9
Kirkpatrick, William, Grandfather of an Empress.	258
Klondike, A Consul in the.	420
Kruger National Park.	355
Lai-Chee, Chiang, Messenger at Foochow.	24
Lansing's Advice to Foreign Service Officers.	278
Larned, Frank H., Retirement of.	367
Latin-American Affairs, Division of.	468
Launch, Motor, for Embassy at Istanbul.	466
Leave, Sick and Annual.	179
Legal Adviser, Office of the.	139
Legation, American:	
Prague.	338
San Salvador.	344
Tangier.	376
Letcher, Marriage of Miss Margaret B.	224
Letters:	
Busser, Ralph C.	44
Chapin, Selden.	491
Contributor, A.	412
F. S. O.	336
F. S. O., Another.	490
Goding, Frederic W.	412
Heard, William W.	84
Livingston, Brockholst.	84, 410
Matthews, Ben C.	292, 411
McGregor, Robert G., Jr.	292
Mitchell, W. M. Parker.	489
Palmer, John P.	492
Smith, E. Talbot.	44
Letters of Appreciation.	113, 252, 324, 422
Library, Folger Shakespeare.	127
Library, Foreign Service, at Naples.	148
Library of State Department.	190
Linthicum, Honorable J. Charles, Obituary Notice.	428
Lytton Report, Opening of the.	423
MacMurray, John Van A.	3
Magazines, Domestic Rate of Subscription for.	82
Magazine, Getting Out A.	124
Maleady, J. E., Commended.	236
Malia, William H.	78
Markham, Edwin.	48
Marine Band, U. S., Visits Ottawa.	394
Marine Corps Polo Game in Jamaica.	301
Marines, U. S., Play "Rugger".	130

	Page
Marsh, O. Gaylord.....	456
McBride, Harry A., Appointed Assistant to Secretary of State.....	56
McCoy, Major General Frank R., Member of Lytton Commission.....	55
McDermott, Marriage of Michael J.....	348
MacEachran, Clinton E., Appointed Chief Clerk of Department.....	56
MacEachran, Clinton E.....	266, 308
McGregor, Robert G., Jr.....	88
Medacqua, The Land of the Gentle.....	165
Membership Roll, American Foreign Service Association.....	Supplement to No. 4
Memminger, Lucien.....	380
Message, New Year's, From President Hoover.....	Cover No. 1
Message, New Year's, From Secretary Stimson.....	3
Mexican Affairs, Division of.....	426
Miller, Dr. Hunter, Receives Degree.....	264
Miller, Lillian.....	283
Moffat, Pierrepont, Appointed Chief of Western European Division.....	305
Monday, Consular (Poem).....	170
Monetary and Economic Conference, Preparation for.....	424
Montgomery, Edmund B.....	93
Moorhead, Maxwell M. K.....	355
Moors in the Alhambra.....	373
Moss, William, Record of Visits by.....	75
Motor Travel in Europe.....	246
Mountains, Five Altar.....	463
Mule, The Flying.....	444
Munro, Dr. Dana G., Joins Princeton Faculty.....	179
Musicales Illustrative of Work of American Composers.....	474
Naples, Foreign Service Library at.....	148
Nast, Father of the American Cartoon.....	93
Naturalization and Citizenship of Married Women.....	152
Naval Attaches, U. S.....	118, 284
Necrology :	
Belisle, Eugene L.....	239
Bliss, William H.....	240
Blocker, V. H., Sr.....	73
Bouchsein, Max.....	31
Boyle, Mrs. Evelyn H.....	398
Bundy, Richard C.....	154
Cobb, Mrs. John A.....	153
Comas, Antonio Diaz, Jr.....	191
Crawford, Angus McD.....	115
Cresson, William P.....	241
Crowder, General Enoch H.....	240
de Veh, Leon.....	72
Dean, Charles Ray.....	239
Dix, Mrs. Mary.....	73
Dow, Charles Noble.....	115
Edelman, Dr. Louis.....	398
Elphand, Mrs. Louise.....	442
Fuller, Dr. Joseph V.....	191
Gale, William H.....	170, 238, 327
Gibbens, William.....	191
Gregory, Dr. James G.....	115
Hale, Bernard Franklin.....	153
Hill, Dr. David Jayne.....	153
Horodynski, Boleslaw.....	154
Huston, Jay Calvin.....	399, 429, 479
Jusserand, Jules.....	305

	Page
Keeley, Cora Larrimore.....	327
Keeley, Rev. James Hugh.....	360
Lanctot, Raymond.....	283
Leverich, Mrs. Henry.....	479
Linthicum, Honorable J. Charles.....	428
Loar, Mrs. J. L.....	191
Lowrie, A. H.....	238
MacVeigh, Charles.....	31
Manachy, Mrs. Lorenzo.....	32
Margetts, Col. Nelson E.....	192
Merriam, Edward P.....	360
Miller, Ransford S.....	170, 238, 283
Murphy, Mrs. Bessie Throckmorton.....	72
O'Shaughnessy, Nelson.....	360
Oulahan, Richard V.....	72
Paddock, Gordon.....	478
Perts, Michael C.....	191
Phelan, Mrs. Asencion.....	114
Pierce, William.....	31
Purdy, Mrs. Milton D.....	366
Smith, William Walker.....	399
Smythe, Henry M.....	153
Stanton, John W.....	442
Stern, Dr. Adolphe.....	30
Stevens, Captain Ford B.....	193
Thaw, Mrs. Elma E. Dows.....	61
Trammell, H. Eric.....	115
Watson, John J. C.....	399
Watson, Mrs. Sydney Marsden.....	32
Williams, George Fred.....	326
Wildman, Edwin.....	478
Winslow, Mrs. Alan Francis.....	154
Wright, George R.....	327
New Zealand.....	49
Nikkanen, Marcus R., Figure Skater.....	179
Nutting, Alfred.....	31
Otsuki, Yuki.....	343
Paintings, Bicentennial Exhibition of.....	136
Palma, The City of Dreams and Battles.....	51
Park, The Kruger National.....	355
Passing of the Three Kings, The.....	9
Passport Division, The.....	58
Passport Fees, Change in.....	220
Paxton, Mrs. J. Hall, Commended.....	282
Pelicans—A Parable.....	95
Pilgrimage to Warton.....	341
Pillar to Post, From.....	88
Playing the Other Fellows' Game.....	130
Policy, Foreign, Continuity of.....	470
Polo Between Marines and British Team in Jamaica.....	301
Post, En Route to a New (Verse).....	486
Post, From Pillar to.....	88
Post Office Day.....	264
Princeton University Lures Foreign Service Officers.....	179
Property of Foreign Service Officers, Insurance on.....	121
Protection of "Wild Ones" at Naples.....	445
Publications, Government.....	207, 361
Publications of Office of Education.....	290

	Page
Pugsley, Chester D., Sponsors Institutes of International Affairs.....	136, 245, 425
Pugsley Scholarships.....	71, 152, 349, 379
Putnam, Amelia Earhart.....	283
Quarter Dollar, New Bicentennial.....	279
Quebec, American Consulate in.....	70
Question Box:	
Registration Applications.....	208
Reporting Desertion of Seamen.....	372, 492
Radio:	
Broadcasting	95, 171, 333
Broadcasts, Complications of World Wide.....	74
Telegraph Conference, Fourth International.....	348
Use of by Foreign Service Officers.....	73
Railway Between San Marino and Rimini.....	298
Register of State Department of 1871.....	174
Registration Applications, Filing of.....	208
Reports, Commercial, Publication of Ratings Discontinued	112
Retired Consular Officers.....	207
Retired Foreign Service Officers, Directory of.....	56, 98, 316, 425, 467
Rockhill, William Woodville and the Open Door Policy	137
Romero, Don Eulalio, Completes 20 Years' Service.....	353
Roosevelt, Franklin D., Biographical Sketch of.....	454
Rugby Football Adopted by U. S. Marines.....	130
Rule, Marriage of Miss Blanche.....	179
Rule of the Road at Sea, The (Poem).....	145
Sackett, Ambassador, Visits Bremen and Hamburg.....	21, 104
St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty Signed.....	305
Salem Arbitration.....	186
Sanford, Horace Monroe, Retirement of.....	390
San Marino-Rimini Railway, Inauguration of.....	298
Santiago de Cuba, Earthquake at.....	158
"Scaling Up".....	291
Scholarship Fund, Foreign Service Association.....	219, 283, 323
Scholarship, Harriman.....	111, 397
Scholarships, Pugsley.....	71, 152, 349, 379
Scotten, W. Everett.....	202
Sea, The Rule of the Road at (Poem).....	145
Service, The Spell of the (Poem).....	462
Sewing Circles to Aid Needy.....	425
Shakespeare, First Questioning of Authorship of.....	126
Shakespeare Library, The Folger.....	127
Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, The.....	125
Shand, Miles M.....	129
Shand, Miles M., Completes 50 Years of Service.....	138
Shand, Miles M., Retirement of.....	354
Shanklin, Arnold.....	222
Shaw, G. Howland.....	218
Sherrill, Ambassador, Notes Regarding.....	136
Shipley, Ruth B.....	58
Signatures of Foreign Service Officers, Collecting.....	75
Simla	458
Smith, Captain John, First Great American Boaster	293
Smith, Sydney Y., Extension of Tenure of Office of	14
Sports, Pastimes, and Hobbies.....	123
Spragues of Gibraltar, The.....	143, 199, 232, 275, 276
Squire, Paul Chapin.....	301

	Page
State Department Club.....	80, 138, 224, 256
State Department, Divisions and Offices of:	
Visa Division.....	16
Passport Division.....	58
Treaty Division.....	99
Legal Adviser, Office of.....	139
Geographer, Office of.....	183
Translating Bureau.....	226
Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant.....	266, 308
Far Eastern Affairs, Division of.....	385
Mexican Affairs, Division of.....	426
Latin American Affairs, Division of.....	468
State Department Library.....	190
State Department, Rearrangement of Office Space.....	178, 223
State Department Register of 1871.....	174
Stewart, Francis R.....	89
Stimson, Secretary, Message From.....	1
Stockholm, American Club of.....	231
Stout, Vice Consul K. S., Storm Damages Residence of.....	225
Summary of Business, Back of the.....	237
Tangier, American Legation at.....	376
Tariff, New Afghan Customs.....	83
Teheran, Notice Regarding Article on Keeping Fit in.....	171
Tela Consular Quarters Demolished by Storm.....	225
TcRoller, Hein.....	420
Thanksgiving Day Proclamation, George Washington's.....	Inside Cover, No. 10
Theatre, Shakespeare Memorial.....	125
Thomasson, David.....	165
Thompson, Edward H.....	384, 487
Thompson, Leonard E.....	483
Thomson, Alfred R.....	341
Thorne, Vice Consul W. D., Commended.....	236
Tombs of the Habsburgs in Vienna.....	89
Trade:	
Council, National Foreign, Election of Officers.....	480
Conferences.....	34, 69, 201, 237, 284
Directory Reports, World.....	34
Foreign, American, in 1932.....	324
Imports, American-owned Help Our Trade.....	481
Inter-American.....	112
Promotion of.....	480
Translating Bureau, The.....	226
Travel, Motor, in Europe.....	246
Treaty Division, The.....	99
Treaty, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Deep Waterway, Signed.....	305
Tree, The Pear.....	337
Ulster Impressions.....	380
Versailles, Warrington Dawson Made Honorary Citizen of.....	20
Villard, Mariquita.....	257
Visa Division, The.....	16
Visitors—Who Make Work.....	329
Volcanic Eruption of Mt. Quizapu, Chile.....	242
Wainwright, John T., Unveiling of Tablet to Memory of.....	313
Warton, Pilgrimage to.....	341, 417

	Page
Washington, George, Bicentennial Celebrations, 45, 146, 147, 155, 156, 157, 161, 162, 186, 187, 194, 198, 243, 273, 350, 413,	432
Washington, George, Bicentennial Exhibition of Paintings	136
Washington, George, Bridge in Turin.....	472
Washington, Martha, Club in Johannesburg.....	436
Washington, George, Memorial in Florence.....	432
Washington Monument, President Hoover's Description of.....	92
Washington, The Nation-BUILDER (Poem).....	48
Washington, Toast to.....	161
Washington's Thanksgiving Proclamation.....	Inside Cover No. 11
Welland Ship Canal Officially Opened.....	395
White, Francis, Subject of Article by Herbert Plummer	465
White Houses of American History.....	339
White, John Campbell.....	484
Wife, From the Letters of a Consul's, in Africa.....	14
Wife of Consul Commended.....	282
"Wild Ones".....	445
Willis, Miss Francis E., First American Woman Charge d'Affaires.....	439
Wilson, Edwin C.....	468
Winslow, Rollin R.....	51
Women, Married, Naturalization and Citizenship of.....	152
Wood, John Q.....	316, 424
Woods, Leslie E.....	214
World Trade Directory Reports.....	34
Wu Tai Shan, Sacred.....	463
Yerby, William J., Retired, Address of.....	425
Young America League Visits Australia.....	474
You're Working for Yourself.....	443

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Calvin Coolidge

1872—1933

THE SUDDEN SUMMONS on January 5 by "Death's bright angel" of our only living ex-President, at his home in Northampton, Mass., has brought to us all a deeper appreciation of the sterling qualities of our Chief Executive for the years 1923-1929, and it is good for us to bear in mind the quiet strength with which Calvin Coolidge clung to the plain, simple virtues which are the heritage and the foundation of true American citizenship.

An editorial in the *Washington Star*, reviewing Calvin Coolidge's career and analyzing the "Coolidge tradition" and the "Coolidge age"—for as the writer said, he played a "unique role in his time" and must always be remembered in connection with that epoch—paid the following tribute:

In the days which followed and which saw the beginning and the rapid inflation of the post-war boom, the thought of Coolidge in the White House continued to be comforting and reassuring. There was a man who, in a gilded age, continued to personify the virtues of blunt honesty, common sense, and simple dignity. When the only burning issue in an apparently carefree Nation seemed to be how to spend more money, he expounded the quaint doctrine of governmental economy. When increasing agricultural distress gave birth to the first of many fantastic panaceas proposed as farm relief, he disposed of the plan as "economic folly." In his own way he was a master and well schooled from practical experience in the art of politics. Yet he stood firm and faced one way only on such politically dangerous issues as the soldiers' bonus. If he was frugal with his words, he used them well. His daily routine at the White House, his occasional public addresses, and his dealings with Congress were as unmarked by pretentious display and were as unaffected as had been the course of his whole official life.

But through them the people came to know a personality that, never sparkling, possessed a peculiar warmth

of its own. The people understood him, and, understanding him, loved him. To millions of them he represented traits of character that from childhood they had associated with the sound citizenship, decency and integrity of sturdy forefathers. Understanding him and knowing him, proud of an intimacy that linked him to them, they came to think of him as an anchor to windward, safe, trusted, dependable.

Few, if any, men who have occupied the presidency have left the White House enjoying the faith and affection that he received from his countrymen. And from the White House the friendly thoughts of his people followed him to the tranquil life he had resumed in peaceful Northampton. There was provided the ideal atmosphere and surroundings for the final years. Death was kind to him, as was life.

From the many expressions of the affection and respect in which Mr. Coolidge was held by the American people, the following extracts from an editorial in the *Washington Herald* are quoted:

"The President, it has been said, was admired as much for what he did not do, as for what he did. His direction of the Government was marked by restraint, moderation, and a conservatism which reflected the temper of the people and received the general approbation of the country. . . .

"His integrity—in thought, speech, and action—was unquestioned. He was permeated with honesty. Even his critics respected his high purposes and good intent, and although his views were in some quarters criticized as restricted and unprogressive, there was general agreement that, after all, he had a way of getting good things done, and done right well. . . .

"A good life—a great career lived simply—a solid fame borne modestly—a fragrant memory cherished by his grateful countrymen! Such was Calvin Coolidge."



Bishop Freeman, speaking at the memorial services at the Cathedral in Washington, said: "There is something that inheres in those who were born in these earlier States of the Union that is suggestive of the wholesome simplicity and rugged worth of the fathers of the Republic. As he recedes from us, Calvin Coolidge will grow in stature."

But President Hoover summed up the whole matter in his message to Congress announcing the sad news when he said, "His entire lifetime has been one of single devotion to our country and has been a high contribution to the welfare of mankind."

As illustrating Mr. Coolidge's sensitive spirit of scrupulous honesty, it will be recalled that on his retirement as President he declined all the tempting offers from industrial corporations, refusing to capitalize the prestige of the Presidency he had held. He is quoted as having then said: "My needs are few. My family has no extravagances. Beyond that, however, are the honors which the people have given me. Certainly, I owe them something in return. Public office ought to be kept free, always, from the hints and suspicions directed at it. I am not going to take any position that might cause doubts to arise."

