

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Photo by Edward J. Taylor
Official Photographer, Treasury Dept.*

WILLIAM PHILLIPS
Under Secretary of State

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Photo by Hon. Wilbur J. Carr

WELLS CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND
(Nave from West End)
July 18, 1928

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Secretary of State Sends Message to the Foreign Service

DURING the few years leading up to 1930, our country was indulging in an orgy of what proved to be artificial and, more or less, false prosperity—and enjoying it. Slight effort was liberally rewarded, hard work seemed no longer necessary; too much time and thought were spent on pleasures and on spending. It was a 10-year holiday. Apparently we were approaching the millennium in a mood that was prodigal and exuberant. Over-expansion flourished, first among individuals, then among corporate entities and at last, and perhaps most of all, in our Government itself. The relaxing atmosphere of easy reward tended to weaken the national fabric. It was an era of fast living and over-spending. It affected individuals, then institutions, and even the Government itself.

Our nation was 12 years in stumbling into present conditions, and it faces a rather long and uphill battle in order to bring back, not the days of over-prosperity, but some sort of sane economic comfort. More intense and practical effort is demanded in every line of endeavor, since the first and principal ingredient in the prescription is hard work.

Foreign relations will play an immensely important part in the victory we shall win from this struggle. There are many international problems to be solved, and much better international understanding to be attained by the in-

ternationally coordinated restoration of commerce, shipping, and industry. These are your fields—fields in which your reports, suggestions and help are needed as perhaps never before. These will be exacting, testing years—there will not be room for inefficiency, lack of cooperation, nor so much time for pleasures.

During the period of the World War the nation urgently needed from its national services the utmost in loyalty, hard work and sacrifice. The response of the Foreign Service to this need and its devotion to ideals of duty have been commemorated in the Rogers Act and supplementary legislation enacted by the Congress.

Today we are in another emergency. My acquaintance with the technical side of the Foreign Service and its personnel is only beginning, but in this short time I have already learned that its loyal cooperation is to be relied upon. I have learned of its high ideals, its fine service spirit, and its splendid traditions. The nation is fortunate, and I am heartened, that such a well prepared and efficient organization is available in this time of need.

It is our opportunity.

“So may a glory from defect arise.”

CORDELL HULL.

Lietuvos Respublikos

By HUGH S. FULLERTON, *American Consul at Kaunas, 1928-1932*
(Now Stationed at Lyon, France)

I WENT to Lithuania in July, 1928, in the full expectation of encountering the worst—which, as the majority of my colleagues will agree, is often the best of preparations for a new post. It was with considerable regret that I abandoned a detail to Cologne for this adventure in the Baltic and my friends and acquaintances there did little to cheer me on. A good many Germans from the Rhineland served in the forces of occupation in Lithuania between 1915 and the end of the war and one or two I happened to know pictured the place as a morass (as it probably was in those days!). Frau Frowein, from whom I rented my apartment in Cologne, refreshed my mother and myself with the endless refrain: "*Vom Rheinland nach Russland! Oh, mein Gott!*" When we left for the front, on July 20, we were resigned to the worst and had been vaccinated and inoculated against typhoid fever and the plague.

Parenthetically, and for those who have never invaded what are known as the "new Baltic States," I may say that they are three in number running up the coast from the eastern border of present-day East Prussia to Soviet Russia—Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. They were carved out of the Empire of the Tsars. We have a Legation in Riga, capital of Latvia, and a single

Minister for the three countries. Lithuania, larger than the other two and 80 percent agricultural, has a population of 2,125,000 and a capital of about 100,000—Kaunas (Russian, Kovno). The country is rolling and some 22,000 square miles in area, with numerous lakes, some forests and one large river, the Nemunas (Russian, Neimen; German, Memel), and its tributaries. The climate is rather similar to that of northern Maine, but damper. I have referred to Kaunas as the "capital," but it has been considered as the "provisional capital" since the loss of Vilna to Poland in 1920.

A glance at Lithuanian history reveals that it has been a period of storm and stress—brilliant conquest and intolerable servitude. A member of the great Aryan peoples, to which the Russians and Poles also belong, the Lithuanian are not, however, Slavs. It is generally conceded that they originally wandered west from the Caspian Sea and established themselves—alongside the Latvians, to whom they are closely related—in the hinterland of the Baltic, protected for some centuries from alien inroads by impassable forests and swamps. Their language today resembles more nearly the ancient Sanskrit than any living tongue and is of profound interest to philologists.

The earliest reference to Lithuania and the Lithuanians is found in Tacitus, who, in the first century after Christ, travelled in that region and reported that the inhabitants spoke a language distinct from German and were good agriculturists. There are, unhappily, wide gaps in the records that have come down to us from the ancient and also the mediaeval days. It is clear that under the pagan Grand Duke Gediminas, who died early in the fourteenth century, Lithuania's boundaries were extended to the Black Sea on the south and to the River Dnieper on the east. His sons embraced Christianity, which was gradually seeping into the country, and one of them, Jogalia, was responsible for the so-called "personal union" with Poland (already Christian), marrying Queen Hedwiga of the latter country in 1385. The two countries were thereafter virtually united, although Lithuania retained during most of this period a large measure of autonomy, until the third partition of Poland in 1795 placed both Lithuania and Poland under a Russian yoke which was to last for 120 years. These 120 years are



Photo from H. S. Fullerton

THE "SAMAVAR"—NARROW-GAUGE STEAM TRAIN ALONG THE WATER FRONT, KAUNAS, IN MIDWINTER



regarded as the darkest in Lithuania's history—a period of repression when even the native language was prohibited. Oppression, as seems so often to be the case in the history of peoples, had, however, the effect of consolidating the Lithuanian national spirit—of keeping alive the old traditions and tongue. It was, thus, to the accompaniment of boundless popular enthusiasm that a republic was proclaimed in 1918 and Lithuania's birthright regained.

Travelling from Berlin through West and East Prussia and across the Polish Corridor, we reached the frontier at Eydkuhnen-Wirballis in fourteen hours. "Here," I had been told, "the East begins." I was inclined to believe it when the customs and police officials, speaking an unknown tongue, pounced on the train. But I had a more immediate preoccupation in endeavoring to conceal my terrier, Bobby, under a seat in the compartment as I had neglected, in the hubbub of departure, to obtain for him a properly authenticated veterinary certificate. I was entirely successful in this guilty manoeuvre and we reached the station platform in Kaunas less than two hours later. Here we were met by Consul and Mrs. Heingartner and the consular messenger, who conducted us, in perfect summer sunshine and a new Studebaker taxicab, to the combined office and residence. I later discovered that Kaunas possessed a fleet of American-made taxicabs—was equipped with newer and better taxicabs than several European capitals I had visited.

Kaunas was a Russian garrison town in the old days and was also one of Imperial Russia's most important fortresses on the western frontier, Vilna and Goodno being others; and building was restricted to two stories. As money and stone were both scarce, the houses were chiefly of log or frame, or both. I noticed as we drove along that paint had been used sparingly, that sidewalks were scarce, that an old horse car ran (or walked) from the station toward the center of the city, and the streets were paved with cobblestones. My mother observed later that she made it a point to look for flat stones when crossing Kaunas streets, and didn't often find them, and that one of the compensations for an arctic winter was that the snow made the walking so much easier.

The American Consulate at the time of my arrival and for nearly two and a half years thereafter was a one and a half story log and frame structure, set in a pleasant garden and surrounded, except where it abutted on the street, by a dilapidated paling fence or stockade, very lofty and unpainted. The establishment was dominated by a flagpole 60 feet high, presented by some patriotic

society when the office was first opened in November, 1921, with Mr. Clement S. Edwards, as Consul. The front door to the residence quarters opened into the offices, which was not very convenient, especially when we had guests. But it served as a symbol of democracy and Presidents, Prime Ministers, Papal Nuncios and other dignitaries trod the same ground there with the immigrants and a miscellaneous public for nearly nine years. The Consular barn at the time interested me particularly because I almost at once took up my personal quarters there. It was probably in a worse state of repair than the house, but half of it had at some prior time been converted into two small living rooms. It was heated, like the house, by built-in tile stoves and a fireplace. Our immediate living problem, which, I regret to confess, imposed itself somewhat more pressingly than that of the duties of my office, was, in fact, a complicated one. We had four rooms downstairs—a drawing room of fair dimensions, a small dining room, a bedroom and a kitchen. A bathroom had actually been installed some years before under one of my predecessors and was in working order. The water supply, both for bathing and for drinking, came from a well in the garden. It was yellow and evil-smelling in its natural state and had to be both boiled and filtered. My mother's claim to the bedroom being unquestionable, I was faced with the alternative of an attic chamber, or the barn. I chose the barn. The Honorable F. W. B. Coleman, our Minister in those days, and until the fall of 1931, elected to take the attic bedroom upon a few occasions, years back, when he visited Kaunas and the Hotel Metropole was not the thoroughly modern, clean hostelry it is today. But Mr. Coleman used to say that he kept alert all night when he slept up



Photo from H. S. Fullerton

KAUNAS, THE OLD CONSULATE; LATER LEGATION-CONSULATE, ON THE GEDIMINO G-VE. FRONT VIEW



there and never failed to wonder before retiring if he could shin down the slender tree just outside the window in case of fire.

My predecessors in office in Kaunas (Clement S. Edwards, 1921-24; Harry E. Carlson, 1924-6; and Robert W. Heingartner, 1926-8) did much to improve and render as livable as we found it the old house at No. 6 Gedimino G-ve (and we had a charming landlord), but there were, naturally, limits to their ingenuity and I believe there were no members of the Consular staff—and certainly none in my own household—who regretted the November day in 1930 when we abandoned it for more modern and spacious quarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Heingartner were most helpful in the few days they were with us. The former accompanied me upon my initial call upon the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. As our mission was physically established in Riga, the duties of the Consul in Kaunas were semi-diplomatic and were—and are—to an important extent political. The United States and British Governments were then the only ones maintaining career Consular and no Diplomatic representatives resident in Lithuania. My relations with my British colleagues were always cordial and mutually helpful. Although not diplomatic officers, we were virtually treated as such locally, had much the same responsibility—although, alas, not always the same immunities!

My first interview with Prof. Augustinas Voldemaras, virtual dictator of Lithuania, was dignified but affable. Familiar with some 20 languages and dialects, he spoke English slowly, but correctly. A few days later, I concluded that, in view of the peculiar nature of my post, it would be well for me to call also on the other members of the Cabinet. In the course of my stately progress, I called first at the Ministry of the Interior. After waiting in the antechamber for a suitable interval, I was ushered into the presence of—His Excellency Professor Voldemaras! He had taken over that portfolio, too. I managed to escape in not too evident disorder. My next visit was to the Ministry of Communications. Here I was informed that the incumbent was out. Upon the point of depositing my card, I cautiously asked the name of the Minister. "Ponus Ministerus Voldemaras!" was the reply. I dropped the card in my pocket and decided to terminate my tour of the Cabinet. I learned later, however, that it was the Professor's practice to assume charge of other ministries when the incumbents were on leave. He could keep close tab in this way on the manner in which they were being run.

In November, 1929, upon the suggestion of Minister Coleman and with the recommendation of the Division of Eastern European Affairs, the Department commissioned me as a Second Secretary of Legation. (I continued, of course, to exercise my Consular functions also throughout my period in charge at Kaunas.) I was delighted with the possibilities which this elevation in the status of the principal officer in Kaunas carried with it. It was the beginning of a new order of things. (Dr. Zaunius became Minister of Foreign Affairs in September, 1930, and has held that high office ever since.) I hastened to the Foreign Office to announce the development to Dr. Dovas Zaunius, the Secretary General. He congratulated me, but observed me somewhat quizzically the while. "Well," he said, in his excellent English "You are like a Cossack without a horse. Where is your legation?" As a matter of fact, that point was not yet very clear. Happily, the Department created a legation in Kaunas not very long afterwards, with myself as *Chargé d'Affaires a. i.* in the absence of the Minister or a ranking Secretary, and the matter was cleared up. In August, 1930, I was commissioned a First Secretary, in order to improve the local standing of our representation, the Vice Consul, Mr. George D. LaMont, soon being commissioned also Third Secretary. The British Government followed closely upon the heels of our own, making their office a legation in the spring or summer of 1930 and commissioning my friend and colleague, Mr. Thomas H. Preston, a Secretary of Legation also, with the capacity of *Chargé d'Affaires a. i.*

It was with some misgivings, however, that I participated in affixing the Diplomatic shield above the Consular emblem on the weather-beaten surface of our establishment on the Gedimino G-ve. I had the impression that it was the consensus of opinion in Kaunas that we had the most disreputable-looking premises of any foreign government in town. The Department was of the same mind, and shortly came to the rescue by authorizing me to seek new quarters—at a necessarily increased rental. I shall not bore readers, who have progressed thus far, with a description of the three-story apartment house which was in large measure built according to our plans and rented on a five-year lease at No. 42 Kalnu-g-ve. It might also rob some of them of the thrill of later discovery. I may say, however, that, in addition to adequate and dignified office quarters occupying the whole of the first floor, it offered the principal officer and the junior career officer



(and the Minister when visiting Kaunas) liberal bathing facilities, central heating, a heated garage and city water that could safely be drunk right out of the faucet!

My tour of duty in Kaunas lasted almost four years—long enough to see the horse cars give way to modern motor busses, the cobble stones replaced by asphalt, and steel and concrete buildings supplanting the two-decker log and frame heritage of long ago. As for fleas, I really never saw any except on the backs of some of my canine associates. I was in Lithuania long enough to learn to respect the Lithuanian people—hardworking, sturdy and independent. I made my friends there—not all lost to me, I hope, when I recrossed the frontier at Wirballis-Eydkuhnen on March 16, 1932.

Lithuania has had as rugged a history as it has a pleasing landscape. It was one of the last bulwarks of paganism in Europe—a paganism which only gave in before the Teutonic

Knights at the first battle of Tannenberg some 500 years ago. There are some who say that the country commenced its decline then, that the new religion suited neither the climate there nor the temperament of the people. Be that as it may, there is perhaps some old pagan quality left up there—a stubborn will to be free. With progressive ideals and a population brought up on simplicity, but generous to a degree, whose native diffidence is sometimes mistaken for aloofness, Lithuania has many of the qualifications for endurance and success. Its republican Government has an internal debt not exceeding \$500,000 and owes about \$6,000,000 abroad—chiefly to the United States. Were it not for its lack of minerals—its principal difficulty is that it has no coal or petroleum—Lithuania could probably shut its doors to the outside world tomorrow and live off its land. Educational opportunities, which were almost nonexistent under the former Imperial Russian



THE NEW LEGATION-CONSULATE AT KAUNAS
(Occupied November 4, 1930)



rule, are being rapidly extended throughout the country. The Vytautas University in Kaunas has a student body of almost 5,000 and faculties patterned after those of western Europe. A large part of the budget goes each year to the extension and improvement of communications. Hospitals and free clinics are being established as rapidly as funds are available.