It was well said he possessed that rare gift, the capacity for saying nothing when there is nothing to say. J. Russell Young, White House representative of the *Washington Star*, said, however, in an article based on a long acquaintance, that "in spite of popular belief, Calvin Coolidge was no man of silence. . . . He was silent only when he thought the occasion demanded it or because he 'just didn't feel like talking.' To be sure, he was temperate and economical in words except when he was among those he liked or in whom he had confidence. He then would talk freely. He seemed to enjoy making funny remarks and to relate humorous stories to illustrate better his point. Regarding conversation, Mr. Coolidge once said, by way of declining to comment upon some public subject of the moment, 'you can't get into trouble for something you never said.' When he preferred not to talk, or was in a silent mood, it was a painful and impossible task for anyone trying to make conversation with him."

Another outstanding trait of Mr. Coolidge's character was his loyalty to old friends, no matter what position in life they might hold. His old cobbler friend, James Lucey, of Northampton, from whom he learned much homely philosophy, was one of these friends, and it was to him that Mr. Coolidge wrote from the White House: "If

it were not for you, I should not be here." In these latter days we learn—and it shows his true democratic spirit—that the peanut vendor, Steve Vasilakos, just outside the White House ground, mourns a friend he has lost in Mr. Coolidge, who never failed as he walked by of an evening to stop and talk for a minute, as Steve said, "like a brother, my brother."

When Mr. Coolidge said he did not "choose to run" again for the Presidency, various causes prompted him, and possibly he then felt that his health would not permit him longer to bear the appalling burden of that high office. His conviction against a third term was also a factor, and in an article in the *Cosmopolitan* he said of his candidacy that "it certainly would not be of advantage to the country." In a recent letter to Edward T. Clark, his secretary for many years, he is reported as having said that he considered that his work was done; which Mr. Clark interpreted as meaning that he had worked hard, finished his work, and was getting ready for a rest.

How greatly Mr. Coolidge loved his native State is shown in the poem that he composed and read at Bennington, Vt., in 1928:

Vermont is a State I love,
I could not look
Upon the peaks
Of Ascutney, Killington,
Mansfield and Equinox
Without being moved
In a way that no other scene
Could move me!

It was there
That I first saw
The light of day;
There I received my bride,
There my dead lie,
Pillowed on the loving breast
Of our everlasting hills.

So it is fitting that his last resting place should be there, in the little cemetery at Plymouth, on those beloved hills where he had often said, "I want to spend more time there." At the funeral service, on January 7, the committal prayer concluded as follows:

Warm summer day, shine kindly here.
Warm southern winds, blow softly here.
Green sward above, lie light, lie light.
Good night, dear heart; good night, good night.

We can not close without a word regarding Mrs. Coolidge, to whom our heartfelt sympathy is extended. By her courage, her poise, and her thoughtfulness for others she has made herself beloved by all; indeed, as one writer has fitly said, her gracious personality has delighted the great and charmed the humble. May that same courageous spirit sustain her in her sore bereavement.

The Truth About Truegate, of Mogador

By AUGUSTIN WM. FERRIN, *Consul, Malaga*



Photo by A. W. Ferrin.

FORTRESS AND BEACH OF MOGADOR

THE last time I was in Washington I saw over the editorial desk of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, Room 109, Department of State, the framed picture of a man with a derby hat on his head, a cigar in one hand and a newspaper in the other, sitting in front of an adobe house with the American consular arms over the door and a camel in the background roaming around a pair of palm trees. Underneath the picture was the legend, "Truegate of Mogador."

The genial editor of the JOURNAL has informed me that Truegate never actually sat in front of any such house, at Mogador, or elsewhere. In fact, he never existed, but was an emanation of the fertile brain of Sewell Ford, my old friend and associate in the American Press Association at New York before he became famous as the author of "Shorty McCabe," who made Truegate hero of a consular story in *Scribners' Magazine*, representing him as the rescuer of a kidnapped American. This story was reprinted in THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL (then called the Bulletin) of May and June, 1922, wherein he who wishes to may read it.

Mogador, however, is no myth, but a very real place on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, and I have just visited it in the exhilarating company of

Parker W. Buhrman, American Consul in Casablanca, taking the accompanying photographs to show that Mogador is not at all the "dump" painted by Sewell Ford. On the contrary, it is a charming little seaside city, with a fine climate and a beautiful bathing beach of white sand, on which I am sure Truegate would have spent his spare time, had he exercised the consular functions in Mogador, instead of sitting in the hot sun in front of his consulate reading the month-old news of his native New Jersey village.

We happened to be in Marrakesch on Thanksgiving Day and were invited to dinner by the Sherif Hassan Ali Sarsar, in a picturesque Moorish house of Persian tiles and Andalusian patios. He gave us no turkey, but a remarkable repast of which the courses, as far as I remember them, were as follows: Pigeon pie, stewed chickens, roast mutton, roast chickens, mutton stewed with okra, more chickens, mutton stewed with quinces, kous-kous, Marrakesch dates, bananas and oranges, coffee, mint tea. And it was all served by such cute little black slave girls in gay dresses that we almost decided to turn Moslem and ask the Department to include slaves in our contingent expense allotment.

The next day another Sherif, Abdul-aziz-



MAIN GATE OF MOGADOR

Photo by A. W. Ferrin.

Yakoubi (a Sherif, it may be explained is the same as a Seyid, a direct descendant of Mahomet), drove us over the Grand Atlas.

Rand & McNally had nothing to do with this Atlas, which is not an inventoriabile book of maps but a magnificent system of mountains running diagonally across northwest Africa and deriving its name from the mythical giant whom the ancient Greeks supposed to stand under the earth, supporting it on his shoulders. The Atlantic Ocean also is named after him.

Most Americans appear to think all Africa is hot as Hades and seem surprised when one tells them of the snow on the Atlas, but there it is, lots of it, whose melting irrigates the marvelous oases of Marrakesch and hundreds of lesser oases on both sides of and in the Atlas. We crossed by a pass 8,000 feet high, between snow-clad summits, passing safely three castles of the Berber brigand, Goundafa, who before he was recently rounded up by the French, used to exact tribute from such as we. From the Atlas we descended into the vast, tropical valley of the Sus which until two years ago was Death Valley to the foreigner, to Taroudant, its palm-shaded metropolis, and to Agadir, its port reopened in 1930 after 170 years of desueteude broken only briefly in 1911 by the visit of the German gunboat *Panther* which nearly caused the world war to break out four years ahead of time.

From Agadir an excellent and scenic road runs up dune and down dale along the Atlantic



KOUTOUBIA TOWER, MARRAKESCH

Built by the Arab architect of the Giralta in Sevilla

Photo by A. W. Ferrin.



Photo by A. W. Ferrin.

PATIO OF RAISULI'S PALACE, ARZILA

coast to Mogador, a well fortified white walled town on a wide, deep bay, protected by islands behind which small steamships compete for the crumbs of commerce that fall through the greedy claws of Casablanca.

Mogador was built some 200 years back by a French engineer for a Sultan with modernistic ideas. Consequently its streets are wide and straight and its houses square and compact, instead of the haphazard but more picturesque architecture of the Arabs. It was populated mainly by Jewish merchants whom the Sultan induced to settle here through an offer of ten years' exemption from customs duties. That they made a good business is indicated by the present apparent prosperity of their progeny, who swim in the warm waters of the bay at hours when the less affluent Arabs are at least pretending to work.

The streets are clean, the parks are green, and the bazars are bizarre and busy. Altogether Mogador, with its medieval forts and modern arsenal, is a lively little place, and by no means a bad one to live in. I wouldn't mind being Consul there myself. We never have had a Consulate

in Mogador, but from 1882 to December, 1920, a consular agency, which was closed on the Moorish incumbent, David Cabessa, may Allah reward him! Now Mogador is included in the bailiwick of our friend Buhrman.

While Mr. Ford's tale of Truegate is fiction, it was based on fact, with which as a humorous writer Sewell was privileged to take liberties.

The gentle reader, if his age and memory permit, will recall the capture at Tangiers by a Moor named Raisuli of an American citizen named Perdicaris, which caused President Roosevelt to cable to the Sultan of Morocco, "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead," and to send a Yankee gunboat to get one or the other. The frightened Sultan hastened to ransom Perdicaris for a large sum of money, with an important part of which Raisuli erected a huge new palace at Arzila, his rocky refuge between Casablanca and Tangiers.

It is perhaps the finest existing example of a Perso-Arabic-Moorish palace which has been lived in recently. Its large patio with walls of colored tiles and carved gypsum and its marble

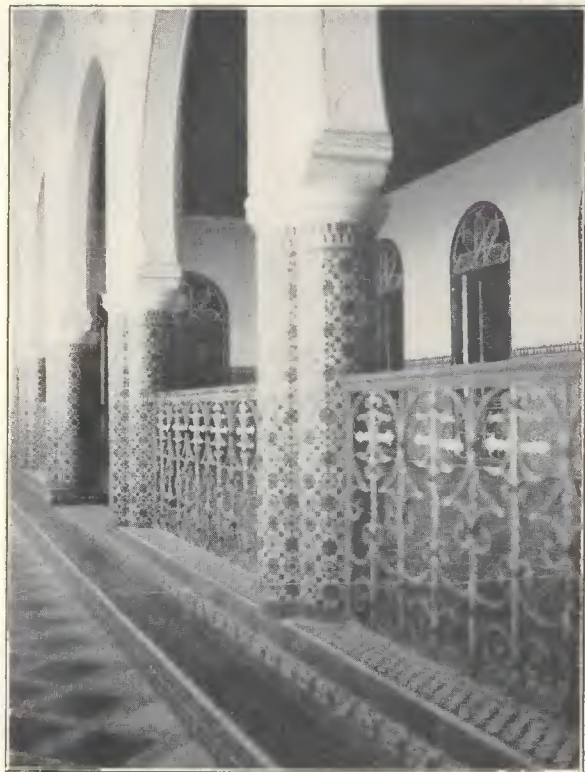


Photo by A. W. Ferrin.

HALL IN RAISULI'S PALACE, ARZILA



fountain in the middle recalls the Hall of the Abencerrages in the Alhambra, while nearby bathrooms with American fixtures and electric lights all over the place make one think of the Mayflower Hotel. Riding horseback into the cement paved ante-room Raisuli used to retire to the bath, and after it to one of the luxurious rooms around the patio where he would recline on soft Persian divans with his sweethearts and wives. These presumably pretty ladies had suites and suites of rooms upstairs, and a terrace on the roof where protected from the sun by canvas they could take their siestas to the soothing sound of the waves lapping the battlements, or watch the gulls circling over the clear blue water in search of unfortunate fish.

The second story rooms had hardly been fin-

ished, in fact in some of them the carving is not complete and a coat of paint is lacking, when the Spanish army chased Raisuli away into the Rif, where Abd-el-Krim captured and robbed him and left him to die in an obscure "cabila." Abd-el-Krim himself had better luck, for when he was defeated by the French and Spanish in 1926 he was permitted to take to the Isle de la Reunion 9,000,000 pesetas of Raisuli's money and fourteen of his women to keep him company.

Now the Arzila palace is a Spanish "national monument." Leaving it less precipitately than Raisuli, I returned to Malaga having exhausted my 30 days enforced leave without pay and hoping, with the grace of God and the Prophet, to enjoy my full salary for the rest of the fiscal year.

Impressions of Taxco

By JOHN S. LITTELL, *Vice Consul, Mexico City*

THE name Taxco—pronounced, and sometimes spelled, "Tasco,"—is said to have been derived from the Aztec word *tlachco*, meaning "ball game." This ancient religious contest of obscure significance was later transformed by the Spanish conquerors of the town into a mock battle between Moors and Christians, and it is still performed at Taxco annually on the festival of the Virgin of Guadalupe, patron saint of Mexico. The town clings compactly to a hillside, clustered around the brown Cathedral with blue-and-white dome erected in mid-Eighteenth Century by José de la Borda, a foreigner who made a fortune in the near-by mines. Taxco is just 100 miles (of mostly up and down road) south of Mexico City, on the former royal highway to the Pacific port of Acapulco. Midway between Mexico City and Acapulco is Cuernavaca, favorite of Mexico's rulers from Cortes to Calles.

In Taxco the Aztec has seemingly disappeared; but the modern, so it has been decided, is to be warded off indefinitely. All new buildings must, therefore, conform to medieval architecture, and the town is served by two filling stations which are, in fact, just outside of it, bounding it to north and south on the arterial highway. But even now electric lights are strung above Taxco's sloping cobblestone streets and along its thick gray bastions, evidence that change is not altogether avoidable. And, stranger still, as the orchestra plays native melodies on a Sunday eve-

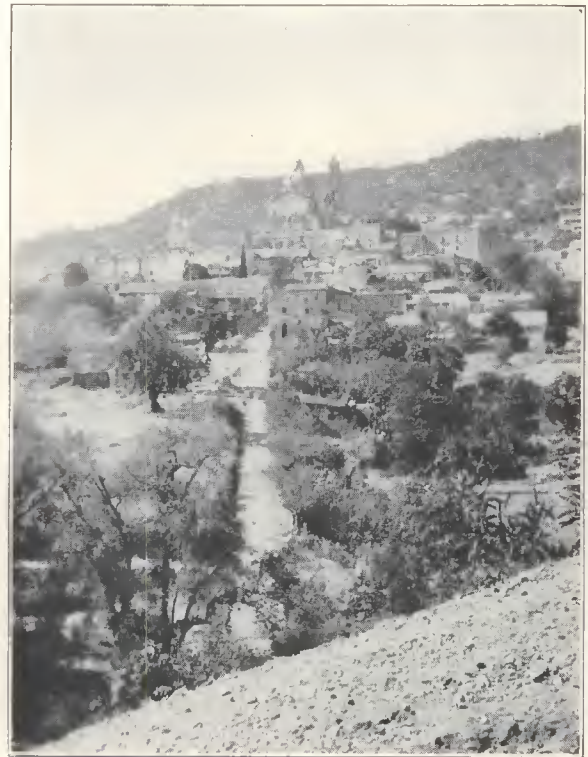


Photo from J. S. Littell.

VIEW OF TAXCO FROM A NEARBY HILL
(Church of Guadalupe at extreme right near the top)



ning in the Plaza Borda in front of the Cathedral, several pairs of dancers are seen whirling around the base of the bandstand in the exaggerated modern tempo which they could hardly have learned in Taxco. Such invasions of modernism, trifling as they are, seem somewhat incongruous against purely Spanish-colonial background.

The scene is the Church of the Virgin of Guadalupe, set in the hillside above the town, on the eve of the festival of Guadalupe. On a clearing in front of the church, gaily costumed dancers with mask and headdress perform ancient rites to the rhythm of flute and tom-tom; below, the town dreams in medieval picturesqueness under the full moon; from the Plaza, at the same time, rise the strains of the orchestra, reminiscent of electric lights and dancing. Could these last, by any chance, be considered as indications that it may ultimately prove impossible for Taxco, only four hours' journey from the modernized metropolis, fully to maintain its ancient spirit and medieval form against the current of present-day methods and ideas?

STATISTICS IN NARRATIVE

Alas, that romantic beliefs, born and maintained through the endurance of historical inaccuracy, must go down before the sordid facts of reality.

The stolid, Spartan determination of the soul-tired or dishonored Japanese falling upon the keen edge of his sword and commending himself to the mercy of the gods is a picture that stirs admiration in the breast of western man. And so the belief prevails that in such manner all Japanese who so desire, seek a self-inflicted death.

The Statistical Abstract for Tokyo for the year ended March 31, 1931, gives figures which show that after all the average Nipponese is but an average mortal, and when he seeks to suicide he emulates his fellow of the west and chooses as his favored means the less romantic and less sure-fire method of rat and other poisons.

Seven hundred and eighty-seven life-tired mortals sought to come from under the weight of their earthly burden in Tokyo during the cited year. Four hundred and sixty-eight succeeded. Three hundred and sixty-six chose the poison route, but only a mere gross succeeded.

The halter proved more successful. Of 113 attempts, but nine failed to strangle or break their necks.



Photo from J. S. Littell.

A HILLSIDE SHRINE NEAR TAXCO

The flowing stream, the cataract, the placid lake, the mantled pond or sluggish canal lured 180 weary souls. Forty-six, however, lived to face the shame of attempted self-destruction. Even the trials of life, perhaps, were to be endured rather than self-effacement in the none too pleasantly pungent ooze of a canal.

The romantic sword or keen-edged knife as a means to the desired end served but 62, and can hardly be considered efficacious, since 29 failures were recorded.

The mechanical juggernauts—ponderous railway trains and rattling, clanging tram-cars enticed 33 in front of their death-dealing wheels. Twenty-eight so found their death.