It is not within the scope of these reminiscences, which I am hastening to bring to a close, to discuss Lithuania's foreign policy during the past 14 years. The problem arising from the loss of Vilna and the acquisition of Memel (the port on the Baltic Sea which, with its hinterland, was made an autonomous territory under the Lithuanian Republic by the Memel Convention of May 8, 1924) are among the most interesting, as well as controversial, which have developed since the war. Bordered as it is by Latvia, Poland and Germany, with only a narrow strip of territory lying between it and Soviet Russia, present-day Lithuania occupies a strategic position in Eastern Europe. In the annals of its tumultuous past it has witnessed almost as much war as peace. It has been the aim of successive Lithuanian Governments since 1918 to steer the country clear of foreign entanglements and to develop a robust nationalism.

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER

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STAFF OF AMERICAN LEGATION-CONSULATE, KAUNAS, LITHUANIA

December, 1931

Left to right. Top row: John Massey, Basil F. Macgowan, V. Kublitzky, Rudolf W. Hefti, Miss Helen Wayvada, Joseph Varkala, Mrs. Lydia Voishvillo, Ludwig Mairoshat. Lower row, seated: Miss Valentine Honig, Miss Olga Kublitzky, Vice Consul Bernard Guffler (Vice Consul in Riga and a visitor to Kaunas), Consul Hugh S. Fullerton, Vice Consul George D. LaMont, Mrs. Mathilda Alch, Joseph Schapiro

Recollections of Guaymas

By HERBERT S. BURSLEY, *Consul, Department of State*

SOME of the townspeople of Guaymas deprecatingly refer to their beautiful port as "this oystery place." An officer who has served there can not but recall the luscious oysters for which Guaymas is famous and the rich Caguama (turtle) steaks, but his fondest recollections are of the good people there, the small but lovely harbor, the opportunities for meeting distinguished Mexicans, and foreigners often almost as interesting. He can not forget the all-night trips under starry skies on motorboats or in automobiles to favorite fishing or hunting spots. He will long remember the Carnival season and the beautiful beaches and ranches. All these and other memories, dearer than those of many European capitals, will crowd in on his memory.

This is not to say that dear old Guaymas has no disadvantages. Until a Consul becomes accustomed to the summer heat he may reach the conclusion that he is having an advance installment of his payment in the After Life for his sins. The heavy rains of the summer seem to warn that the Flood was not so very long ago. The mosquitoes are not the best of bed fellows—but, after all, there are said to be mosquitoes in New Jersey.

My own recollections of Guaymas include several of the brave General Obregon. He was royally entertained by the people of Guaymas twice during my tour of duty. His cheery smile and sangfroid under trying circumstances endeared him even to his political opponents. At one stag entertainment, a typical Mexican rancho luncheon, he was in rare good form. The last time I saw him was about a week before his assassination. It was on the Bacochibampo (snake in the grass by the water) Beach. There he sang picturesque Mexican corridos the while he was not entertaining the ladies to whom he was ever charming. As a warrior and politician he was well known but few realized, except on the West Coast of Mexico, that he was a Mexican Stinnes. Among his many activities were the farming of thousands of acres, maintenance of two agricultural experiment stations, promoting the growth of cotton, peas, chick-peas, henequen-castor oil beans, and what not, the operation of two flour mills, a rice mill, a battery factory, large scale grain speculations, banking, selling automobiles and lumber, and running a cannery and soap factory—just for a starter.



GENERAL OBREGON
At a Fiesta in his honor at Miramar

Not the least interesting of Guaymas visitors was Sterling Rohlf, representative of millionaires and amateur aviator who took a flight as nonchalantly as most Americans absorb a glass of water, and who won the undying love of the Consulate's cook by his fondness for her enchiladas and chicken molé. Rohlf was killed in a flight from Guadalajara to Mexico City.

Nature lovers such as Griffing Bancroft who spent many months in Lower California and several weeks in Sonora seeking the wild birds and their eggs added to the variety of life. And the Kibbey brothers of northern Sonora told fascinating stories of their falcons.

Perhaps our most picturesque caller was an ex-bootlegger whose language we may be able to relate in camera one of these days.

A considerable insight was gained into the primitive life of Mexico by the lurid yarns of C. B. Ruggles who has served as a guide to many



a famed American. It is related of him that one of his lady patrons was so pleased with the sights of Indian life in Chihuahua which he revealed that she presented him with \$5,000. He is one of the few who have seen the Hopi Indian dances in almost every detail. But his real forte is treasure seeking. There is a reputed treasure in eastern Sonora which he has almost found many times in the past decade. This is supposed to consist of countless bars of pure silver buried under a church by Spanish priests many years ago. One of his rivals in seeking this treasure gave rise to the

CORRIDO DE TAYOPA

Logran el tiempo oportuno
Tienen experiencia poca
Que el día 23 de Junio
Volvieron los de Tayopa

Llevan bastante tropa
Pero no llevaban fragua
Si sacan tesoro en Tayopa
Los matan los de Chihuahua

Nada han podido encontrar
Andaban toditos juntos
Despedazando la Iglesia
Sacando puros dijuntos

Andaban por las laderas
El día que yo lo supe
Sacando las calaberas
De la Iglesia de Guadalupe

Nada pudieron sacar
Parecen cosas de juegos
Que tesoros van ha encontrar
En esos escombras nuevos

Todo eso les sucedia
Ablaban bastante quedo
El Arabe no dormia
Llevaba bastante miedo

Si quieren tener riqueza
Se quebraran la cabeza
La Iglesia de trescientos anos
Esta sentada en una mesa

Subanse a arriba de la mesa
Si el Arabe se dilata
Alla arriba hay otra Iglesia
Y una noria llena de plata

A mis oidos llega
Que andan con tantos temores
Solo Oswaldo se quedo
Con los dos descubridores

Ya con esta me despido
Estamos ablando atras
Aqui se acaba el corrido
Mientras que sabemos mas fin.

—(Apolonio Daniel)

From this it was an easy step to explore further into the Sonora corridos (folk songs) and Mexican cowboy minstrelsy. J. Frank Dobie arrived in Guaymas with Ruggles and contributed several of the reprints of his collection of verses from the Texas Folk-Lore Society and other publications. One of the best refrains runs:

Me abandonastes, mujer, porque soy muy pobre
Y la desgracia es ser hombre apasionado.
Pues ¿que he de hacer, si yo soy el abandonado?
Pues que he de hacer, será por el amor de Dios.

Or, if you prefer the lighter vein,

Lupe wore no leather leggins,
Though his skin was well protected
Lupe was not wearing shoes
And his wet toes could be detected.

Guaymas, sad to relate, is somewhat flapperized, but a short ride brings one to the ranchos where every event in the country side is the subject of a corrido, all choice, and some not for young ears.

The officer on duty in Guaymas has splendid opportunities for hunting. Taking an old auto he chases out into the country at night. Animals



Beltran, Foto, Guaymas

AMERICAN CONSULATE,
GUAYMAS, SONORA,
MEXICO



rush across the road, rabbits, mink (don't hit them), and now and then a deer. A cup of coffee 30 miles from home at daybreak, then a hike almost always ending in a chance to shoot a deer or a wild boar. Or, venturing farther afield, there are bob-cats, mountain lion, and big horns.

Fishing begins in Guaymas Bay but is not really attractive until nearly 100 miles north where a fish weighing 150 pounds is not much beyond the minnow class. At the risk of losing a reputation for veracity I will relate that on one fishing trip we caught a pelican with a trolling line. Thus is sport in Sonora.

Former Representative Ira Copley came to Guaymas with his yacht *Happy Days* for a fishing trip. After that he came often.

All who once take the Guaymas-ward trail are not thoroughly happy until they can return.

It was saddening to read a few days ago that the Seri Indian tribe on famed Tiburon Island has dwindled to 37 men. Historically speaking it was only yesterday that this was one of the strongest and bravest of tribes. Eventual defeats in battle, disease, poverty, and exposure have cumulatively undermined these warriors, despite the best efforts of the Mexican authorities.

After these random notes and all the memories of happy times they evoke, I can only repeat the words of the Great Obregón as he stood on the steps of the train which took him away from Guaymas for the last time—VIVA GUAYMAS!

A LOVER'S QUARREL

Said the Big Shoe to the Little Shoe,
As they walked on up the street:
"Stop flirting with that Boot behind in brown.
He's all shined up I know,
Sticks out his tongue, just so;
But see him when his heel wears down."

Said the Little Shoe to the Big Shoe,
As they walked on down the street:



Photo from H. S. Bursley

SERI INDIANS

With the Mexican official who is in charge of them

"Stop flirting with that Vamp ahead in gray,
She's trim, and laces glossy, too.
She'll make eyelets at you,
But inner sole she'd soon lead you astray."

—AGNES SEABERG DE LAMBERT.



Photo from H. S. Bursley

SERI INDIAN

With Seri Basketware

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BY THE WAY

A poem entitled "The Ticket Man," addressed to Mr. Harry A. Havens, appeared recently in Room 113 evidently because the remarks in it apply so aptly to him. Unfortunately it is too long to quote in full, but the following extract is given:

"He always wears a pleasant smile,
And never seems to mind
How many questions one may ask;
He is so very kind."

Foreign Service officers will undoubtedly welcome the revised edition of the Style Manual of the United States Government Printing Office, which was published in March, 1933. The Department of State was represented on the Advisory Board charged with the revision of this Manual, by Miss Alice M. Ball, Chief of the Special Documents Section, Office of the Historical Adviser. There were four other members on this Board, representing the Bureau of Standards, the Geological Survey, the Department of Agriculture, and the Smithsonian Institution.

Although the Manual is compiled primarily for use in government printing, the rules found therein will be of great assistance to anyone who is drafting correspondence or preparing reports and memoranda. There are definite and easily understood rules on all subjects pertaining to composition, such as capitalization, spelling, compounding, punctuation, and the use of numerals.

TEN YEARS AGO

(From issue of May, 1923)

This 28-page number — 11 full pages of advertising, including the cover—was brimful of interest. The opening article, entitled "Ironing Our Difficulties," was by Basil Miles, formerly of our Diplomatic Service, and then American Administrative Commissioner with the International Chamber of Commerce (its headquarters being at Paris), and told of the activities of that organization since its origin in 1920, especially in the promotion of arbitration and conciliation of commercial disputes.

Then followed an illustrated article by Consul John F. Jewell, at Birmingham, England, entitled "A Veteran Consul," describing Wilson King, who entered the American Consular Service in 1872, and after serving at Dublin and Bremen, was stationed at Birmingham from 1879 to 1885. He was then superseded and returned to his home at Pittsburgh, but later settled down and was still living at Birmingham, where he had a host of friends.

A full page illustration gives a facsimile letter from John Howard Payne, American Consul at Tunis, dated August 22, 1845, addressed to Henry D. Johnson, father of Consul Henry Abert Johnson at Dundee (now retired), and giving two verses of "Home, Sweet Home," all written in the composer's beautiful script.

John Van A. McMurray (then chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs), contributed an appreciative article on Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, who had died at Shanghai on January 26, 1923. Dr. Reinsch had been American Minister to China for six critical years, 1913 to 1919. After his resignation, Dr. Reinsch returned to the United States and took up his residence in Washington, having been retained by the Chinese government as its legal adviser, which position he held until his death in 1923 from a tumor on the brain.

An interesting sidelight on American history from the archives of the American Agency and Consulate General at Tangier for the year 1795 was given by Vice Consul Charles I. Graham, telling of the success of Consul James Simpson in renewing a treaty with Morocco.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT delivered an address before the special session of the Pan American Union at Washington on Pan American Day, April 12, and the following extract therefrom is especially worthy of consideration by the Foreign Service:

In my inaugural address I stated that I would "dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors." Never before has the significance of the word "good neighbor" been so manifest in international relations. Never have the need and benefit of neighborly cooperation in every form of human activity been so evident as they are today.

Friendship among nations, as among individuals, calls for constructive efforts to muster the forces of humanity in order that an atmosphere of close understanding and cooperation may be cultivated. It involves mutual obligations and responsibilities, for it is only by sympathetic respect for the rights of others and a scrupulous fulfillment of the corresponding obligations by each member of the community that a true fraternity can be maintained.

The essential qualities of a true Pan Americanism must be the same as those which constitute a good neighbor, namely, mutual understanding and, through such understanding, a sympathetic appreciation of the other's point of view. It is only in this manner that we can hope to build up a system of which confidence, friendship, and good will are the cornerstones.

The Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given on April 20 by the American Foreign Service Association at the Willard Hotel. A large number of Department officials and Foreign Service officers were present, and Mr. Hull delivered, extemporaneously, an inspiring address.

Newspaper comment as to recent diplomatic appointments will be of interest. Judge Robert W. Bingham, owner and publisher of the *Louisville*

Courier-Journal, appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, is praised by the *Hartford Daily Times* as "one of the Nation's outstanding journalists, a man of academic culture, of knowledge in international law, of social prestige and wealth," while the same paper speaking of former Secretary Josephus Daniels, publisher of the *Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer*, appointed Ambassador to Mexico, said he was "a patient, kindly, sympathetic, conscientious man," and added that "the more men like Josephus Daniels there are in public service the better the public service will be." *The Springfield (Mass.) Republican* said that "Mr. Daniels has one quality in common with Mr. Morrow—a great friendliness and a tolerance of different opinions and points of view, which seem the essence of diplomacy."

In regard to Jesse Isidor Straus, New York business man, appointed Ambassador to France, the *Houston Chronicle* said, "Mr. Straus belongs to a family which has made a definite impress upon the Nation's financial and philanthropic life. As head of a great department store in New York City he has made an impressive record. Jewish charities in Manhattan have benefited from his activities. His selection will be welcome in Paris where members of his faith hold important posts in that city's banking and business circles." *The Springfield (Mass.) Union* adds: "He is a man of wide culture, with a fluent command of the French language, who has passed much of his time in France and is thoroughly conversant with the French character. These attributes, together with the fact that he is conversant with the economic problems which have entered largely into our relations with France, may serve him in good stead in his diplomatic post."

The Oakland Tribune, speaking in regard to these appointments, said: "The public expects a



shifting of certain of these high dignitaries, a new set to come with the new Executive, but there is a growing feeling that elsewhere in the diplomatic service the experts and the experienced should be allowed to continue to give the Nation the benefits of their abilities."

William Phillips, appointed Undersecretary of State on March 6, 1933, brings to the position special qualifications acquired by his long experience in the Diplomatic Service and in the Department of State, which dates from the year 1903. Born at Beverly, Mass., May 30, 1878 and educated in private schools in Boston and Milton Academy, he graduated from Harvard University (A. B.) in 1900 (A. M. 1922). Thereafter he attended the Harvard Law School until 1902. His first appointment was as private secretary to Ambassador Joseph H. Choate at London from 1903 to 1905. He then was appointed Second Secretary of the Legation at Peking, March 10, 1905. In June, 1907, he was transferred from the Diplomatic Service to the Department of State as assistant to Mr. Huntington Wilson, Third Assistant Secretary, and in March of the following year was designated Chief of the newly created Division of Far Eastern Affairs. In January, 1909, he was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State, and served until September of that year, when he was sent as Secretary of the Embassy at London. On account of personal affairs, Mr. Phillips obtained extended leave of absence and, leaving London in November, 1912, returned to his home in Boston for over a year. During that time, however, he was quite active as he became Regent of the College and Secretary of the Corporation of Harvard University. On March 13, 1914, President Wilson appointed him Third Assistant Secretary of State, and he served during Mr. William Jennings Bryan's term of office, and also that of Mr. Robert Lansing. On January 24, 1917, he was advanced to the position of Assistant Secretary of State. During those years Mr. Phillips also acted as chairman of the National Exposition Commission to represent the government of the United States at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in August, 1914, and delegate to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress at Washington, December, 1915, to January, 1916. On March 3, 1920, Mr. Phillips was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, but returned to the Department as Undersecretary of State on March 31, 1922.

Two years later, namely, February 20, 1924, Mr. Phillips was appointed Ambassador to Belgium and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Luxemburg. His service there was marked by his customary ability, and it was as a compliment to the Canadian authorities that he was appointed as the first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Canada on February 17, 1927, and served until December 14, 1929. While in Canada Mr. Phillips received in 1928 the degree of LL.D. from Queen's College, and at Dalhousi University in 1929. In 1931 Mr. Phillips was a member of the President's Commission for Employment, and in 1932 was the chairman of the Massachusetts Emergency Commission for Unemployment.

Mr. Phillips was married February 2, 1910, to Miss Caroline Astor Drayton, of New York, only daughter of J. Coleman Drayton, and granddaughter of the late William Astor. They have five children: Beatrice, William, Drayton, Christopher, and Anne. In Washington they have leased for the summer months the charming old Norton home, "Rosedale," 3501 Newark St. N. W.

Harvard men will be interested to know that Mr. Phillips, while he was stationed at London, was largely responsible for the restoration of the little chapel in Southwark Cathedral, London, which contains the tomb of John Harvard.

On April 13, 1933, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen took the formal oath of office as Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Kingdom of Denmark and Iceland. This was a unique event, as Mrs. Owen is the first woman to hold a ministerial post in our Diplomatic Service. As is well known, Mrs. Owen was twice elected to Congress as Representative of the Fourth District of Florida.

The oath of office was administered by Mr. Percy Allen, chief of the Appointments Division of the Department of State, and was witnessed by a group of distinguished persons, including the newly appointed Ambassador to Spain, Mr. Claude G. Bowers, Princess Truboutski, Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, Mrs. Hill (secretary to Mrs. Owen), and Mr. Clinton E. McEachran, Chief Clerk of the Department of State.

Following the formal administering of the oath in the office of Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, the ceremony was re-enacted on the south portico of the building for the benefit of a large group of sound-news cameramen.



J. Reuben Clark, former United States Ambassador to Mexico, was added to the first presidency of the Latter-Day Saints Church at its 103rd annual conference in the Mormon Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on April 6, 1933.

A farewell luncheon was given on March 30th at the American Club in Habana, Cuba, for United States Ambassador Harry F. Guggenheim, whose resignation took effect with his departure for the United States a few days later.

Four new chiefs of missions in Western Europe have recently spent protracted periods in the Department conferring with Department officials respecting matters at their posts. They are: Judge Robert W. Bingham, appointed Ambassador at London; Mr. Jesse Isidor Straus, appointed Ambassador at Paris; Mr. Claude G. Bowers, appointed Ambassador at Madris; and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, appointed Minister at Copenhagen. These new appointees have displayed unusual enthusiasm as well as remarkable fitness for the work which is before them.

The Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the George Washington Bicentenary Commission, kindly wrote to the editor of the JOURNAL on March 15, expressing his appreciation of the JOURNAL's contribution—by publication of various articles during the past, and other services—to the successful observance of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. At the same time Mr. Bloom sent the editor a handsome bronze Commemorative Medal. The face of the medal bears a bust of Washington by Laura Cardin Fraser, sculptor. The reverse of the medal bears the figure of Liberty, with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other, while above the figure is an eagle with outstretched wings and in the sky 13 stars. An inscription reads, "Proclaim Liberty Throughout all the Land." In thanking Mr. Bloom, the editor said he was sure the members of the Association would be glad to hear of this expression of appreciation of their assistance.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Lee Washington left recently for their summer home at York Village, Maine. Mr. Washington humorously remarked that they were driving there leisurely from Washington by way of New York, Southampton (England), London, Liverpool, and Boston. Their address in London for the next two months will be 40 Park Lane, W.

Consul General Robert Frazer, writing from London on April 6, said that the following conclusion reached by him and Consul General Keena recently in Paris might be of interest to readers of the JOURNAL.

After arguing for some time upon the merits of Consuls General of the old and new schools we finally agreed that about the only difference that we could see was that the former were men who knew a great deal about a very little, and who went on knowing more and more about less and less until they finally knew everything about practically nothing; where as Consuls General of the new school are men who know a very little about a great deal, and who go on knowing less and less about more and more until finally they know practically nothing about everything.

[Ed.—As it has been in the past, so it is now and will be in the future, i. e. today's new school becomes tomorrow's old school, hence the old school Consul General and the new school being one and the same, it follows, according to Messrs. Keena and Frazer, that a Consul General is an official who knows everything about practically nothing and practically nothing about everything.]

The Women of the Foreign Service gave their sixth luncheon at the Highlands on April 12th with Mrs. Cordell Hull as their guest of honor. There were 82 in attendance, which is the largest number present at any luncheon. The tables were placed in the shape of a horseshoe and the floral decorations were yellow roses, jonquils and forsythia. After the luncheon Mrs. Carr spoke a few words of welcome to the guest of honor and Mrs. Hull then graciously received and had a few words to say to everyone. The next and final luncheon of the season will be on May 10th.

Consul General Albert Halstead, who retired last September, was knocked down by a taxicab in New York City and seriously injured on March 21. He was at once taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found that he had suffered cuts and bruises on the head and body, and also a fracture of the collar bone and leg. Mrs. Halstead and her daughter were summoned from the Hotel Dorset, West 54th street, where the family have been living since Mr. Halstead's return from London. The latest accounts are that Mr. Halstead has left the hospital, is able to walk a little, and is gaining strength every day.

Judging from the heading of a letter received from Fred C. Slater, who retired from the Foreign Service on November 9, 1929, he is now practicing law in Topeka, Kansas, his office being in the Columbian Building in that city.



GEORGE B. STAMBAUGH
Assistant Chief, Bureau of Accounts, Department of State

Clinedinst

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

(Continued from last month)

Claim Board

Departmental Order No. 505, dated January 12, 1931, provides for the establishment of a Claim Board to proceed to the consideration of claims for personal losses of officers and employes in the Foreign Service for such legislative action as may be desirable.

The personnel of the board consists of:

1. The Assistant Secretary of State designated as Budget Officer.
2. The Legal Adviser.
3. The Chief of the Bureau of Accounts.

It is provided in this order that each member of the Board is authorized to delegate to a member of his staff the work of considering claims, but shall assume responsibility for the conclusions reached and sign the report to be submitted to the Secretary of State.

In the course of a year a number of claims are examined, schedules prepared and recommendations drafted. This work is very exacting and the conclusions reached must be based on sound judgment in order that each case may be readily explained to the Claims Committee in the Congress.

When appropriations are made, it is the duty of the Auditing Section to prepare the necessary vouchers and transmit them to the claimants for signature. When they are returned they are audited, recorded and transmitted to the General Accounting Office for settlement.

In Public No. 147, Seventy-first Congress, approved June 27, 1930, there were listed 72 claims which were handled by the Bureau of Accounts.

Trust Funds

From time to time funds are received by the Department from foreign Governments in payment of claims or amounts due to American citizens. Under authority of the Act of February 26, 1896 (29 Stat. 32), these funds are deposited in the Treasury and set up under a Trust Fund Account title. Upon receipt of proof of claim papers, certificates are prepared for signature by the Secretary of State, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue warrants in favor of the claimants.

The accounting record of these trust funds is kept by the Bureau, which also prepares the necessary papers in connection with the distribution of the funds.

The amount of liquidations for payments for encumbrances previously set up on the books of the Fiscal Control Section are noted on the duplicate vouchers when they are prepared for approval. During the past year 6,274 liquidations were entered.

Summary of Auditing Section

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, the Chief of the Bureau signed:

Accounts	7,040
Vouchers	6,948
Bureau letters	8,281
Reports	165
Memoranda	3,744
Accounts for other Departments.....	1,632
Fee Stamp Requisitions.....	205
Civil Service Refunds Verified.....	29
Various certificates	46
Preaudit and pay schedules.....	2,179
No transaction certificates.....	5,581
Replies to Exceptions	5,673

Total 41,523



A summary of the work performed by the Auditing Section during the fiscal year 1932 discloses:

Accounts received, acknowledged and entered.....	7,040
Accounts examined	7,040
Purchase orders sent out.....	3,500
Vouchers examined	6,948
Telegrams drafted	386
Instructions drafted	1,338
Bureau letters drafted	8,281
Despatches received, read and filed.....	2,986
Bureau letters received.....	15,115
Vouchers and Bureau letters filed.....	28,684
Settlements examined and filed.....	2,150
Deposits made	1,000
Reports prepared	165
Comptroller's decisions recorded.....	341
Memoranda prepared	3,744
Foreign Service Officers instructed (hours).....	613
Accounts for other Departments prepared.....	1,632
Fee Stamp requisitions filed	205
Fee Stamp receipts filed	271
Bills sent out for collection.....	1,661
Repay checks received and entered.....	2,693
Foreign Service Retirement work (hours).....	133
Special deposits received and recorded.....	106
Vouchers prepared	840
Liquidations entered on vouchers	6,247
Foreign vessel certificates prepared.....	10
Pages of copying	2,409
Contracts to General Accounting Office.....	36
Special deposit drafts received, vouchered and paid	172
Other Bureau letters initialed.....	3,436
Civil Service Refunds verified.....	29
Claims Board (hours)	95
Preparing forms for foreign service (hours)....	95
War Claims (hours)	66
Various certificates prepared	46
New accounting system (hours).....	56
Adjustment certificates checked and filed.....	4,874
Preaudit and pay schedules prepared.....	2,179
Personal convenience travel certificates prepared..	113
No transaction certificates (Form No. 1063) veri-	
fied	5,581
Replies to exceptions (Form No. 2085) examined	
and verified	5,673
Civil Service retirement (Form No. 1070) pre-	
pared	1,530
Treasury report disbursing officer balance (hours)	30

At the outbreak of war in Europe, loans were made to stranded American citizens in Europe, upon the delivery of their personal notes, drawn payable to the Government of the United States at future dates. These loans, numbering 11,178, were for amounts ranging from \$5 to \$1,000, and totaling \$680,842.81; and all of these were handled by the Bureau of Accounts and then sent to the Treasury Department for collection.

During the war, subscriptions to the Third, Fourth and Victory Liberty Loan were received from abroad, taken in or subscribed by Foreign Service Officers, amounting to \$3,916,850. These subscriptions were all handled by the Bureau of Accounts.

At the conclusion of the war, collections were made from the various foreign governments for amounts expended on their account between 1915 and 1919, and that work alone required the services of two clerks in the Bureau of Accounts for several years.



FRED R. YOUNG

Chief, Audit Section, Bureau of Accounts, Department of State

Fiscal Control Section

The Fiscal Control Section has charge of the actual bookkeeping of the Department. It operates through general ledgers which are kept by bookkeeping machines. That division is charged with the maintenance of the appropriation, fund, and proprietary accounts of the Department, including Washington and the field offices; the preparation of departmental and other pay rolls, and the preparation of special and current reports incident to the said accounts as may be required by the various officers of the Department. In Departmental Order No. 446, dated June 19, 1928, issued by Secretary Kellogg, he specified the manner of keeping accounts, to wit:

"Beginning with the fiscal year 1928-29, and thereafter, all appropriation accounts of the Department of State will be maintained by the Bureau of Accounts to show in total for the year and for the quarter thereof, allotments, encumbrances, expenditures and liquidations of encumbrances, unencumbered balances, reserves and unallotted balances. In addition accounts of such subdivisions of these appropriations as may be desirable will similarly be maintained. Records of expenditures under these appropriations and their subdivisions will also be maintained by object."

Drafts

All officers in the Foreign Service, outside of the fiscal districts, are required to use the fees collected by them to pay the salaries and expenses of their offices. If the fees are insufficient, they are authorized to draw drafts on the Secretary of State, at five days after sight, for the amounts needed to balance their accounts. When the drafts are received they are stamped with a date-received stamp in order that payment may be made before the due date. The drafts are then sent to the Fiscal Control Section, where they are recorded on the individual draft cards of the officers. This record shows the date of the draft and the amounts drawn against the various appropriations. The drafts are then sorted and scheduled with the various holders listed in groups. On these schedules are entered the number and date of draft, the name of the officer, the name of the last holder, and the amounts charged to the several appropriations. When the schedules are completed they are sent to the Disbursing Officer of the Department in order that the drafts attached may be paid. Before the drafts are scheduled, the Fiscal Control Section examines the officer's bond cards for the purpose of ascertaining whether the bond under which the drafts are drawn are in force. In the event that original drafts are lost in transit, the officers are directed to draw duplicates, and transmit them through the same channels as the originals. The duplicate drafts must be accompanied by bonds, which are furnished by the banks which originally purchased the drafts. When the duplicate drafts are received, they are carded, scheduled and sent to the General Accounting Office for direct settlement.

Requisitions

District accounting and disbursing officers, special disbursing officers at embassies and legations and disbursing officers on commissions, conferences, et cetera, have checking accounts with the Treasury of the United States. From time to time these officers send to the Department requests for funds for their official needs. When the requests are received, the Fiscal Control Section prepares and records the necessary requisitions and after

they are approved, transmits them to the General Accounting Office.

Accounts

When accounts current are received, they are examined for the purpose of taking off objective classifications and such other allotment breakdowns as may be required from each voucher in the account. The Fiscal Control copy of the account current is marked with the proper appropriation symbol numbers and allotment subdivisions for bookkeeping machine posting, and an objective classification list of all appropriations requiring the same is made for the classification machine posting.

When accounts are settled by the General Accounting Office the letters of adjustment of appropriations are checked with each account to see that the General Accounting Office records and the records of the Fiscal Control Section, together with the memorandum furnished by the Auditing Section, are in agreement.

Vouchers and accounts current are posted to appropriation sheets, also to post sheets wherever allotments are made.

Orders and Vouchers

All orders, preaudit vouchers, claims and certain contracts are set up as encumbrances against the various appropriations as soon as the information is known. The vouchers are posted and encumbrances liquidated wherever previous encumbrances had been set up.

Pay Rolls

Pay rolls are prepared for the Department of State proper, passport agencies, Foreign Service officers stationed in Washington, Foreign Service retirement and the several commissions located in Washington.

General Ledger

General ledger accounts are kept for each and every appropriation, and the balances of same are checked every three months with the General Accounting Office and the Treasury. All differences are accounted for and adjusted.

Reports

It is necessary at all times to be ready to render current financial statements on each appropriation and each allotment under an appropriation. Monthly reports are made on all appropriations requested by the various divisions of the Department and the Budget Officer. A special report is made quarterly for the information of the Bureau of the Budget.



Deposits

All deposits in the Treasury are recorded in the General ledger and all that affect allotments are posted to allotment and classification ledgers.

In addition to the foregoing the Bureau of Accounts must at all times be ready to explain the application of the various laws, rules and regulations of the Department and decisions of the Comptroller General not only to the officers of the Department, but to its officers and agents abroad.