Many a promontory throughout the world is known as the "Maiden's Leap," and lasses and swain for centuries have known the tales of the lovesick who sought to assuage the heart-pains of unrequited affection by a leap through space which, alas, is not infinite, but has a hard bottom. This means of earthly exit appealed to 18 Tokyoites, and only three evidently did not choose an ample height or hard enough bottom.

Only perhaps because "gas" is not universally installed did that route claim a victim to mundane remorse, but it proved a 100-percent sure-fire. Three souls so passed to the "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

In summary, the Abstract shows 787 attempts of suicide, of which 468 were successful. Of those who thus mocked at life, 457 were males, and 330 females.

CONSUL GENERAL ARTHUR GARRELS.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

THE recently completed United States Government Office Building in Ottawa, Canada, providing offices for the Legation, Office of the Commercial Attaché and the Consulate General, was formerly opened on Friday morning, November 18, 1932, at a reception held by the United States Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Pierre de L. Boal. Among the first to call were Prime Minister Bennett and his entire Cabinet, followed by Members of the Supreme Court of Canada, Senators and Members of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Leader of the Opposition, and Sir. Robert Borden, wartime Premier, and Lady Borden.

In the receiving line with Mr. and Mrs. Boal



U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING, OTTAWA
CANADA

Front and west side showing Immigration Office

were the two former United States Ministers to Canada, Hon. William Phillips, and the Hon. Hanford MacNider, accompanied by Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. MacNider, and Consul General and Mrs. William H. Beck. The chiefs of the foreign missions in Ottawa, with their staffs, the consular corps, government and local officials, and many American and Canadian residents of Ottawa, attended, a total of about fifteen hundred persons.

The building was attractively decorated for the occasion. Buffet refreshments were served on the second and third floors and a stringed orchestra played in the entrance foyer.

The building was designed by Mr. Cass Gilbert, of New York. The construction contract was awarded to the George A. Fuller Company, of New York. The building has a frontage of 132 feet on Wellington Street, directly opposite the House of Parliament.

The main entrance foyer on the first floor is decorated with Vermont white marble. The first floor walls are of plaster with oak trim; the second floor of American oak wainscoting with plaster above; the third floor of plaster and oak trim. The Minister's room is finished in knotted pine with panelled walls of quartered oak in random widths. The entire building is of fireproof construction.

The Consulate General, together with the District Accounting and Disbursing Office, is located on the first floor. The Legation Chancery occupies the second floor and the Office of the Commercial Attaché the third.

ROME

The American Embassy in Rome, Italy, was moved last December to beautiful, new quarters in a villa, once the property of King Victor Emanuel, and occupied at various times by members of the royal family. The property consists of two buildings on a spacious site centrally located in the hotel district of the city. It was purchased by Ambassador Garrett in 1930 for the United States Government for \$1,000,000 from the Fascist party, to which it previously had been sold by the King. During the past two years the Embassy and the Consulate, which will share the new building, occupied rented quarters in the Via Venti Settembre.



PARIS

In Paris, the office building which is to house under one roof the 13 different American official agencies, which have been scattered about the city to the great inconvenience of Americans and others having business to transact at more than one of them, is rapidly nearing completion. It is scheduled for opening in July, 1933. When the purchase papers for the site were signed in 1928, the United States Government was informed that the building code formulated in 1750 would be invoked, and this necessitated the American architects visiting Paris and making careful study of the site and its surroundings. An *Associated Press* article recently commented in the following favorable terms on the success of the work:

"Through the American Government a famous architectural dream is rapidly nearing completion on the Place de la Concorde in Paris, the 'Times Square' of the French capital.

"Almost 200 years ago Ange Jacques Gabriel, a famous French architect, planned to make the Place de la Concorde, on the banks of the Seine,

a plaza that would be perfectly balanced and developed in a uniform style.

"The plan entailed the erection of four buildings in the classic 18th century design. Three were built, but the fourth place was owned by a French politician who would not cooperate. However, he made the spot famous through stories of the sumptuous banquets he gave there. Now, however, the place is the site of the new United States Office Building, rapidly being finished, (and in conformity with Gabriel's plan).

"As a result, a beauty spot, which has engaged the attention of artists and architects for two centuries, will finally be completed. And in addition, on the practical side, the American Government will be freed of the annual \$30,000 rental fee which has been paid for the hitherto scattered offices.

"The building will accommodate only offices. The Ambassador's residence is at another address. The new building will thus bring within walking distance all the offices which tourists find necessary, such as banks and travel agencies."



Hands Studios, Ottawa.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING, OTTAWA, CANADA
View from Parliament Square



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BY THE WAY

The Index for Volume IX (1932) of the JOURNAL has been carefully prepared by Miss Borjes, and a copy is enclosed in this issue. A small supply of the Index for each previous year is still on hand, and copies will be sent to those requesting them.

The Editor is deeply appreciative of the contributions of material for publication in the JOURNAL during the past year, but the supply of photographs and manuscripts for future use is getting very low.

The Honor Roll of Memorial Tablet, bearing the names of those in the American Diplomatic and Consular Service who have died at their posts under peculiarly tragic or heroic circumstances, is nearing completion and it is hoped that it will be erected in the Department of State before the close of the present administration. The work has taken longer than was anticipated. It was also necessary to obtain permission from Congress for the Tablet to be erected in the State Department Building, but Assistant Secretary Wilbur J. Carr has very kindly attended to obtaining the passage of a joint resolution of Congress granting that permission. The Commission of Fine Arts designated a leading architect to prepare a design for the Tablet, and finally approved the design so prepared by Mr. Waddy B. Wood, F. A. I. A.

The Tablet is to be of Virginia greenstone, polished with a white Alabama marble base and

framework. The names, which number 65 at the present time, are to be handcarved on the Tablet, and the inscription is to be gilded with goldleaf. On either side of the Tablet there will be a handsome bronze base, bearing a large silk flag of the United States; the cost of these bases and flags has been contributed by the Honorable Henry L. Stimson.

A large number of officers in the Service have contributed generously to the fund for the Tablet, but for the information of those who perhaps did not receive a notice of the undertaking or who may have thought that it was now too late to send in contributions, it would be well to say that the money in hand will not suffice for all the expenses that have unexpectedly arisen, and therefore those who would like to have a share, however small in the erection of this Tablet are cordially invited to contribute.

TEN YEARS AGO

(From Issue of February, 1923)

The opening article was an appreciation of Consul General George Hawthorne Scidmore by Consul Edwin L. Neville. By Mr. Scidmore's death on November 27, 1922, at Yokohama, Japan, the Service lost one of its oldest members, he having served from 1876 to 1922. Mr. Scidmore's wide knowledge, his unfailing courtesy, and his single-minded devotion to duty were, as Mr. Neville said, an inspiration to all who came in contact with him.

Then followed an article in regard to the Rogers Bill testimony, which measure was then being strongly supported by Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, and Ambassador John W. Davis before the House Committee.

O. Gaylord Marsh, then Consul at Progreso, contributed an article, "Yucatan Unique," which had interesting photographs of Uxmal and Chichen Itza.

"F. C." (undoubtedly he who was later editor of the JOURNAL) contributed a striking typographical pictorial poem reflecting on "Forms, Forms, Forms," and how they multiply and ramify, and what their fate finally is.



THE President's proclamation defining a period of 30 days of official mourning in respect of the memory of ex-President Calvin Coolidge has cast a deep shadow over the closing days of this administration. During this period all social functions at the White House and in the homes of other American officials are being canceled. It is understood that in the few weeks remaining between February 4 and the close of the administration there will be time for a number of social functions, that were on the January program, to be held during February at the White House.

This is not the first time that official mourning has occurred during President Hoover's term of office, a previous occasion being for the death early in 1930 of former President William Howard Taft, latterly Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. There was also a period of official mourning in November, 1929, for the death of James W. Good, Secretary of War, who was a close friend of President Hoover.

The little city of Northampton, Mass., where Calvin Coolidge had made his home from the days when he began the study of law until his recent sudden death, was on the occasion of his funeral on January 7 filled with high officials. President and Mrs. Hoover were there, as also Vice President Curtis. Secretary Stimson attended the services, as did also Secretary Adams and Secretary Chapin. The United States Supreme Court was represented, and the United States Senate and House of Representatives each sent a large delegation. Governors of the neighboring New England States were present, and Ambassador Claudel, of France, as the representative of the foreign Diplomatic Corps at Washington, of which he is Dean.

The Secretary and Mrs. Stimson were at home at "Woodley" on Monday afternoon, January 2nd, to the chiefs and certain high officials of the foreign diplomatic missions in Washington, and to the higher officers of the Department of State. This took the place of the New Year diplomatic breakfast which in previous years has been given by the Secretary of State at the Pan-American Union Building. Refreshments were served in the reception rooms, and a delightfully cheerful home-like atmosphere prevailed.

Secretary Stimson announced at a recent press conference that he would return to New York after March 4 and resume law practice with his old firm of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts. When Mr. Stimson became Secretary of State and severed his connection with the firm, it asked permission to retain his name, which permission was granted.

Allen T. Klotz, special assistant to the Secretary, resigned that position on January 11 to resume his place in the above-mentioned law firm. On his leaving, Secretary Stimson said: "Mr. Klotz has filled the position of special assistant to the Secretary of State with the most distinguished success. He has been of the greatest possible help to me and I have reason to believe he has been to the rest of the Department. He has acted as the man who helped out the Secretary, multiplying his powers and contacts, and in doing that, I can only say he did what I expected of him, because I knew him before. I realize that Mr. Klotz came to Washington at quite a sacrifice, and I am grateful to him for having done so."

Capt. Eugene A. Regnier, who has been associated with Secretary Stimson for the past five



years, first going with him to Manila when Mr. Stimson went there as Governor General of the Philippines, and then on assignment as his military aide in Washington, has been assigned after March 4 to Cavalry duty at Fort Bliss, Texas. Fort Bliss is said to be one of the finest Army stations in the country, being the headquarters of the crack First Cavalry. It is located on a high plain overlooking El Paso, a delightful border town. On the other side of the Rio Grande, in Mexico, is Juarez.

Mrs. Stimson; Miss Candace Stimson, sister of Secretary Stimson; Mr. Harry A. McBride, assistant to the Secretary; Captain Regnier; and Mr. Edward C. Wynne, Acting Historical Adviser, visited the Archives Section during Christmas week to see the originals of some of the documents important in the history of the United States. Among those which they examined were the Treaty of Alliance with France, 1778; the Definitive Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, 1783; the Greenville Treaty with various Indian tribes, 1795; the treaty negotiating the Louisiana Purchase, 1803; the Emancipation Proclamation, 1863; the Kellogg Pact, 1928; and the originals of certain statutes, including the Volstead Act.

Mr. Edward C. Wynne, Acting Historical Adviser, spoke to the Rotary Club at a luncheon given at the Willard Hotel on January 11. The subject of his speech was "The Work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service."

Mr. E. Wilder Spaulding, Assistant to the Historical Adviser, recently published a book entitled "New York During the Critical Period, 1783-89." This work received a very favorable review in the *New York Times Book Review* of January 8.

The Association of American Geographers met in Washington, December 28-30. A group of the members visited the Geographic Section of the Department of State to see a special exhibit which had been prepared for them.

Consul James R. Wilkinson, lately assigned to Habana, Cuba, recently reported for duty in the Visa Division. Consul Wilkinson was followed shortly after his arrival at Washington by Mrs. Wilkinson and Masters James R. III and Peter B.

Vice Consul George H. Winters, who was on duty in the Visa Division from August 18, 1931, to October 31, 1932, was recently transferred to

the Consulate General at Habana, Cuba. Both Mr. and Mrs. Winters and their little son, Robert, left many friends in the Department who regretted their departure.

George M. Graves, formerly Vice Consul at Hankow, and who had been on temporary duty in the Department for some weeks, left recently for San Salvador, to serve as Secretary of Legation.

Leon H. Ellis, Second Secretary at Peiping, is on temporary detail in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State.

Mahlon Fay Perkins, Counsellor of Legation at Peiping, is in hospital in that city, but his condition is said to be improving.

News has been received that Consul General Walter A. Adams, at Hankow, is in the hospital suffering with para-typhoid fever.

Mr. Cornelius Ferris, who retired recently as Consul General at Dublin, has now joined the teaching staff of the Washington Diplomatic and Consular Institute, where he will conduct courses in commercial and maritime law, and consular practice. In this connection, it may be of interest to non-career officers in the field who contemplate taking the examination for the career service to know that the Institute now conducts a series of home-study courses in preparation for the examination.

Mrs. Bowman, wife of Consul General Thomas D. Bowman, now stationed at Santiago, Chile, has come to Washington, D. C., to place her two children in school, and purposes to spend the winter in Washington. She is now staying at the Burlington Hotel.

G. Bie Ravndal, Consul General, retired, now residing in Shrewsbury, N. J., near one of his sons, plans to spend the summer in Farnborough, England, with one of his daughters, whose husband is commanding troops at Mandalay, Burma. Mr. Ravndal hopes to complete certain research work before returning to the United States in September.

Consul William P. Garrety, who retired from the Service December 31, 1932, is now living at Los Angeles, Calif., his address being 533 Westmoreland Avenue.



LEGISLATIVE DIARY
(Extracts from Congressional Record of Interest to Foreign Service)

- 1932
- Dec. 5 Second session of the 72nd Congress opened. Hon. Sam D. McReynolds, of Tennessee, appointed chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, vice the late Hon. J. Charles Linthicum. H. J. Res. 480, to repeal the eighteenth amendment, was discussed. Two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof, the joint resolution was rejected.
- Dec. 6 President's annual message to Congress on the state of the Union.
- Dec. 7 President's message transmitting the Budget to Congress.
- Dec. 8 Senate passed S. 4553, for the relief of Elizabeth M. Trammell, widow of H. Eric Trammell, late Third Secretary of American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, the sum of \$3,000; and S. 4767, for the relief in the sum of \$2,500 of Mureia Alger, widow of William E. Alger, late American Consul at Fernie, B. C., who died March 19, 1917.
- Dec. 14 In the House, S. 4553 and S. 4767 (see above) referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs. Also H. R. 13671 introduced, for relief of Elizabeth M. Trammell, referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.
- Dec. 15 House passed Economy Act, with amendments.
- Dec. 20 House. Chairman McReynolds reported S. 4553, for relief of Elizabeth M. Trammell (Report No. 1806).
- Dec. 21 House discussed and passed a bill providing for 3.27 beer.
- Dec. 23 Senate and House adjourned to meet Dec. 27
- Dec. 27 Senate adjourned until Dec. 30.
- Dec. 30 Both Houses adjourned until Jan. 3.
- 1933
- Jan. 3 The Senate received the following nominations (prior to Jan. 3, 1933) which have not previously appeared in the Record:
F. Lamnot Belin, to be Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Poland.
Norman Armour, to be Minister to Haiti.
Nathan William MacChesney, to be Minister to Canada.
Paul Knabenshue, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Iraq.
Avra M. Warren and Ernest L. Ives, to be Consuls General.
Harold Shantz, H. Merrell Benninghoff, Cloyce K. Huston, Winthrop R. Scott, H. Merle Cochran, Robert Laey Smyth, and George M. Graves, to be Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service.
- Jan. 5 Senate. Bill (H. R. 13975) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

- Jan. 9 Bill H. R. 13975 reported with amendments (Report 1017).
- Jan. 10 Senate considered H. R. 13975, with committee amendments.
- Jan. 11 Senate resumed consideration of Deficiency Bill (H. R. 13975).
Senate received the nomination of Peter H. A. Flood, now a Foreign Service officer of Class 6 and a Consul, to be also Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.
- Jan. 12 Senate considered and passed the Deficiency Bill, and appointed conferees with the House.
- Jan. 14 Senate received the nomination of Harold B. Quarton to be Consul General.
- Jan. 17 Senate discussed and passed the Philippine independence bill (H. R. 7233) over the President's veto.
Senate received the nomination of Henry Frank Holthusen, of New York, to be Minister of the United States to Czechoslovakia.