WM. McNEIR,
Chief, Bureau of Accounts.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

April 1, 1933.

To the Members of the American Foreign Service Protective Association:

There is transmitted herewith for your information a copy of the annual statement of the Association for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1933. (*See inside of back cover.*)

In spite of pay cuts, deductions in allowances and a generally uncertain year in a number of other matters, the membership of the Association increased by 15 members during the fiscal year under report. Actually 32 new members joined, but deaths, withdrawals and retirements accounted for 17 deductions.

Although the officers of the Association realize that the salary status of persons eligible for membership in the Association will not likely improve during the coming year, they still feel that there must be a fairly large number of younger members of the Foreign Service who ought to avail themselves of the insurance facilities offered by the Association. With this in mind the officers would urge upon all members of the Association to approach eligible non-members, 35 years of age or under, with a view to persuading them to join.

It should be noted from the report that the Association, during the fiscal year under report, paid death claims in the amount of \$29,000—the heaviest mortality year that the Association has had—and that this amount is larger by several thousand dollars than the total premiums paid by the Association to the Equitable Life Assurance Society. This is the first time since the organization of the Association that death claims have exceeded premiums. As a result, there will be no dividends from the Equitable Life Assurance Society for the fiscal year just ended. Also, the

Association has already had during the first month of the present fiscal year two death claims—Consul General Starrett and Consul Hitchcock—amounting to \$15,000.

In view of the heavy death claims during the past year and the first month of the present fiscal year, it is possible that the Association may be compelled to make larger payments to the Equitable Life Assurance Society. If this contingency should arise, it will furnish proof of the wisdom of accumulating a reserve for the purpose of rate equalization, a matter which was referred to in the penultimate paragraph of the annual report of the fiscal year ended February 29, 1932.

There has been a gratifying increase in the number of retirement annuity applications received during the fiscal year under report. This feature is of importance to members as it enables them to make their insurance permanent after retirement.

In closing, the officers of the Association again wish to urge all members of the Association to exercise themselves in endeavoring to persuade eligible members of the Foreign Service to join the Association. The members of the Association should feel that the services furnished by their group is something that ought to be availed of by all eligible non-members.

JAMES B. STEWART,
President.

JOSEPH E. JACOBS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

WORLD WAR VETERANS

73D CONGRESS, 1ST. SESSION
H. R. 4558

In the House of Representatives
April 3, 1933

Mr. Hoepfel introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To safeguard national credit, to reduce unnecessary expenditures in the United States Foreign Service, and to lessen the danger of foreign entanglements.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That six months after date of the passage of this Act no pension, compensation, or emergency officers' retired pay, authorized by law under the Veterans' Administration, shall be paid to anyone residing outside of the United States, its Territories, or possessions.

Sec. 2. This Act shall not apply to war veterans receiving pension, compensation, or emergency officers' retired pay as a result of disabilities resulting from combat with an enemy of the United States.

Sec. 3. Nothing contained in this Act shall prohibit the payments of pension, compensation or emergency

officers' retired pay to any individual who resides outside of the United States, its Territories or possessions for a period of less than six months.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS

73D CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION
 H. R. 4492
 In the House of Representatives
 March 30, 1933

Mr. Sirovich introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

Amending the Civil Service Retirement Act
 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the event of the death of a civil service employee, retired, under the provisions of the Act of May 22, 1920, or under said Act as amended, the legal widow, if any, of such deceased employee, at the date of the death of such retired employee, shall be paid an annuity equal to three-fourths of the annuity which

her husband was receiving at the time of his death, payable monthly, provided it be not less than \$50 per month; *Provided*, That said widow shall have married the annuitant at least 10 years prior to his death and be more than 40 years of age; *And provided further*, That upon the remarriage of said widow her right to annuity shall be forfeited; *And provided further*, That in cases where there is no legal widow the benefits of this Act shall be extended to any other legal dependents of the deceased annuitant.

Members of the Association are reminded that payment of annual dues for the next fiscal year should be made on or before July 1, 1933. The Secretary-Treasurer will appreciate it if this matter receives prompt attention.



Harris & Ewing

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL, CLASS OF MARCH, 1933

Front row—Left to right: James B. Stewart, Wilbur J. Corr, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; and Homer M. Byington.
Second row—Carl Breuer, Kenneth J. Yearns, Robert M. McClintock, Foy D. Kohler, T. Muldrup Forsyth, John Davies, Jr.
Third row—Eric C. Wendelin, Reginold S. Carey, Walter W. Orebaugh, Gregor C. Merrill, Jacob Dyneley Beam.
Fourth row—John F. Stone, William DuB. Thorne, Horold E. Montemat and Francis B. Stevens.



News Items From The Field



LONDON

MARCH 29, 1933.

The earthquake at Los Angeles caused a flurry of activity in the Consulate General reminiscent of the Welfare Section of F. A. in the days immediately after the war and during the Japanese earthquake. Fifty-two letters and 80 visits and telephone calls were received from people in and about London anxious for news of relatives. This may sound like a small day's work to the Welfare Section, but when looked upon as the record of one office only, it will be realized that the total number of inquiries received by the Foreign Service throughout the world must have been considerable.

The Consul General, accompanied by Mrs. Frazer and her daughter, has used his compulsory furlough in making a motor trip in Spain visiting many consular officers and renewing acquaintances of former days.

NATHANIEL P. DAVIS, *American Consul.*

PARIS

APRIL 3, 1933.

Ambassador Walter E. Edge and Mrs. Edge left Paris early in March for a trip through the Near East and Central Europe, after which they will return to the United States. Before going the Ambassador was decorated by the President of the French Republic with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. S. Pinckney Tuck has joined the staff of the Embassy as First Secretary.

Following a vacation in Spain, Consul General and Mrs. Robert Frazer spent Sunday, April 2, in Paris with Mr. and Mrs. Keena, prior to returning to London.

Other visiting officers during March were Consuls Harold Playter and Gaston Smith, both on their way to their new posts.

On March 30 M. de Laboulaye, newly appointed French Ambassador to the United States, was the guest of honor of the American Club of Paris. In addressing one of the largest club gatherings of the season he stated that his chief aim would be the giving of complete and accurate information about France to the American press and the American people.

Assistant Commercial Attaché William L. Finger and Mrs. Finger announce the birth of a daughter, Sylvia, in Paris, on March 26, 1933.

Mr. Robert Pell, who served as special Press Attaché for Ambassador Edge, will be connected with Ambassador-at-Large Norman Davis in the same capacity. Mr. and Mrs. Pell returned to Paris on April 4, after accompanying Ambassador and Mrs. Edge on their trip to the Near East.

MARSEILLE

The American Luncheon Club at Marseille held its regular monthly meeting at the Automobile Club on Thursday, March 9, 1933. The luncheon was well attended and the members had the pleasure of hearing Dr. J. Parker van Zandt, Foreign Commissioner, A Century of Progress, International Exposition, 1933, Chicago, who explained the organization, administration, and subject matter of the Exposition in a manner which held the interest of every one present.

Vice Consul John P. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, and family, departed on the S. S. *Exeter*, on March 10, for the United States, Mr. Palmer having been ordered to the Foreign Service School for a course of instruction beginning April 4. On the eve of their departure, they were presented with a small remembrance of their stay in Marseille by the Consular staff. The best of good wishes to both of them.



Mr. Paul Deneau, who was employed as messenger and janitor at the American Consulate at Marseille for about 19 years, died on February 11, 1933, at Hospital St. Joseph. The Consulate was represented at the funeral. Sincere condolences are extended to his widow.

CONSUL JAMES P. MOFFITT.

NAPLES

MARCH 29, 1933.

Consul General Carlton Bailey Hurst, Retired, called at the Naples Consulate General March 1 and attended the usual weekly luncheon of the officers held on the following day at Gambrinus Restaurant.

The training ship *California State* arrived in Naples March 22 for a stay of 10 days. A basket ball game between the cadets and a team of "Young Fascists" was played at the Campo Littorio on March 25, followed by a five-inning baseball game between the cadets and a team composed of American students at the Naples University.

On board the *President Adams* which reached Naples March 25 were Consul Gordon P. Merriam, of Cairo, who was joining his wife for a temporary visit at Lausanne, Switzerland; Vice Consul Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., who had been transferred from Colombo to Geneva, Switzerland; and Vice Consul Ralph Townsend, formerly of Foochow, who has resigned from the Service.

BARCELONA

A Virginia Reel in costume was the feature of the George Washington Dinner Dance given by the American Club of Barcelona on the occasion of Washington's Birthday. Consul and Mrs. Dawson, Consuls Boyce, Cross, and Shantz, and Vice Consul and Mrs. Braddock, of the Barcelona staff, and Consul and Mrs. Jordan, from Madrid, abandoned their dignity and took part in the rollicking Reel. Some one started some negro songs during the dinner, and it was 2 o'clock before guests were able to leave the tables.

Not to be outdone by their husbands, the American ladies of Barcelona have formed a luncheon club to meet on the same day as the men's luncheon club. Prominent in the establishment of the new organization were Mrs. Dawson and Mrs. Boyce of the Consulate General. For the first time in recent years Barcelona now has a closely

knit American colony, with active agencies capable of putting into effect colony plans and policies.

Consul General and Mrs. Robert Frazer, of London, paused briefly in Barcelona on March 9 and 10 before continuing the 3,500-mile motor trip through Spain and Northern Africa to which they have devoted this year's month's leave without pay. Consul General and Mrs. Dawson had the Barcelona staff in to meet Mr. and Mrs. Frazer on the night of March 10.

STAVANGER, NORWAY

Has any other Consular office had a "neutralization" case? Here is a paragraph from a letter received at the Stavanger Consulate.

"As to my wife, the case is very much similar to mine, her father being neutralized 5 years prior to her birth."

T. D. D.

TORONTO

APRIL 10, 1933.

American Consular officers in Ontario have supplemented their regular duties by delivering a number of requested talks and addresses recently in the promotion of international friendship and a better understanding of the Foreign Service and other subjects of interest.

On February 13, 1933, Consul General Emil Sauer delivered an address on Abraham Lincoln at a Lincoln dinner of the National Club, Toronto. During an inspection tour of consulates in Ontario in March, 1933, he made a speech at a reception given in his honor by the American Women's Club of Kingston. The address dealt with some phases of the life and character of George Washington and concluded with a discussion of the present economic world crisis and the working of foreign exchanges. A few days later Consul General Sauer was the guest of Consul H. C. von Struve at North Bay at a luncheon of the Rotary Club of that city and made an impromptu talk upon international good will.

On February 28, 1933, Consul Marshall M. Vance, Windsor, a guest of honor at the Eighth Annual Reunion of the Border Cities District of the South African War Veterans' Association, responded to the toast of "The United States of America—Our Neighbors."

Consul George G. Fuller, Kingston, made two speeches recently in that city. The first was at the annual ball of the local branch of the Provin-

cial Federation of Fire Fighters, at which a number of American guests from New Jersey were present. The other was at a meeting of an international students' club, composed of Canadian, American, English, French, Russian, Chinese, and Japanese students attending Queen's University, Kingston.

On February 24, 1933, Consul H. C. von Struve, North Bay, made a local radio talk at the request of the North Bay Rotary Club, of which he is a member.

Consul Frank Bohr, Sault Ste. Marie, on February 28, 1933, addressed the Bowating Business and Professional Women's Club of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on the subject of the United States Foreign Service.

On March 29, 1933, Consul Hooker A. Doolittle, Sarnia, made an extemporaneous talk to the Kinsmen Club of that city, on Khevsuri, a tiny nation hidden away in the Caucasian Mountains between Russia and Asia Minor.

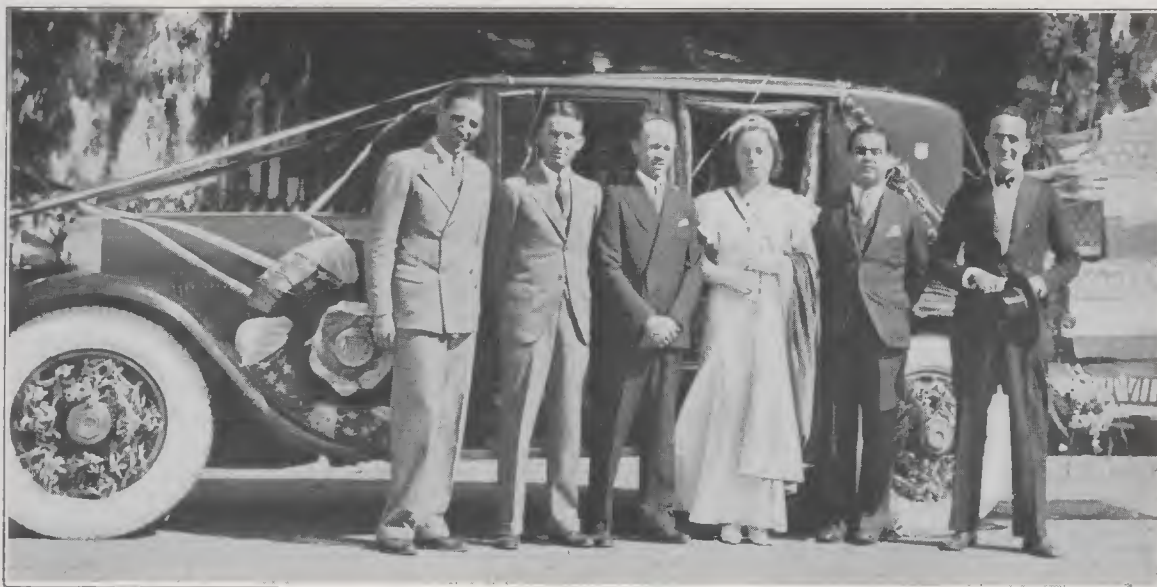
At the annual luncheon meeting of the Canadian National Exhibition Association, held in Toronto on February 22, 1933, Consul Damon C. Woods represented Consul General Emil Sauer and responded to a request of the President for a few remarks.

Consuls Damon C. Woods and C. Paul Fletcher, Toronto, have recently made talks before the International Alumni Association of Toronto, of which they are members. The former spoke on "Reflections of a Consul" and the latter on "The American Foreign Service." The International Alumni Association of Toronto is composed of about 75 graduates of 50 different colleges and universities, situated in Canada, the United States, England, and Italy.

Mrs. Damon C. Woods gave a 40-minute talk on "Life In Haiti," at a recent meeting of the American Women's Club of Toronto, of which she is a member. The club is composed of 300 American ladies resident in the city.

ENSENADA, B. C., MEXICO

The routine of Consular activities was pleasantly interrupted at Ensenada Monday morning, February 27, when the Queen of the 1933 Carnival, her two attendants, and the American Ambassador to the Queen's Court, paid a social call. Aptly enough due warning had been given. A carpet was spread from the front entrance to the sidewalk, Consul Smale had time to dig from the attic his top hat and striped trousers, the



ENSENADA, MEXICO

The staff of the Consulate at Ensenada, B. C., Mexico, with the "American Ambassador" to the Court of the Queen of the Carnival.

Left to Right: Vice Consul Walter T. Costello, Vice Consul Milton K. Wells, Consul Wm. A. Smale, Ambassador Corine Goldsberry, American Clerks Elias G. Garza and James A. Noel.



office was "dressed up," refreshments were prepared (poured), and the staff was in line to receive when the royal party appeared. It might be added that the royal visitors were very charming and pleasing to the eye.

The members of the Consulate lent considerable effort to the success of the Carnival, entering a float in the parade, sponsoring an American Ambassadors to represent the American colony, and by personal participation in the various functions. Consul Smale's automobile, appropriately decorated, was chosen by the Queen as her official carriage, and different members of the staff were called upon to perform the pleasant duty of escort.

It was gratifying to have as the American Ambassadors, Miss Corinne Goldsberry, of San Diego, who is the daughter of a former Vice Consul at Ensenada, Ralph C. Goldsberry.

The Consulate staff enjoys the distinction of being "ALL MALE, ALL AMERICAN," and would challenge any other staff to a tennis match, all five members being devoted, if not proficient, to that sport.

M. K. W.

COLON, PANAMA

APRIL 4, 1933.

Representative and Mrs. Joe Manlove, of Joplin, Mo., recently visited the Isthmus. They were entertained in Panama City by Minister and Mrs. Davis and in Colon by Consul and Mrs. Holler.

Vice Consul and Mrs. William F. Cavanaugh, en route from Lima, Peru, to Gibraltar, were visitors in Colon on February 1.

On February 22, 1933, Captain Paul P. Blackburn, U. S. N., commanding officer at the Fleet Submarine Base, Coco Solo, Canal Zone, entertained the Consular Corps accredited to Cristobal, Canal Zone, and Colon, Panama, at a luncheon.

Consul General and Mrs. Harold D. Clum, en route from Guayaquil, Ecuador, to Bucharest, Rumania, passed through Colon on March 1.

Consul General and Mrs. Harold B. Quarton, en route from Havana, Cuba, to Guayaquil, Ecuador, were visitors in Colon for several days during February.

Consul and Mrs. Arthur Tower, transferred from Cali, Colombia, to Mexico City, spent some time on the Isthmus during March.

Vice Consul Francis Spaulding recently sailed for the United States to attend the new session of the Foreign Service School.

Vice Consul Louis S. Peckham, en route from Antofagasta, Chile, to his new post, Cartagena, Colombia, passed through Colon recently, as did Vice Consul Gaston A. Cournoyer, en route from Kingston, Jamaica, to Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Consul Holler spent a good part of the month of March in the local hospital having all of his teeth extracted. He wishes to report that his present diet is not a pleasing one and more adaptable for a one-year-old than a grown-up.

Minister Roy Tasco Davis, Diplomatic Secretary Finley, and Consul Herbert O. Williams, have all been visitors from the "other side" recently.

J. E. H.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

APRIL 10, 1933.

Recent guests of honor at the home of Consul General Ely E. Palmer and Mrs. Palmer have included Miss Amelia Earhart, the distinguished aviatrix, who lectured in Vancouver on "The Fun of Flying"; William T. Tilden, 2nd, and his fellow tennis players, Hans Nusslein, George Barnes, and Emmett Pare; Joseph Szigeti, world-famous Hungarian violinist, who visited Vancouver on a concert tour; and the well-known journalist and lecturer, Lincoln Steffens.

Consul General and Mrs. Palmer recently entertained members of the staff and their wives at an enjoyable buffet luncheon in honor of Vice Consul Laurence W. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, who have left for Washington, where Mr. Taylor is attending the Foreign Service Officers' Training School. Another delightful affair for the Taylors was an evening party given by Consul H. T. Goodier and Mrs. Goodier, when cards and dancing were enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were presented by Consul General Palmer with a beautiful silver rose bowl, suitably inscribed, as a token of the esteem of their colleagues.

ROBERT F. HALE.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

Consul G. Carlton Woodward, at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, has sent an account of the winning at the University of Washington, at Seattle, by his daughter, Miss Harriet Woodward, of the United States Women's Intercollegiate Rifle Championship with a score of 599 out of 600. Unfortunately it was not possible to reproduce herewith two interesting photographs, one showing the other members of the University's



women's rifle team forming a triumphal arch for Miss Woodward with their rifles, and the other a close-up of Miss Woodward "burning the sights" on her rifle. Congratulations are extended to Consul Woodward on having such an attractive and clever daughter.

SHANGHAI, CHINA

March 20, 1933.

Consul General Cunningham has received the congratulations of the foreign and Chinese communities in Shanghai during the past week as a result of the recent Presidential decree extending his term of service beyond the regular time of retirement otherwise due on July 31 of the present year.

At a Consular Body tiffin at the Shanghai Club last Saturday, Sir John Brenan, British Consul General, acting as spokesman for his colleagues, expressed in sincerest terms the pleasure of the body in retaining Mr. Cunningham as its Senior Consul, a position of the greatest importance in Shanghai, filled by Mr. Cunningham with dignity and success during the past eight years. The spokesman declared that he represented not only his own thoughts but those of the British community in Shanghai when he expressed pleasure that his American colleague and personal friend would continue to preside over the consular corps of this port.

Mr. Cunningham was assigned American Consul General in Shanghai on September 8, 1919, and attained the rank of senior consul in this city on July 15, 1924.

In addition to his consular body duties, Mr. Cunningham, as senior consul, has served as president of the court of consuls in Shanghai, the tribunal before which actions against the government of the International Settlement are brought. During Mr. Cunningham's term of service, Shanghai has passed through some of its most trying experiences, including the Sino-Japanese disturbances of the past year.

VICE CONSUL GEO. V. ALLEN.

HANKOW, CHINA

Consul Edwin F. Stanton, of Hankow, recently returned from a two-and-one-half month's visit to Sianfu, Shensi, where he was ordered to make a protest to appropriate authorities against the murder of an American citizen who was shot by Chinese Government soldiers guarding the road on which he was traveling. Shensi is a famine-stricken province where over a million Chinese have starved during the past two years and Sianfu

is off the railway with only approximately 10 missionaries comprising the foreign community residing therein. Among the two or three items recovered by Consul Stanton from the looted effects of the murdered American, was a Bible. In such a remote place reading material was difficult to procure so Consul Stanton, during the long periods of waiting for Chinese authorities to act, read and reread the murdered man's Bible. He now challenges any man in the service to match his knowledge of the Bible.

Consul General Walter A. Adams, Vice Consul Edmund O. Clubb, and Mrs. James B. Pilcher, wife of Vice Consul Pilcher, are suffering from attacks of paratyphoid fever. Consul General Adams has been ill for two months, though not seriously so. Vice Consul Clubb has practically recovered, and Mrs. Pilcher is still unable to be up.

SINGAPORE

FEBRUARY 27, 1933.

The *California State*, one of the nautical school ships, under the command of Captain E. Topp, with 132 cadets on board, arrived in Singapore on February 12th from Manila and sailed on February 14th for Colombo. Several social events were arranged, including a Government House tennis at home.

The most enjoyable event of the visit, from the standpoint of both the visitors and the American colony, was the baseball game on the afternoon of the 13th.

The arrangement for the game had been made through the Consulate General by the American Association of Malaya. The cadets won the game by quite a large margin after the local Americans had held the lead for the first half of the game.

The organized rooting of the cadets and their very effective community yell was greatly enjoyed by the non-American spectators.

CONSUL GENERAL WILBUR KEBLINGER.

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

On March 4, the American Consul General and Mrs. Moorhead gave a small reception to the leading American citizens in Johannesburg, as well as to the Consuls General for France, China, Portugal, and Belgium. The object of the reception was to listen to the inaugural ceremony in Washington over the radio. Unfortunately, the weather was extremely bad, probably the worst

(Continued to page 197)



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication, March 24, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since March 18, 1933:

Lce Worlcy, of Bothwell, Washington, now Vice Consul at Guayaquil, assigned American Vice Consul at Bahia, Brazil.

Henry P. Starrett, of Dade City, Florida, Consul General at Algiers, died at his post March 18, 1933.

Sheridan Talbott, of Bardstown, Kentucky, formerly American Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, and now in the United States, assigned as American Consul at Praguc, Czechoslovakia.

The assignment as American Vice Consul at Yokohama, Japan, of Andrew E. Donovan, II, of California, has been cancelled. He has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

The American Consular Agency at Kalamata, Greece, has been ordered closed at the earliest practicable date, when the services of the Consular Agent, Mr. Sotiris Carapateas, a naturalized American citizen, will terminate. Archives and records will be preserved at Patras.

Released for publication, April 1, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since March 24, 1933.

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:

Jacob D. Beam, Princeton, N. J., Geneva.

Reginald S. Carcy, Baltimore, Md., Tampico.

John Davies, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio, Yunnanfu.

Foy D. Kohler, Toledo, Ohio, Bucharest.

Robert Mills McClintock, Altadena, Calif., Kobe.

Gregor C. Merrill, Berkeley, Calif., Yokohama.

Harold E. Montamat, Westfield, N. J., Nanking.

Walter W. Orebaugh, Wichita, Kan., Wellington.

John F. Stone, Wayne, Pa., Warsaw.

Francis Bowden Stevens, Schenectady, N. Y., Warsaw.

William Dub. Thorne, Jamesburg, N. J., Medan.

Carl Breuer, Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y., Port-au-Prince.

T. Muldrup Forsyth, Esmont, Va., Callao-Lima.

Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., of Annapolis, Md., now American Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia, assigned American Vice Consul at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Thomas D. Bowman, of Smithville, Mo., American Consul General at Santiago, Chile, assigned American Consul General at Mexico City, Mexico.

James B. Young, of Philadelphia, Pa., American Consul at Southampton, England, has been assigned to Callao-Lima, Peru, in the capacity of Foreign Service Officer, pending the confirmation of his nomination as American Consul General.

Robert M. Ott, of El Paso, Texas, Third Secretary of the American Legation at Managua, Nicaragua, assigned American Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

Edward Page, Jr., of West Newton, Mass., American Vice Consul and Language Officer at Paris, France, has been assigned for duty in the Foreign Service Officers' Training School for the course of instruction beginning June 19, 1933.

The assignment of Ernest L. Ives, of Norfolk, Va. to Callao-Lima, Peru, has been cancelled.

Non-Career

The resignation of Mr. Carleton A. Wall, American Vice Consul at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, has been accepted effective the date of his departure from his post.

The resignation of Mr. Henry T. Purdy, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Honorary Vice Consul at San José, Costa Rica, has been accepted by the Department, effective March 3, 1933.

Released for publication, April 8, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 1, 1933:

John Willard Carrigan, of San Francisco, Calif., a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, now detailed to the Department of State, assigned to the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, class of April 4, 1933.

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Edward A. Dow, of Omaha, Nebr., American Consul General at St. John's, Newfoundland, assigned Consul General at Santiago, Chile.

Ernest L. Ives, of Norfolk, Va., confirmed by the Senate on March 30, 1933, as a Consul General, assigned American Consul General at Algiers, Algeria. Mr. Ives is now in the United States.

The assignment as American Vice Consul at Medan, Sumatra, of Troy L. Perkins, of Lexington, Ky., has been cancelled.

J. Lawrence Pond, of Milford, Conn., Language Officer at the American Legation, Peiping, China, now in the United States, assigned American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

Edward T. Wailes, of Northport, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Nanking, China, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

The assignment of Stanley Woodward, of Philadelphia, Pa., as Second Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, has been cancelled. He will remain Second Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium.

Released for publication, April 15, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 8, 1933:

On February 21, 1933, an American Consulate was established at Managua, Nicaragua, and Paul C. Daniels, of Rochester, N. Y., now Third Secretary of Legation at Managua, has been assigned American Vice Consul at that post in addition to his diplomatic duties.

George K. Donald, of Mobile, Ala., now American Consul General at Guatemala, Guatemala, assigned American Consul General at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Howard K. Travers, of Central Valley, N. Y., now American Consul at Palermo, Italy, assigned Consul at Southampton, England.

Non-Career

Albert E. Ereat resigned March 6, 1933, as American Consular Agent at Jersey, Channels Islands.

On account of the heavy retrenchment in the expenditure program of the Government, which has made it necessary to cease making new appointments to the subordinate positions in the Foreign Service for the present, the Foreign Service examination scheduled for September 25-27, 1933, has been canceled. The date for a later examination has not been set.

Coming out of Russia, after two years of service there, an American sought the assistance of American Consuls at two of our posts in the Baltic States. On March 4, 1933, he wrote the Department regarding the kindly help and assistance afforded in his need, and the last paragraph of his letter read as follows: "I cannot help sending this to express appreciation of the American Consular Service and the deeper understanding it gives me of my identity as an American citizen. I feel a stronger, warmer loyalty to the government of my people."



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BIRTHS

A son, Frederik Alan van den Arend, was born on February 1, 1933, at Pernambuco, Brazil, to Consul and Mrs. Frederik van den Arend.

A son, Thomas Sabin Chase, was born on February 15, 1933, at Peiping, China, to Consul and Mrs. Augustus S. Chase. Mr. Chase is stationed at Mukden, Manchuria.

A daughter, Helene Marie Burri, was born on February 18, 1933, at Basel, Switzerland, to Consul and Mrs. Alfred T. Burri.

A son, Charles Walter Sundell, was born on March 11, 1933, at Amoy, China, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Charles Conrad Sundell.

A daughter, Catherine Dewey Cole, was born on April 18, 1933, at Riga, Latvia, to Counselor of Legation and Mrs. Felix Cole.

A daughter, Anne Marie Brown, was born on March 22, 1933, at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada, to Vice Consul and Mrs. William H. Brown.

MARRIAGES

Macgowan-Aue. Married at Tallinn, Estonia, on March 30, 1933, Mr. Basil F. Macgowan, of the staff of the Consulate at Kaunas, Lithuania, and Miss Olga Aue, of Jöhvi, Estonia. Mr. Macgowan is a son of Consul David B. Macgowan, of Berne.

Hefti-Kublitzky. Married at Kaunas, Lithuania, March 31, 1933, Mr. Rudolph W. Hefti, of the staff of the Consulate at Kaunas, and Miss Olga Kublitzky, of Kaunas.

Livingston-Barry. Married at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa, March 10, 1933, Vice Consul Brockholst Livingston and Miss Ethel Anne Barry, daughter of the late William Barry, Bengal Civil Service, and Mrs. Barry, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

IN MEMORIAM

Christian Channing Gross, a former member of the American Foreign Service, was killed on March 26, 1933, at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in an automobile accident, which also caused the death of two of his young children—Peter, aged about 11, and Barbara, 10—and also his mother, Mrs. Natalie Gross, of Chicago. His father, Charles W. Gross, was at the same time seriously injured and removed to the local hospital. The automobile, which Mr. Christian Gross was driving to Miami, skidded off the Federal highway north of Fort Lauderdale and overturned, crushing the occupants.

Mr. Christian Gross was born in Chicago, October 9, 1895. After graduating from the University of Illinois in 1917, he served with the American forces in France and Siberia as a lieutenant of infantry, being discharged in 1921 with the rank of captain. For his military services he received the Distinguished Service Cross from the United States, the Military Cross from Great Britain, and the Croix de Guerre from France. Mr. Gross then studied international law at the Universities of Clermont, Grenoble and Algiers. After passing the examination for the Foreign Service in July, 1923, he was appointed Secretary of Embassy and assigned first to Paris; in 1926 he was transferred to Port au Prince, Haiti; to Berne in 1928; and to Ottawa in 1931, where his service terminated. Mr. Gross was married to Miss Virginia Harrison, daughter of Francis Burton Harrison, former Governor General of the Philippines, but obtained a divorce in 1930.