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER
Room 115, Department of State

	Date of Registration
George C. Haering, Glasgow.....	Dec. 20
W. McG. Harlow, Ottawa.....	Dec. 23
Charles A. Cooper, Canton.....	Dec. 23
William C. Trimble, Buenos Aires.....	Dec. 23
Walworth Barbow, Hongkong.....	Dec. 23
Norris Rediker, Bombay.....	Dec. 23
Fred W. Jandrey, Calcutta.....	Dec. 23
Randolph Harrison, Jr., Tegucigalpa....	Dec. 23
Roy Busey, Ottawa.....	Dec. 27
Walter Hoffmann, Auekland, N. Z.....	Dec. 29
Hugh Corby Fox, Berlin.....	Dec. 29
Albert E. Grayhurst, Habana.....	Dec. 29
Herbert S. Bursley, Kingston, Jamaica...	Dec. 30
	1933
John Sterett Gittings, Berlin.....	Jan. 4
Richard S. Huestis, Calcutta.....	Jan. 6
Leon H. Ellis, Peiping.....	Jan. 6
Edward Latham, Panama.....	Jan. 7
Dorsey G. Fisher, Habana.....	Jan. 16

"A diplomat who has blundered once has already exceeded his quota." Extract from a short story, "Vice Diplomat," by Horatio Winslow, in the January 7, 1933, issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*. (This epigram was kindly forwarded by Consul C. P. Fletcher, at Toronto.)

The story is told that a wild-eyed applicant for admission to the United States made the surprising statement that he was a citizen of Heaven and that the paper he presented was a passport signed by Jehovah. When asked if he had had his passport visaed by an American Consul, he said, "There was no American Consul in Heaven!"



Harris & Ewing.

ROBERT F. KELLEY

Chief, Division of Eastern European Affairs

DIVISION OF EASTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

HISTORY AND PERSONNEL

The Division of Eastern European Affairs, youngest of the politico-geographic divisions, was established on October 10, 1922, on the basis of authority contained in the Act of June 20, 1874. It is the only geographic division that has undergone a change of name since its establishment. It was previously known as the Division of Russian Affairs. The latter was set up on August 13, 1919, by converting a section of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, known as "Division of Near Eastern Affairs—Russia" into a full division. The section had been created on October 16, 1917, with a view to the more expeditious handling of various matters pertaining to Russia, as well as to Rumania, in connection with conditions arising out of the World War and the Russian Revolution. Since December, 1909, matters pertaining to Russia had been handled in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, but on the return of Mr. Basil Miles from Russia, following the entry

of the United States into the World War and the consequent surrender by it of the protection, which it had assumed, of Austro-Hungarian and German interests in Russia, the special section, which received the designation "NE-M," was created to handle Russian and certain Rumanian matters. Mr. Miles, who had had immediate charge in Russia of the protection work indicated, in the capacity of Special Assistant to the Ambassador with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, and who had subsequently served as Secretary of the Special (Root) Mission to Russia, was placed in charge of this new section on its creation. On August 13, 1919, he was continued in charge, as Acting Chief, of the new Division of Russian Affairs, serving in that capacity until October 1, 1919, when Mr. DeWitt C. Poole, who had recently returned from duty in the Consulate General in Moscow and the Embassy in Archangel, was assigned as Chief of the Division. Mr. Poole served in that capacity until March 20, 1920, when he went on extended leave of absence. Mr. Felix Cole (now Counselor of Legation at Riga), who had been on duty in the Division since October 20, 1919, following his return from Russia, was designated Acting Chief of the Division of Russian Affairs on April 6, 1920, and was succeeded by Mr. Arthur Bullard (now deceased), who had also served in Russia, as Chief, on November 23, 1920. The latter retired to private life in March, 1921, and on April 11, Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, who also had had extensive experience in Russia, was placed "in charge of the Division of Russian Affairs, temporarily." He was, in fact, in charge for but one week. On April 27, 1921, Mr. DeWitt C. Poole was reassigned to duty in the Division, as Acting Chief, becoming Chief on December 20, 1921, and serving in that capacity until the change of name to the Division of Eastern European Affairs on October 10, 1922, when he was appointed chief of that division. The Honorable F. Lamnot Belin (now Ambassador to Poland) served as acting chief for a short period early in 1920, and Mr. Earl L. Packer served as acting chief at various times during the period February, 1920-April, 1922.

During the period of existence of the Russian section of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, the Honorable J. Butler Wright (now Minister to Uruguay); Mr. James G. Bailey (now deceased), and Mr. John Randolph (now Consul at Quebec), all of whom had recently returned from service in Russia, were on duty in the section. Messrs. Thomas J. Tingley and Jerome Landfield also served in the section.



The position of Assistant Chief of the Division of Russian Affairs was created on June 30, 1921, by the appointment of Mr. Earl L. Packer to that position as of July 1, 1921. He served in that capacity until April 1, 1922. Other officers who served in the Division of Russian Affairs are Mr. Frank C. Lee, (now Consul General in Prague); Mr. Alfred W. Kliefoth, (now First Secretary at Berlin); Mr. Benjamin Muse, (now First Secretary at Montevideo); Mr. James Paul Jameson, (former Consul, resigned); Mr. Robert F. Leonard, (former Vice Consul, resigned), Professor Samuel N. Harper, Mr. George B. Snell and Mr. Allan J. Carter.

When the Division of Russian Affairs was changed into the Division of Eastern European Affairs on October 10, 1922, primarily as a result of the recognition by the United States on July 28, 1922, of the new states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, matters relating to which had been handled in the Division of Russian Affairs, Mr. Poole was appointed as Chief. This position has been filled by only two other officers. Mr. Poole's immediate successor, the Honorable Evan E. Young, who had just returned from duty as American Commissioner to the Baltic Provinces, with the rank of Minister, was appointed Chief on July 3, 1923, but, owing to illness, did not assume his duties until September 30, 1923, Mr. Poole remaining in charge until that date. Following Mr. Young's appointment as Minister to Santo Domingo on September 18, 1925, Mr. Robert F. Kelley, who had also seen service in the Baltic States, as well as in Finland, and had served for two years in the Division, (since March 16, 1925, as Assistant Chief), was appointed Acting Chief as of October 1, 1925. He was designated Chief on October 15, 1926, and is still serving in that capacity. At various times Messrs. Jenkins, Kliefoth, White, Packer and Henderson served temporarily as acting chief.

The position of Assistant Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs has also been filled by three persons: Mr. Alfred W. Kliefoth (November 30, 1923-September 22, 1924); Mr. Robert F. Kelley (March 16, 1925-October 1, 1925); and Mr. Earl L. Packer (October 13, 1928-to date). Other Foreign Service officers who have been assigned to the Division for duty are: Messrs. Alexander R. Magruder, John Campbell White, S. Pinkney Tuck, Douglas Jenkins, Felix Cole, Orsen N. Nielson, Loy W. Henderson, Walton C. Ferris, Landreth M. Harrison. Messrs. Preston Kumler and Hugh S. Martin (both now deceased), and Mr. George B. Snell also served in the Division. The present personnel of the

Division consists of Messrs. Kelley, Packer and Ferris, who have been transferred to the Departmental service from the Foreign Service; Messrs. Henderson and Harrison, Foreign Service officers on detail; Mr. Raymond E. Murphy, administrative assistant; four clerical assistants and one messenger.

It is interesting to note that of the 33 officers named above, 26 had seen service in Eastern European countries and only seven had not been assigned to duty in the Eastern European area, prior to service in the section or Division. The Acting Chief of the Russian section of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs and every Chief and Acting Chief and every Assistant Chief of the Divisions of Russian and Eastern European Affairs has had field experience in the Eastern European area. With a single exception, every Chief, Acting Chief and Assistant Chief had served in a diplomatic or consular capacity before such assignment, while only eight of the 33 officers named had not previously served in such capacity. Only one officer who has served in the Division of Eastern European Affairs has not had field service in the Eastern European area.

A survey of the allocation to the various divisions of the Department of supervision over matters pertaining to the geographic area now and formerly falling within the jurisdiction of the Division of Eastern European Affairs is not without interest.

The earliest mention of the assignment of matters pertaining to countries now under the jurisdiction of the Division to a subdivision of the Department appears in a recommendation submitted by Secretary McLane on August 29, 1833, to President Jackson. The recommendation, which provided for a complete reorganization of the Department, was approved by the President. Provision was made for the establishment of "the Diplomatic Bureau" which was "to attend to all notes and instructions, prepare letters of credence and treaties, receive, register, and file all dispatches. The duties were to be divided among three clerks, one to have charge of the missions to England, France, Russia, The Netherlands; another to index the instructions and the dispatches and have especial charge of the missions to all other countries in Europe." The Consular Bureau, established at the same time, was "to have charge 'of all business generally appertaining to the Consular concerns of the Departments.'" Thus, the assignment of duties with regard to the handling of matters relating to the area in question was both geographic and functional. No material change was made in this arrangement until

1870 when the newly appointed Secretary, the Honorable Hamilton Fish, undertook another reorganization of the Department. The "First Diplomatic Bureau" and the "Second Diplomatic Bureau" and the "First Consular Bureau" and the "Second Consular Bureau" were established, among others. The first named "was to have charge of diplomatic correspondence with Austria. . . (and) North Germany;" the second with various countries, including Russia and Turkey; the third "had correspondence with consuls in the countries which were also under the jurisdiction of the First Diplomatic Bureau;" the fourth, with consuls in countries which fell under the jurisdiction of the Second Diplomatic Bureau.

Following restrictions imposed by the Act of June 20, 1874 (18 Stat., 90), a revision of approximately the organization of 1833 was effected; "the consolidated Diplomatic Bureau was divided into geographical divisions, A, B and C, each division having in its charge correspondence with a separate group of countries, and the same course was followed with the consular bureau." Apparently, so far as the handling of matters relating to the Eastern European area is concerned, this arrangement persisted until the creation of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs on December 13, 1909, when the entire area, now under the supervision of the Division of Eastern European Affairs, was placed under the charge of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, which was given "charge of correspondence, diplomatic and consular, on matters other than those of an administrative character in relation to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Rumania . . . Turkey," as well as several other countries. The formation of this Division followed closely upon that of the Division of Far Eastern and Latin-American Affairs, occurred simultaneously with that of the Division of Western European Affairs, and preceded by almost six years that of the Division of Mexican Affairs.

With respect to matters relating to Russia, it will have been noted from the preceding that, prior to the creation of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs on December 13, 1909, such matters had been handled in "The Diplomatic Bureau" and "The Consular Bureau," (1833); the "Second Diplomatic Bureau" and "Second Consular Bureau" (1870); the Diplomatic Bureau and the Consular Bureau (1874). Although by the Departmental order of December 13, 1909, "correspondence, diplomatic and consular, on matters other than those of an administrative character in relation to" Russia was

placed in charge of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, it appears that similar matters in relation to Siberia were placed in charge of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs by a Departmental Order (No. 28) dated September 23, 1910. While this unusual division of duties apparently continued nominally until the creation of the Division of Russian Affairs in 1919, it is known to be the fact that the Russian section of the Near Eastern Division, after its creation on October 16, 1917, exercised primary jurisdiction over Siberian, as distinguished from other Russian, matters. The order creating the Division of Eastern European Affairs definitely gave that Division supervision over matters pertaining to Siberia. Russian, including Siberian, matters were handled in the section until its elevation to a Division, August 13, 1919, and from that date until October 10, 1922, in the Division of Russian Affairs; since the latter date they have been handled in the Division of Eastern European Affairs.

Matters relating to the territory comprised in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have followed the course of those relating to Russia and have been handled in the Divisions of Russian and Eastern European Affairs since the establishment of those republics.

With respect to the area now comprised in Poland, it may be noted that the Government of the United States did not exchange diplomatic representatives with Poland before the final partition of that country in 1795. Subsequently, matters relating to the areas comprising German and Austrian-Poland were handled by the Departmental subdivisions handling German and Austrian affairs. Matters relating to these areas were, as indicated above, assigned in the 19th century to "The Diplomatic Bureau" and "The Consular Bureau" (1833); then to the "Second Diplomatic Bureau" and "Second Consular Bureau" (1870), and later to the reorganized Diplomatic Bureau and Consular Bureau (1874). This arrangement was continued until the creation on December 13, 1909, of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs to which, as noted previously, German and Austro-Hungarian affairs were assigned. On June 25, 1915, the Division of Western European Affairs was given jurisdiction over matters pertaining to these two countries. Matters relating to Russian Poland followed the course of Russian matters and came under the supervision of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, when, on its creation, it was given jurisdiction over Russian matters. They appear to have been handled in the Russian section



of that Division, from October 16, 1917, until the creation of the Division of Russian affairs in August, 1919, notwithstanding the fact that Poland's independence had been declared on November 16, 1918, and recognition accorded the new state by the Government of the United States on January 22, 1919. After the elevation of the Russian section to a Division, Polish matters were handled in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs until May 14, 1921, when they were assigned to the Division of Western European Affairs. On October 10, 1922, Polish matters were assigned to the Division of Eastern European Affairs.

Supervision over matters relating to the area comprised in the Free City of Danzig followed the course of that relating to German Poland. Without a definite Departmental order to that effect, such supervision has been exercised by the Division of Eastern European Affairs for several years past.

With respect to Finland, it may be stated that matters relating to that country followed the course of matters pertaining to Russia until November 27, 1920. Supervision over matters relating to Finland passed to the Division of Russian Affairs upon its establishment on August 13, 1919, despite the fact that meanwhile, on May 7, 1919, the Government of the United States had recognized Finland. However, subsequently, on November 27, 1920, Finland was "included in the group of countries assigned to the Division of Western European Affairs," and, on October 10, 1922, was assigned to the Division of Eastern European Affairs.

With respect to supervision over matters relating to Rumania, it is to be noted that that country was included in the group of countries assigned to the Division of Near Eastern Affairs on its creation on December 13, 1909. An order issued by Assistant Secretary of State Phillips to the Chief of the Bureau of Indexes and Archives on October 16, 1917, with regard to the routing of papers provided that "all matters bearing upon the present war relating to Russia and Roumania and to relations between Russia and Roumania [are] to be handled in the office of Mr. Basil Miles, temporarily in charge of Russian Affairs." No record could be found of the reassignment of supervision over the Rumanian matters here mentioned to the Division of Near Eastern Affairs proper, but such supervision apparently reverted to or was retained by that Division on the creation of the Division of Russian Affairs in August, 1919. One problem, in particular, connected with supervision over matters relating to Rumania has

been of continuing interest to both Divisions, namely, that of handling matters pertaining to Bessarabia, which has not been recognized as a part of Rumania either by the Government of the United States or by the present regime in Russia. Theoretically, since the United States has not recognized Bessarabia's separation from Russia, the Division of Eastern European Affairs has supervision in the first instance over matters relating to Bessarabia; in practice, the Division of Near Eastern Affairs usually handles Bessarabian matters, in close cooperation with the Division of Eastern European Affairs.

DUTIES

The Departmental Order of October 10, 1922, establishing the Division of Eastern European Affairs provides that:

"The Division of Eastern European Affairs will have general supervision, under the secretaries, of matters pertaining to Russia, (including Siberia), and of relations, diplomatic and consular, political and economic, with Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland."

Matters pertaining to relations with the Free City of Danzig, since its foreign relations are conducted through Poland, also fall under the general supervision of the Division.

The work of the Division in recent years has fallen, for the most part, into two clearly defined general fields. One field of work pertains to American relations with the new post-war states of Eastern Europe, formed, for the most part, out of territory embraced in the former Russian empire; the other to American relations with an important European and Asiatic state, the government of which has not been recognized by the Government of the United States—Russia.

With respect to relations with the new Eastern European republics, it may be noted that the main problems confronting the Division have been connected with the establishing of a firm basis for developing intercourse, private as well as official, between the United States and such countries. On the establishment of the Division of Eastern European Affairs in October, 1922, there existed between these countries and the United States no treaty or agreement of any character. The building of the whole structure of treaty relationships had to be undertaken. The negotiation and conclusion of treaties of friendship, commerce and consular rights; extradition treaties, arbitration treaties, conciliation treaties, and numerous technical agreements, such as parcel post and money



order conventions, agreements relating to tonnage dues, ships' measurements certificates, etc., were required in order to place our intercourse with these countries on the same basis as our relations with other countries. While this work has not as yet been brought entirely to completion, it is approaching that stage. In the beginning it was necessary, because of the long period of time required to bring to a successful conclusion negotiations relating to comprehensive commercial treaties, to make temporary arrangements with the several countries for the conduct of trade. Through exchanges of notes, in the order named, with Poland, Estonia, Finland and Lithuania in 1925 and with Latvia in 1926, American goods were granted unconditional most-favored-nation treatment in customs matters. Subsequently, treaties of friendship, commerce and consular rights have been concluded with Estonia (1926), Latvia (1928) and Poland (1931), the last of which owing to delay in ratification on the part of Poland, has not yet come into force. These treaties, following our similar treaty of the same nature with Germany, have strengthened the basis of our post-war policy in the matter of commercial treaty relations with foreign countries. Negotiations for such a treaty with Finland have been begun and it is anticipated that similar negotiations with Lithuania will be opened in due course.

Treaties regarding extradition, arbitration, and conciliation have been concluded with each of these countries; and also debt funding agreements. With a view to facilitating travel between these countries and the United States, an effort was made to obtain the waiver of non-immigration visa fees, and agreements to this effect have been concluded with Estonia, Finland and the Free City of Danzig, while a reduction in the charge for non-immigration visas has been secured in the case of Poland and Lithuania; in the case of Latvia, Lithuania and Poland special arrangements have been effected for the waiver of visa fees for students. Money order conventions have been concluded with all five countries and also with the Free City of Danzig, while parcel post conventions have been signed with Finland, Latvia and Poland. Agreements have been made with Finland with regard to tonnage dues, with Estonia and Latvia with regard to the mutual recognition of ships' measurements certificates, and with Poland with regard to the prevention of smuggling of intoxicating liquors; and by Presidential proclamation there has been extended to citizens of Poland, on the basis of reciprocity, the benefits of American copyright laws. Thus, a

total of 50 bilateral treaties, conventions and agreements have been concluded with these countries in the period, 1924-1932, inclusive. While with respect to the conduct of the negotiations leading to the conclusion of many of these agreements, such as the debt funding and postal agreements, the Division has had little to do, with respect to other agreements, officers of the Division, particularly the Chief, have, in conjunction with other officers of the Department and Government, taken part in the determination of our policy and in the drafting of the appropriate correspondence and documents; and, in the case of treaties and agreements negotiated in Washington, have been active participants in the conference between the foreign negotiators and the appropriate officers of the United States Government. In addition to the bilateral treaties and agreements mentioned, the United States Government and one or more of the governments of Eastern Europe have been signatories of numerous multilateral agreements, which have sought specific objectives in the field of developing friendly international relations. The Division has been frequently consulted with respect to various problems arising in connection with the participation of the United States and of countries of Eastern Europe in the several international conferences leading to the conclusion of such agreements.

In addition to the major problem connected with the conduct of our relations with the new countries of Eastern Europe—that of establishing a basis for the development of intercourse with those countries—the Division has, of course, been engaged with respect to such countries in the usual routine work of a politico-geographic division relating to countries assigned thereto. Such duties include keeping thoroughly informed as to political and economic developments, both internal and international, with respect to such countries, in order that American interests may be properly protected and advanced. Sources of information required to be studied with regard to such matters are diplomatic and consular reports and published material of various kinds. As a repository of detailed and specialized information of the nature indicated, the Division is consulted by other divisions of the Department and other departments and agencies of the Federal Government, as well as by private persons and organizations, with respect to a great variety of questions. When information desired can not be furnished off-hand or readily by the Division, it is sometimes required to make extensive research with respect to specific inquiries. Questions presented to the Divi-



sion from time to time involve various legal matters, such as claims of American nationals and firms against the governments of Eastern European countries, enforcement of the rights of such nationals and firms under treaties and agreements concluded between the United States Government and governments of the countries in question, requests from American nationals for assistance in obtaining the enforcement of contracts involving governmental or private organizations in such countries, claims of nationals of Eastern European countries against the Government of the United States, extradition and deportation. Questions pertaining to economic matters, such as discrimination against American trade by Eastern European governments, particularly problems arising out of the adoption by such governments of measures to restrict imports (licensing systems, import quotas and contingents, monopolies, seasonal embargoes, etc.,) and to regulate international money transfers, and out of the adoption of measures involving taxation and other governmental fees, are considered in the Division.

As concerns our relations with Russia, it is to be noted that, on the one hand, the policy adhered to by the Government of the United States since 1918 of refraining from having official relations with the present regime in Russia and from having American diplomatic or consular officers stationed in territory under its control and, on the other hand, the peculiar nature of that regime, have produced an unusual situation which has placed upon the Division duties and problems not ordinarily arising in connection with our relations with other countries. The work of the Division with regard to Russian matters has been along two major lines. In the first place, in consequence of the circumstances mentioned above, it has been particularly essential for the Division to keep itself fully and currently informed as to various trends and phases of development in the Russian situation, internal and international, political and economic. Among the aspects of the Russian situation to which, for instance, especial attention has been devoted are those relating to the nature, purposes and structure of the present regime in Russia. This has involved careful study of the relationship existing between the Communist Party in Russia and the various organizations established by it, such as the Soviet government, the trade union and cooperative organizations, and the Communist International and its numerous subsidiaries; of the direction and control from Moscow of the international communist revolu-

tionary movement, with particular reference to the direction and control of communist activities in the United States; and of Soviet domestic and foreign policies, both political and economic. Secondly, the Division has been concerned with the solution of questions connected with the conduct and development, within the framework established by the policy of non-recognition, of relations between the United States and Russia.

As concerns the problem of keeping informed as to Russian matters, it may be stated that special efforts have been made to procure for the Division the most accurate and comprehensive information obtainable with regard thereto. As a result of these efforts considerable material along the following lines has been assembled by the Division: (1) printed original source material, for the most part published in Russia, such as the texts of laws, decrees, treaties, etc., the stenographic reports of congresses of the Communist Party, the Soviets, the Communist International, the labor unions, etc., official newspapers and periodicals, directories, statistical and other yearbooks, etc., and the collected works of authoritative spokesmen of the Soviet regime; (2) printed material of a secondary nature, published both in Russia and elsewhere, containing authoritative studies and interpretative and other articles, often documented, on important aspects of the Russian situation; (3) reports of various kinds from American diplomatic and consular officers abroad with regard to Russian matters, such as original studies based on Soviet and other published sources, memoranda containing firsthand information obtained from various sources, including Americans and persons of other nationality returning from Russia; (4) first-hand data obtained by the Department from other sources; and (5) studies prepared in the Division on the basis of information obtained from one or more of the preceding sources mentioned.

The availability of material of the nature indicated has enabled the Division to have on hand information required in connection with the consideration and determination of both major policy and administrative problems; and also has enabled it, in response to inquiries of various kinds from persons and organizations in the United States which normally would in many instances have been addressed to American diplomatic and consular officers in Russia but in the absence of such officers from Russia are addressed to the Department, to furnish information which could not otherwise have been supplied. The possession of such material has also enabled the Department to furnish other executive Departments and agencies and



various congressional committees and individual Senators and Representatives detailed information requested by them with regard to specific aspects of Russian affairs.

With regard to questions with which the Division has been concerned in connection with the development of relations between the United States and Russia within the framework established by the policy of non-recognition, it is to be noted that, while official relations between the Government of the United States and the new regime in Russia have not been established, relations along other lines between the two countries have continued, or been reestablished, and developed. In particular there has been a development of commercial relations—a development which has not been inconsistent with the Government's policy with regard to Russia, as is evident from the following excerpt from a statement made by Secretary of State Kellogg in 1928:

"As concerns commercial relations between the United States and Russia, it is the policy of the Government of the United States to place no obstacles in the way of the development of trade and commerce between the two countries, it being understood that individuals and corporations availing themselves of the opportunity to engage in such trade, do so upon their own responsibility and at their own risk. The Department of State has endeavored to reduce to a minimum difficulties affecting commercial relations. Visas are readily granted by American consular officers to Russian nationals, even if associated with the Soviet régime, provided that the real purpose of their visit to the United States is in the interest of trade and commerce and provided that they have not been associated with the international revolutionary activities of the Bolshevik régime. The American Government has interposed no objection to the financing incidental to ordinary current commercial intercourse between the two countries, and does not object to banking arrangements necessary to finance contracts for the sale of American goods on long term credits, provided the financing does not involve the sale of securities to the public. The American Government, however, views with disfavor the flotation of a loan in the United States or the employment of American credit for the purpose of making an advance to a régime which has repudiated the obligations of Russia to the United States and its citizens and confiscated the property of American citizens in Russia. Various Soviet commercial organizations have established branches in this country, and . . . a substantial trade has developed."

In connection with the foregoing, it is worthy of note that American exports to Russia increased from \$7,000,000 in 1923 to \$114,000,000 in 1930, while the total turnover between the two countries grew from \$9,000,000 to \$138,000,000 in the same period. The placing of Soviet orders for the purchase of such American exports and the sale of Soviet imports has, as indicated by Secretary Kellogg, involved the temporary presence in the

United States of numerous Russian nationals. The approximate total number of such temporary visitors during the period 1927-1932, inclusive, is 2,200, of whom some 2,100 have returned abroad. The development of commercial relations has also involved the signing of many technical aid agreements by American firms and individuals with Soviet economic organizations, calling for the sending to Russia of numerous American engineers and workmen, whose number at one time is reported to have totalled more than 2,000. Thus, it is seen that the existence and development of commercial relations has entailed considerable travel between the two countries.

Intercourse of another character has also developed in recent years, namely, that connected with tourist and other traffic. The extent of its development is indicated in Soviet figures showing that approximately 2,000 American tourists visited Russia in 1929, some 2,700 in 1930, approximately 4,500 in 1931, and about 2,800 in 1932. In addition to the strictly tourist traffic, most of which has been on a group basis, there has been considerable travel to Russia on the part of Americans traveling individually, such as persons of Russian origin, visiting their former homes in Russia, and persons traveling between the Far East and Europe. Also, there has been an immigrant traffic of some, but decreasing, proportions into the United States from Russia. In addition to relations involving trade and travel, there has been, particularly of late, a considerable degree of communication between the Russian and American peoples through ordinary postal and telegraphic channels. Parcel post packages may, within certain limitations, be sent to Russia; money may be transferred to persons in Russia through ordinary banking channels by mail or telegraph.

In connection with the existence and development of relations of the nature indicated, numerous questions of considerable variety and scope have been presented to the Division for solution, many of which have come before it as a result of the absence of official relations between the American and Soviet authorities. For example, among questions that have arisen have been those connected with matters relating to the administration in the United States of estates with respect to which residents in Russia are beneficiaries, the execution and authentication of documents in the United States for use in Russia and in Russia for use in the United States, claims of American citizens against Russia and against Soviet organizations, claims of Russian nationals and organizations against the Government of the United States, the



obtainment for American nationals of legal services in Russia, Soviet participation in international conferences at which the United States Government is also represented and the signature of or adherence to the same multilateral agreement on the part of both parties, relations of American representatives abroad with Soviet representatives, naturalization and deportation of Russian and Soviet nationals, the repatriation of Americans in Russia, the protection of, and issuance of passports to, American citizens in Russia, the whereabouts and welfare of persons in Russia, the place and manner of keeping and obtaining verification of records of vital statistics, the issuance of consular invoices covering goods shipped to the United States from Russia, visits of Soviet vessels to American ports, the proposed flotation of Soviet securities in this country, the transmission of funds from private and from United States Government organizations, such as the Veterans Administration, to persons in Russia, the precise designation, location and functions of various organizations in Russia, etc.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out that the Department has taken note of the need for specialization in the work of the Foreign Service with respect to the development of American relations with the countries of Eastern Europe. This is shown in steps taken to build up a special corps of Foreign Service officers possessing appropriate language qualifications to assist in the carrying on of the work of the Department and the Foreign Service in connection with our relations with those countries. "Regulations Governing the Selection, Training and Promotion of Foreign Service Officers for Language Assignments in the Near East, in Eastern Europe, and in North Africa" were issued by Secretary of State Kellogg on June 4, 1927, and later embodied in an Executive Order, No. 4879, of May 8, 1928. Two officers, Messrs. George F. Kennan and William M. Gwynn, have successfully completed the course of study required by these regulations and are now assigned to duty in the Eastern European area. Two officers, Messrs. Norris B. Chipman and Bertel E. Kuniholm will complete their course of study about June 30, 1933, and two other officers, Messrs. Charles E. Bohlen and Edward Page, jr., should finish about June 30, 1934. Additional officers will be selected for language study in the future, as the exigencies of the service permit or require. In addition, under paragraph (m) of the Regulations referred to, several officers have been selected for regional assignment in Eastern Europe.

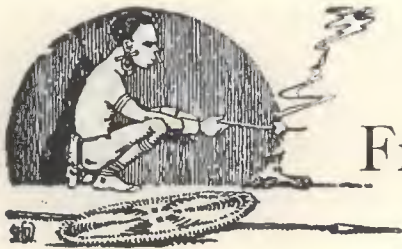


MRS. LIVINGSTON SATTERTHWAITE

(See page 66)

FOREIGN SERVICE WOMEN'S LUNCHEON

The women of the American Foreign Service met for luncheon on January 11 at the Highlands. Those present were: Mrs. Clayson Aldridge, Mrs. Paul Alling, Mrs. Thomas Bowman, Mrs. Ellis Briggs, Mrs. Homer Byington, Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, Mrs. William R. Castle, Jr., Mrs. Vinton Chapin, Mrs. Hamilton Claiborne, Mrs. Charles Curtis, Mrs. George Chipman, Mrs. Thomas Dawson, Miss Lilita Dawson, Mrs. Ronald Fisher, Mrs. Cornelius Ferris, Miss Cecilia Goddard, Mrs. Maxwell Hamilton, Mrs. Ella Hengstler, Mrs. George Horton, Mrs. Augustus E. Ingram, Mrs. Joseph E. Jacobs, Mrs. William Jones, Mrs. Richard de Lambert, Mrs. Frank W. Mahin, Mrs. C. R. Montgomery, Mrs. George Merrell, Mrs. Raymond Mackay, Mrs. Chester W. Martin, Mrs. James J. Murphy, Mrs. George H. Murphy, Mrs. L. O. Pinkerton, Mrs. Christian Ravndal, Mrs. Winthrop Scott, Mrs. James B. Stewart, Mrs. George Tait, Mrs. C. S. Winans, Mrs. J. Thompson Wailes, Mrs. E. C. Wynne, and Mrs. James Wilkinson.



News Items From The Field



BARCELONA

A Thanksgiving Day Dinner-Dance was held at the Ritz Hotel, Barcelona, Thursday night, November 24, under the joint auspices of the American Chamber of Commerce in Spain and the American Club of Barcelona, members of the staff of the Consulate General contributing materially to the success of the party. The occasion also marked the official celebration by the American colony in Barcelona of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, and a portrait of Washington occupied the place of honor in the decoration scheme, which included Spanish, American, and Catalan flags.

The United States was honored at the party by the presence of the President of the Generalidad of Catalonia, Señor Maciá, and Señora and Señorita Maciá; the Mayor of Barcelona, Doctor Agudé, and Señora Agudé; and Señor Azcárraga, the representative of the Civil Governor, who was unavoidably prevented from assisting in person. This occasion was the first appearance of high Spanish and Catalan authorities at any foreign function in Barcelona since the establishment of the Spanish Republic.

Consul General Dawson opened the turkey dinner with a brief address of welcome to the local officials in Spanish, in which he explained the double significance of the occasion. He then read the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation. At the end of the dinner Señor Maciá, as the spokesman for all the authorities present, made a very cordial speech in which he referred to the universal esteem in which the memory of George Washington was held, and to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain.

Following the dinner, the guests enjoyed half an hour of sound pictures of typical American subjects, such as news events, life in New York, and Southern Negro songs. A colorful ball followed the movies and extended well into the morning.

Practically all of the small American colony were included in the 219 persons who attended

the party. Many other nationalities were represented, principally the Spanish, British, and Canadian. The party was generally described as a great success, and seven daily newspapers of Barcelona carried long articles about it.

VICE CONSUL DANIEL M. BRADDOCK.

NAPLES

DECEMBER 23, 1932.

Mr. Charles A. Bay, recently transferred from Tirana to the Embassy at Rome as Second Secretary, was in Naples, December 7, to meet Mrs. Bay who arrived that day on the S. S. *Augustus* from the United States.

The Hon. Henry J. Allen, former United States Senator from Kansas, called at the Naples Consulate General on December 7.

Vice Consul Kenneth J. Yearns, formerly assigned to the Naples Consulate General, departed for the United States on December 11 to attend the next session of the Foreign Service School in the Department.

Vice Consul Fred K. Salter, recently transferred from Copenhagen to Aden, passed through Naples December 12 on his way to his new post.

CONSUL C. P. KUYKENDALL.

LEGHORN

A reception was held on November 24, 1932, at the Villa Orlando, Leghorn, the residence of Consul and Mrs. Jose de Olivares. This social event not only celebrated Thanksgiving Day, which marked the closing of the George Washington Bicentennial celebration period, but also the local debut of Consul and Mrs. John R. Putnam, newly assigned as the principal consular officer at Leghorn, and likewise the retirement of Consul and Mrs. de Olivares. The reception was attended by a large number of the leading officials and citizens, with their wives, of Leghorn; and it is said that never was a social function in the city more perfectly planned and carried out. The beautiful drawing rooms of the villa were taste-

fully decorated with flowers, and in the large dining room refreshments were served, while music, dancing and bridge entertained the many guests until after midnight.