Under the name of Fairfax Channing, Mr. Gross wrote "Siberia's Untouched Treasure" which was published in 1923.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, internationally known preacher, poet and essayist, and former Minister to The Netherlands, died on April 10, 1933, at his home "Avalon," in Princeton, N. J. He was 80 years old.

The son of a Presbyterian minister, Dr. van Dyke was born at Germantown, Pa., November 10, 1852. He was descended from a line of Hollanders who settled in New York in 1652. After graduating from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, he went to Princeton, where he received his A. B. degree in 1873 and was awarded the senior prize in English literature. He then entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, and after graduation in 1877 he spent two years in post graduate work at Berlin.



Returning to the United States he was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1879, but receiving an invitation to supply the pulpit of the Congregational Church of Newport, R. I., he was later elected pastor and stayed there four years. In 1883 he was called to the pastorate of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York City, where he remained 18 years. Overwork and ill health forced his resignation and he accepted a professorship of English literature at Princeton University. There he became a friend of Woodrow Wilson, president of the university, and in 1913 Wilson, then President of the United States, appointed him United States Minister to The Netherlands and Luxemburg. He remained in that post until 1917, when he resigned to return to his work at Princeton University, teaching until his retirement in 1923.

Dr. van Dyke, who as United States Minister to The Netherlands, hoped to promote the work of peace begun by the International Peace Conference at The Hague, had scarcely established himself in Holland when the war started. Refugees and stranded travelers poured into The Netherlands. Dr. van Dyke interested himself in relief measures and was instrumental in the distribution of shiploads of flour and wheat sent by the United States for the benefit of Belgian refugees. Later in the war he served as a chaplain in the Navy, touring the naval stations of the country, where he spoke on conditions leading up to the war and America's entrance into the conflict. He gave his pay, which regulations compelled him to accept, to establish a prize for students of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Dr. van Dyke was the author of many books of original prose and verse, as well as treatise on religious subjects. His marriage to Miss Ellen Reid, of Baltimore, took place in 1881. He is survived by his widow, a son, Rev. Tersius van Dyke, pastor of the Congregational Church, Washington, Conn.; four daughters, Mrs. W. Hamilton Gibson and Mrs. Murray P. Brush of Chicago; Mrs. Henry Chapin of Bermuda, and Miss Elaine van Dyke of Princeton. A brother, professor emeritus of history at Princeton University, also survives.

An editorial in *The Washington Star* paid a warm tribute to Dr. van Dyke, not only as a veteran poet and preacher, publicist and diplomat, but also as "a fisherman and apostle of the out-of-doors," and said that "van Dyke, the pulpit orator, the Princeton professor of literature, the diplomat, may be forgotten, but van Dyke the

poet and the essayist will remain and from time to time, especially when they are troubled, readers will seek him out with love and gratitude." Among other tributes to Dr. van Dyke, Edwin Markham said: "He was a gallant and gracious figure among us, and helped us all to live more gallantly."

TO HENRY VAN DYKE AT EIGHTY

By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

Poet and Priest, who drew from Lincoln's time
 The triple inspiration of his call
 To duty, Freedom and the Love of all;
 War woke in your young heart that noble chime
 Caught from our masters of melodious rhyme;
 No trivial tinkling, no discordant drawl,
 No "verses vain" to startle and to pall,
 But Art and Joy, and Faith, still in their prime.
 The things you praised shall praise you evermore.
 The little rivers shall repeat your fame;
 The winged minstrels of your feathered lore
 Shall trill its sweet refrain from hill and heath;
 Heroic France shall hail you, name for name,
 And Music for her laureate twine a grateful wreath.

Mrs. Starrett, widow of the late Consul General Henry P. Starrett who died at Algiers on March 18, 1933 (as reported in the last issue of the *JOURNAL*), returned to the United States early last month with the body of her husband. Interment was made in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C., on April 2, a number of Department and Foreign Service officers being present at the services.

AN APPRECIATION

By COERT DU BOIS

I knew Henry P. Starrett in Belfast and Genoa and succeeded him at the latter post. In 1925 at Belfast, Starrett was handling a particularly delicate problem in the examination for immigration visas of applicants from Galway in the Irish Free State in the capital city of Northern Ireland. So tactfully and sympathetically did he handle it that the sensibilities of the officials of neither government were ruffled. The problem, which in the hands of a less able man might easily have become acute, never arose.

Great difficulty was experienced with the half-wild Galway boys who had never been in a city and many had never seen a train until they made the journey to Belfast. Many were beside themselves from nervousness and could not answer the simplest questions. Starrett conceived the idea of getting the family history of each applicant from



the parish priest and with this in his hands he would question them about sister Bridget, cousin Mike or how many pigs had the old sow had, until they were quite at their ease.

One gets a peculiarly straight slant on what manner of a man his predecessor was in the first year in a new post. New acquaintances are more than ready to tell you of his foibles—and sometimes of his excellencies. I never heard a critical word of Starrett in Genoa. He was universally liked and in the small circle of his close friends, he was loved. His office was one of the best I ever saw. Not only had Starrett organized it so that it ran like clockwork, but he had imbued every member of his staff with his own spirit of kindness, courtesy and helpfulness.

He had a keen mind and thought fast and clearly. He was efficient not only in the dreary sense of industrial efficiency, but in the sense that he employed his own time and thought to the best advantage of the Service for which he worked so long and faithfully. His idea of efficiency included the use of plenty of the milk of human kindness and he was never too busy being efficient to extend sympathetic aid to an American in trouble.

The Service has lost one of its best officers and we one of our finest colleagues.

Ruskin said: Let every dawn of morning be to you the beginning of life and every setting sun be to you as its close; then let everyone of these short lives leave its sure record of some kindly thing done for others, some goodly strength or knowledge gained for yourselves.

LEGISLATIVE DIARY

(Extracts from Congressional Record of interest to Foreign Service Officers)

March 17. House. Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.), elected a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Englebright (Calif.), elected Republican whip.

March 20. Senate. S. 574 introduced by Mr. Metcalfe for the relief of Lilian G. Frost; referred to the Committee on Claims.

Nominations received: Irving N. Linnell (Mass.), now a Foreign Service officer of Class 2 and a Consul General, to be also a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

House. Amendment to H. R. 1491 (Relief Program for Banking), extending the provisions of that bill to State banks and trust companies. Rules suspended and bill passed.

March 21. Senate. S. 598 for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work

was read twice and referred to Committee on Education and Labor.

House. Reforestation and Relief of Unemployment. Message from President. Referred to Committee on Labor and ordered printed.

By Mr. Black, a bill (H. R. 3911) for the relief of Margaret Diederich; referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Jacobsen. A bill (H. R. 3956) to authorize Frank W. Mahin, retired Foreign Service officer, to accept from Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands the brevet and insignia of the Royal Netherland Order of Nassau; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

March 22. Senate. Mr. Dickinson introduced S. 696 to authorize Frank W. Mahin to accept the decoration above mentioned. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Nominations confirmed. Robert North Bingham, of Kentucky, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain. Irving N. Linnell, of Massachusetts, Foreign Service officer and Consul General to be also a Secretary of the Diplomatic Service.

March 23. Senate. Mr. Shipstead introduced S. 762 for the relief of Teresa de Prevost. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

March 27. Senate received the following nominations:

To be Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service—

Robert G. McGregor, New York.
Peter H. A. Flood, New Hampshire.
George M. Graves, Vermont.

Robert Lacy Smyth, California.

To be Consuls General—

Harold B. Quarton, Iowa.
Ernest L. Ives, Virginia.

March 28. Senate. Relief of Unemployment Bill (S. 598) passed.

March 29. Senate. Mr. Pittmann, from Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the nominations of the Foreign Service officers listed on March 27. Nominations placed on the Executive Calendar.

March 30. Senate confirmed nominations listed on March 27.

House. Mr. Sirovich introduced H. R. 4492 amending the Civil Service Retirement Act. Referred to Committee on the Civil Service.

April 3. Senate received the nomination of Sumner Welles, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of State; and also the nomination of Claude G. Bowers, of New York, to be Ambassador to Spain.

House. Considered and passed H. R. 4220 for the protection of government records. (In the discussion it was stated that there is very little difference between the law that is on the statute books of the United States today and the law that is to be enacted, with the exception of that portion of the second paragraph in the bill which reads as follows: "Whoever shall willfully, without authorization or competent authority, publish or furnish to another any matter prepared in any official code—").

Mr. Hoeppel introduced a bill (H. R. 4558) to safeguard national credit, to reduce unnecessary expenditures in the United States Foreign Service, and to lessen the danger of foreign entanglements. Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' legislation.

April 4. Senate. A digest of the new veterans law and the Presidential regulations was printed in the record. From it the following is taken:



The World War is considered as beginning April 6, 1917, and ending November 11, 1918, except for those serving in Russia, in which case April 1, 1920, is the closing date.

Discussed S. 158 providing for a five-day week and six-hour day.

House. Mr. McCormick introduced H. R. 4604 to provide a five-day week for Federal employes. Referred to Committee on Civil Service.

April 5. Senate considered S. 158 providing a five-day week and six-hour day.

Confirmed the appointment of Sumner Welles to be an Assistant Secretary of State; and also the nomination of Claude G. Bowers to be Ambassador to Spain.

April 7. Senate. Mr. Wagner introduced the following bills: S. 1198, for the relief of Louise Fox; S. 1199, for the relief of Anne B. Slocum; and S. 1200, for the relief of Elizabeth Millicent Trammell. All referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

April 11. Senate. Discussion concerning consideration of H. R. 4220, for the protection of government records, and also to protect code messages and correspondence between diplomats of foreign governments and their countries, which bill had been reported out by the Foreign Relations Committee at the request of the State Department.

Announcement made that the legislation concerning the development of the Tennessee Valley, including Muscle Shoals, had been introduced and that hearings will commence before the Committee on Military Affairs.

April 12. Senate. Report No. 23 received and placed on calendar from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, reporting back favorably with amendments bill (S. 1272) to improve the navigation and to provide for the flood control of the Tennessee River; to provide for reforestation and the proper use of marginal lands in the Tennessee Valley; to provide for the agricultural and industrial development of said valley; to provide for the national defense by the creation of a corporation for the operation of government properties at and near Muscle Shoals, in the State of Alabama; and for other purposes.

Mr. Tydings introduced S. 1292 to provide medical services after retirement on annuity to former employes of the United States disabled by injuries sustained in the performance of their duties. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Ruth Bryan Owen, of to be Minister to Denmark.

The Senate received the nomination of James Michael Curley, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to Poland.

April 15. Senate. The nomination of James Michael Curley, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to Poland was withdrawn.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the Lists of Changes of Duties and Stations of Commissioned and other officers of the United States Public Health Service, received recently, the following changes in foreign posts have been noted:

Passed Assistant Surgeon Franklin J. Halpin. Directed to proceed from London, England, to Blackpool, England, to attend the 44th Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute from June 17 to 24. March 13, 1933.

Medical Director John McMullen. Directed to proceed from Paris, France, to Blackpool, England, and return, to attend the 44th Congress of the Royal Sanitary Congress, from June 17 to 24. March 13, 1933.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ralph Gregg. Relieved from duty at Warsaw, Poland, on April 1, 1933, and assigned to duty at Genoa, Italy. March 16, 1933.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. J. Van Beeck. Relieved from duty at Genoa, Italy, on April 30, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. March 17, 1933.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. G. Williams. Relieved from duty at Liverpool, England, on April 1, and assigned to duty at Warsaw, Poland. March 17, 1933.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. T. Morrison. Directed to proceed from Belfast, Ireland, to Glasgow, Scotland, and return, for the purpose of assisting the American Consul in examining intending immigrants for visa purposes, from April 11 to 20. March 20, 1933.

Medical Director Hugh De Valin. Directed to proceed from Berlin, Germany, to Oslo, Norway, Stockholm and Goteborg, Sweden, and return, in order to perform the medical examination of intending immigrants at these consulates, effective June 1, during the absence of Dr. Holt. March 27, 1933.

Special Expert R. R. Parker. Directed to proceed from Hamilton, Mont., to Vancouver, B. C., and return, for the purpose of attending the Fifth Pacific Science Congress on June 1 to 14, 1933; etc. March 30, 1933.

Entomologist R. A. Cooley. Directed to proceed from Hamilton, Mont., to Vancouver, B. C., and return, for the purpose of attending the Fifth Pacific Science Congress, June 1 to 14, 1933. March 30, 1933.



MORE FOREIGN SERVICE MATERIAL

The son of "The Venerable American Consul," Paul H. Foster, Piedras Negras, Mexico. (See page 471, JOURNAL, December, 1932).



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A TIGER HUNT

By HARRISON A. LEWIS, *Vice Consul, Medan, Sumatra*

While on leave in Siam and Indo-China recently I had such an out of the ordinary experience that I am sending an account of it for the JOURNAL.

On Friday, the 10th of February, I went out to the flying field at Bangkok to take off for Angkor. It was to be the first time the plane was to land there. Just before the plane was to leave they informed me that it was not going to Angkor after all. For some reason or other I did not hesitate in deciding to go directly to Saigon and so off we went and landed in the latter town six hours later. I had planned to go back to Angkor by bus from Saigon but as soon as I arrived Vice Consul Scotten was all enthused about making the suggestion come true, which I had made before leaving Singapore, namely: to go big game hunting. F. J. De Fosse, the best known big game hunter in the country, was leaving with several American chaps the next day for the jungle. We just had time to get in touch with him and he agreed to have his half-caste son, Louis, go with me.

Sunday evening I arrived at a small railway station 125 miles from Saigon. Suddenly a band of wild-looking men boarded the train, grabbed my luggage and swept me off the train. Louis introduced himself and told me how lucky I was to have procured him.

After a bite to eat we started for our camp, a native village some 20 miles in the jungle. We rode on small Chinese ponies while the chuck was loaded on two bullock carts. It was quite a train. Eight coolies were employed to man the progress.

It was a bright moonlight night so we made

good time and arrived at our destination at about 1 o'clock that night. Fortunately, a French forest ranger was stationed there that night so with due waiting we finally got a meal of very tough hog deer.

The next morning Louis and I got up at day-break and started off to set the bait for a tiger. An old water buffalo was purchased from the village chief for the bait.

Louis and I took a prow across the river while our horses and the buffalo were led across. We then proceeded back into the jungle and we had gone but a mile or so when we saw a tiger's track. Another mile and we stopped at a place around the bend from a creek. Just off the path were two large trees about a yard apart. Towards the path and a little below the former trees was another. An open space of some 10 yards separated them. Louis decided immediately that this was the spot for the bait.

The buffalo was led forward and took its place in front of the third tree and with a shot between its eyes it fell dead.

The natives then set to building the "boma" which was to be the place for me to wait for the tiger when he came to the bait.