LEIPZIG

On Thanksgiving Day Consul and Mrs. Ralph C. Busser entertained at their home, Zoellner Strasse 1, all of the Americans residing or sojourning in Leipzig. The guests numbered 110, of whom many are students at the University of Leipzig, the Conservatory of Music, or the State Academy for Graphic Arts and Bookmaking. In receiving the guests the host and hostess were assisted by Consul Richard R. Willey and by Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul J. Reveley.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND

DECEMBER 21, 1932.

On the occasion of the voluntary retirement of American Consul William F. Doty at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, effective December 31, 1932, after 30 years and 5 months as a consul of career, the Staff of that Consulate entertained Mr. Doty at a tea in his honor and presented him with a writing desk in token of farewell.

Mr. Doty left Newcastle on furlough December 19 for Lowestoft, Suffolk, England, where he and his family will make their home. This brings to a close the active career of a remarkable "old-time" consul. Among his many memorable experiences since he was first appointed to Tahiti in 1902, subsequent to Government work among the Eskimos on St. Lawrence Island, Mr. Doty counts a destructive hurricane in Tahiti, harrowing revolutionary times in Persia, preparations for the World War as viewed at Riga, then Russia, espionage activities in the Bahamas, colossal volumes of American shipping dispatched at Cardiff after the war, a very serious illness at Stoke-on-Trent, and an earthquake in the Azores. It is hoped that the Consulate's gift will be instrumental in recording some of the remarkable events of this varied life.

VICE CONSUL MERLIN E. SMITH.

ANTWERP

Vice Consul Harry Tuck Sherman, who in the many years he was stationed at Antwerp made a host of friends, both among his colleagues in the American Foreign Service and among the local residents, was transferred last August to Ghent, where he took up his duties in October. Upon his departure from Antwerp, Mr. Sherman was elected Vice President of the American Club of Antwerp, that distinction being conferred on him

in view of his having been not only a charter member but also one of the principal founders of the Club, and of his untiring and enthusiastic support of the Club, particularly through his contribution toward the work of organizing many of its most successful celebrations. Also, upon Mr. Sherman's resignation of the office of First President of the *Association Amicale des Vice Consuls à Anvers*, he was unanimously elected *Vice President d'Honneur* in recognition of his successful leadership in the activities of that Association since its foundation in 1920.

HAMBURG

December 28, 1932.

Recent notable visitors at Hamburg have included Minister Hoffman Philip, returning to Oslo; Consul and Mrs. Nathaniel P. Davis, London, who spent a week's vacation in Germany; Consul Edward M. Groth, on his way back to Copenhagen after home leave; and Vice Consul Francis B. Stevens, Prague.

The annual Christmas Party of the Hamburg consular staff was held on December 23. The usual tree, presents and dancing contributed to make it a merry occasion. Mr. Hopf of the staff, already known to several generations of officers who have served at Hamburg, acted as *Weinachtsmann* and read a clever Christmas poem of his own composition.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

(Continued to page 76)



A. B. C. COUNSELORS MEET AT SANTIAGO AIRPORT, CHILE

Thurston, Counselor at Rio de Janeiro (on payless furlough) and Norweb, Counselor at Santiago, greet White, Counselor at Buenos Aires (also p. f.), on his arrival at Santiago



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication, December 30, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since December 17, 1932:

John W. Bailey, Jr., of Austin, Texas, now American Consul at Rosario, Argentina, assigned Consul at Buenos Aires, effective as soon as practicable after the closing of the American Consulate at Rosario.

Tevis Huhn, of Princeton, N. J., now American Vice Consul at Rosario, Argentina, assigned Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay.

George M. Graves, of Bennington, Vt., American Vice Consul at Hankow, China, and now in the United States, assigned for duty in the American Legation at San Salvador, El Salvador, as Foreign Service Officer pending confirmation as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States, when he will be designated Third Secretary of Legation at San Salvador.

Milton Patterson Thompson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., American Vice Consul at Mexico City and now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Ottawa, Canada.

Frederik Van den Arend, of Fairview, N. C., American Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, assigned American Consul at Amsterdam, Netherlands.

The following Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified, now assigned to the Foreign Service Officers Training School of the Department of State, have been assigned to the posts indicated:

Daniel V. Anderson, of Dover, Del., Lisbon.
Walworth Barbour, of Lexington, Mass., Hong Kong.
Mulford A. Colebrook, of Rochester, N. Y., Brisbane.
Charles A. Cooper, of Humboldt, Nebr., Canton.
William M. Cramp, of Philadelphia, Pa., Belize.
Andrew E. Donovan, 2d, of California, Yokohama.
Walter W. Hoffmann, of Santa Barbara, Calif., Auckland.

Fred W. Jandrey, of Neenah, Wis., Calcutta.
Aubrey E. Lippincott, of Tucson, Ariz., Montevideo.
Raymond P. Ludden, of Fall River, Mass., Tsinan.
Walter P. McConaughy, of Montevallo, Ala., Kobe.
Troy L. Perkins, of Lexington, Ky., Medan.
Norris Rediker, of Minneapolis, Minn., Bombay.
Livingston Satterthwaite, of Huntingdon Valley, Pa., San José, Costa Rica.

William C. Trimble, of Baltimore, Md., Buenos Aires.
(The officers listed above have been assigned as Vice Consuls at their respective posts.)

Non-Career

Girvan Teall, of Little Falls, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua, and now in the United States, appointed American Vice Consul at Edmonton, Canada.

Released for publication January 7, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since December 30:

William H. Hunt, of New York City, and William W. Early, of Marietta, N. C., American Foreign Service Officers assigned to the Department of State, retired December 31, 1932.

Released for publication January 14, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 7, 1933:

Reginald Bragonier, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland, assigned Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

Gaston A. Cournoyer, of Berlin, N. H., American Vice Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, assigned Vice Consul at Veracruz, Mexico.

Donald D. Edgar, of Metuchen, N. J., American Vice Consul at Hong Kong and now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

The assignment of Walter W. Hoffman, of Santa Barbara, Calif., as American Vice Consul at Auckland, New Zealand, has been cancelled and he is assigned Vice Consul at Wellington.

George J. Haering, of Huntington Station, N. Y., American Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, assigned Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

Richard S. Huestis, American Vice Consul at Calcutta,

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India, now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

Stewart E. McMillin, of Lawrence, Kans., American Consul at Warsaw, Poland, assigned Consul at Piedras Negras, Mexico.

Harold Playter, of Los Angeles, Calif., American Consul at Lille, France, assigned Consul at St. Michael's, Azores.

Gaston Smith, of New Orleans, La., American Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, assigned Consul at Lille, France.

Released for Publication January 21, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 14, 1933:

Willard L. Beaulac, of Pawtucket, R. I., now Second Secretary of Legation at Managua, Nicaragua, designated Second Secretary of Legation at San Salvador, El Salvador.

Harold C. Clum, of Saugerties, N. Y., now American Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, assigned Consul General at Bucharest, Rumania.

Alfred W. Donegan, of Mobile, Ala., now American Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, assigned Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

Peter H. A. Flood, of Nashua, N. H., now American Foreign Service Officer detailed to the Department of State, assigned to the American Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico.

Harold B. Quarton, of Algona, Iowa, now American Consul at Habana, Cuba, assigned Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Lucien N. Sullivan, of Bethlehem, Pa., now American Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, will retire from the Service on March 31, 1933.

Harold S. Tewell, of Portal, N. Dak., now American Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, assigned Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Non-Career

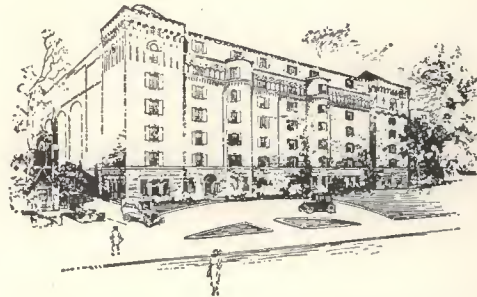
Edward A. Cummings, Honorary Vice Consul at Moncton, New Brunswick, resigned from the Service on January 11, 1933.

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 change in foreign station has been noted:

Medical Director Hugh de Valin. Relieved from duty at Antwerp, Belgium, and assigned to duty in the office of the American Consul General at Berlin, Germany. December 16, 1932.

Members of the American Foreign Service Protective Association are reminded that premiums on their group insurance are due and payable on or before February 28, 1933, for at least the first quarter of the new insurance year which begins March 1, 1933.



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BIRTHS

A son, Norman Niccoli, was born on December 14, 1932, at Milan, Italy, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Frank C. Niccoli.

A son, Lloyd Franklin Sturgeon, was born on December 15, 1932, at Tokyo, Japan, to Consul and Mrs. Leo D. Sturgeon.

A son, Hugh Wallace Mitchell, was born on December 18, 1932, at Madrid, Spain, to Consul and Mrs. W. M. Parker Mitchell. Consul Mitchell is stationed at Alicante, Spain.

MARRIAGES

Lancaster-Payne. Married at Kobe, Japan, on December 20, 1932, Vice Consul Bruce Lancaster and Miss Jessie Bancroft Payne, of Winterset, Iowa.

Satterthwaite-Bristol. Married at Montclair, N. J., on January 6, 1933, Vice Consul Livingston Satterthwaite and Miss Adelaide Bristol, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Leverett Dale Bristol.

Apropos of the marriage on December 20, 1932, at Kobe, Japan, of Vice Consul Bruce Lancaster and Miss Jessie Baneroft Payne, it is of interest to state that Mrs. Lancaster is a grand-niece of George Baneroft, the historian, on her father's side, and a grand-niece of Charles Dickens on her mother's side. With such ancestors it is natural that Mrs. Lancaster should have the divine urge to write; her first novel, "Black Sheep," was published in 1929, and a second novel is to appear in the spring. A reviewer in "Books" stated that "Black Sheep" (Macrae Smith Co.) is "lively, intelligent, and graced by a pretty wit. . . . Its pace is swift, its theme one of great interest to readers today, and its dialogue at all times credible and amusing."

IN MEMORIAM

The American Consul General at Warsaw, Poland, reported with regret the death of Mr. Casimir Dunin-Markiewicz on December 2, 1932, at the age of 58 years. Mr. Markiewicz entered the employment of that office on April 13, 1920, and served continuously thereafter until the date of his death with the exception of those periods within the last year in which he was afflicted by the illness which ultimately resulted in his death.

Mr. Markiewicz served the office with unaffected zeal and faithfulness, and every principal officer assigned to the Warsaw Consulate General since its reopening after the war has had occasion to utilize and appreciate his services, particularly in confidential and difficult missions. He was a gentleman of unusually versatile accomplishments and of international acquaintance. He was known as an artist, a successful dramatist and novelist. His career in art was engaged in prior to the war in England, Ireland and France, but his literary undertakings are in the Polish language. He was of course an accomplished linguist.

His death was reported by Consul General J. Klahr Huddle with a sense of distinct personal loss.

The death of Vice Consul Alfred Whidden Magnitzky, of New Orleans, La., on December 9, 1932, was reported in the last issue of the JOURNAL. Consul Reginald S. Castleman, writing on December 28, 1932, from Porto Alegre, Brazil, where Vice Consul Magnitzky had been on duty recently, said as follows:

Mr. Magnitzky died shortly after his arrival in New Orleans, as a consequence of a poisoned mosquito bite received while en route home from his post. Although he was leaving the Service, his death was attributable to misfortune in the foreign field.

He had served at Valparaiso, Magallanes, and latterly for two years at Porto Alegre, where he was respected by all and the friend of not a few. He will be remembered by those who knew him as a congenial man, particularly strong in those traits of stalwart moral courage and industry to which we owe our national greatness. He is survived by a widow and three-year-old son.

Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Mexico, and former Minister to Chile, died of pneumonia at his home in Indianapolis, Ind., on December 22, 1932. He had been in poor health



since retiring from public life in 1928. Mr. Wilson was born in Crawfordsville, Ind., on November 3, 1857, a son of James and Emma Ingersoll Wilson. His father, who died in 1867 at Caracas, Venezuela, while American Minister there, was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars.

Henry Lane Wilson, after graduation studied law, but in 1882 he engaged in newspaper work and became editor and owner of the Journal of Lafayette, Ind., a city founded by his grandfather. In 1885 he went to Spokane, Wash., practicing law and engaging in banking and real estate operations. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him Minister to Chile, where he served until 1905. In 1903 he was appointed Minister to Greece, but received permission to stay in Chile. In 1906 he was transferred to Brussels, and in December, 1909, he went as Ambassador to Mexico, where he served until his resignation in 1913. In a volume of reminiscences entitled "Diplomatic Episodes," issued in 1927, Mr. Wilson relates his experiences in the Service and particularly the troublous days in Mexico during the Madero revolution and the Huerta regime. After leaving Mexico, Mr. Wilson was the special ambassador of the United States at the coronation of King Albert of Belgium, and was American delegate to the Brussels Conference on Collisions at Sea. He also served as Vice President of the World Court League, the Security League, and the League to Enforce Peace. Until prevented by recent illness, Mr. Wilson wrote political articles for magazines and occasional fiction under a nom de plume.

His wife, the former Alice Vajer, of Indiana, died about four years ago. Their three sons, John Vajer Wilson, Warden McKee Wilson (now First Secretary of the American Legation at Caracas, Venezuela), and Stewart C. Wilson survive.

It is interesting to note the three generations

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of this family that thus figure in the American Foreign Service.

Mrs. Mary Barclay Young, mother of James Barclay Young, Consul at Southampton, England, died at her home in Washington, D. C., on December 21, 1932. Mrs. Young was a life-long resident of Washington, being born here January 4, 1851. She was the daughter of John McGowen Barclay, who was for many years Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives. Mrs. Young's grandfather was John Davison Barclay, who was connected with the United States Treasury for over 60 years. She was married to James Rankin Young in 1875, a Civil War veteran, who afterwards was chief of the Washington Bureau of the *New York Tribune*. Later he was Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice, Executive Clerk of the Senate, Representative in Congress for three terms, from Philadelphia, and before his retirement from active work, Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office of the Post Office Department. He was also one of the founders of the Gridiron Club.

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Surviving Mrs. Young are four children, Mrs. Glenn A. Smith, whose husband is connected with the State Department; John Russell Young, White House correspondent of the *Washington Star*; James Barclay Young, American Consul at Southampton, England; and Miss Julia Coleman Young, of Washington, D. C.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Felix Cole, Counselor of the American Legation at Riga, Latvia, in the death of his father, Theodore L. Cole, on December 27, 1932, at his residence at Upper Montclair, N. J. Born in Albany, N. Y., in December, 1852, Mr. Cole was educated at Galesville University and the University of Wisconsin. He entered the law book business in St. Louis, Mo., in 1874, and after being connected with several firms there he came to Washington and founded the Statute Law Book Company in 1890. Mr. Cole also compiled bibliographies and check lists of the statute laws of several States, and was indeed regarded as one of the country's outstanding legal bibliographers. It was only in 1931, when he had nearly reached the age of 80 years, that Mr. Cole retired from business and went to live in New Jersey.

Benton McMillin, ex-Governor of Tennessee, and former American Minister to Peru, and later to Guatemala, died from pneumonia at his home in Nashville, Tenn., on January 8, 1933.

Mr. McMillin was born on September 11, 1845, in Monroe County, Ky., but moved in his youth to Tennessee, where he engaged in the practice of law. Nearly three score years in politics made Mr. McMillin known as the "Democratic war-horse." After serving 10 terms in Congress—for 14 years he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee—he was nominated and elected in 1898 as Governor of Tennessee, and served for two terms. A natural orator with a sparkling wit, a broad knowledge of literature from which to draw quotations, a profound knowledge of government and a bent for practical politics, Mr. McMillin campaigned as a speaker for his party in almost all States east of the Mississippi or acted in some other capacity from 1874 to last year. In July, 1913, he was appointed Minister to Peru, and again in 1919 he was appointed Minister to Guatemala, serving at this last post until 1922. He took pride in the fact that during his diplomatic career in those countries friendly relations with the United States were not disturbed, notwithstanding that serious revolutions occurred while he was stationed there.

Mrs. Margaretta Bonsall Taylor Holder, of Philadelphia, wife of Dr. Charles Adams Holder, died at her residence in Paris, France, on January 13, 1933, after a brief illness. Dr. Holder practiced medicine from 1900 to 1909, when he was appointed American Consul at Rouen, France. Later he was Consul General at Christiana, Norway, and subsequently served at Cologne, Germany, and at London. Finally, after acting as Foreign Trade Adviser in the Department of State, he resigned from the Service in July, 1916. He then became president of the Asia Banking Corporation, and finally vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company, in charge of the foreign department. Latterly, Dr. and Mrs. Holder have been living at 5 Rue Weber, Paris.

Sincere sympathy is extended to A. Dana Hodgdon, chief of the Visa Division, Department of State, in the death on January 18, 1932, of his mother, Mrs. Lillian Coolbaugh Hodgdon, in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Hodgdon was the widow of the late Dr. Alexander L. Hodgdon, of Danon-the-Patuxent, St. Mary's County, Md. A native of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Mrs. Hodgdon spent her early life in Baltimore, and since the death of her husband had spent the greater part of her time at the family estate in St. Mary's County. Mrs. Hodgdon was widely known for her philanthropic work, and was actively engaged in the affairs of St. Mary's County, particularly in connection with the Red Cross and the County Hospital. She was a member of the Thomas Johnson Chapter and Maj. William Thomas Chapter of the D. A. R. The funeral service was held at the Old Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Mary's City, Md.

RED CROSS SEWING

The ladies of the Foreign Service and of the Department have been busily engaged during the past month in making garments for distribution by the American Red Cross, which work was promoted by Mrs. Henry L. Stimson last September and carried on under the guidance of Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr. At Room 158, in the Department, which is open from 10 to 12 every Tuesday, 1,305 cut garments have been received from the Red Cross, and there have been returned to that organization, as of January 17, 1933, a total of 1,176 sewed garments, together with 162 gift garments, making a grand total of 1,328 garments. Owing to the number of garments remaining to be sewed, the end of the work is undetermined.



F. S. O. TRAINING SCHOOL

The new class in the Foreign Service Officers Training School commenced work on January 4 and will close the end of March. Fifteen officers are in attendance, Consul General James B. Stewart being the director, and Miss Cornelia B. Bassel the assistant. The subjects of the lectures and studies are as follows, the instructor's name in each case being given in parenthesis:

Organization of the Department and of the Foreign Service, (Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler); administrative matters, including estimates and allotments, leaves and transit periods, and leases, (Messrs. Harry A. Havens, Edmund B. Montgomery and Laurence C. Frank); international law, (Mr. James O. Murdock); documentation of merchandise, (Messrs. Clarence E. Gauss and Harry F. Worley); inventories, (Mr. Harry B. Otterman); foreign commerce, (Mr. James J. Murphy, Jr.); estate and notarial, (Mr. Glenn A. Smith); international claims, (Mr. James O. Murdock); passports and citizenship, (Mr. James E. McKenna); political reporting, (Mr. Jay Pierrepont Moffat); shipping and seamen, (Mr. Clarence E. Gauss); naval communications (Navy Department representative); codes, (Mr. Henry P. Dugan); immigration law and practice, (Mr. Christian M. Ravndal); and accounts, (Mr. Lloyd C. Mitchell). The class will also be addressed by Assistant Secretaries of State Wilbur J. Carr, James G. Rogers, Harvey H. Bundy; the chiefs of several Geographic Divisions, and certain other officials.

On the opening day, the members of the class called upon the Secretary of State, the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries of State, who each said a few words of welcome.

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The result of the oral examination for the American Foreign Service, held January 9-18, 1933, has been announced and it is learned that of the 109 candidates, 29 passed. The number of those who took the written examination September 26-28, 1932, was 413. The names of the successful candidates will appear in our next issue.

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Motoring in Zululand

By HUGH S. MILLER, *Consul, Durban*

ALL the way up the north coast through the cane country from Durban to Eshowe, the capital of Zululand—a snug little European spot perched on a hill—we had traveled under a sky that looked like rain. This was important. "Mustn't try the Nkandhla Forest if there's any rain," we had been told. "Too slippery."

As a matter of fact we are rather used to rain. That is why we carry in the back of the car a tow rope, chains, spade, and work clothes besides tools, oil, lamp globes, fuses, extra gasoline, mosquito nets and other serviceable odds and ends. One never knows. Recently a well known doctor had to spend the night in his car on a Zululand road and died of malaria a few days later.

At Eshowe the next morning it looked worse, but still no actual rain. We decided to chance it. Maps were vague and road directions sketchy. "The principal thing to remember," they said in Eshowe, "is that when you get to a place where you think you ought to go straight, don't do it. Turn left and go up a steep hill." And, seriously: "Better not tackle it if it's wet."

We call the car Bennie for no particular reason, and towards Nkandhla our Bennie set off with a determined air. The road for a few miles was good; but this didn't fool us. We came to a point where a dilapidated road branched off to the right and plunged despairingly down hill. We pulled up. A Zulu was sitting on a rock.

"Nkandhla?" we asked.

He turned and pointed to the dilapidated road. Down we went, aware that if he had given us the wrong direction we were going to have a lot of amusement getting back. We climbed and descended other hills, ran along a sharp ridge with wonderful views on either side, and decided for or against other tracks that were just as good as ours. I suggested taking every third turn but was overruled. We looked for the place where we would expect to go straight, and the turn to the left up a steep hill, but didn't find them. The road was never straight, and every hill was steep.

We passed natives. The Zulus in cast-off European togs are not imposing; smartly undressed in their own outfits they are magnificent. We exchanged greetings with muscular men and handsome girls—black limbs glistening, some of the girls naked to the waist, all of them bedecked with beads. Sometimes we said "Nkandhla?", and they pointed ahead.

On a mountain side we met a car. White men, permanently tanned by the sun. Yes, this was the road to Nkandhla. "You may need your chains," they said.

Still climbing, we came to the forest and plunged into its wild, lonely, and majestic depths, beneath heavy rain clouds that rested on the tree tops as if too tired to move. The ground was fairly slippery. But still no rain.

And then, as we left the forest, it came—a short heavy downpour that in a moment called for chains. It had stopped by the time we reached Nkandhla, a few minutes later. There was nothing to do at Nkandhla, which apparently consisted merely of a small, up-country hotel, so we pushed on.

Miles farther the ground was dry, the chains came off, we descended, we swung south, we started climbing again. We thought we might get to the Tugela River; there even was a hope that we could reach the hotel at Krantzkop.

We climbed steadily. Then fog came from our left, closed in, thickened until we could see barely ten feet ahead. There was a strong wind behind it, a cold wet wind. We put on the big lights in case we met a car or ox-team. We felt our way along at ten miles an hour. If there were precipices beside us we couldn't see them. The fog stuck to the windscreen like glue.

We crawled for two hours and came to a gate that had to be opened. Beside it something loomed dimly in the fog and gathering darkness. It turned out to be a roadmaker's camp. The foreman steered us to a side road. Down there a hundred yards was a store. "They'll put you up for the night," he said.

We slept in a clean room, soothed by the drip of water from the trees, wrapped around in impenetrable fog through which a soft rain was falling.

In the morning, the sun. "It's just as well you didn't try to go on," said the storekeeper. "From here you go down the steepest hill in Zululand."

Chains again, and marvelous views. We came to a very steep bit and went down cautiously in low gear. Of a sudden—

"Whoa, Bennie!"

Here was a pretty picture. A little trickling brook meandering through a wide bed of deep



mud. The road entered it with a rush, and a drop of nearly a foot from the solid ground into the mud at the take-off: Hard by a sweet-faced Zulu woman, bare to the waist, bathing in the trickling brook. A pretty picture.

The lady interrupted her bath and cheerfully watched us do some heavy engineering with flat stones. It was the drop of a foot into the mud that worried us. Finally we put Bennie at it and he stormed through. The lady smiled and resumed her bathing, scooping the water over her arms and shoulders.

On the sides of the hills were scattered Zulu *kraals*, each a cluster of huts in horseshoe shape about a cattle pen. At pasture near at hand were their cattle. We came on a big bull in the road making noises at some cows not far away, and crept around him circumspectly.

There was a pont to take us over the Tugela River—a six-Zulu-power pont. The water was low, so the bank was steep. This led to a well-graded road on a shelf cut out of the side of a tremendous hill, with many twists and turns, and a view over most of the world. We went up in

high at about 18 miles an hour and it took us 45 minutes to get to the top, which made it quite a hill.

Over other hills and through the wattle plantations, with the dark-green trees just breaking out in yellow blossoms, into Krantzkop. The country was at its loveliest. We were 92 miles from home.

In Durban they had had a steady downpour of rain for practically two days, and reports from Northern Zululand, just above us, were that there had been terrific storms. Things had been washed away and natives had been drowned.

One never knows—in Zululand.

THOUGHT

We build our future, thought by thought,
For good or ill, yet know it not.
Yet, so the universe was wrought.
Thought is another name for fate;
Choose, then, thy destiny and wait,
For love brings love and hate brings hate.

—Anon.



STAFFS OF AMERICAN LEGATION AND CONSULATE, SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, DECEMBER 1, 1932

Front row, left to right: Major Arthur R. Harris, Military Attaché for Central America and Panama; Miss Ruth Spofford, Consulate Clerk; Vice Consul Roderick W. Unckles; Minister Charles C. Eberhardt; Miss Moyra Lynch, Consulate Clerk; and McCeney Werlich, Secretary of Legation. Back row: Edward C. Trueblood, Secretary of Legation; F. Percy Scott, Legation Clerk; Ben Zweig, Legation Clerk; Fernando R. Peña, Consulate Clerk, David J. D. Myers, Consul



A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By EDWARD C. WYNNE

Although not a book which deals with the subject of international relations, it is safe to say that Foreign Service Officers will read with interest and profit "Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes" by Silas Bent (New York, Vanguard Press, 1932). The American people have been fortunate in having some great figures on the Supreme Court of the United States, but none greater than the venerable Justice Holmes. It is a difficult task to write a book on a statesman and jurist of the calibre of Oliver Wendell Holmes without going into technical discussions. The average book of this kind is written on the order of a Ph.D. dissertation in Political Science which has its value for the professional gentlemen who will pass upon the academic merits of the dissertation in question; it may be doubted, however, if these merits will be appreciated by such persons as lawmakers, superior court judges, and thoughtful citizens who would like to read a book on a serious subject that is not written in terms of the fourth dimension. Mr. Bent has avoided this scholastic error and given us a readable and delightful picture of the jurist who will rank with Marshall, Taney, Harlan, and White.

The book is divided into three parts, which are entitled "Youth and Warrior," "Jurist and Thinker" and "Statesman and Philosopher." These parts are not a catalogue of minute biographical details, perhaps in deference to Mr. Justice Holmes who observed when asked for a biography of his life: "Since 1865, there hasn't been any biographical detail." Mr. Bent has given us instead a picture of Mr. Justice Holmes; the picture has as its background the ancestry of the man, the environment which influenced him during his early years, the principal events of his long career and a discussion of his philosophy of law.

With regard to the environment factor it may be a shock for some people to learn that Mr. Bent regards the gallant service of Holmes in the Civil War as his "greatest moral experience . . . his Army life left on him an indelible impress." In this regard the former Yankee soldier who rose from lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel in the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers and who was wounded in the breast at Ball's Bluff in 1861, in the neck at Antietam in 1862, and in the foot at Mary's Hill, Fredericksburg in 1863, observes that "war when you are at it, is horrible and dull. It is only when that time has passed that you see that its message was divine. I hope it may be long before we are called to again sit at that master's feet. But some teacher of the kind we all need."

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION
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by Helen May Cory

DR. CORY'S book is the first full-length study to appear in English of the system of obligations whereby states have undertaken to have recourse to arbitration for the settlement of their disputes. "This volume, . . ." writes John Bassett Moore in the *Columbia Law Review*, "I am happy to commend as a thoughtful, well written and useful contribution to the scientific literature of international arbitration." \$3.50.

Good Business and the War Debts

by Horace Taylor

THIS twenty-five cent pamphlet, written in amusing eighteenth-century style, though published before the Moratorium, is without doubt one of the briefest, clearest, and most comprehensive expositions of what War Debts and Reparations mean to the United States.

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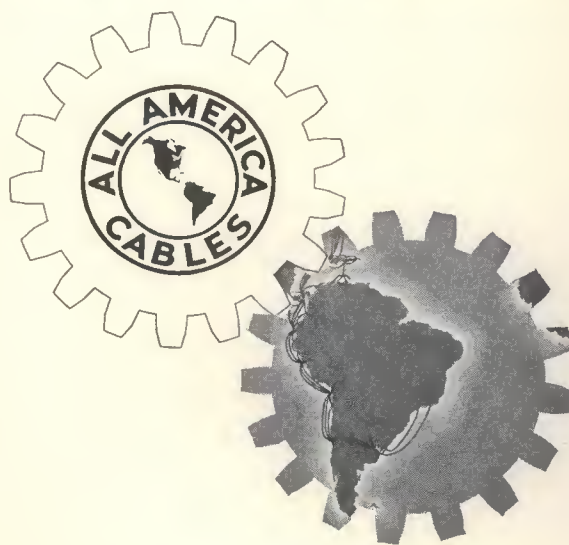
The second part covers the period from the end of the Civil War to the time when the great jurist went on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. We see him as a law student at Harvard, as a young practitioner and as a professor at the Harvard Law School. His work "The Common Law" published in 1881, which gave Professor Holmes an almost immediate reputation as a profound scholar is discussed by Mr. Bent in language that makes this work appear to be interesting, although the truth is that "The Common Law" is a dry and tiresome thing to read as it contains little of the wit which distinguishes the judicial opinions of Mr. Justice Holmes. In 1883 Mr. Holmes began his judicial career as Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts. References are made to some of his opinions on this court and one can see how valuable a training this service was for the career on the nation's highest court which was before him.

The third part of the book deals with the service of Mr. Justice Holmes on the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Bent has not given us an analysis of the legal and constitutional doctrines enunciated by Mr. Justice Holmes as a Supreme Court judge; if he had this part of the book, at least, would not be of interest except to those who claim to have great erudition. Mr. Bent shows by a happy selection of sentences and paragraphs from Mr. Justice Holmes' opinions, the jurist's wisdom and keen discernment of the problems of law and—of life. A fascinating chapter entitled "Holmes and Brandeis" describes the association between these two liberals from conservative Massachusetts. "One is concerned with social justice in the concrete, the other animated by a large tolerance." In conclusion Mr. Bent compares Holmes and Marshall. They can be compared in the sense that they will rank as two of our greatest jurists, but not in the sense that the author claims they resemble each other. This is the only weak chapter in a splendid book. In brief, it is splendid because Mr. Bent has spread the gospel of Mr. Justice Holmes and spread it well.

American Foreign Policy in Mexican Relations (Macmillan Company, New York) by James Morton Callahan. A scholarly, well-documented exposition of the subject.

Compulsory Arbitration of International Disputes (Columbia University Press, New York), by Helen May Corry. A valuable discussion of so-called "compulsory" arbitration and "voluntary" arbitration.

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Medieval Football Revival

By JOSEPH EMERSON HAVEN, *American Consul, Florence, Italy*

THE keen partisan spirit typical of Florentines all through their history, is by no means quenched and it finds a vent in the yearly "Calcio" or Medieval football match, two of which are held each year. These games are fought out with the greatest ardor in the midst of intense popular excitement and the first of the two 1932 games which was held on May 1st, was particularly interesting since for the first time in two years, the "white" team, representing the southern half of the city, won the match, and led away the white bull which is offered by the Municipality as the prize to the winners.

Football or "calcio" as it developed in Italy during the middle ages was a direct derivation from the ball games of the ancient Greeks and Romans. It became the representative sport in Florence, much as the "Palio" was at Siena and the "Gioco del Ponte" at Pisa. It was essentially an aristocratic game, generally played in gala costume in one of the large squares on the occasion of special public festivities. The Medici, always keen on sports and pastimes, were great patrons of the Calcio. The two

Medici Popes, Clement VII and Leo XI were both noted football players in their youth.

Calcio matches were organized chiefly during the winter, between the Epiphany and the end of Carnival. The first match of which there is any authentic record took place in Piazza S. Spirito early in the 15th century. In January 1490, the Arno was frozen over and football was played on the hard ice for three days in succession, between the Ponte Vecchio and Ponte S. Trinita. Gala matches ("di livrea" as they were called) were frequent during the 16th and 17th centuries, in connection with the marriage festivities or accessions of the Medici Princes. The last State Calcio and one of the most brilliant was organized in 1739 in Piazza S. Croce, in honor of the first Grand Duke of Tuscany of the House of Lorraine. After that, the Calcio was no more seen in Florence, though it continued to be played in other Tuscan cities until the close of the 18th century.

The Calcio match, most deserving of remembrance, is the one played out in Piazza S. Croce on February 17, 1530, during the siege of Florence. The city was closely beset by Papal and



Photo by Frederick L. Washbourne.

PART OF THE "GREEN" FOOTBALL TEAM
With the Palazzo Vecchio in the background



Imperial troops bent on reinstating the banished Medici; the Republic was making its last stand for liberty and to show that the spirit of the population remained unbroken amid the hardships of the siege, the young men of the principal families arranged a gala Calcio with all the usual splendor and parade and "to show their scorn of the enemy they placed trumpeters and drummers on the roof of the church to sound the phases of the game, and a shot was fired at them from the adjacent hill of Giramonte but fortunately it passed high and no one was injured.