They first made a rustic bench between the trees and next a sort of a corral to join the two trees. This was then closed in on the two open sides with grass about seven feet in height. Having done that they proceeded to camouflage the walls by inserting leafy branches into the grass. A peep hole was then made through which I could watch the bait. I then went inside to see how I would like my new house and to make sure that I could scan the area around the bait. It was not yet time to wait, however. The tiger had to first come and find the bait. We returned to camp and that afternoon was spent sleeping.

The next day we returned to the bait and found it yet undisturbed. It was not high enough to attract the tiger.

That afternoon I went out after jungle chickens which look very much like the ordinary domestic fowl. The roosters even have a crow.

Later Louis and I went on our horses in search of elephant and gore and though we followed miles of elephant paths through the tall grass the best we saw was a barking deer.

The next day we went to the bait again. This time the tiger had been there. The bait had not only been dragged as far as the rattan holding it to the root of the tree would permit but some 30 pounds had been eaten out of its rump. It was then my turn to watch. At first it was strange to sit in the solitude of the jungle and listen to the weird sounds. Gradually I got used to it. I had



not been waiting long when I heard a tromping. Soon a huge lizard appeared at the bait, stuck out its forked tongue and sucked in an eye. That afternoon he came back and nibbled again at the bait. I did not shoot as it would have scared away the tiger which was always nearby waiting. In fact I had to be absolutely silent all the time except for making such noises as would sound like the falling of leaves and the cracking of branches in the breeze. Finally the lizard made his exit and suddenly behind me there was a loud low grunt of annoyance. It was the tiger's growl!

I waited the rest of the afternoon. Nothing disturbed the silence except the rustling of the leaves, the chuch ah birds and an occasional boom, caused. Louis said, by monkeys jumping from tree to tree.

It was late that evening and already dark before the coolies came after me. I was tired and was glad to be going back to camp. I had only a little bit of chocolate to eat since breakfast.

Though the tiger didn't come, as he probably had sufficient in that one meal to last him for more than a day, I had a distinct hunch that tomorrow would be the day. Early the following morning, the fourth day, I returned to my sitting. The tiger had returned to the bait again but had not eaten as much as before. There was a chance of his returning that day. The morning wore on. Nothing happened to disturb the silence until two crows came and started up a great racket over the bait, evidently testing the safety of approach. I expected that should bring the tiger. Suddenly I heard a swishing to the left and the tiger came into full view by the bait, a magnificent beast. I fumbled with the gun and within a second he was gone. I was excited but what struck me most was awe. With its head in the air the tiger appeared to survey all he saw as a lord would his domain.

That was just 1 o'clock. I was chagrined that I had lost my chance however short a one it had been. I knew somehow though that he would be back.

I sat ready to draw my rifle, a 404 Mauser, and 50 minutes later I again heard a swish. This time from the right. My gun was ready. The tiger appeared and directly took an inquisitive but bold step over the bait and looked right at me. I took aim. Without hesitation he took another step forward. He was now only 25 to 30 feet from me. I drew the bead of my gun between his eyes. Plow!!!! and for a moment everything was obliterated. The "boma" was filled with the smoke of the burning grease which was in the rifle. I peered forward but remembered that I must cock my gun. I looked again but the grass

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around the peep-hole had been shattered. I thought I saw him but it was the bait. Then I saw a huge paw slowly reclining behind the bait. I climbed to the top of the "boma" and looked down. The tiger, 10 feet long, was lying alongside the bait, dead. The bullet had entered the near side of the left eye and passed out by the neck.

HAVE A HOBBY

Since the work of most people is likely to produce some unhygienic element which cannot be avoided, a compensation should be sought in an avocation, or "hobby," to be practiced out of regular working hours. The avocation should be far removed from the nature of the regular work. A great resource for sedentary people is to become amateur naturalists. A love of nature will afford "sermons in stones, books in running brooks, and good in everything." It will help to keep us young. Gardening is an especially satisfactory recreation for many people.—*"How to Live,"* by Fisher and Fisk.

A steamship company wired the captain of one of its ships:

"Move heaven and earth to get here Friday."

The captain's reply next day: "Raised hell and will get there Thursday."

Light Lunch

By COERT DU BOIS, *Consul General, Naples*

ONE day when I was in Medan, North Sumatra, an old acquaintance, Hy Schram, a showman of standing in the East, came around to the de Boers Hotel and asked me if I would like to attend the monthly feeding of his 10-meter python which he had in a small native village about 100 kilometers to the north. Thirty-three feet is a whole lot of snake and I asked him what sort of a lunch a snake of this size generally dallied with. He said that at a certain phase of each moon the python used up a grown goat.

After early coffee next morning Schram and Mr. and Mrs. William Beach (of the General Motors) and I motored through considerable jungle to the village where the show was wintering—if anything can winter two degrees off the Equator—and found the snake in a crate about 6 by 10 feet covered with hinged frames carrying extra heavy chicken-wire openings. The snake had recently shed and was a beautiful specimen of *python reticulatus*, in perfect condition except for one opaque eye which had been injured. Schram said it was an even 10 meters or 33 feet long. I didn't measure it. If so, it is one of the largest, if not the largest, snake in captivity. I believe the one in the New York Zoo is a little fellow about 26 feet.

The snake was piled rather than coiled and covered about half the floor of his (or her, I never knew which) cage. We watched him through the netting on top. At the thickest part he was probably 15 inches in diameter and this diameter held up for a considerable footage on each side of his middle. His throat was not over six inches in diameter just behind the head.

The snake was very much alive, his head waving slowly in a small arc above the coils and loops of his body. In the vacant part of the cage was a tub of water which Hy Schram ordered a native boy to remove—a job I wouldn't have undertaken for a year's pay. The boy opened a section of the top and threw a blue bandana—which was all his clothes except scanty B. V. D.'s—over the snake's head and calmly climbed in and lifted out the tub. It was a gruesome sight to see the blue bandana wave to and fro but a snake will not strike unless it can see.

The native boy climbed out bringing the bandana with him and lunch was served—a fair sized nanny goat about two feet high at the withers and with sloping horns about six inches in length.

This was heaved up, kicking, and dropped into the vacant half of the cage. The goat showed no sign of fear—it even reached out its nose and smelled the snake over. All of the observers were watching tensely through the top of the cage, the native boy leaning with arms crossed on the wire netting directly over the goat. For almost a minute nothing happened.

Then, without any preliminary drawing back of the head, the snake struck from the position he held—but at the native's arms, not at the goat. The wire netting bulged outward with the force of the blow and the boy went over backwards. He got up shaking and the whitest brown boy I ever saw. Almost immediately, the snake disengaged about six feet of itself and reared up behind the goat in a double S and struck forward and downward fixing its wide-open jaws and comparatively small non-poisonous fangs in the back and sides of the goat's neck. The stroke was quick and hard but one could follow it with the eye. It was not the lightning flash of the strike of a rattlesnake. The goat struggled hard but was immediately pulled over on its back among the coils and loops of the giant reptile.

At once two bights of snake were thrown up on each side of the goat's chest and began pressing together. One could see the huge muscles ripple. The goat kicked hard and a length of snake was thrown across its front legs holding them along its sides. It gave about three muffled blats and drew not over three deep breaths after the snake got his loops in position. With the exhalation of the last breath, all the air went out of the goat in a long whistle through its nose. It never came in again. I looked at my wrist watch when I believe the goat to be dead or unconscious. It took just four minutes. The snake never moved its jaws or relaxed the pressure for about 15 minutes. It threw no coils *around* the goat nor did it break a bone. The goat died of suffocation through its inability to operate its breathing apparatus and it was a comparatively quick but not a comfortable death.

As I say, the python did not relax for some time after the goat was killed, then very slowly he eased off and worked the defunct goat into swallowing position. He cleared about 8 or 10 feet of his forward section and took a couple of wraps around the goat's middle (the first time a coil was used) with the goat's front legs held



straightly back along its sides and its head back so the horns lay alongside the neck and the snake nose to nose with it.

The swallowing began at once and the complete job took nearly an hour. It was engulfing rather than swallowing and it seemed as though the python slowly squirmed *past* the goat but when he got by the goat was inside. When he reached the bulge of the head, he unshipped the two bones of his lower jaw both from the skull and where they join the chin—if a snake has a chin—and his whole lower face assembly became a mass of muscle particularly active at what had been the corners of his lips. Progress was accomplished with alternate left and right thrusts forward. An upper jaw fang would come out of the hide with a clearly audible “tick” and be advanced with a sideways chewing motion, inserted again, and the other side of the face pulled forward against this hold. The coils held the lunch rigid while the head was pushed constantly by an undulating pressure of the front 6 or 8 feet of snake. The shoulders gave him considerable trouble. I suppose they were a good 12 inches through at the thickest part and he must have spent 20 minutes working his face past them. After that everything was down hill and it wasn't long before the goat's two hind legs were sticking out of the corner of his mouth like a drummer's toothpicks and the lumps raised by the horns were well down the snake's side.

It was not a pretty sight but to one interested in natural history, as I am, it was unique and absorbing. Several generally accepted ideas were proved erroneous. A constrictor does not necessarily coil around its prey. It does not break its bones or mash it out of shape. It does not cover it with saliva to make swallowing easy, the Encyclopaedia Britannica to the contrary notwith-

standing. In fact, eating a whole goat or a goat whole is a rather messy job *per se* and a python accomplishes it rather neatly.

NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD JOHANNESBURG

(Continued from page 187)

storm that Johannesburg has experienced for many years, but even under these conditions at 8 o'clock the President's oath of office was heard very clearly and parts of his inaugural address came over.

On Sunday evening (March 5), at 11.30 o'clock, Consul General Moorhead heard a sermon from the Shadyside Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh over the radio. This sermon was delivered at 4.30 in the afternoon and was a special service on the inauguration of President Roosevelt. The whole service was heard in its entirety and the sermon, which included quotations from the President's inaugural address, was especially interesting as it contained much that was not telegraphed to the local newspapers. It was also especially interesting as Mr. Moorhead attended Shadyside Presbyterian Church as a child and is well acquainted with Dr. Kerr, the pastor who delivered the sermon.

On Monday morning (March 6), at 5 a. m., Consul General Moorhead listened to the President's broadcasted address, which was delivered about 10 o'clock in Washington. This address was heard very clearly and, of course, it was most interesting to sit 10,000 miles away and listen to the President.

The broadcasting came through the Bound Brook (New Jersey) Station on a short wave length of about 49 metres.

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NAIROBI, KENYA

On March 10, 1933, at St. Austin's Mission Church, Nairobi, Kenya, the marriage was celebrated of Vice Consul Brockholst Livingston, to Ethel Anne Barry, daughter of the late William Barry, Bengal Civil Service, and Mrs. Barry, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Belgian Consulate General after which Mr. and Mrs. Livingston proceeded by car to Mombasa en route to their new post at Colombo. It is believed Mr. Livingston is the first American consular officer to have made the trip from Nairobi to the coast by car. He reports the roads as good most of the way but for about the last 50 miles, the going was exceedingly bad. The trip was made in two days at an average speed of a little over 20 miles per hour.

Throughout the route, much game was seen but the lions and elephants evaded the travelers although their tracks were seen. The first night was spent at the foot of Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika's highest peak, which was snow-capped and brilliant in the full moon.

KAUNAS, LITHUANIA

On the afternoon of April 1, telephonic connection between the American Legation at Kaunas, Lithuania, and Manila was effected and Mr. Stafford, the Chargé d'Affaires, had several minutes' conversation with Mr. Hall, of the Philippine telephone company. The exchange of words was quite clear and served to demonstrate the practical possibilities of such long-distance service.

"ESO SI QUE ES"

A foreigner who could speak no English entered a clothing store in Washington. As he evidently wanted to buy something the attendant tried to ascertain what. He pulled down a hat. The customer shook his head. A tie then met the same response. A pair of shoes and a pair of gloves each met with a shake of the head and a shirt brought forth a "No, no, no." The attendant was about to give up but in a last effort produced a pair of socks whereupon the stranger's face beamed with pleasure and he exclaimed, "*Eso si que es*" and the shop attendant burst out, "Why you darned fool, if you could spell it why didn't you do it in the first place."

HOMER BRETT.

ETIQUETTE

Mrs. Dolly Gann, sister of Charles Curtis, Vice President in the Hoover administration, has been writing a series of articles for publication in the Washington Evening Star, giving her interesting experiences in politics and society in Washington. In the 13th article, appearing April 14, Mrs. Gann said as follows:

"The wives of new members of the Senate and House are sometimes perplexed and appalled at the number of official calls required. In other cities the newcomer is visited first by those who have lived there longer. In Washington, in the official circle, the new arrival makes the first calls on all of higher rank and all of the same rank with longer service. . . . I think the first-call rule is good. It leaves to each newcomer the decision what course to follow in social matters. The woman interested in literature, art or anything else besides entertainments can stay entirely out of social life by failing to make initial calls. If she likes to be on the go she starts immediately to cover the field. The first step is to leave cards at the White House. . . .

To those who inquire why meticulous attention is paid to social correspondence in Washington, let me explain that in the Capital, the social code is observed to the last dot. All invitations must be answered immediately, and in most cases the answers are dispatched by hand, while the exact day and hour of each event are recorded in one's engagement book. To be late at a dinner is theoretically unforgiveable. . . .

Somebody has said that the most numerous units in Washington's social whirl are the social secretaries, who run things from within the houses, and the unattached bachelors who have the run of things everywhere. Certainly these two important adjuncts are always with us. I don't know which is the more useful. Without either, many parties would be lamentable affairs. The presentable bachelors are ever welcome. They may have minimum incomes with positions requiring great stability or industry, but a hostess considers herself fortunate if she has at her beck a squad of them possessing good manners, good humor and more than the average gray matter."

"Uncle Sam's Knotty Etiquette Problems," was the title of an article in The Sunday Star of April 2, 1933, and it devoted considerable space to telling of various incidents in connection with the precedence to be accorded the high executive officials, foreign diplomats, etc., at public functions and state dinners. In conclusion it said: "There is a definite reason for ceremony at our Capital. In the first place, a certain amount of pomp makes for dignity, which inspires respect. In the second place, formality is nothing more than system, and system saves time and obvious confusion. Without some sort of regulation, there could be no order, and if there is any place where orderly process is necessary, it is at White House and other state functions."



A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By EDWARD C. WYNNE

An Undiplomatic Diary, by Major General Harry Hill Bandholtz, U. S. A. (New York. Columbia University Press, 1933.)

A soldier is sometimes called upon to perform a task which requires not only an extensive knowledge of the science of his profession, but also a display of the qualities which one associates with diplomacy. General Bandholtz, an officer of the Regular Army, who had won his spurs in action and not in the vicinity of a nicely polished mahogany desk, was called upon to perform such a task when he served as the American member of the Inter-Allied Military Mission to Hungary, 1919-1920, sent pursuant to the order of the Supreme Council "to superintend the disarmament and to see that the Roumanian troops withdraw" (XXVIII). The diary tells how the mission tried to carry out this order and if the language used by the General is more that of the soldier than the diplomat, it may be pointed out that he makes it abundantly clear in words which any veteran of the A. E. F. will recognize, that he advances no claim to the latter distinction. Nevertheless, when General Bandholtz left Budapest the Hungarians declared that he "carried into practice all the principles of the much advertised modern diplomacy. He made no secret of what was in his mind . . . but what is more he acted" (page 313).