When Florence prepared in 1930 to celebrate the fourth centenary of the death of Francesco Ferrucci, the great Florentine Captain and patriot whose name is inseparably connected with this period of Florentine history, it was decided that a reconstruction of the historic "Calcio" played during the Siege must form part of the celebrations. The Dante monument in Piazza S. Croce makes that square no longer available, so the scene was shifted to Piazza della Signoria which makes an even more perfect background for a spectacular performance. Both the Calcio and the Pageant, admirably arranged with close attention to historical detail, proved so successful and roused such widespread interest and admiration, that it was resolved to make the revival a permanent one and to stage it twice a year, on the first Sunday in May and on June 24th, the day of John the Baptist, Patron Saint of Florence.

In the Florentine "Gioco del Calcio" which bears a certain resemblance to Rugby football, the players are 27 on a side, divided as follows: 15 innanzi or "forwards" who follow the ball, dribbling it for the most part; 5 sconciatori or "half-backs" whose duty it is to break the rush of the innanzi; 4 datori innanzi or "three-quarter backs"; 3 datori addietro or "full-backs."

The object of the players is to drive the ball with feet or fists over the enemy's goal-line though, strictly speaking, there are no goals, the whole line of defence on either side being open to attack. In order to score, the ball must be driven over this line by a direct fist blow. This is called a caccia and the match is won by the side scoring the greatest number of caccie. After each goal scored, the teams change sides, the winning players going to their new position with colors flying, the losers with lowered flag.

The teams, "Verdi" (Greens) and "Bianchi" (Whites), are chosen from local football clubs. They represent, the former the north side and the latter the south or "Oltrarno" side of the river Arno.

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NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 63)

MADRID

The Christmas holidays were passed gayly, in spite of the depression. Madrid was exceptionally fortunate in being the host of several Foreign Service Officers from the provinces and even from abroad. Consul Harold Shantz, en route from Liberia to Barcelona, celebrated Christmas Day in this city, and Vice Consul and Mrs. Owen W. Gaines from Bilbao, and Vice Consul Schumacher of Vigo also added to the gayety by their presence. Vice Consul Richards gave a dinner on December 22 in honor of Vice Consul and Mrs. Gaines. Consul and Mrs. Curtis C. Jordan were at home to scores of their friends on Christmas morning. In the evening the Ambassador and Mrs. Laughlin gave a dinner for the members of the Embassy and Consulate staffs. At the end of a delicious repast that reminded one of the homeland, handsome favors were presented to each of the guests.

On Monday, the 26th, Secretary and Mrs. Joseph Flack were hosts at an intimate dinner, at which were present Consul and Mrs. Jordan and Consul Shantz. This was followed by a party at the home of Mr. Julian C. Greenup, assistant commercial attaché, where certain residents of Madrid endeavored to levy contributions in the time-honored style on the representatives of the provinces. The attempt was not entirely successful.

On the 27th Vice Consul and Mrs. Gaines entertained at a tea dance in the popular "Sakuska" tearoom.

Miss Marie E. Gyr, clerk in the Consulate, returned to duty on November 26, after a long and serious illness spent in the hospital.

Vice Consul Richards has been temporarily assigned to assist in the Embassy, which is very busy at this period. This does not mean that the Consulate is not busy, too.

Hugh Wallace Mitchell, newly arrived son of Consul and Mrs. Mitchell, of Alicante, was christened at the Embassy chapel on January 1. The little fellow slept through the whole ceremony and consequently offered no objection to the proceedings.

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

A farewell luncheon was tendered Roderick W. Unckles, Vice Consul at San Jose, by the Honorable Charles C. Eberhardt, American Minister to Costa Rica, on December 1, 1932, the date on which Mr. Unckles' retirement from the Service became effective, due to his having reached the

age-limit prescribed by the Civil Service. The entire staffs of both the Legation and the Consulate were present on the occasion. (See photograph, page 71.)

In token of friendship and esteem, a silver cigarette case, appropriately engraved, was presented to Mr. Unckles by Minister Eberhardt on behalf of the entire staff.

Mr. Unckles was born in Brooklyn, New York, on November 18, 1870, and visited Costa Rica for the first time in 1887. Shortly thereafter, his father, Mr. William Benjamin Unckles, became Consular Agent at Port Limon, and for several years he acted as his father's assistant in the performance of those duties. Following periods of service with the Isthmian Canal Commission, and railroad work in Ecuador and Nicaragua, Mr. Unckles returned to Costa Rica and was appointed Vice Consul at San Jose on December 2, 1921. Since that time he has served continuously in the Service, mostly at San Jose, but also for short periods at Port Limon and San Salvador.

One of the leading morning papers of San Jose, *La Tribuna*, paid tribute to Mr. Unckles at the time of his retirement and in so doing only echoed the high opinion which his associates and friends have of him. While he has closed an unusually productive period of service with the Government, Mr. Unckles intends to return actively to private business. As such he will be the local correspondent of the *New York Times*; probably the local representative of the American Foreign Credit Underwriters, and also connected with the Rockefeller Foundation in Central America.

The new Grace liner *Santa Paula*, under the command of Capt. Andreas C. Paulsen, sailed from New York on January 7 on her maiden voyage to California and the Pacific Northwest via Havana, Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico. Among the passengers were Vice Consul and Mrs. Livingston Satterthwaite, en route to San Jose, Costa Rica.

The *Santa Paula* is the second of the four new ships to enter the Grace Line Fleet. These new ships introduce an entirely new note in interior architecture and furnishings. Port holes have for the most part been replaced by attractively curtained windows. The lounge is a beautifully furnished living room with tall French windows and doors opening on a conservatory-like palm court surrounding it on three sides. In the dining room, waitresses do the serving instead of stewards. A large "sea garage" is a new feature; automobiles may be driven on board through a



large side port direct to the garage, which will accommodate 24 cars. Here they are made fast to the deck by special devices which hold them secure during the voyage. The smoking room by means of sliding doors can be made into a broad verandah overlooking the sports deck and the large tiled swimming pool. Cabins are large outside rooms, each virtually a one-room apartment, with private bath or shower. Cleverly designed furniture and chintz bed coverlets and window drapes give the stateroom a living room appearance, and there is a telephone in every cabin.

The equipment for handling and storing of freight is equally up-to-date as the passenger accommodations; and cargo holds as well as living quarters are served by a modern thermo-tank system of heating and ventilation.

GAME FISHING IN THE ARGENTINE LAKES

The above is the title of an illustrated article by Consul General A. M. Warren, at Buenos Aires, Argentina, published in the October, 1932, issue of *Comments on Argentine Trade* (organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America in the Argentine Republic). Mr. Warren commences by describing the fish hatchery at Bariloche, near the shores of Lake Nahue. Huapi, that the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has maintained for more than 20 years for the purpose of hatching and distributing salmon and trout fry to suitable rivers in the sub-montane regions of the republic, and says:

The lakes and rivers in the foothills of the Andes, uniting to form the Rio Negro system, are particularly suitable for game fishing, especially in their upper reaches. The altitude is good, running from 2,000 feet, the countryside has a unique and magnetic charm with tremendous vistas of snow-capped peaks and weirdly sculptured valleys and canyons through which ice-cold and unbelievably clear mountain torrents tear along the exciting rapids to drop into perfect pools, the first sight of which is most stirring. . . .

There is one stretch of river that has been well protected and where the sport is sufficient to satisfy the most critical rod. This is the valley of the Trafal River which runs from the outlet of Lake Trafal for nearly 40 miles until it empties into the Lamay about 30 miles below Nahuel Huapi. The Trafal Salmon Club has been organized to protect and develop the salmon and trout fishing of this river and controls fishing rights along both banks for nearly 12 miles, as well as the shores of the lower end of Lake Trafal. The river is ideal for light rod fishing with either spinner or fly, with short broad rapids and wide deep pools where a spoon may be thrown or a fly cast from 40 to 65 yards and where either salmon or trout have a sporting chance to fight light tackle. Fish of good size appear to spend their winters in the lake rather than go

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down to the sea. In any one of the 15 pools may be found lying in the clear depths under 8 to 20 feet of water broad and deep salmon whose weights will range from 6 to 12 kilos. The brown trout will go to 6 kilos and the rainbow up to 2 kilos, although the rainbow are taken best from the shallow brooks that enter the Trafal between the lake and the Lamay.

In addition to these imported fish, there are to be found in almost any of the large pools along this river good quantities of the native trucha, a fish that strikes with sufficient force to be interesting and which when hooked will make a fair resistance by bottom swimming, though it is not given to the more spectacular leaps and rushes of the salmon or the rainbow trout.

Mr. Warren says that there is one authority at Trafal on the taking of salmon, and that is Mr. Dobson, manager of the Trafal Estancia and proprietor of the hotel, who is said by disappointed salmon killers to know every salmon over five kilos by name with a secret code that puts the fish on display and at the same time preserves its longevity. Mr. Dobson is an effective salmon fisher who throws a spinner with great accuracy, and who knows intimately the habits of the game fish in the rivers and brooks within the bounds of the estancia. Mr. Warren adds that Mr. Dobson is most interested and helpful, especially to the inexperienced, and a trip to Trafal is well worth the pleasure of his acquaintance. He keeps on hand a small stock of flies and spoons, and has such a personal interest in all members of the Fishing Club and guests at the hotel that the available area of the river is carefully discussed prior to each day's fishing, in order to give the maximum of sport and the minimum of interruption to each individual or party.

Mr. Warren then gives the following advice:

The best season for salmon is from the first of December until Christmas, when the river is still in flood, there is some likelihood of rain and the water is not so clear but that most of the advantage rests with the fish rather than the fisherman. Later, in January and February, there is excellent sport with light rods and fly, as well as with spinner and spoon, especially with rainbow and brown trout, while in any hour of any day it is possible to strike and land from four to six good-sized trucha. One of the greatest charms of Trafal is the complete independence and quiet that it offers. A serious sportsman intent on ascertaining the habits of fish and best methods of taking them can profitably spend a month at Trafal and find himself invigorated and satisfied with his stay. For the novice who has done little or no game fishing it is an excellent place to gain one's apprenticeship, for it is uncrowded and the beginner always has the questionable pleasure of verifying to his own satisfaction the number and size and color of the fish in the deep clear pools whose interest he is unsuccessfully attempting to arouse.

Space does not permit of quoting further from Mr. Warren's article, where he proceeds to discuss the important question of gear and tackle suitable for these "unbelievably clear" rivers and lakes.

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.)

CONCRETE RESULTS OF WELFARE WORK

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7, 1932.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL.

DEAR MR. INGRAM: I enjoyed Colleague du Bois' contribution of "Wild Ones" in the November issue, as well as previous items from his pen, always authentic and colorful. But isn't the use in the JOURNAL of the word "damn," albeit under the title "Wild Ones" and protected vicariously by quotation marks, a bit tendentious or something? Perhaps not more so than was the swearing of Henry Ward Beecher. A parishioner meeting him one day said, "Damn fine day, Doctor," to which the noted divine replied, "Yes, it is."

The subject of protection and welfare work which Mr. du Bois comments on humorously has great possibilities, and the world should know more about it. The field is one replete with human interest and peculiarly the domain of the Foreign Service officer. Would not an annual report on "concrete results" in this department of consular activity be well worth while and a valuable compilation in an important but little known field of Foreign Service achievement? Cases would, no doubt, have to be treated anonymously, and, while the value of such services cannot be reduced to dollars and cents, the number of thoughtful acts and kind services on behalf of individuals during the year by the entire Foreign Service must constitute an imposing total in terms of human happiness.

Yours sincerely,

A. C. FROST.

[ED.—An excellent suggestion, and it is hoped that whenever possible something along this line may be issued. In the meantime, officers in the field might contribute to the JOURNAL from time to time interesting stories or reviews of their welfare work.]

LEGISLATIVE DIARY, AND LEGAL NOTES ON SERVICE MATTERS

JANUARY 5, 1933.

Augustus E. Ingram, Esquire,
Editor, FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. INGRAM: Referring to recent letters published in the JOURNAL suggesting improvement in the selection of material used therein, it occurs to some of us that it would be both interesting and useful if the JOURNAL would establish a "legislative" department or column, to be edited by some one in the Department who follows this subject. Our thought is that as a matter of common sense the members of the Service are entitled to know through their JOURNAL of any legislative proposals or activities which are equally available to the general public. The proposed column should not, of course, become a vehicle of even disguised propaganda, but rather it should be a simple and brief recital of all legislative activities which bear directly or indirectly on the Department, the Service or our work. I venture to suggest the following outline of subjects about which



items might properly be used when available. Others will probably occur to you. Brief excerpts from our resués of:

- Presidential messages.
- Annual appropriation bills.
- References to the Service as reported in the *Congressional Record*.
- Hearings on pertinent bills.
- Congressional reports and resolutions.
- Progress of bills in committee.
- Final enactment of bills.

Government reorganization plans and progress.

I also would suggest a separate department or column for legal matters, to include excerpts from and references to court cases, decisions of the Comptroller General, and any other sources, relating to the Service, its personnel and its official activities.

I take this opportunity to express to you our profound appreciation of your excellent work on the JOURNAL, for I have reason to know of the detailed labor and foresight involved.

Very sincerely yours,

H. P. STARRETT.

[Ed.—An attempt has been made in this issue to carry out the suggestion of a legislative column, and it will be of interest to know if such is of general interest. Careful consideration will also be given to the suggestion of a column for legal matters.]

SHOULD CAREER MEN NOW CHIEFS OF MISSION OFFER THEIR RESIGNATIONS TO INCOMING PRESIDENT?

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

The Walter Hines Page School of International Relations
Office of the Director

BALTIMORE, Md., January 6, 1933.

To The Editor

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,
Department of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: There appeared in the usually well-informed *Baltimore Sun* of December 30 a dispatch from its Washington Bureau, under the headline "Diplomatic Corps Facing Upheaval," in the course of which, referring to the men who have made their way through the classified grades of the Foreign Service and reached the rank of Assistant Secretary, Minister or Ambassador, it was said:

"All their steady application to the duties of their adopted career and all the progress they have made will go for naught because custom requires that on change of administrations they shall hand in their resignations."

As an old Service man, I appreciate the sympathetic viewpoint of the correspondent sending this dispatch: but as one who has happened to be on duty in the Department on the occasion of three changes of administration—two of them involving changes of party control—I venture to question the historical accuracy of the assumption that there is any such "old American custom" that career men who have become Chiefs of Mission should offer their resignations to the incoming President.

The Service never had, until the Wilson administration came in, in 1913, such a concrete entity as to afford occasion for the question. At that time, however, approximately a dozen Service men had been promoted to be Chiefs of Mission. My understanding is that they none of them submitted resignations—that having communicated among themselves, they concurred in the feel-

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ing that such a gesture, however, becoming in those whose appointments had resulted from a special personal or political relationship to the outgoing President, would be inappropriate in those who had identified themselves with a Service seeking to build up a tradition or non-partisanship; and that being quite supererogatory (since of course the President can at his pleasure displace any such officer by the mere appointment of a successor), such a self-deprecatory initiative would be merely obsequious or sycophantic.

With the growth of the conception that the Service is an organization aloof from the partisanship of our domestic politics, and with the constantly increasing proportion of Service men in the Ministerial and Ambassadorial posts, that viewpoint came to be taken for granted; and to the best of my knowledge and belief, none of such men proffered their resignations on the accession of President Harding or of President Coolidge.

So far as I am aware, the custom that had thus come to prevail was first called into question shortly before the inauguration of President Hoover, when a correspondent at one of the Department Press Conferences is reported to have made to Secretary Kellogg the portentous statement that there was on foot a conspiracy among the Service men to force the incoming administration to retain them in office, by withholding their resignations; and the Secretary, apparently taken off his guard, with all good will avowed his confidence that the men of the Service might be relied upon not to violate the established practice of submitting their resignations. The mistaken assumption of fact implied in that well-intentioned defense of the Service was very generally accepted and circulated in the press as a statement of what had been done and would be expected to be done in the circumstances; and although no instructions on the subject were sent out by the Department, I understand that a considerable proportion of those Service men who were Chiefs of Mission at the time felt obligated to send in their resignations to President Hoover.

If the practice in question were deemed desirable, any confusion on the subject might well be cleared up by departmental instructions; but in the absence of any known policy to that effect, it would seem that the spirit and tradition of the Service can only suffer from an uncertainty arising out of the prevalence of the belief in a custom which does not in fact exist.

Yours, sincerely,

J. V. A. MacMURRAY.

CONTENTS

Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Page Number. Includes entries like CALVIN COOLIDGE (41), THE TRUTH ABOUT TRUEGATE OF MOGADOR (43), IMPRESSIONS OF TAXCO (46), etc.

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