At the first meeting of the Inter-Allied Military Mission in Budapest it was confronted with a problem which has often caused career diplomats to be shaken out of their proverbial diplomatic calm; namely, the delicate question of precedence. General Graziani, of France, was the ranking officer but "the French General not having arrived, Generals Gorton (British), Mombelli (Italy), and myself met in my office in the Ritz Hotel and organized the Inter-Allied Military Mission on the basis of having daily rotation of chairmanship instead of allowing seniority to govern" (page 4). When General Graziani arrived and learned of this he "could not conceal his chagrin . . . but reluctantly agreed to the proposition" after General Bandholtz explained that "it was not right that accidental individual seniority should outweigh the question of national representation" (page 6). It may be added that General Bandholtz was not an expert French linguist and so "it was agreed to make English the official language of the mission" (page 4).

With such little details disposed of the mission proceeded to business. One gathers as one reads the pages of the book, that the French and the

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SEA PARROT HUNTERS, FAEROE ISLANDS

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Mr. Denby, Secretary of the Legation in Dublin, Irish Free State, carrying the pouch to the Legation chancery, a distance of one and a half miles, on February 24, 1933, when a heavy snowfall interrupted communication by motor car.

Italians were inclined to believe that General Bandholtz did not appreciate the Roumanian position as much as he should have. "General Petain who is a younger brother of the French Field Marshal of that name" (page 20), called upon General Bandholtz." The younger brother in question "spent an hour trying either to determine my exact attitude as regards the Roumanians or to influence me in their favor" (page 20). It does not appear from the diary that either one of these desired results was achieved.

It should be pointed out, however, that if General Bandholtz could at times express disagreement in somewhat emphatic language with the attitude of the Roumanians, he could also express himself in similar language, regarding the Hungarians. When on December 6, 1919, "a couple of fine-looking Jewish boys were brought in who had been beaten up by Hungarian soldiers," he sent for General Soós of the Hungarian army and informed him that "I was damned sick and tired of any such conduct; that although I could understand how the Hungarians would naturally feel sore over the fact that most of the Bolshevik leaders had been Jews, nevertheless neither America nor England could understand any such barbaric conduct" (page 263). General Soós promised that "he would take immediate and drastic action to cut short this growing evil" (page 263).

General Bandholtz did not take kindly to the practice of referring questions to the Supreme

Council. On September 4, 1919, he writes that "the Inter-Allied Military Mission is altogether too shy on accepting responsibility, have developed to a chronic extent the habit of passing the buck and seems determined to refer nearly everything to Paris. It would be a fair assumption that Generals sent down here are presumed to have ordinary intelligence and be willing to accept reasonable responsibilities without spouting hot air, going through calisthenic gesticulations and then referring everything to the Supreme Council" (page 59). He felt better, however, when he received a letter a few days later from General Tasker H. Bliss in which General Bliss informed him "how very much pleased the entire Commission here is at the splendid work you have been doing in Budapest. . . . We have every reason to think you are the strong man of the mission" (page 87).

It would seem from various forcible expressions in the diary that the Mission did not succeed in bringing about the retirement of the Roumanians to the boundary line assigned to them by the Supreme Council. The General does not believe that this was the fault of the distinguished military officers who made up the Inter-Allied Military Mission. "Every effort humanly possible has been made by an Inter-Allied Military Mission, with the patience of a setting hen on a nest of China eggs, to . . . carry out the expressed wishes of the Supreme Council" (page 384).

It is but fair to point out that the British Chargé d'Affaires at Bucharest did not agree with General Bandholtz, judging by a "Confidential Memorandum" addressed to Earl Curzon, a copy of which is printed as Appendix V to the diary. The opinion is expressed in this memorandum that "the Allied Generals with all their many qualities are necessarily inexperienced in diplomacy or statecraft," and that the problems involved "would appear capable of adjustment, if handled with tact and good will on both sides." General Bandholtz submitted a "critique" on the memorandum in question in which he declared that its author "knows as much about the Budapest situation as does an Ygorrot dog-cater about manuring." It would seem that military officers and career diplomats are not always in complete accord.

The Letters of Queen Victoria. Third Series.
A Selection from Her Majesty's Correspondence and Journal between the Years 1886 and



1901. Volume III (New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1932).

"Your Majesty does not much admire Queen Elizabeth," wrote Lord Rosebury in March, 1900. Whatever the difference may have been between the two queens, these letters of Queen Victoria show a love for the poorest of her subjects, which did not always distinguish the daughter of Anne Boleyn. The letters are filled with human interest and if they show Queen Victoria to have been at times, a little indiscreet, as, for example, in her expression of indignation over the "poor martyr" Dreyfus, they also reveal a heart that could feel and suffer with her people. It is also interesting to learn that at her privately expressed desire, the leading British periodicals (including *Punch*) adopted a milder tone against Germany; a procedure which seems to have been in accord with Lord Salisbury's statement to the effect that her influence with the Kaiser was "a powerful defence against danger."

America in the Pacific; A Century of Expansion.
By Foster Rhea Dulles. (Boston. Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1932.)

The author reviews the steps by which the United States established its position in the Pacific. The importance of the early Yankee trade with China is emphasized and the opinion is expressed that the necessity for ports and harbors was the origin of the earlier American claims to territory on the Northwest Coast. The acquisition of the Philippines is said to have been "perhaps inevitable" although McKinley favored it "only after long communion with God."

BAGHDAD

The Iraq Amateur Golf Championship was, according to *The Iraq Times*, of early last March, won by George W. Renchard, diplomatic secretary at Baghdad. The report states that Mr. Renchard played "sound, steady golf throughout the meeting. Dormy 2 down to Mr. Finlay in the first round, it was only by the display of real championship qualities that he recovered—producing two perfect 'birdies' to carry the match to the 19th, where he beat his opponent in the putt. He established easy wins in the second round and semi-final, and earned a well deserved and popular victory in the final, beating Mr. Roberts." At a social gathering afterwards at the Club House, the American Minister and Mrs. Knabenshue being present, the Championship Shield and trophies were presented to the winner and runner-up.

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QUESTION BOX

I am interested in knowing the opinion of the Service in regard to the maintenance of a catalog file. Can officers who have developed a useful one inform me as to how they do it? Usually, each office has a conglomerate mass in the "Commercial Reading Room," but it is always terrifically difficult to find what is wanted. Suggestions will be appreciated.

BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON,
February 23, 1933. Vice Consul, Nairobi.

ANSWER

Q. B. No. 2 asks for suggestions in regard to the maintenance of a catalog file. At my post the system is to maintain an alphabetical file by manufacturers' names with two card indexes, one of names and the other of commodities. The catalogs are kept in alphabetical boxes along the walls of the reading room. This system, however, is cumbersome and I would suggest that for the ideal catalog file, the catalogs themselves be maintained in steel cap-size transfer cases with a folder for each company's literature. The only card index would be for commodities showing the various companies manufacturing each. For large catalogs, a dummy might be placed in the files with a reference to a number placed on the book which would itself be actually kept in a book case. This method would be rather costly so others may have a better and more economical plan.—X.

Further suggestions or answers are invited.



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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.)

INVOICE PROBLEM

(An expert's reply to Mr. Clattenburg's inquiry)

It is assumed that, because of Mr. Clattenburg's assurance that no catch is intended in his Consular Invoice problem published last month, there can be left out of account that, according to the statement of the problem, the shipment is due to leave Marseilles three days before it arrives and that presumably no invoice would be required for only 150 gallons of turpentine.

The question largely resolves itself into an interpretation of where it "commences its voyage of exportation to the United States," which was actually on the high seas. The only place where it entered into the market was Greece and the market value would be the market value there on the date of sale to the United States. It began its voyage to the United States between Greece and Marseilles and, in the circumstances, no reason is seen why the invoice should not be certified in Athens. On the other hand, it had already left Greece before it began its voyage to the United States and actually began it in Marseilles. Therefore, no reason is seen why the invoice should not be certified in Marseilles. The disposition of the balance of the shipment would appear not to have any bearing on the problem.

SUGGESTIONS FOR JOURNAL

Nairobi, Kenya, February 21, 1933.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

I cannot concede to Vice Consul Matthews all the credit for running this "column" in the JOURNAL. I believe I can claim an equal, if not greater, number of "column inches." However, be that as it may, I am pleased to again welcome Mr. Matthews' letters to our column, especially as he has put forth a production which confirms many opinions of my own.

The article in the January JOURNAL on "Notarial Responsibility," by "A. E. I.," is an indication of what is needed to "maintain a robust consular body," as Mr. Matthews so aptly styles it. Such items in the JOURNAL's columns are what is needed. I tremble to think what dire results await me from the hands of the powers-that-be when I refer to the pages of a naval periodical for guidance but, many years ago, before I entered the Service, I suggested to the editors of the JOURNAL that their publication be modeled along the lines of the *Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute*. In that publication can be found the travel articles apparently so dear to the hearts of the members of the Foreign Service but, in addition, are found many more productions the aim of which is to instill a greater Service spirit and bring to the attention of all, ways and means for improving existing conditions. That is the greatest need of the Foreign Service at this time.

I do not agree that notices of transfers should be deleted in the reformed JOURNAL as many of us never see the *Press Releases* in large offices. It is our Service journal and, so, should cover all phases of our work whether it be our transfers or that the Secretary has



taken a much-needed vacation. It's all Service news and, consequently, should be of interest to anyone who had enough "get-up" to face the ordeal of the Examining Board. Too many of us are under the impression that when we received that long-looked-for letter informing us we had passed our tests, our interest in the Service was completed. Thank heaven that is not so with all.

There appears to be no necessity for bringing out the fact that the columns of the JOURNAL are open to discussion of Service problems. It has frequently been mentioned in its columns. The "Question Box" was opened and but one or two questions were forthcoming. Columns without number have been placed at the disposal of the members of the Service but all have died from lack of sustenance. Why, then, waste more time telling of the necessity for such sections? Let us produce something to support the hungry presses which wait eagerly for copy.

Vice Consul Gantenbein in the January issue puts forth more concrete suggestions than have been available for some months. He outlines the theme of an ideal Service paper. But, who is to produce all this lavish array? Few of the proposals can be carried out with a basis of thin air. In place of editorials, why not a section called "Editor's Notes" such as we have now in such a small space we usually overlook them to get to the "Society Column?" This could be enlarged considerably and, we all have faith enough in the editor to know his "outbursts" will be read with keen interest. The publication of reprints of editorials from other papers would be of interest but, frequently, permission is difficult to obtain. However, there are numerous articles on the Service which would be available were they brought to the editor's attention. That would be one way in which officers could assist. Neither the JOURNAL nor individual officers can afford to subscribe to all periodicals but Service news from them is of undoubted interest.

In regard to Vice Consul Gantenbein's suggestion that high ratings be published again as they were in 1930-31, we all must agree with his proposal. Many months ago I suggested that comment be made on work submitted to the Department and, in an issue of the JOURNAL, the Chief of the Commercial office announced such a plan was being developed. It is at least a year since that announcement and yet nothing has been done. We still receive individual instructions on "Excellents," but we need greater comment before anything worth while is accomplished. Of course, we all are proud of the fact that our *good* ratings were published. I would elaborate on this and state even greater good would come of publishing *poor* grades. But that must be beyond the scope of possibilities as things are at present.

This all boils down to the fact that we are all anxious to have Service discussion but few of us are willing to give up that bridge, or tennis, to spend a little time in preparing our ideas for print. So many officers have told me they are "*thinking*" of writing an article for the JOURNAL, but how many *do* unless they wish to place on paper some of the flowery phrases not suitable to reports. We require sane, sound suggestions and discussion. *Who* will take the interest to contribute *these*?

—BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON.

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WANTED: UP TO DATE DICTIONARY

Istanbul, March 23, 1933.

Editor, The American Foreign Service Journal,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Editor :

I hasten to extend my congratulations on your March issue in which I find, beginning on page 116, a very delightful little story contributed by myself which, you and your readers will doubtless agree, greatly enhances the interest and value of the issue.

However, to my regret and, I shall not conceal it, my surprise, I note that you have taken certain liberties with the manuscript as originally submitted. That is to say, I look in vain for the word "hell" which appeared twice in the original manuscript. In one case, you acknowledge your tampering with my property by a very suggestive (— —) which might easily convey to posterity the idea that I was given to the use of literary improprieties. In the other case, you omit the word altogether, thereby depriving posterity of any opportunity to pass upon the point at all.

My previous experience in connection with our titanic controversy regarding the word "tendentious" reminded me of the very meticulous use you make of the dictionary in the discharge of your editorial duties. Therefore, before venturing to begin this communication, I have carefully consulted Webster's New International Dictionary, edition of 1929, the latest year in which anybody has been able to afford a dictionary. Therein, on page 1001, I find set down unblushingly, not only "hell" in the very sense in which I used it in my manuscript, but "hellbender," "hellbroth," "hellgramite," "hellhag," "hellhound," "hellish," "hellkite," and "Hellenism."

Under these circumstances, I feel that it will be quite impossible for you to bring in the dictionary in support of your editing. Consequently, I take the liberty of saying that I consider your tampering with my manuscript a heluva note.

Very sincerely yours,
CHARLES E. ALLEN.

[The Editor desires to show his fairmindedness by publishing this letter, without "tampering" even with the last sentence. What is an editor for, anyway, except to wield at times a blue pencil; and the article in question, delightful as it was, got off very lightly considering that

the Editor is conservative and does not approve, in spite of dictionary support, of the modern, realistic manner of putting it cold type expressions that are pardonable only when used in the heated stress and strain of mental or physical exertion.]

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 1933

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Balance brought forward.....	Premiums paid Equitable Life Assur- ance Society
Premiums	\$25,609.02
Dividend year ended February 28, 1932.	Clerical assistance
6,299.00	615.00
Repayment of loan to widow of de- ceased member	Loan to widow of deceased member....
500.00	500.00
Interest	Funds transmitted for members.....
463.22	200.00
Funds received for transmission.....	Premiums refunded
200.00	138.75
Refunds:	Checks protested
Protested checks	102.10
Exchange on foreign checks.....	Audit fee
102.10	50.00
.20	Printing and stationery.....
	44.75
	Bond of Secretary-Treasurer.....
	12.50
	Telegrams
	3.22
	Tax on checks.....
	.44
	Balance carried forward.....
	24,679.98
\$51,955.76	\$51,955.76

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<i>Assets</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>
Cash on hand.....	Reserve fund
\$24,679.98	\$18,338.14
Premiums due 2/28/33 but not received	Held for premiums due 3/1/33.....
2,374.00	6,476.25
	Current fund
	2,239.59
\$27,053.98	\$27,053.98
Members March 1, 1932.....	Deceased and disability.....
328	5
Additions during year.....	Withdrawn and retired.....
32	12
360	17
Total members March 1, 1933.....	343
Net increase for the year.....	15
Total amount of insurance in force March 1, 1933.....	\$1,727,000
Insurance claims: March 1, 1932-February 28, 1933.....	\$29,000
Ransford S. Miller.....	\$10,000
Jay C. Huston.....	7,000
William P. Garrety (total disability).....	
	William J. Grace.....
	\$5,000
	Bernard F. Hale.....
	4,000
	\$3,000

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